

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Bradford City / County Borough.

Contributors

Bradford (West Yorkshire, England). Metropolitan District Council.

Publication/Creation

1935

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CITY OF BRADFORD


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

1935

IDLE, BRADFORD:
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PREFACE.

The following report on the health of the City has been compiled along the lines laid down in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

The chief vital statistics for the year 1935 were :—

Estimated population	...	...	292,200
Birth-rate	...	...	13·55 per 1,000 of population
Death-rate	...	...	14·28 per 1,000 „ „
Zymotic death-rate	...	...	0·38 per 1,000 „ „
Tuberculosis death-rate	...	...	0·70 per 1,000 „ „
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	64 per 1,000 births
Maternal mortality rate	...	...	2·66 per 1,000 total births

As compared with 1934 these figures show a decrease of 0·13 in the birth-rate and an increase of 0·93 in the death-rate. There was an increase of 0·04 in the zymotic death-rate, and a decrease of 0·11 in the tuberculosis death-rate, while the infantile mortality showed a decrease of 2. The tuberculosis death-rate and the maternal mortality rate are the lowest on record.

JOHN J. BUCHAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, BRADFORD,

31st July, 1936.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Area and Population. The City of Bradford has an area of 24,342 acres, and the population as adjusted by the Registrar General for the middle of 1935 is 292,200.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Wards	Estimated Population, 1935	Area of Wards in Acres	Persons per Acre
Allerton	17,579	2,864	6.1
Bolton	11,563	1,001	11.6
Bradford Moor	24,907	680	36.6
Clayton	5,420	1,462	3.7
East	14,556	385	37.8
East Bowling	15,013	565	26.6
Eccleshill	14,194	1,221	11.6
Exchange	1,357	118	11.5
Great Horton	23,342	1,289	18.0
Heaton	15,613	883	17.7
Idle	9,203	1,693	5.4
Listerhills	13,655	321	42.5
Little Horton	14,712	425	34.6
Manningham	19,837	449	44.2
North	9,843	353	27.9
North Bierley East	15,057	2,419	6.2
North Bierley West	14,516	1,836	7.9
South	12,608	303	41.6
Thornton	6,132	2,251	2.7
Tong	6,550	2,659	2.5
West	7,189	162	44.4
West Bowling	19,354	1,003	19.3
City	292,200	24,342	12.0

The average density of population varies from 2.5 persons per acre in Tong Ward to 44.4 in the West Ward.

Births. The number of births registered during the year was 3,959, of which 2,031 were males and 1,928 females. This gives a birth-rate for the year of 13·55 per 1,000, a decrease of 0·13 per 1,000, from last year.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL BIRTH-RATES FROM 1876.

1876-80	...	35·6	1901-05	...	22·6	1926-30	...	15·2
1881-85	...	31·1	1906-10	...	20·1	1931-35	...	13·5
1886-90	...	29·8	1911-15	...	19·0			
1891-95	...	27·5	1916-20	...	15·4			
1896-00	...	25·1	1921-25	...	17·9			

Illegitimacy. Of the 3,959 births registered, 219 or 5·5 per cent., were illegitimate. This rate is 0·1 per cent. lower than in 1934.

Deaths. The total deaths occurring in Bradford in 1935 was 4,371, after making additions and deductions of persons dying away from their place of residence the number becomes 4,173. The corrected death-rate is therefore 14·28 per 1,000, or 0·93 per 1,000 higher than in 1934.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL DEATH-RATES FROM 1876.

1876-80	...	22·3	1901-05	...	16·3	1926-30	...	14·2
1881-85	...	19·9	1906-10	...	15·1	1931-35	...	14·1
1886-90	...	20·9	1911-15	...	15·5			
1891-95	...	19·7	1916-20	...	16·0			
1896-00	...	17·9	1921-25	...	14·1			

The death-rate among the male population in 1935 was 15·40, and among the female population 13·32 per 1,000.

The birth and death-rates in the various wards of the city are set out in the table on page 7.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN EACH WARD.

Ward	Number		Rates per 1000	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Allerton	241	199	13·71	11·32
Bolton	170	142	14·70	12·28
Bradford Moor... ..	338	316	13·57	12·69
Clayton	72	67	13·29	12·36
East	219	224	15·05	15·39
East Bowling	222	236	14·79	15·72
Eccleshill	184	185	12·96	13·03
Exchange	34	39	25·06	28·74
Great Horton	263	358	11·27	15·34
Heaton	163	224	10·44	14·35
Idle	122	104	13·26	11·30
Listerhills	179	208	13·11	15·23
Little Horton	197	176	13·39	11·96
Manningham	319	310	16·09	15·63
North	163	154	16·56	15·65
North Bierley East	204	195	13·55	12·95
North Bierley West	185	231	12·74	15·91
South	197	224	15·63	17·77
Thornton	80	75	13·05	12·23
Tong	73	99	11·15	15·11
West	111	118	15·47	16·41
West Bowling	223	289	11·52	14·93
City	3,959	4,173	13·55	14·28

Mortality at Different Ages. The following Table shows the total deaths in each age group during the past six years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH YEAR AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

Age	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Under 1 year	327	292	302	310	249	253
1— 2 years	67	61	35	59	41	58
2— 5 „	62	57	49	71	68	73
5—15 „	85	80	65	82	99	84
15—25 „	122	112	123	109	104	102
25—45 „	396	420	390	414	364	342
45—65 „	1203	1260	1216	1274	1169	1217
over 65 „	1758	1995	1937	2013	1826	2044

The infantile mortality rate for 1935 was 64 per 1,000 births, as against 62 for 1934, while the maternal mortality rate was 2·66 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 5·43 in 1934. The mortality between one and sixty-five years was 7·1 per 1,000, and over sixty-five years 91·1 per 1,000.

Public Institutions. The accommodation in all kinds of institutions available for Bradford amounts to more than 3,500 beds or 1·2 per cent. of the population or about 1 in 80.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS, 1935.

Hospital	Number of beds	Character of cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases treated in outdoor departments
Bradford Royal Infirmary ...	215	General ...	5,611	16,193*
Bradford Children's Hospital	74	Children ...	1,666	4,167
Royal Eye and Ear Hospital...	94	Eye and Ear	3,533	12,292
Totals	383	—	10,810	32,652

* Exclusive of dental cases.

At the out-patient department of the Bradford Royal Infirmary 9,407 persons were treated as out-patients, and 6,786 as casualty cases, and 1,223 as dental cases. The number of attendances made by out-patients was 67,201, and by casualty cases 32,568. At the orthopædic department 67,540 treatments were given.

The total number of patients admitted to municipal hospitals in 1935 was 11,283. The nature of the cases is given elsewhere in this report in dealing with each hospital. On the 31st December, 1935, there were 299 patients maintained in institutions for the mentally defective.

At the end of the year the number of persons in receipt of relief in Bradford was : Institutional, 1,141 ; and Domiciliary, 9,060, equal to 34·5 per 1,000 of the population.

PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF.

	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Chargeable
England and Wales	4·2	29·1	33·3
Bradford	3·9	30·8	34·5

The number of deaths in public institutions is given in the tables on pages 10 and 11.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Institution	1933	1934	1935
Bradford Public Assistance Institutions	104	90	111
Clayton Public Assistance Institution	28	13	8
Other Public Assistance Institutions	3	1	3
Menston Asylum	48	44	46
Storthes Hall Asylum	25	18	12
Other Asylums	7	6	9
Royal Infirmary	194	163	156
Duke of York Home	26	30	39
Children's Hospital	91	53	56
Eye and Ear Hospital	15	13	15
St. Catherine's Home	4	7	12
Other Voluntary Hospitals	16	21	18
St. Luke's Hospital	1001	944	1089
Leeds Road Hospital	61	65	86
Bierley Hall Hospital	50	51	42
Grassington Sanatorium	7	4	3
North Bierley Joint Hospital	2	5	5
Calverley Joint Hospital... ..	1	4	2
Other Institutions	5	4	9
Total	1,688	1,536	1,721

It will be noted that in 1935 122 deaths, or 2.9 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred in Public Assistance Institutions; 67 deaths, or 1.6 per cent., in Lunatic Asylums; 296 deaths, or 7.1 per cent., in Voluntary Hospitals; and 1,231 deaths, or 29.5 per cent., in Municipal Hospitals.

The percentage of the total deaths in the city occurring in public institutions in 1935 was 41.2. During the past 17 years there has been a continuous increase in the proportion of deaths occurring in public institutions, the rise in the percentage of total deaths being from under 25 per cent. to 41.

The age incidence of deaths in Public Institutions is shown in the following table :—

Age period	Public Assistance Institutions	Lunatic Asylums	Voluntary Hospitals	Municipal Hospitals	Other Institutions	Total	Per cent. of Deaths at each age
Under 1	1	—	28	97	1	127	50·2
1— 2	—	—	16	22	—	38	65·5
2— 5	—	—	17	44	—	61	83·5
5—15	1	2	12	39	—	54	64·3
15—25	—	1	22	41	—	64	62·7
25—35	2	3	14	61	—	80	57·1
35—45	2	8	21	81	1	113	55·9
45—55	2	12	36	146	—	196	49·1
55—65	22	24	60	235	2	343	41·9
65—75	38	12	57	286	1	394	35·1
75 and over	54	5	13	179	—	251	37·3
Total ...	122	67	296	1231	5	1721	41·2

This table shows that nearly 63 per cent. of the deaths between one year and forty-five years in the City occur in Public Institutions.

Certification of Deaths. 3,598 deaths, 86·2 per cent., were certified by medical practitioners, and 418, or 10·0 per cent., by the coroner after inquest, and 157, or 3·8 per cent., where, after enquiries were made by the coroner, it was found that inquests were unnecessary. The table on the following page shows the causes of death as found at the inquests held.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INQUESTS HELD, AND VERDICTS
RETURNED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Murder	Manslaughter	Temporary Insanity	Intemperance	Silicosis and Industrial	Anthrax	Accidental	Operations and Anæsthetics	Natural Causes	Open Verdicts	Totals	Remarks	
Violence...	1	1	2	4	There were also 157 cases where, after enquiries were made, the Coroner found that Inquests were not necessary.	
Burns & Scalds	18	...	...	...	18		
Railways	1	...	...	...	1		
Motors	4	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	26	
Other Vehicles	6	...	...	...	6		
Machinery	3	...	...	...	3		
Falls	64	...	...	...	64		
Suffocation	2	...	...	...	2		
Drowning	1	...	...	2	3		
Poisoning	2	...	...	7	6	...	2	17		
Other Causes	7	1	5	7	...	7	27		
SUICIDES:—													
Drowning	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4		
Hanging	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9		
Poisoning	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	39		
Other Means	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11		
Natural Causes	184	...	184		
Totals	1	5	54	2	7	1	131	13	184	20	418		

TABLE A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRADFORD FROM 1904.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1904	282,568	22·2	17·4	2·43	167
1905	283,441	21·3	15·3	1·45	144
1906	284,314	20·9	16·2	1·97	152
1907	285,189	20·1	14·7	0·91	124
1908	286,071	21·0	15·7	1·46	143
1909	286,954	19·2	14·6	0·68	116
1910	287,839	19·1	14·3	1·26	127
1911	288,723	19·0	15·0	1·60	140
1912	289,618	19·3	14·5	0·82	98
1913	290,540	19·6	15·1	1·10	128
1914	291,482	19·6	15·7	1·22	122
1915	*280,737	17·4	16·9	1·22	123
1916	*271,105	16·67	15·99	0·61	118
1917	*266,338	13·06	15·34	0·81	132
1918	*259,707	13·30	19·13	1·07	123
1919	*282,714	13·40	16·27	0·31	113
1920	293,979	20·52	13·31	0·42	93
1921	291,100	19·57	13·72	0·66	109
1922	291,300	17·92	14·02	0·36	87
1923	290,800	18·19	13·75	0·48	78
1924	290,200	16·94	14·86	0·31	92
1925	290,200	16·63	13·97	0·65	95
1926	288,700	16·31	13·58	0·47	92
1927	293,200	14·73	14·57	0·52	92
1928	288,500	15·32	13·60	0·38	69
1929	289,200	15·03	15·66	0·50	80
1930	293,254	14·92	13·45	0·44	75
1931	300,900	13·56	14·21	0·24	71
1932	296,300	13·56	13·89	0·26	75
1933	295,100	13·22	14·68	0·32	79
1934	293,650	13·68	13·35	0·34	62
1935	292,200	13·55	14·28	0·38	64

* Civil population.

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF BRADFORD.

(A) *Water.* The water supply of Bradford, as provided by the Corporation Waterworks, is obtained from several upland surface sources and is distributed throughout the city by gravitation. The supply is constant and the water, on chemical analysis, exhibits a high standard of purity. Samples are taken regularly from the various sources of supply and distributing points in the City and the bacteriological results of the examinations made are shown on page 106. Generally the water is a soft upland water and one source of supply only exhibits in its natural state any appreciable degree of plumbo-solvency. This is the supply from Thornton Moor, 1,241 feet above sea level, where water is collected from peaty uplands to the west of the city. This water is treated at the reservoir to reduce the plumbo-solvency.

Average Results of Analyses for Plumbo-solvency of Water as distributed.

	Grains per Gallon	
	Lead	Lead taken up in 24 hours
THORNTON MOOR WATER SUPPLY.		
48 samples before 8 a.m.	0·0004	0·0667
48 samples after 1 p.m.	0·0002	0·0695
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SUPPLY.		
48 samples before 8 a.m.	0·0004	0·0629
48 samples after 1 p.m.	0·0001	0·0791
LOW LEVEL WATER SUPPLY.		
48 samples before 8 a.m.	0·0001	0·0657
48 samples after 1 p.m.	0·0001	0·0777

At the end of 1935, 52 farms and 142 houses in isolated localities were not connected with the Corporation mains. The supplies in these cases were under constant supervision. There were 42 samples of suspected water submitted for chemical examination, of which 22 were reported against.

The number of notices served to secure a proper water supply (Sec. 53 Bradford Corporation Act, 1925) was 4, affecting 8 houses and farms.

(B) *Drainage and Sewerage.* There are 194 farms and 813 houses not connected with the Corporation sewers, 38 of the farms and 58 houses being in the Clayton area. Two farms and 23 houses have been connected during the year.

(C) *Closet Accommodation and Scavenging.* During the year 472 new water closets were provided. These included 116 additional water closets for dwelling-houses. One hundred and forty-nine water closets were substituted for waste water closets (tipper), and 16 were substituted for privies, the ashpits in connection with them being replaced by dust bins. One hundred and fifty-seven water closets were provided for factories and workshops, and 34 for other premises.

ESTIMATE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THE END OF 1935.

(i.) Dwelling-houses.

	No. of Houses	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies
More than one sanitary convenience to each house ...	7109	13065	—	—
	230	—	463	—
	6	—	—	14
One to each house ...	55091	55091	—	—
	5762	—	5762	—
	409	—	—	409
Less than one to each house	20073	10606	—	—
	114	—	57	—
	881	—	—	432
Totals ...	89675	78762	6282	855

Apart from the houses in clearance areas, the work of conversion of privy middens has now been practically completed; in clearance areas there are still 140 privies, while the remaining number are on farms and outlying houses in the city where sewers are not reasonably available.

SUMMARY.	Number	Percentage
Houses with water closets	82,273	92.1
Houses with waste water closets	6,006	6.6
Houses with privies	1,296	1.3

(ii.) **Business and other Premises.**

	No. of Premises	Water Closets	Privies
Factories, workshops, and other business premises ...	4912	12996	18
Places of worship, schools, public institutions, clubs, &c.	723	4752	55
Totals	5635	17748	73

	1935
Number of water closets	97,010
Number of waste water closets ...	6,282
Number of privies	928
	————— 104,210
Number of dry ashpits	4,332
Number of dust bins	80,065
	————— 84,397

PROGRESS OF THE PROVISION OF WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION IN
EXISTING PREMISES.

Year	Dwellinghouses W.C's.	Factories and Workshops W.C's.	Other Premises W.C's.	Totals W.C's.
1925	1598	97	25	1720
1926	1363	107	43	1513
1927	834	101	64	999
1928	432	115	32	579
1929	369	111	19	499
1930	289	87	28	404
1931	276	64	15	355
1932	332	103	20	455
1933	336	99	42	477
1934	259	66	49	374
1935	280	157	55	492

The number of times each ashpit was emptied by the Cleansing Department during the year was on the average 9. The dust bins are emptied each week. During the year 381 dust bins have been provided and 190 ashpits abolished.

Four hundred and thirty-six plans have been approved by the Health Committee for the construction of works, as follows :—280 water closets affecting 284 dwelling houses; 21 water closets affecting 17 licensed premises; 11 urinals affecting 11 licensed premises; 157 water closets affecting 79 factories and workshops; 34 water closets affecting schools, clubs, and other premises, and 78 reconstruction schemes affecting 590 dwelling-houses.

(D) *Sanitary Inspection of District.* The number of tests to drains and sanitary fittings made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 4,758, of which 2,952 were volatile tests with 212 positive results, 1,783 were coloured water tests with 146 positive results, 23 smoke tests with 11 positive results. In 1,951 of the houses tested infectious disease was present, in 771 cases of diphtheria with 23 positive results, in 6 cases of enteric fever with no positive result, and in 1,174 other diseases with 18 positive results. In 93 cases the system of drainage was such as to render impracticable the application of a test.

The drainage of 15 blocks of property, comprising 99 houses, was dealt with under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as against 96 houses last year. The defects were found as the result of tests applied to the drains.

The District Sanitary Inspectors have made 37,360 inspections and visits for the investigation and suppression of nuisances. The total number of nuisances reported was 1,405. The statement on the following pages shows the nature and the amount of work performed by the Inspectors during the year, together with the figures for the five preceding years for comparison.

During the year 2,688 complaints as to nuisance were received, as against 2,160 the previous year. The number of statutory notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 908, as against 1,335 last year. The number of notices served for the abolition of ashpits was 73, and the number of notices served for the provision of dust bins was 142. The houses affected by the ashpit notices were 168 and the houses affected by dust bin notices were 313. The number of preliminary notices served for dangerous places to be made secure was none, as against 2 the previous year. There were 37 of these places dealt with, as against 23 last year. One case was reported for prosecution at the City Court for failing to obey notices issued from this department; this case was withdrawn, the work having been done before the hearing of the case.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE, 1930-1935.

Routine Visits and Inspections—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
No. of Houses inspected under Public Health Acts	5757	4464	11537	9777	6975	6016
No. of Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1459	1360	8496	3207	1335	1023
No. of Houses where defects remedied after formal notice						
(a) By owners	1417	1328	4167	3161	1662	1369
(b) By L.A. on default	14	12	17	20	13	36
No. of ordinary visits	24137	30215	38693	26170	17901	16193
No. of Houses rendered fit without service of formal notices	720	526	1195	1704	524	435

Inspections and Visits—

No. of complaints investigated	1767	1735	1916	2062	2160	2688
No. of ordinary visits and inspections (other than dwelling-houses)	—	—	4884	2984	1039	974
No. of Factories and Workshops visits and inspections	1328	1626	2584	3007	1038	1390
No. of Offensive Trade Premises visits and inspections	396	653	662	171	183	277
No. of Schools inspected	812	798	522	332	177	82

No. of Graveyards inspected	51	36	36	24	8	2
No. of visits to Common Lodging Houses						
(Day)	694	678	424	199	105	135
(Night)	—	17	38	33	—	—
No. of Houses let in lodgings visited ...	—	—	10	283	264	51
No. of Canal Boats inspected	31	65	43	46	32	21
No. of Cinema visits	159	109	100	104	56	37
No. of Piggeries visited	—	269	272	284	164	103

Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements—

Choked drains cleansed	862	743	607	463	337	393
Drains amended	734	600	630	546	295	211
Drains reconstructed	510	281	270	270	166	129
Extra drains provided	178	104	145	163	72	100
Cellars drained	27	27	39	29	13	3
Drains underneath houses abolished ...	14	9	25	38	13	11
Drainage systems intercepted from sewer	22	11	13	9	6	10
Open drain inlets trapped	28	11	19	72	12	8
Waste pipes trapped	87	22	55	90	41	29
Waste pipes disconnected	109	30	57	94	27	22
Rainwater pipes disconnected	210	115	134	140	53	60
Rainwater conductors repaired or renewed	1181	879	1030	1595	327	390
Sinks repaired or renewed	138	170	437	320	138	217
New sinks provided	137	100	196	273	168	159
No. of Houses reported for provision of Water Closets	67	186	106	72	3	21
No. of Houses reported for provision of Privies	2	—	1	—	—	—
Water closet pedestals renewed	153	144	153	133	77	70
Water closets and flushing apparatus repaired	297	292	300	247	135	110
Water closets cleansed	49	34	49	17	48	13
Water closet apartments cleansed and limewashed	413	161	203	79	31	7
W.C. apartments properly lighted and ventilated	12	18	12	28	13	30
General repairs to Water Closets	462	454	504	545	211	201
Additional W.C. accommodation provided	127	144	48	116	89	67
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	34	27	38	132	29	41
Indoor soil pipes abolished	—	3	—	4	2	3
Privy apartments cleansed and limewashed	20	6	1	—	1	1
Privy structures abolished	46	56	132	77	34	12
Deposits of slops in ashpits prohibited ...	18	—	9	4	1	—
Ashpits abolished	6502	7608	7222	1597	521	190
Dust bins repaired or renewed	829	1102	589	457	446	310
Houses provided with new dust bins ...	9732	12049	11237	3415	953	381
Urinals cleansed, amended, or screened	18	11	7	8	5	13
Urinals remodelled	5	4	6	6	6	4
New urinals provided	1	5	5	4	14	4

Dwelling-houses, etc.—

Dampness excluded	398	237	746	799	336	286
Roofs repaired	334	279	662	684	186	290
Houses or parts cleansed and limewashed	129	148	142	74	13	27
Verminous houses dealt with	—	—	14	125	16	41
Ventilation improved	542	453	1124	1193	397	269
Windowcords repaired or renewed ...	752	641	1244	1291	345	243
Lighting improved	102	117	221	269	80	89
General repairs executed	4923	5217	7310	4924	1676	1719
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed ...	784	842	790	697	208	210
Washing coppers provided or renewed ...	39	47	67	131	60	48
Handrails provided	23	16	18	13	12	9
New food stores provided and ventilated	19	22	30	113	76	57
Water supply improved	73	21	58	74	26	20
Houses supplied with water	17	27	17	16	17	5
Outbuildings repaired	47	35	110	132	51	16
Overcrowding abated	28	22	49	44	25	25
Cellar areas cleansed	26	6	25	7	6	2

Courts, Back-yards, Stable-yards, etc.—

Yard and passage paving repaired ...	236	215	585	708	194	140
Yards repaved	13	11	27	9	24	14
Yards and passages newly paved	4	8	20	5	6	1
Yards cleansed	78	57	27	21	19	13
Passages cleansed and limewashed ...	176	47	331	275	42	1
Manure pits repaired	3	4	6	2	3	3
Manure pits provided	—	2	3	1	—	—

Keeping of Animals, etc.—

Improper keeping of swine prohibited ...	—	8	10	—	—	5
Piggeries repaired	—	—	26	1	3	—
New Piggeries provided	—	—	7	—	—	—
Piggeries abolished or disused	—	—	22	6	2	11
Improper keeping of fowls, etc., prohibited	11	17	16	18	11	36
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc., removed	65	52	80	49	46	39
Accumulations of manure removed ...	16	19	28	18	14	13

Infectious Diseases—

No. of Zymotic Diseases investigated ...	6320	5177	3559	3455	4399	4682
--	------	------	------	------	------	------

Factories and Workshops—

Ventilation improved	29	11	30	26	31	51
Lighting improved :—						
(a) Day	—	—	2	1	18	12
(b) Night	—	—	12	7	2	12
Intervening space provided to W.C.s ...	—	—	131	41	78	112
Separate approaches to W.C.s provided	—	—	20	1	4	16
Screening, Doors and Fastenings provided	—	—	57	10	19	20
Additional W.C.s provided	56	41	33	25	25	30
New Urinals provided	1	5	5	7	4	1
Cleansed and limewashed	—	—	60	20	9	4

Drain Testing—

Number of volatile tests	Positive	271	199	237	281	407	212
	Negative	1142	891	2123	2553	4364	2740
Number of colour tests	Positive	272	236	314	267	138	146
	Negative	1351	1160	1417	1616	1549	1637
Number of smoke tests (Rocket)	Positive	19	22	31	10	14	12
	Negative	24	85	79	27	41	11

Miscellaneous Nuisances—

Dangerous places referred to City Engineer	67	48	62	63	23	37
Dangerous places made secure	55	37	50	48	18	28
Choked Street Gulleys reported	286	216	143	96	42	20
Wastes of Water reported	—	—	—	82	24	12
Samples of Water taken for—						
(a) Chemical Analysis	308	132	320	301	313	301
(b) Bacteriological Examination	—	—	144	98	91	88
Premises dealt with under Rats and Mice (D) Act, 1919	35	27	14	18	46	21
Offensive Trades	—	—	2	24	2	—
Effluvium Nuisances abated	17	20	13	12	11	6

The number of visits made to Burial Grounds in the City was 2, as against 8 last year. No irregularities were observed. Under the terms of licenses issued from the Home Office the District Inspectors supervised the exhumation and re-interment of two bodies at Scholemoor Cemetery, and two bodies from Salem Burial Ground to Scholemoor Cemetery.

During the year the Woman Sanitary Inspector has made 292 visits to the women's conveniences in the public streets, parks, cemeteries and recreation grounds, for the purpose of making inspection as to the condition of the conveniences set apart for the use of females, with the result that in 16 instances nuisances were found. These were notified verbally to the person in charge and abated.

(E) Workshop and Shop Inspection, etc.

(1) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**I.—INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS).**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	894	48	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1388	34	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	522	35	...
TOTALS ...	2804	117	...

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	44	45	...	...
Want of ventilation	113	111	...	...
Overcrowding	1	...	...	...
Want of drainage to floors	8	8	...	...
Other nuisances	216	161	...	...
Sanitary accommodation				
insufficient	44	43	...	...
unsuitable or defective	336	297	...	...
not separate for sexes	7	17	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops, Transfer of Powers Order, 1921) ... ..	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	769	682	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

III.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS, ETC.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of the year	Number
Workshops	1346
,, Bakehouses	291
Factory Bakehouses	219
Total	1856

IV.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failing to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133), 1901	11
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5), 1901	76
Other Reports to H.M. Inspectors	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Workshop Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	8
Factory Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	19
Homework—Secs. 107 to 110:—	
Employers failing to keep list of outworkers (form 44)	10
Notices served on employers for failing to keep or send in lists	227
List of outworkers not received	—
Cases of outwork in infected and unwholesome premises	—
Outworkers visited	200
Prosecutions for failing to send in list of outworkers	—
Limewashing and painting of Bakehouses (S. 99):—	
Occupiers requested to limewash or cleanse walls and ceilings of bakehouses	151

(2) SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1934.

Shops Inspected. The total number of shops on the Register is 7,294, and the number of visits and investigations made was 6,162. The number of shops visited in which young persons were employed was 751, and in 415 instances the employers had failed to exhibit the notice referring to the specific provisions of the Act. All the employers were cautioned.

In 50 shops no notice specifying the day of the weekly half-holiday was displayed, and the offenders were all cautioned. In 45 instances shops were found open and the occupiers selling non-exempted articles on the weekly half-holiday, and 7 persons were found hawking on the day fixed for the closing of shops. One of these offenders was prosecuted, and the remainder cautioned. The occupiers of 183 shops were found not displaying the notices specifying the exempted trades for which they were remaining open after the closing hour on the weekly half-holiday, or at night, and they were all cautioned. In 342 cases employers had failed to provide the prescribed form relating to their assistants' weekly half-holiday; 1 of the offenders was prosecuted and the remainder cautioned. In 17 cases shop assistants were found employed after half-past one o'clock on their specified weekly half-holiday; one employer was prosecuted and the remaining offenders were cautioned.

In 23 cases shop assistants were not being allowed correct intervals for meals; all the employers were cautioned.

Closing Orders. During night visits and observations after the closing hours affecting certain classes of shops, 1 shop was found open after the prescribed closing hour, and the shop-keeper was cautioned. In 78 shops official copies of Closing Orders, etc., were not displayed. All these offenders were cautioned.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act 1928. As a result of night inspections 20 shop-keepers and 2 hawkers were found carrying on business after the closing hour. Two offenders were prosecuted and the remainder cautioned.

Section 72. P.H.A. 1925. Offences relating to food storage in shops referred to Food Inspectors, 24.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act 1930. During visits and observations on Sunday mornings one offender was found to be carrying on business. She was prosecuted but the case was dismissed.

SHOPS ACT, 1934. Section 10.

Complaints made by Shops Inspectors	482
Number of complaints investigated by Special Sanitary Inspector ...	187
Number of visits to shops to arrange and supervise alterations ...	934
Number of shops in respect of which notices were served	138
Number of shops where work was carried out after formal notice ...	26
Number of shops where work was carried out without formal notice	30

Details of work carried out :—

Ventilation of shop improved	3
Water closets provided	33
Ventilation of W.C.s improved	8
Lighting of W.C.s improved	5
Water closets provided with intervening ventilated lobbies ...	4
Washing facilities provided	29
Facilities for taking meals provided	4

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

Summary of Inspections and Offences.

INSPECTIONS.

Number of shops on register	7,294
Number of shops visited where assistants are employed	2,021
Number of shops visited where young persons are employed ...	751
Total number of inspections	6,162

OFFENCES.

Nature of Offence	No. of Cases	No. of Warnings	Prosecutions		
			No. of Cases	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
<i>Shops Act, 1912—</i>					
Prescribed form relating to half holiday of assistants not displayed	343	342	1	10 0	5 0
Correct meal times not allowed to assistants	23	23			
Half holiday not allowed to assistants	17	16	1	5 0	
Seats not provided for female assistants	11	10	1	1 0 0	
Notice of day of weekly half holiday not fixed	50	50			
Shop open after closing hour on weekly half holiday ...	45	45			
Hawking on weekly half holiday after hour fixed by Order	7	6	1	5 0	
Shop open after closing hour fixed by Closing Order ...	1	1			
Hawking after hour fixed by Closing Order	—	—			
Official copy of Closing Order not displayed in shop ...	78	78			
Notices not displayed in mixed shops after closing hour ...	183	183			
<i>Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928—</i>					
Shop open after closing hour...	20	18	2	1 0 0	
Hawking after closing hour ...	2	2			
<i>Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930—</i>					
Hairdresser carrying on business on Sunday	1		1	Dismissed	
<i>Shop Hours Act, 1934—</i>					
Abstract relating to young persons not displayed. Forms H and J	415	415			
Young persons employed more than 52 hours per week ...	—	—			
Young persons employed in shop after being employed in factory for permitted hours...	—	—			
Without Schedule of Young persons hours—Form F ...	451	451			
Without overtime record—Form G	412	412			
Without notice relating to seats—Form K	717	717			
Young persons employed overtime in excess of weekly limit	1	1			
Young persons not allowed interval of 11 consecutive hours	4	4			
Totals	2781	2774	7	£3 0 0	5 0

(3) RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911—1928.

During the year 24 samples of rag flock were submitted to the City Analyst. All these samples were found to conform to standard.

(F) *Premises, Etc., Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.*

(1) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 13 registered common lodging houses in the city, comprising 73 sleeping rooms, and affording nightly accommodation for 712 males, 22 females, and 24 couples.

The total number of persons accommodated during the year was 166,269, as against 155,327 the previous year. The nightly average was 455, representing 56.9 per cent. of the accommodation available. This shows an increase of 4.2 per cent. on the previous year.

The following table shows the number of nights spent by single men, women, young persons, and couples in common lodging houses during the year :—

ADULTS			8 to 21 years		Under 8 years	
Males	Females	Couples	Males	Females	Males	Females
153712	5204	3423	14	4	140	349

The whole of the houses have been limewashed and cleansed in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1875.

No applications for transfer of Registry as keeper were granted, but one house was closed under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 19.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 135. There have been no cases of infectious disease reported during the year in any Common Lodging House. No difficulties have been experienced in gaining admittance and it has not been necessary to resort to Police Court proceedings.

(2) CANAL BOATS.

The number of boats inspected within the city boundary during the year was 21. The structural and sanitary conditions of all these were satisfactory. The defects for which notices were outstanding at the end of the previous year were remedied during the year under review.

(3) OFFENSIVE TRADES, Etc.

The number of offensive trades within the city is 343, of which 303 are fish friers. Two hundred and seventy-five of the fish friers and one other trade are subject to annual license. The number of visits of inspection made to offensive trades other than fish friers was 277.

(4) SCHOOLS.

The number of visits made for the sanitary inspection of schools was 82, as against 177 last year. Minor defects have been noted and remedied at various schools.

(5) INSPECTION OF CINEMAS AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The periodical inspection of these places was carried out as usual by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and 37 recorded inspections have been made during the year. Minor defects which were observed were remedied on the attention of the management being called thereto. A number of visits were made during the year in regard to the exclusion of children from cinemas owing to the prevalence of zymotic disease, but no breaches of the law were observed.

G. Other Sanitary Work.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year the number of observations (each of half-hour duration or longer) made by the Smoke Inspector for the emission of smoke, etc., was 1,192, and 201 inspections were made of the boiler plants concerned.

Forty-five chimneys were found to be discharging black smoke for more than a total of three minutes in the half hour, seven chimneys were observed to be discharging long periods of preventable smoke other than black, and two chimneys were found to be discharging objectionable quantities of grit. In these 54 cases, the firms concerned were notified immediately following the observations and notices to abate the nuisance were served in each case. The average discharge of black smoke in these cases was 7.00 minutes in thirty.

The causes of smoke were carefully investigated in the 45 cases subject to preliminary notices and are summarised as follows :—

Spread firing (sudden cooling)	15
Inattention to coal feed (machine stokers)	8
Insufficient draught plant	7
Defective furnaces	4
Fireman engaged on other duties	6
Insufficient boilers at work	2
Excessive dragging of fires	3

It will be seen that only in 11 cases was the plant itself at fault, the nuisance in the 34 other cases arising from the manner in which it was used.

In three cases, subject to notice, excessive black smoke was again discharged within six months and proceedings were subsequently instituted under The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and in two cases a penalty of £1 was imposed, and in the third case, the nuisance having been abated, defendant was ordered to pay costs.

During the past five years the Corporation have maintained two deposit gauges and undertaken local observations for the investigations of atmospheric pollution. One gauge is situated in a northern residential district; the other gauge in the centre of the city, being respectively known as North and Central. The contents of the gauges are examined monthly by the City Analyst and the results computed in tons per square mile.

ANNUAL DEPOSITS, 1931-1935.

TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

	Total Solids	Tar	Carbon	Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Chlorine	Ammonia
NORTH							
1931 ...	144.85	5.26	73.21	66.38	46.53	21.08	5.17
1932 ...	117.38	7.28	48.46	60.04	17.10	14.91	1.41
1933 ...	118.34	6.08	49.31	62.72	16.84	15.86	2.04
1934 ...	152.87	6.07	78.67	65.82	21.55	18.02	1.81
1935 ...	154.98	8.02	67.93	79.03	41.53	35.44	1.39
CENTRAL							
1931 ...	402.97	11.52	182.35	209.10	81.29	24.49	6.80
1932 ...	398.16	21.20	167.81	209.15	43.49	25.21	3.40
1933 ...	375.40	12.04	193.64	168.02	41.88	27.96	7.09
1934 ...	381.00	11.13	165.58	206.25	38.49	29.40	7.77
1935 ...	333.68	11.16	147.07	175.80	44.99	41.76	1.77

MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSITS FOR 1935.

TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

Station	Total Solids	Tar	Carbon	Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Chlorine	Ammonia
North ...	12.91	.67	5.66	6.58	3.46	2.95	.12
Central ...	27.80	.93	12.26	14.61	3.75	3.48	.15

Assuming the mean of the two stations to give the average deposit for the city, which has an area of 38.034 square miles, the total deposits for the city amount to the following for the year 1935 :—

Total Solids	Tar	Carbon	Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Chlorine	Ammonia
9292.85	364.74	4088.65	4838.59	1645.35	1448.11	60.09

III.—FOOD.

Report by W. HALSTEAD, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vict.),
Veterinary Inspector.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

There is an average dairy cow population in Bradford of 4,049 animals, housed in 271 dairy farms. The amount of milk produced by these cows is estimated at 7,996 gallons per day, whilst about 7,200 gallons come into the city by train or road; the total amount of milk consumed in the city being about 15,196 gallons daily, representing 0·41 pint per head of the population for all purposes.

The dairy herds were regularly inspected during the year, 542 visits being made to the dairy farms in the city. Fourteen cases of Tuberculosis were observed amongst the cattle, 7 of which were affected with Tuberculosis of the Udder. These 14 cows were members of 13 herds, with a total daily milk production of 480 gallons. The remaining 7 animals were affected with Tuberculosis in various other forms. The number of samples taken in connection with veterinary inspection for bacteriological examination was 233, of which 173 were for biological tests.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The above-mentioned 14 animals were slaughtered under the provisions of this Order; on post-mortem examination, 5 showed the disease as not advanced; whilst in the remaining 9 the lesions were those of advanced Tuberculosis. The amount of compensation paid to the owners was £82 10s. 0d., and the net salvage received for the disposal of the carcasses, etc., was £27 7s. 11d.

Contagious Abortion. During the routine inspection of dairy cows, definite clinical evidence of contagious abortion was noted in 9 herds. The estimated quantity of milk produced on these farms was 230 gallons daily. No cases of Undulant Fever attributable to the consumption of milk from these herds were reported.

Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915.

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Five hundred and fifteen samples were taken; these samples were unselected and 19 of them were reported positive for B. Tuberculosis, or 3·68 per cent. of the milk was infected.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. There are 8 herds in the city producing under this Order about 670 gallons of Certified Milk per day, and 20 herds producing 800 gallons of Grade A Milk per day. One licence to produce Grade A Milk was revoked because of non-compliance with the conditions of the licence. Three licences to pasteurise milk were granted to firms in the city, and under these licences about 1,750 gallons of milk is pasteurised daily.

SUMMARY.

Number of city dairy farms	271
Average dairy cow population	4,049
Number of visits to city farms	542
Cows affected with :—	
(1) Tuberculosis of the Udder :	
Slaughtered (a) Not Advanced	4
(b) Advanced	3
	— 7
(2) Clinical Tuberculosis (other forms) :	
Slaughtered (a) Not Advanced	1
(b) Advanced	6
	— 7
Total samples submitted for Biological Examination ...	688

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Compensation paid to owners	£82 10 0
Net salvage received for carcasses	£27 7 11

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. There are 505 cowsheds within the city, and much improvement has been effected within recent years in their structure and equipment, and farmers now realise that the production of a consistently clean milk is, with care and method, comparatively

easy. The improvement in cowsheds carried out are shown in the following summary :—

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Floors	18	13	10	8	12
Light and ventilation ...	16	5	4	3	3
Drainage	2	3	2	1	1
Milk-rooms provided ...	33	19	5	17	12
Milk-rooms altered ...	2	3	10	1	6
General repairs	4	13	2	2	1
Rooms added for steri- lization purposes ...	4	5	1	12	14
Cowshed roofs repaired	—	—	5	3	—
Cowsheds reconstructed ...	—	—	4	19	15

Total number of visits to farms was 711.

There were at the end of the year 337 vendors of milk registered and residing within the city. These may be classified as follows :—

Cowkeepers and retailers	157
Retailers only (in street or from their homes) ...	180
Milkshops (including dairies, confectioners, small grocers and other shops)	
Shops where milk is sold in sealed bottles only	804

The number of visits made to these premises was 935, and generally the premises were found to be in a satisfactory state.

In addition to these 337 vendors residing within the city, 57 dairy-men came into the city from surrounding districts to sell milk by retail.

The milk supply produced within the city is supplemented from 388 sources outside the boundary. From these sources the milk arrives in Bradford in 21 cases by rail and 310 by road.

During the year 18 new milk purveyors were registered, in addition to 84 shopkeepers who were registered to sell milk in sealed bottles only.

Thirty-four persons have been granted a dealer's licence to sell Certified Milk, 17 to sell Grade " A " Milk, 4 to sell Grade " A " T.T., and 10 to sell Pasteurised Milk.

Proceedings were instituted in one case for an infringement of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Order. Penalties amounting to 4s. 0d. were imposed.

Chemical Examination of Milk. Eight hundred and ninety-nine samples were analysed, and the results are shown in tabulated form on page 34. These show that 2.33% of the samples gave an analysis under 3.0% of fat, and 67.5% over 3.5% of fat; while 0.11% of these samples gave an analysis under 8.5% of non-fatty solids. The total either below 3.0% of fat or 8.5% of non-fatty solids was 1, or 0.11% of the samples.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk. Reference to the Report of the City Bacteriologist will give the number of the samples examined and further details.

There were 864 samples of milk submitted for bacterial counts. Of these samples 370 were obtained from sources outside the city and 494 from inside. In 361 samples, or 41.78%, B. Coli was absent in 1 c.c.; in 221 samples, or 25.57%, B. Coli was absent in 0.1 c.c.; in 123 samples, or 14.23%, B. Coli was absent in 0.01 c.c.; in 74 samples, or 8.56%, B. Coli was absent in 0.001 c.c.; and in 85 samples, or 9.84% B. Coli was present in 0.001 c.c.

Phosphatase Test of Heat-Treated Milks. The number of samples taken and submitted to the City Laboratory was 52.

MILK DISTRIBUTION—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Forty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-five gallons of certified milk produced on farms within the city were distributed as follows:—

	<i>Gallons</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare	36,141
Tuberculosis Dispensary	4,025
	<hr/>
Total	40,166
	<hr/>

(B) THE FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT 1928, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

The number of samples of food and drugs taken under these Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis by the sampling officer was 1,342. Of these 1,293 were certified as genuine, and 49 as adulterated or doubtful. In 6 adulteration cases proceedings were taken against the vendors. The total penalties and costs amounted to £7 6s. 0d.

The adulterations in the remaining cases were small, and the vendors were cautioned by letter.

RESULTS OF MILK ANALYSIS, 1935.

Non-Fatty Solids		Fat																	Per Cent							
Per cent.	Under 2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6 & over	Total	Per Cent	
Under 7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 7.5	
7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	
7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	
7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	
7.8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7.8	
7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	
8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	
8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	
8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	
8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	
8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	
8.5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8.5	
8.6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8.6	
8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	8.7	
8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	8.8	
8.9	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	10	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	8.9	
9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	8	10	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	9.0	
9.1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	7	17	19	15	21	22	18	19	12	7	6	9	2	2	14	201	9.1	
9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	8	9	7	13	8	15	15	15	7	3	12	8	3	6	8	147	9.2	
9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	9	13	13	10	10	14	6	13	3	4	3	10	11	134	9.3	
9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	4	10	5	4	9	6	11	4	3	7	1	5	10	85	9.4	
9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	22	9.5	
9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	9.6	
9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	9.7	
9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9.8
9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9.9
10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	
Totals ...	3	2	—	6	3	7	21	30	35	55	64	71	66	76	72	74	59	47	35	43	18	32	80	899	Total	

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES PROCURED AND EXAMINED
DURING 1935.

Nature of Sample	Number Submitted	Statutory Sample		Informal Sample	
		Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated
Almond Essence	1	—	—	1	—
Apple Green Colouring	1	—	—	1	—
Bacon	3	—	—	3	—
Baking Powder	6	—	—	6	—
Beef Suet	3	—	—	3	—
Beef Cubes	1	—	—	1	—
Beer	6	—	—	6	—
Buttered Tea Cake	1	—	—	1	—
Butter	49	—	1	47	1
"Barlova"	1	—	—	1	—
Cheese	13	—	—	12	1
Chocolate	1	—	—	1	—
Chocolate Milk Cubes	2	—	1	—	1
Cocoa	3	—	—	3	—
Candied Peel	2	—	—	2	—
Cornflower	1	—	—	1	—
Cake with Milk	1	—	—	1	—
Coffee	10	—	—	10	—
Coffee Milk	1	—	—	1	—
Christmas Pudding	1	—	—	1	—
"Cookeen"	1	—	—	1	—
Cooking Fat	1	—	—	1	—
Custard Powder	2	—	—	2	—
Cream	12	—	1	11	—
Cream (Tinned)	4	—	—	4	—
Dripping	3	—	—	3	—
Dried Fruit	6	—	—	6	—
Dried Soup	1	—	—	1	—
Fish Paste	1	—	—	1	—
Fish (Tinned)	2	—	—	2	—
Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Fresh Cream Buns	2	—	1	—	1
Ground Ginger	5	—	—	5	—
"Egg Noodles"	1	—	—	1	—
Ginger Wine Essence	1	—	—	1	—
Ginger Wine	1	—	—	1	—
Golden Syrup	1	—	—	1	—
Glaxo	1	—	—	1	—
Glazed Cherries	2	—	—	2	—
Golden Hop Beverage	1	—	—	1	—
Ground Almonds	2	—	—	2	—
Ground Rice	2	—	—	2	—
Honey	7	—	—	6	1
Jam	30	—	1	28	1
Jelly	2	—	—	1	1
Lard	24	—	1	22	1
Lemon Cheese	4	—	—	4	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Flavouring	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon and Barley	1	—	—	1	—
Lobster Paste	1	—	—	1	—
Totals (carried forward)...	231	—	6	217	8

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES PROCURED AND EXAMINED
DURING 1935.

Nature of Sample	Number Sub- mitted	Statutory Sample		Informal Sample	
		Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated
Totals (brought forward) ...	231	—	6	217	8
Milk Stout	1	—	—	—	1
Malt Vinegar	5	—	1	3	1
Margarine... ..	10	—	—	10	—
Marmalade	1	—	—	1	—
Meat (Potted)	9	—	1	7	1
Milk	899	750	26	121	2
Milk (Tinned)	17	—	—	17	—
Mincemeat	1	—	—	1	—
Mustard	2	—	—	2	—
Mustard Sauce	1	—	—	1	—
Maple Syrup	1	—	—	1	—
Milk Pudding Mixture	1	—	—	1	—
Meat and Malt Wine	1	—	—	—	1
Pearl Barley	3	—	—	3	—
Pepper	4	—	—	4	—
Pickles	1	—	—	1	—
Pudding (Creamola)	2	—	1	—	1
Prawns	1	—	—	1	—
Real Cream Buns	2	—	1	—	1
Rum and Coffee	1	—	—	1	—
Rum	2	—	—	2	—
Rice	1	—	—	1	—
Raspberry Vinegar	1	—	—	1	—
Stoned Dates	1	—	—	1	—
Seminola	1	—	—	1	—
Sauce	4	—	—	4	—
Sausage	15	—	1	12	2
Sugar	1	—	—	1	—
Self-Raising Flour	3	—	—	3	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	—	—	1	—
Sweets	6	—	—	6	—
Steamed Pudding	1	—	—	1	—
Tea	4	—	—	4	—
Tea (Digestive)	1	—	—	1	—
Tinned Fruits	8	—	—	8	—
Tinned Beans	1	—	—	1	—
Tinned Peas	2	—	—	2	—
Tomato Sauce	1	—	—	1	—
Tripe	2	—	—	2	—
Tinned Tomatoes	1	—	—	1	—
Tawny Wine	1	—	—	1	—
Toffee	1	—	—	1	—
Vinegar	1	—	—	1	—
Whisky	5	—	—	5	—
Wine Flavouring... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Vanilla Flavouring	1	—	—	1	—
Yeast	2	—	—	2	—
Bismuth Tablets	1	—	—	1	—
Brimstone and Treacle	1	—	—	1	—
Boracic Powder	1	—	—	1	—
Totals (carried forward)... ..	1,266	750	37	461	18

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES PROCURED AND EXAMINED
DURING 1935.

Nature of Sample	Number Submitted	Statutory Sample		Informal Sample	
		Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated
Totals (brought forward) ...	1,266	750	37	461	18
Boracic Ointment ...	1	—	—	1	—
Black Malt Compound ...	1	—	—	1	—
Castor Oil... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Cod Liver Oil ...	2	—	—	2	—
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion...	1	—	—	1	—
Cream of Tartar ...	5	—	—	5	—
Chest and Lung Syrup ...	1	—	—	1	—
Compound Syrup of Figs ...	2	—	—	2	—
Camphorated Oil ...	1	—	—	1	—
Compound Liquorice Powder ...	1	—	—	1	—
Epsom Salts	4	—	—	4	—
Easton's Syrup	1	—	—	1	—
Eucalyptus Oil	1	—	—	1	—
Fru-Ju's	1	—	—	1	—
Flowers of Sulphur ...	2	—	—	2	—
Friars Balsam	2	—	—	2	—
Glauber Salts	2	—	1	—	1
Glycerine	2	—	—	2	—
Gregory Powder	2	—	—	2	—
Glycerine and Thymol ...	3	—	—	3	—
Ground Ginger	5	—	—	5	—
Halibut Oil Sweets	6	—	3	—	3
Ipecacuanha Wine	1	—	—	1	—
Iodine Paint	1	—	—	1	—
Iodine Tincture	3	—	—	3	—
Malt and Halibut Oil ...	1	—	—	1	—
Olive Oil	5	—	—	5	—
"Ogliglen"	1	—	—	1	—
Paregoric	4	—	1	2	1
Parish's Chemical Food ...	1	—	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	1	—	—	1	—
Seidlitz Powders	1	—	—	1	—
Sal Volatile	1	—	—	1	—
Sulphur Tablets	1	—	—	1	—
Syrup of Hypo-Phosphites ...	1	—	—	1	—
Sodium Bi-Carbonate	1	—	—	1	—
Soap Liniment	4	—	—	4	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	2	—	—	2	—
Tartaric Acid	1	—	—	1	—
Zinc Ointment	2	—	—	2	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	1,346	750	42	531	23

(C) SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of private slaughterhouses within the city is 33 and 1 knacker's yard. Eight of these, and also the knacker's yard, are subject to annual licence, and 25 are registered slaughterhouses. The number of visits made to private slaughterhouses was 2,073, and to butchers' shops and potted meat and sausage-makers' premises 2,757. There were no seizures of diseased or unsound meat during the year.

The total number of animals slaughtered in Bradford was as follows :—

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses.
Beasts	18,250	6,450
Sheep and Lambs	53,966	21,732
Calves	8,739	326
Pigs	28,746	10,599
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	109,701	39,107
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	148,808	

The number of carcasses and offals totally condemned were as follows :—

WHOLE CARCASSES AND OFFAL CONDEMNED, 1935.

	Bulls	Cows	Bullocks	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Decomposition (general)	—	—	—	—	5	38	6
Dropsy (general) ...	—	1	—	—	—	25	10
Emaciation (general pathological)	—	5	—	—	—	5	6
Erysipelas (acute swine)	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Fever (acute)	—	11	—	1	1	3	64
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
Pyæmia	—	8	—	1	14	5	22
Septicæmia	—	19	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis	2	154	12	11	6	—	59
Miscellaneous	—	1	—	—	—	7	4
TOTALS	2	199	12	13	33	85	205

The condemnations of partial carcasses and organs are shown in the following table :—

PARTIAL CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED, 1935.

	Partial Carcase	Lungs	Heart	Stomach and Intestine	Liver	Kidney	Udder	Head
Abscess	Beasts	6	—	1	10	—	—	—
	Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pigs	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Inflammatory Conditions	Beasts	17	2	3	12	3	14	1
	Sheep	2	—	—	77	—	—	—
	Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pigs	55	21	10	20	1	—	—
Parasitic Conditions	Beasts	3	—	—	39	8	—	2
	Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pigs	11	6	1	69	2	—	—
Tuberculosis	Beasts	50	447	15	138	188	10	14
	Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pigs	—	779	686	845	708	—	—
Miscellaneous	Beasts	12	—	1	1	3	—	1
	Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pigs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

The incidence of tuberculosis in beasts and pigs is shown in the following table :—

	Beasts		Pigs	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
Generalised Tuberculosis	179	0·72	59	0·14
Localised Tuberculosis	722	2·91	1105	2·81
Totals	901	3·63	1164	2·95

The total weights of meat in lbs. found to be unsound or unwholesome was as follows :—Beef, 118,950; Mutton, 5,610; Pork, 34,550; Veal, 1,881; Offal, 62,546; a total of 223,537 lbs., or upwards of 100

tons. In addition to which the following miscellaneous foodstuffs were destroyed :—

Chilled and Frozen Meat, 73 lbs. ; Ox Kidneys, 20 lbs. ; Hams, 104 lbs. ; Imported Livers, 35 lbs. ; Tinned Veal, 30 lbs. ; Ox Tripes, 20 lbs.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1934, confers new powers on local authorities in respect to the methods of slaughtering animals in slaughter-houses and knackers' yards and as to the issue of licences to fit and proper persons to act as slaughtermen.

The use of electricity for the stunning of pigs has been satisfactory.

Licences granted to persons to act as slaughtermen is for the period ending 31st December of each year, and the fee of 1/- be charged in respect to each licence, and a similar fee for the renewal of such licence.

One hundred and ninety-eight licences have been granted to persons to act as slaughtermen.

The question of applying Sec. 1 of this Act to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs was considered by the Council, but no resolution was passed.

(D) OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Supplies of Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, etc., have been inspected daily throughout the year in the St. James' Wholesale Market and the wholesale fish warehouses in the vicinity of the market. Forty-eight visits and inspections of fish-curing premises have also been made during the year.

The following foods were found by the Inspector to be diseased, unsound, or unwholesome, and were destroyed after surrender by the owners :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cabbage	5	13	—	6
Cauliflowers	—	16	2	18
Sprouts	6	17	1	2
Lettuce	4	1	2	17
Spinach	—	1	2	12
Legumes	5	1	—	26
Potatoes	16	2	2	—
Radishes	1	—	2	24
Onions	2	5	—	13
Carrots	—	14	—	—
Asparagus	—	—	—	20
Tomatoes	—	7	2	—
Celery	1	19	3	8
Watercress	—	1	2	5
Parsley	—	—	1	7
Hard Fruits	5	5	—	21
Soft Fruits	4	16	—	4
Stoned Fruits	—	19	1	2
Dry Fish	—	16	2	18
Wet Fish	1	1	1	2
Shellfish	6	19	3	14
Rabbits	—	18	2	13
Mushrooms	—	5	—	21
Tinned Fruits, Fish, etc.	—	—	2	27
Nuts	—	19	2	—
Cucumbers	—	1	—	8
Total	67	6	2	24

SHELLFISH.

One hundred and sixteen samples of shellfish were examined bacteriologically and the results, with sources of supply, are shown in the table :—

Nature of Sample	Source of Supply	Results		
		Good	Doubtful	Bad
Mussels	Ulverston	9	1	1
"	Park Gate, Cheshire	33	13	4
"	Dumfries	6	1	1
"	King's Lynn	4	—	—
"	Conway	2	—	—
"	Ulswick	1	—	—
"	Dalbeattie	10	2	2
"	Annan	4	1	—
"	Warren Point, Ireland	2	—	—
"	Lytham	3	—	—
Cockles	Flookburgh	2	—	—
"	Silverdale	5	1	1
"	Ulverston	1	—	—
"	Park Gate	2	—	—
"	Cark	1	—	—
Oysters	Blue Points	3	—	—
	Totals	88	19	9

The Sea Fishing Industry Act, 1933. No seizure of fish has been made under the provisions of this Act during the year.

Watercress and Lettuce. Watercress has become increasingly popular during recent years, and large supplies pass through the wholesale market during a prolonged period. Modern methods of cultivation provide a consistently clean cress as is indicated by the result of the bacteriological examinations of 35 samples submitted and set out in the table below :—

WATERCRESS AND LETTUCE.

	B. Coli.		B. Welchi.	
	Watercress	Lettuce	Watercress	Lettuce
Absent from 1 gm.	3	2	18	1
Present in 1 gm. and absent from 0.1 gm.	18	—	11	4
Present in 0.1 gm. and absent from 0.01 gm.	9	2	1	—
Present in 0.01 gm. and absent from 0.001 gm.	—	1	—	—

ABSTRACT OF THE RESULTS OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF
ICE CREAM.

Coliform Bacilli	Number of Samples	Colonies on Agar at 37° C. per 1 cc.				
		under 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	200,000 to 400,000	over 400,000
Absent in 1 cc.	39	34	2	1	—	3
Present in 1 cc. and absent in 0·1 cc.	37	18	9	5	—	5
Present in 0·1 cc. and absent in ·01 cc.	31	4	8	2	2	14
Present in ·01 cc. and absent in ·001 cc.	10	1	1	—	—	8
Totals	117	57	20	8	2	30

Fish Friers' Premises. Consent to the establishment of two new fish friers' businesses was granted during the year, making the total of such premises within the city to be 303. Of these 26 are not subject to annual consent.

(E) BAKEHOUSES, Etc.

The number of Bakehouses in use at the end of the year was 510, of which 291 were Workshop Bakehouses, 8 of these being underground, and 219 Factory Bakehouses, 19 being underground.

Of the Factory Bakehouses 9 may be termed large wholesale bakers. The number of inspections made of Bakehouses was 1,963, including 22 night inspections.

Limewashing and Painting of Bakehouses (Sec. 99).

Occupiers requested to limewash walls and eilings ...	108
Occupiers requested to cleanse walls and ceilings ...	31
Occupiers requested to paint walls and ceilings ...	12
	— 151
New sinks provided	15
Fume pipes to ovens provided or repaired	4
Defective plaster repaired or renewed	19
Bakehouse floors repaired or renewed	7
Miscellaneous defects	37
	— 82

Restaurant and Café Kitchens.

No. in use at the end of the year	157
No. of inspections made of Restaurants, etc. ...	457
Limewashing or cleansing of walls and ceilings ...	25
Painting and papering of walls and ceilings ...	7
New sinks provided and fixed	8
Defective plaster repaired or renewed	10
Miscellaneous defects	10
	— 60

Food Stores.

Inspection of shops used as Food Stores	71
Limewashing or papering of walls and ceilings ...	18
Food stores used as sleeping places	1
Floors cleansed or repaired	8
Shop fittings cleansed	2
Miscellaneous defects	16
	— 116

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Feeding Stuffs sampled				Fertilizers sampled			
Dairy Cakes	...	...	3	General Nursery Manures	...	...	1
Dairy Meals	...	...	3	Kainit	...	...	3
Pea Meal...	...	...	1	Superphosphate of Lime	...	...	2
Barley Meal	...	...	5	Fertilizers (General)	...	...	5
Chicken Foods	...	...	6	Tomato Manure	...	...	1
Meat and Bone Meal	...	...	3	Sulphate of Potash	...	...	1
Fish Meal	...	...	2	Dried Blood...	...	...	2
Soya Bean Meal	...	...	1	Potash Salts...	...	...	1
Cooked Maize	...	...	1	Bone Meal	...	...	3
Palm Kernel Meal	...	...	1	Nitrate of Soda	...	...	2
Pig Meals	...	...	2	Basic Slag	...	...	2
Indian Meal	...	...	2	Sulphate of Ammonia	...	...	1
Linseed Cake	...	...	1				

The results of the analysis of the above samples showed that the constituents conformed with the particulars as set out in the Statutory Statement and were in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. Attention has been given during the year to the requirements of the various Imported Goods Orders made under the above Act and considerable improvement is noticeable in regard to the necessary marking by retailers. Proceedings were instituted in two cases for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act, in respect to failure to mark imported butter and imported meat, and the defendants were fined a total of £2 10s. 0d.

IV.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASE.

(A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total deaths in Bradford from enteric fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years, known for convenience as Zymotic diseases, in 1935 was 111, giving a mortality rate for this group of 0·38 per 1,000.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES FROM 1891.

1891-95 ...	2·3	1911-15 ...	1·2	1931-35 ...	0·31
1896-1900...	2·0	1916-20 ...	0·4	...	...
1901-1905...	1·7	1921-25 ...	0·5	...	...
1906-1910...	1·3	1926-30 ..	0·5	...	...

The Zymotic death-rate for the first quarter was 0·46, for the second 0·51, for the third 0·31, and for the fourth 0·23.

The diseases to be notified in Bradford are smallpox, chicken pox, cholera, plague, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, measles and German measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, infective enteritis, acute poliomyelitis, cerebro-spinal fever, tuberculosis, acute polio-encephalitis, encephalitis lethargica, pemphigus neonatorum, pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia, malaria, dysentery, and the fevers known by any of the following names, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal.

Diphtheria. Cases, 930; Deaths, 58; Fatality, per cent., 6·2.

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	0·06	0·12	0·06	0·16	0·07	0·04	0·05	0·05	0·15	0·19
England and Wales	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·08	0·09	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·10	0·08

The number of cases of Diphtheria in 1935 was higher than that for 1934, and the fatality rate was also higher. The sickness rate per 1,000 was 3·18. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the city, the greatest number occurring in the Bradford Moor Ward, where 86 cases were notified, and in the North Bierley East, Manningham and Great Horton Wards, where 68, 68 and 62 cases occurred respectively.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases...	146	109	88	98	73	60	73	35	63	48	71	66

The greatest incidence of the disease fell on children over two years of age, and the highest death-rate on those under two years.

CASES AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-15	15-20	Over 20	Total
Cases ...	22	29	55	56	82	100	79	68	62	56	183	41	97	930
Deaths .	4	6	9	6	8	7	5	4	4	0	5	0	0	58
Fatality per cent.	18.2	20.7	16.4	10.7	9.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	6.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.2

The number of cases removed to hospital was 930, or 96.3 per cent. of the cases.

Supplies of diphtheria prophylactic, anti-toxin and Schick test outfits for the use of practitioners in the city are supplied by the Health Department.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers. Cases notified, 8; Deaths, 1; Fatality per cent., 12.5.

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	19 4	1935
Bradford ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
England and Wales	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown as follows :—

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases...	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—

The sickness rate in Bradford was 0·03 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 7.

Scarlet Fever. Cases, 1,230; Deaths, 7; Fatality per cent., 0·57.

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	—	0·01	0·04	0·05	1·40	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·02
England and Wales	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1935 was 358 less than in 1934. The sickness rate per 1,000 was 4·21. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Bradford Moor Ward, where 102 cases were notified, and in West Bowling, Great Horton and Little Horton Wards, where 101, 100 and 90 cases occurred respectively.

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases...	176	92	98	75	103	63	75	51	92	159	114	132

The cases and deaths classified according to age are seen in the following Table :—

CASES AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Total
Cases	6	308	693	127	93	3	—	1230
Deaths	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	7
Fatality per cent. ...	—	0·6	0·3	1·6	1·1	—	—	0·6

The number of cases removed to hospital was 1,029, or 83·7 per cent. of the cases. The Dick test is not employed in the city.

Small-pox. No case of Small-pox occurred in the city in 1935.

The following Table gives the vaccination returns in Bradford since 1915.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Year	1 Births	2 Vaccinated	3 Insus- ceptible	4 Dead	5 Con. Objector	6 Post- poned	7 Removed	8 Un- accounted	Percent- age not Vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, 8
1915	4,249	1,559	6	365	1,720	136	322	141	54·6
1916	4,028	1,337	6	355	1,767	103	278	182	57·7
1917	3,262	1,068	18	287	1,418	66	251	154	57·9
1918	3,221	885	7	288	1,367	92	310	272	63·4
1919	3,310	953	5	258	1,551	93	284	166	63·3
1920	5,208	1,363	9	370	2,609	109	444	304	66·6
1921	4,878	1,230	5	360	2,583	130	263	350	68·2
1922	4,415	1,231	6	277	2,413	91	231	166	65·7
1923	4,447	1,495	14	257	2,182	103	249	147	60·3
1924	4,172	1,336	14	274	1,855	129	376	188	61·1
1925	4,095	1,184	15	265	1,968	101	310	252	64·2
1926	3,892	1,325	32	271	1,727	76	244	108	55·9
1927	3,584	1,228	16	223	1,700	61	231	125	59·1
1928	3,707	1,147	12	208	1,930	32	243	135	63·1
*1929	4,495	1,119	35	233	2,599	67	240	202	69·1
1930	4,479	1,070	8	246	2,676	55	255	169	70·4
1931	4,168	947	19	240	2,510	46	266	140	71·1
1932	4,167	846	15	259	2,601	55	263	128	73·1
1933	4,034	804	6	187	2,581	19	349	88	75·3
1934	4,156	779	4	189	2,689	25	321	149	76·6

*The figures for that part of Bradford included in the old North Bierley Union are not available for those years prior to 1929.

Diarrhœa. Deaths, 35; Mortality per 1,000, 0·12.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa in 1935 was remarkably small taking into consideration the climatic conditions of the year.

DEATHS IN EACH WARD FROM DIARRHOEAL DISEASES IN 1935.

Ward	Certified as Infective			Not Certified as Infective			Total Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases		
	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total
Allerton ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bolton ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Bradford Moor	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clayton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East ...	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	3
East Bowling	—	—	—	4	1	5	4	1	5
Eccleshill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Horton	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Heaton ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Idle ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Listerhills ...	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4
Little Horton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manningham	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	4	5
North ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
North Bierley East...	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
North Bierley West ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Thornton ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
West Bowling	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
City ...	1	1	2	20	13	33	21	14	35

Nineteen, or 54·3 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred under one year of age.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Age Periods...	Months			Total under One Year	Years						
	0-3	3-6	6-12		0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Deaths ...	7	7	5	19	2	3	1	—	2	3	5

DEATHS OCCURRING MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Number of Deaths ...	1	1	4	2	4	—	2	3	6	5	3	4	35

The number of notifications of cases of zymotic enteritis received in 1935 was 2.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Cases, 45; Deaths, 7; Fatality per cent., 15·6.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Cases ...	27	74	77	103	75	99	67	61	46	45
Deaths ...	10	12	10	7	15	8	9	8	6	7
Fatality per cent.	37·0	16·2	13·0	6·8	20·0	8·1	13·4	13·1	13·0	15·6
Number of live births to each death ...	471	360	442	621	291	510	447	488	669	566

Measles and German Measles. Cases notified, 4,241; Deaths, 11; Mortality per 1,000, 0·04.

Whooping Cough. Cases notified, 1,400; Deaths, 13; Mortality per 1,000, 0·05.

Erysipelas. Cases, 147; Deaths, 9; Fatality per cent., 6·1.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Cases	142	152	175	179	157	141	130	171	177	147
Deaths	10	15	9	17	8	10	8	10	17	9
Fatality per cent.	7.0	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	7.1	6.2	5.8	9.6	6.1

Influenza. Deaths, 57; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0.19.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Deaths	43	152	48	268	34	124	106	181	26	57

Anthrax. Cases, 1; Deaths, 1; Fatality per cent, 100.0.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Cases	5	4	5	—	3	1	1	4	2	1
Deaths	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Fatality per cent.	0.0	0.0	20.0	—	33.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100.0

(B) TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in 1935 was 204, giving a mortality rate of 0.70 per 1,000.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Deaths	292	292	288	292	265	281	277	261	237	204

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.81	0.70
England & Wales	0.96	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.90	0.90	0.84	0.82	0.76	—

During the past thirty years there has been a progressive reduction in the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis; this is well seen in the following Table, which shows the average mortality rate per 1,000 for the five-yearly periods; 1906-1910 being 136 per cent. above that of last year.

AVERAGE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BRADFORD FOR PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS FROM 1906.

Periods	1906-1910	1911-1915	1916-1920	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935
Pulmonary	1.19	1.19	1.16	0.84	0.81	0.72
Other Forms	0.46	0.34	0.30	0.21	0.17	0.13
All Forms	1.65	1.53	1.46	1.05	0.98	0.85

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under this section during the year.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1935.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
1 to 5	2	2	6	7	—	—	2	4
5 to 10	2	5	7	9	—	1	—	1
10 to 15	5	6	6	7	1	1	1	1
15 to 20	12	5	5	5	1	3	—	—
20 to 25	15	17	2	2	14	9	—	1
25 to 35	28	26	5	10	23	16	1	—
35 to 45	27	10	1	—	28	11	1	3
45 to 55	32	10	—	1	24	11	2	—
55 to 65	20	3	2	—	26	5	1	—
65 and upwards	3	2	1	2	6	4	1	—
Totals	146	86	36	43	123	62	9	10

Of the deaths occurring from all forms of tuberculosis in 1935 20 per cent. were not notified.

(A) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. Deaths, 185; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0.63.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Deaths	242	233	237	243	226	237	223	222	202	185

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	0.84	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.76	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.63
England & Wales	0.77	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.63	—

Considering the deaths in relation to sex the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was in 1935 among males 0·91 per 1,000, and among females 0·39 per 1,000. The chart on page 57 shows the male and female death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis for the past twenty-five years in Bradford and shows that the difference in the rates in the two sexes is maintained. The very low rate among females as compared with that among males is to some extent characteristic of Bradford figures, and is at the moment a phenomenon rather difficult to account for.

Of the deaths occurring in 1935, 17 per cent. were not notified. The notifications received numbered 300, of which 232 were notified for the first time. This is a decrease in primary notifications over the previous year.

(B) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* Deaths, 19; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·07.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

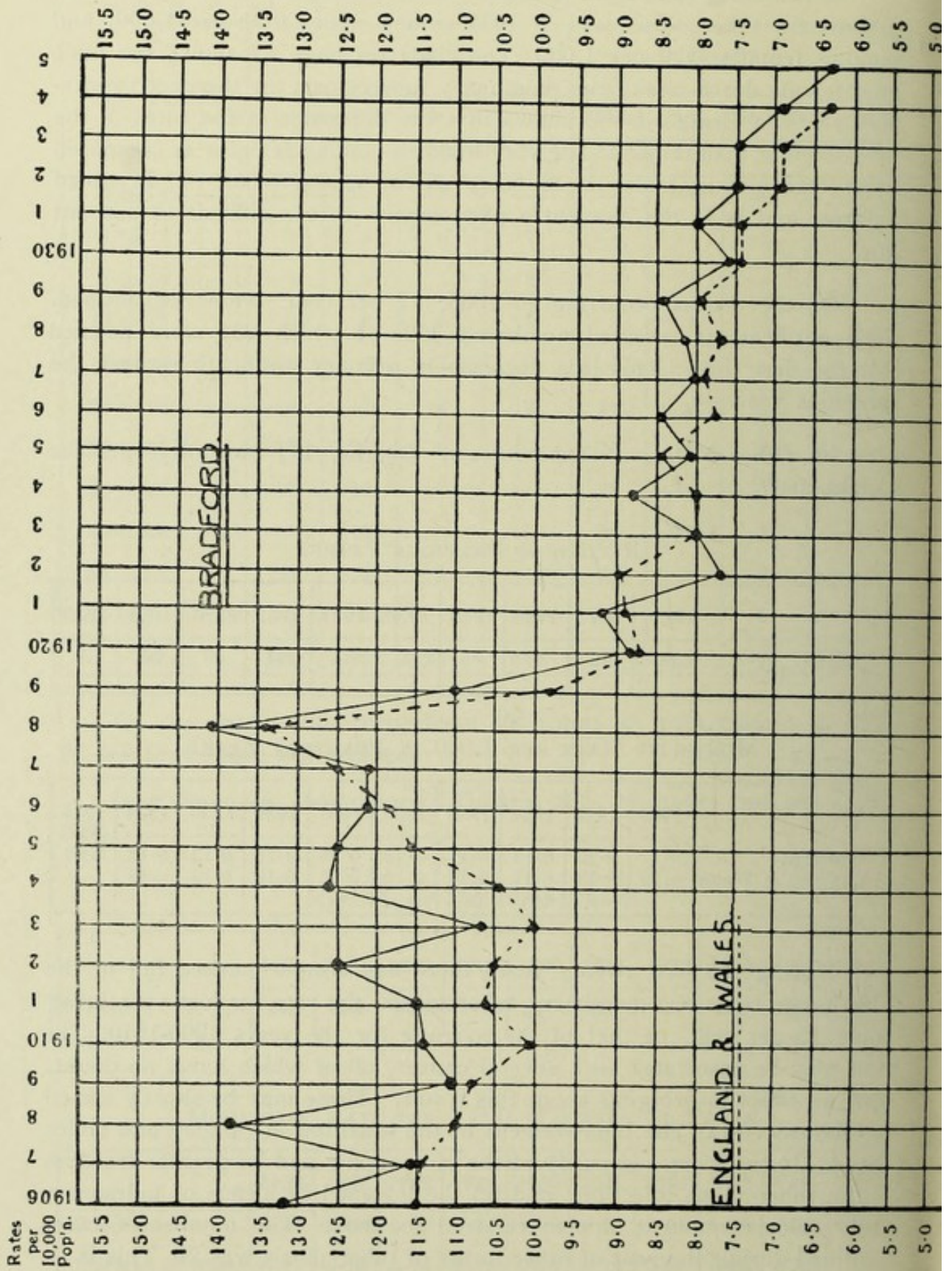
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Deaths	50	59	51	49	39	44	54	39	35	19

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

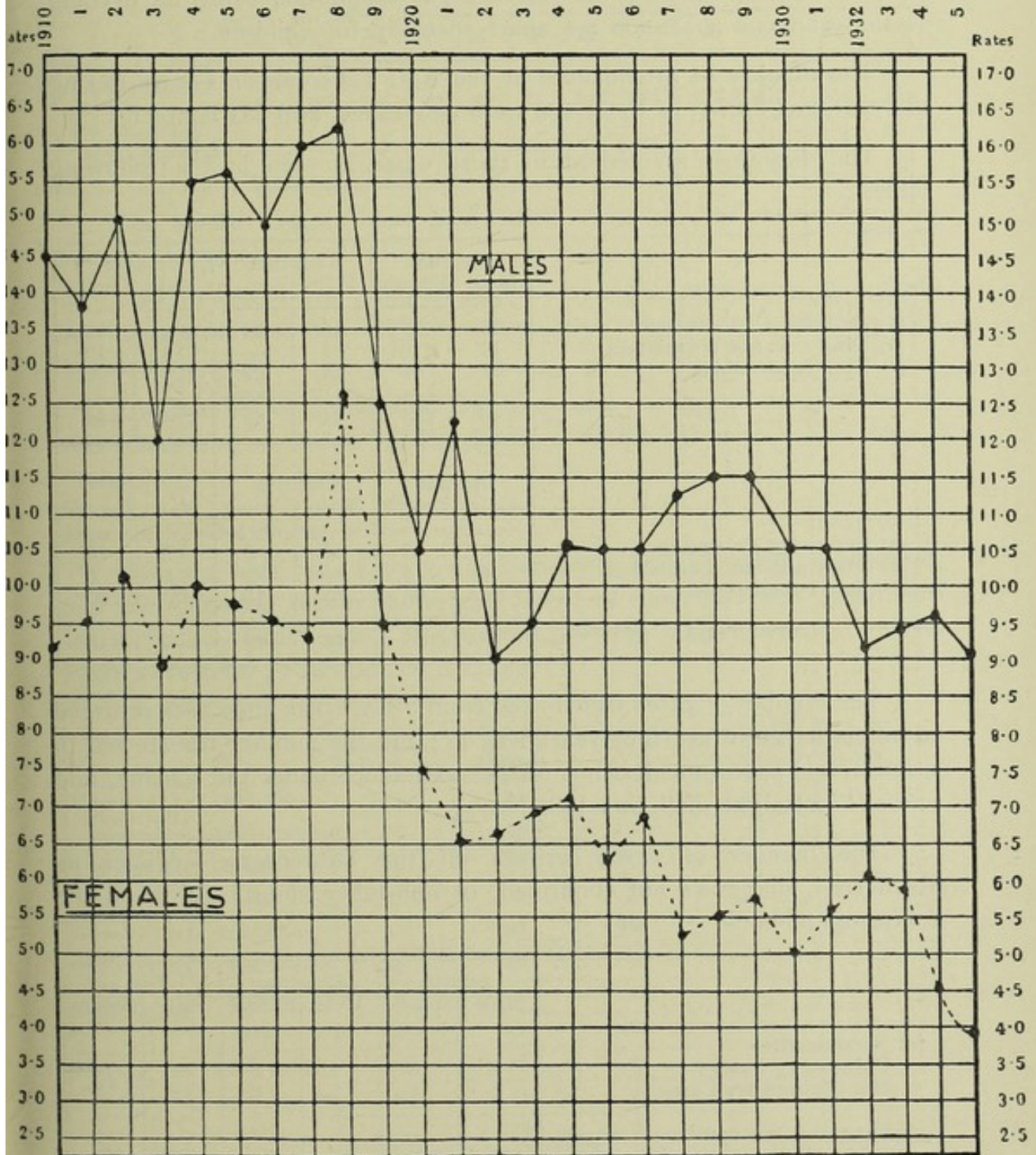
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	0·17	0·20	0·18	0·17	0·13	0·14	0·18	0·13	0·12	0·07
England & Wales	0·19	0·18	0·17	0·17	0·16	0·15	0·15	0·13	0·13	—

During the past twenty years there has been a marked fall in the death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the rate for last year being only 15 per cent. of that of the average for the years 1906-1910. The fall may be associated with several causes, all of which have, no doubt, had an effect in bringing about this result. These may be shortly stated as follows:—(a) The improvement in the nutrition in infancy and childhood; (b) the increased purity of the milk supply and its greater freedom from tuberculous infection; and (c) the lessened incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst women referred to above. The number of cases notified during the year of other forms of tuberculosis was 79. This is an increase of 10 notifications over that of the previous year.

DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND BRADFORD, 1906-1935.



DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 OF THE
POPULATION IN BRADFORD ACCORDING TO SEX.



ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE.

Report by H. VALLOW, M.D., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Centre, or Tuberculosis Dispensary, is open for general consultations six sessions per week, one being an evening session and one a session set apart specially for children.

The number of attendances at the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre during the year was 3,074; of these 409 were new cases, and 231 contacts.

The diagnosis arrived at in these cases is seen in the following tables :—

	Adults		Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NEW CASES:—						
(a) Definitely Tuberculous... ..	75	56	16	21	91	77
(b) Diagnosis not completed	11	10	1	—	12	10
(c) Non-Tuberculous	99	68	24	28	123	96
Total	185	134	41	49	226	183
CONTACTS:—						
	Adults		Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Definitely Tuberculous... ..	12	5	5	3	17	8
(b) Diagnosis not completed	1	4	—	1	1	5
(c) Non-Tuberculous	57	55	43	45	100	100
Total	70	64	48	49	118	113

The number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years was 17; and the number transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases “lost sight of,” was 180.

The number of cases written off the Dispensary Register as Recovered, diagnosis not confirmed, or non-tuberculous is given in the following table :—

	Adults		Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Recovered:—						
Pulmonary Cases... ..	5	6	3	5	8	11
Non-Pulmonary Cases	5	3	7	6	12	9
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous	170	126	69	76	239	202
Totals	180	135	79	87	259	222

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1935, is shown in the following table :—

	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Definitely tuberculous	382	369	106	89	31	45	158	131	413	414	264	220
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	1	1

The health visitors have paid 3,692 visits to the homes, for Dispensary purposes.

Two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight specimens of sputum have been examined and 396 X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on January 1st was 1,485, and on December 31st 1,340, of which 728 were " T.B. plus " cases.

Residential Treatment.

Patients have been sent to the Sanatoria and Hospital as required, and the following return shows the extent of this residential treatment. Institutions :—Grassington Sanatorium, Bierley Hall Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital (Tuberculosis Section).

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	2	14	12	—	4
	Adult Females	2	18	17	1	2
	Children	11	12	19	—	4
	Total ...	15	44	48	1	10
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males	81	205	159	60	67
	Adult Females	58	100	86	29	43
	Children	6	26	17	—	15
	Total ...	145	331	262	89	125
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males	9	18	21	—	6
	Adult Females	6	41	40	2	5
	Children	14	40	32	3	19
	Total ...	29	99	93	5	30
Grand Total ...	189	474	403	95	165	

The following table shows the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1935 :—

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			M.	F.	Ch.
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.			
Tuberculous ...	1	1	—	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	8
Non-tuberculous ...	—	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
Doubtful ...	1	2	—	4	5	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	8	11
Totals ...	2	4	—	10	13	15	—	1	—	—	—	4	12	18	19

The following table shows the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1935 :—

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals				
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months				Totals			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. Minus	Quiescent ...	3	1	2	4	9	4	5	—	2	—	—	1	12	10	9	31
		Not Quiescent ...	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	6
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 1	Quiescent ...	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	9
		Not Quiescent ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	1	1	—	5	3	—	6	1	—	1	1	—	13	6	—	19
		Not Quiescent ...	1	2	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	9
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	1	—	6	3	—	16	5	—	21
		Not Quiescent ...	32	24	2	26	11	3	11	12	—	7	7	—	76	54	5	135
		Died in Institution	19	4	—	3	10	—	7	4	—	2	1	—	31	19	—	50
TOTALS (PULMONARY)	61	35	5	49	36	8	38	20	2	16	12	1	164	103	16	283		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bones and Joints	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent ...	3	4	1	4	3	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	8	9	6	23
		Died in Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Abdominal	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	5
		Not Quiescent ...	—	3	4	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	3	6	5	14
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent ...	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	6
		Died in Institution	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
		Not Quiescent ...	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (NON-PULMONARY)	4	13	8	5	6	8	2	6	2	2	1	1	13	26	19	58		

GRASSINGTON SANATORIUM.

R. S. DONALDSON, M.D., D.P.H., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The beds are used for those cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis in which there is reasonable prospect of cure or considerable improvement.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1935.

	Adults		Children		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Remaining 31/12/34	51	37	16	9	67	46
Admitted	69	50	26	18	95	66
Discharged	73	54	18	19	91	73
Died	2	3	—	—	2	3
Remaining 31/12/35	45	30	24	8	69	38

Of the adult cases discharged, 6 men and 8 women stayed under one month. The remainder were classified as follows :—Amongst the adult males, 60 had well-established pulmonary tuberculosis, the tubercle bacillus being found in 48 but not in 12, 3 had other forms of tubercle and 6 were either doubtfully tuberculous or had other diseases; amongst the adult females, 38 had well-established pulmonary tuberculosis, the tubercle bacillus being found in 29 but not in 9, while 6 had other forms of tubercle and 5 were either doubtfully tuberculous or had other diseases. Amongst the children, 8 boys and 13 girls had intrathoracic tubercle.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

GAIN IN WEIGHT.

	Adults				Children	
	M.		F.		M.	F.
	T.B.+	T.B.-	T.B.+	T.B.-		
Average stay in days ...	260	147	328	116	289	190
Average age ...	32	33	27	24	7	7
Average gain in weight	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{9}{16}$	8 $\frac{11}{16}$

Of the male adults 45 gained in weight, 3 lost weight and 12 were too ill to be weighed. Of the female adults 26 gained weight, 3 lost weight and 9 were too ill to be weighed.

All the children gained in weight.

The capacity for work of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discharged in 1935 is shown below :—

	T.B.+		T.B.-		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Full Work ...	3	1	5	2	8	3
Light Work ...	19	12	3	6	22	18
Fit for Exercise ...	6	1	1	1	7	2
Unfit for Work ...	18	13	3	—	21	13
	46	27	12	9	58	36
Died in Institution ...	2	2	—	—	2	2

Other forms of Tuberculosis.

	Males.	Females.
Average stay in days ...	350	152
Average age ...	17	27
Average gain in weight ...	13 $\frac{7}{16}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$

In all, 1,966 specimens of sputa were examined either by the ordinary direct methods, or after concentration, or both. In 66 instances tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the sputum after concentration when results had been negative with the direct method. 166 specimens of sputa were cultured and *B. tuberculosis* was recovered from 51 of these. During 1935 the dentist visited the Sanatorium periodically and extracted 118 teeth, filled 30 teeth, scaled 21 teeth, made 4 dentures and carried out various minor operations.

The results of treatment of the children are shown on the following table :—

Result of Treatment of Children	Quiescent		Improved		No Material Improvement		Died		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1) Intrathoracic Tubercle ...	—	—	6	13	2	—	—	—	8	13
(2) Other Forms...	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	4	4
(3) Suspected Cases	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	5	2
Totals ...	—	—	14	18	3	1	—	—	17	19

All children who were fit were recommended on discharge to go to the Open-Air School, or their own School.

The table showing results of treatment in adults is given on the following page, and from this table it is clear that the majority of the A. sub-classes and I.B and II.B are likely to improve with sanatorium treatment. Of the cases in III.B, about 50 per cent. of them will benefit, but very few cases in any of the C. sub-classes are likely to improve. It is of the greatest importance that patients should be sent for treatment as early as possible.

BIERLEY HALL HOSPITAL.

	Men	Women	Total
Admissions	62	49	111
Pulmonary Cases	56	32	88
Non-Pulmonary Cases	—	5	5
Observation Cases	6	12	18
Discharges	42	43	85
Deaths	24	16	40
Number of patient days... ..	9,254	7,236	16,490
Average number of beds occupied	27·2	20·4	47·6

The total number of admissions shows a slight decrease on that of the previous year.

The average stay in hospital was a little over three months.

Of the 85 persons discharged during the year 2 men and 5 women were non-tuberculous and 2 men and 5 women were doubtfully tuberculous.

The following table shows the result on discharge of the remaining 71 definitely tubercular cases :—

	Males	Females
Much Improved	11	10
Improved	17	15
Stationary	6	5
Worse	4	3

The majority of the cases admitted to the institution are of the advanced type, and progress is very slow. Four men and three women made sufficiently good progress to enable them to proceed to the City Sanatorium at Grassington. Such transfers always create an atmosphere of hope in the institution.

(C). VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Centre at the Municipal General Hospital is well equipped, and conveniently situated so as to serve the whole area. In the Municipal General Hospital itself beds are provided for indoor treatment of venereal disease in its various forms, and the provision made is adequate.

The number of new cases from the area of the City of Bradford and the attendances at the Venereal Diseases Centre since its opening are shown in the following table :—

Year	Venereal Diseases		Non-Venereal Diseases		Attendances	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1918	200	175	34	41	1,604	1,639
1919	583	235	79	42	10,990	4,011
1920	627	311	121	31	21,129	9,174
1921	457	184	144	29	28,676	11,390
1922	403	164	126	31	23,162	7,863
1923	359	134	110	44	21,398	7,565
1924	315	123	103	50	17,390	5,615
1925	248	142	143	42	13,294	4,859
1926	374	119	43	29	20,095	4,957
1927	312	115	99	53	20,116	5,369
1928	344	122	141	83	20,972	5,253
1929	308	145	156	116	17,955	4,654
1930	311	145	165	110	19,215	6,230
1931	236	97	127	73	16,738	4,333
1932	336	111	146	68	16,720	4,243
1933	390	315	35	22	21,991	4,921
1934	379	93	188	78	19,811	5,471
1935	360	129	156	55	17,817	5,672

	Males	Females
1. Number of persons dealt with at the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—		
Suffering from Syphilis	131	94
Suffering from Soft Chancre	2	—
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	290	56
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	177	73
Total	600	223
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—		
Syphilis	22	39
Soft Chancre	2	—
Gonorrhœa	189	71
Total	213	110
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—		
Syphilis	72	38
Soft Chancre	—	—
Gonorrhœa	77	3
Total	149	41
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic who were:—		
Suffering from Syphilis	4,167	2,683
Suffering from Soft Chancre	44	—
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	16,021	3,643
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	1,229	294
Total	21,461	6,620
5. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—		
Syphilis	109	235
Soft Chancre	—	—
Gonorrhœa	410	174
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	21	—
Total	540	409
6. Number of persons treated with Salvarsan Substitutes	410	319

7. Number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given:—

Dose	Novarsenobillon	Silber Salvarsan	Thiostab	Sulphostab
·05 grm.	30	—	—	—
·06 "	—	—	—	—
·10 "	29	4	—	—
·12 "	—	—	—	—
·15 "	182	9	—	35
·18 "	—	—	—	—
·20 "	—	16	—	14
·24 "	—	—	—	—
·30 "	526	3	3	44
·36 "	—	—	—	—
·42 "	—	—	—	—
·45 "	1,355	—	16	46
·48 "	—	—	—	—
·60 "	1,449	—	77	23
Total ...	3,571	32	96	162

Authorities responsible for patients:—

Area	New Cases	Number of Attendances at Out-patient Clinic	Aggregate number of In-patient Days	No. of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes used in Treatment Centre
Bradford ...	716	24,454	752	3,431
West Riding ...	123	3,627	197	430
Total ...	839	28,081	949	3,861

Number of out-patients remaining under treatment:—

				Bradford.	West Riding Area.
Male	...	...	...	443	72
Female	...	...	...	239	41
				—	—
			Total	682	113
				—	—

Number of persons receiving in-patient treatment:—

Male	...	...	...	24	1
Female	...	...	...	12	4
				—	—
			Total	36	5
				—	—

Pathological Examinations made in the Laboratory during the twelve months ending on the 31st December, 1935 :—

Nature of Test	For Treatment Centre	For Practitioners
	No. of Tests	No. of Tests
For detection of Spirochaetes	72	3
For detection of Gonococci	1422	915
For Wassermann reaction...	922	4490
Kahn Tests	885	3911
Other examinations ...	—	27
Totals	3301	9346

The number of doses of salvarsan supplied free to medical practitioners in Bradford by the Local Authority during 1935 was 121.

The following tables showing figures for the past four years seem to show that the prevalence of venereal disease is somewhat diminishing.

NUMBERS.

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified ...	15	18	23	13
Congenital syphilis deaths registered ...	1	1	—	2
Still Birth cases registered	173	186	225	183

PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified ...	3·7	4·6	5·7	3·3
Congenital syphilis deaths registered ...	0·25	0·26	—	0·51
Still Birth cases registered	43·0	47·7	56·0	44·2
Illegitimate Births registered	57·2	53·8	57·5	55·3

(D) OTHER DISEASES.

Malignant Diseases. Deaths, 544; Mortality rate per 1,000, 1.86.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Deaths	458	450	440	445	480	486	485	504	466	544

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES SINCE 1926.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	1.59	1.53	1.52	1.54	1.61	1.58	1.64	1.71	1.59	1.86
England and Wales	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.56	—

As will be seen in the following table, deaths from malignant disease showed a decrease last year both in the male and in the female sex.

MALIGNANT DISEASE IN BRADFORD ACCORDING TO SEX AND SITE.

CRUDE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1,000

Situation of Disease	1934			1935		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	0.18	0.02	0.09	0.22	0.02	0.11
Digestive organs and Peritoneum	0.91	0.83	0.87	1.06	0.83	0.94
Respiratory organs	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.27	0.06	0.16
Uterus	—	0.31	0.16	—	0.29	0.16
Other female genital organs	—	0.10	0.06	—	0.13	0.07
Breast	—	0.25	0.13	—	0.46	0.24
Male genito-urinary organs	0.11	—	0.05	0.18	—	0.08
Skin	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Other or unspecified organs	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.09
Total	1.48	1.68	1.59	1.84	1.89	1.86

The table on page 74 gives the number of deaths at different age periods in Bradford during the past four years according to the situation of the disease, and sex. This table shows that a very large majority of deaths from malignant disease now arise from affections of one or other of four sites—œsophagus and stomach, 429; rectum and colon, 437; uterus, 195; and breast, 201. It is, therefore, seen that by far the greatest number of deaths in the city from cancer occur from malignant disease affecting some part of the alimentary tract.

The table on page 72 gives the deaths for 1935 according to occupation, while the following table shows the deaths among occupied males during the past five years, 1931-1935 :—

CANCER AND OCCUPATION.

DEATHS, 1931-1935—OCCUPIED MALES.

Occupation	Approximate number employed	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	Respiratory Organs	Genito-urinary Organs	Others	Total
Combing	3,500	11	27	7	3	17	65
Dyeing	4,500	11	35	7	5	8	66
Other Textiles ...	15,000	20	109	23	17	46	215
Engineering ...	10,000	14	43	18	10	48	133
Transport Workers	9,500	7	55	14	7	14	97
Building Trades ...	8,000	22	51	5	9	27	114
Commercial Workers ...	10,000	12	57	16	11	40	136
Clerical Workers...	4,500	6	20	10	6	18	60
Other occupations	30,000	27	88	12	13	50	190

This table seems to show an increased incidence among combers and dyers, but this conclusion can only be accepted with reservation, as the numbers are small and the estimate of those employed loose, while no correction is made for age differences. The higher incidence is not seen in any particular location of the disease.

In 1935 there were 134 deaths from malignant disease in the Municipal General Hospital, St. Luke's; 30 in the Bradford Royal Infirmary; 15 in the Duke of York Home; and 13 in other institutions in Bradford. Although only 35% of the cases died in hospital, the proportion of cases of malignant disease which in the course of their illness are treated in hospital is very large.

CANCER—OCCUPATION AND SITE.

DEATHS, 1935.

		MALES					FEMALES					
Occupation	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	Respiratory Organs	Genito-urinary Organs	Others	Occupation	Genital Organs		Breast		Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	Others
							Married	Un-married	Married	Un-married		
Woolcombing	1	10	3	2	2	Woolcombing ...	—	—	—	1	3	1
Dyeing	1	11	2	—	—	Spinning	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Textiles	4	27	3	3	2	Weaving	—	—	—	4	3	—
Engineering	7	16	8	3	4	Other Textiles ...	—	1	—	1	3	—
Transport Workers... ..	1	14	4	2	2	Commercial	—	3	—	2	4	1
Building Trades	6	14	2	2	1	Clerical	—	—	—	4	—	1
Commercial	4	21	7	4	1	Domestic	58	4	52	8	118	25
Clerical	—	8	2	2	—							
Other Occupations... ..	6	22	5	6	2							
Total	30	143	36	24	14	Total	58	8	52	20	131	28

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN BRADFORD, 1932-1935.

AGE AND SEX.

Situation of Disease.	—35		—40		—45		—50		—55		—60		—65		—70		—75		Total				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	Tongue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	2	12	2	6	—	7	3	5	—	39	11
Buccal Cavity (other parts) and Pharynx	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	11	1	8	1	11	1	11	1	58	4	
Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	18	5	6	6	10	1	8	4	49	21	
Stomach ...	—	6	2	2	5	—	9	6	22	14	28	21	41	31	29	29	20	35	20	29	181	178	
Small Intestine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Rectum ...	3	2	—	4	5	2	2	2	4	5	10	4	19	9	22	6	14	11	13	6	92	51	
Colon (other parts) ...	—	2	3	2	7	4	4	7	7	12	12	27	22	21	23	26	28	31	15	42	117	177	
Liver ...	1	—	1	3	—	2	4	2	3	10	9	11	9	8	16	21	20	14	4	15	69	84	
Pancreas ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	5	6	—	5	5	3	6	6	9	4	5	5	3	36	36	
Larynx ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	2	3	1	7	—	3	—	8	—	23	6	
Lungs ...	1	—	2	2	2	2	10	1	11	3	12	2	10	6	6	4	6	2	2	1	62	23	
Uterus ...	—	5	—	12	13	—	—	22	—	30	—	28	—	27	—	20	—	20	—	18	—	195	
Ovary ...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	6	—	10	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	41	
Female Genitals (other parts) ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	15	
Breast ...	—	2	—	3	15	—	—	19	—	20	—	29	—	32	—	18	—	23	—	40	—	201	
Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	13	—	8	—	9	—	37	—	
Kidney and Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	5	4	4	3	2	2	21	18
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3	5	6	
Sarcomata (different parts) ...	9	2	1	—	—	2	1	4	4	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	4	35	20	
All other situations ...	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	6	6	8	12	4	6	7	7	3	5	3	47	40	
Totals ...	18	23	12	34	53	42	80	73	115	112	160	160	169	164	164	161	147	162	115	175	872	1127	

Cancer Investigation in Bradford.—In Bradford for some years an attempt has been made to investigate the histories of cases of malignant disease in the city, and records are accumulating as to the incidence prognosis and effects of treatment which throw some light on the position. The work has been done in close co-operation with the medical profession in practice, to whose active interest and sympathy its success is almost entirely due.

Malignant disease, including suspected malignant disease, is voluntarily notifiable, and practitioners are urged to notify all cases coming under their care. In addition also the cases admitted to the hospitals and some nursing homes are reported, so that a considerable proportion of cases come under notice.

The following table shows the notifications received each year from general practitioners since 1928 and for comparison the number of deaths each year is set out in the table.

Year	Notifications			Deaths Total
	Male	Female	Total	
1928	95	58	153	440
1929	70	117	187	445
1930	105	123	228	480
1931	101	157	258	486
1932	96	144	240	485
1933	113	152	265	504
1934	100	157	257	466
1935	95	138	233	544
Totals	775	1046	1821	3850

The number of fatal cases of malignant disease in Bradford in the year 1935, of which no record was made prior to death, was 211, or 38.78% of the deaths of that year.

Since 1929 a careful investigation has been made of the histories of cases of malignant disease treated in Bradford Hospitals, and the records are shown in the following table, which gives, exclusive of cases treated prior to 1929, and exclusive of cases of rodent ulcer, 555 cases as alive on 31st December, 1935, treated in the previous seven years. In addition to these cases 52 cases treated prior to 1929 and 93 cases of rodent ulcer treated since are known to be alive on 31st December, 1935, a total of 700.

CANCER (EXCLUDING RODENT ULCER).
RESULTS OF TREATMENT, 1929-1935.

Position at end of each year	Year of admission to Hospital	No. of Cases	Nature of Treatment						Results					
			Radical Operation	Non-Radical Operation	Radium		By Deep X-Ray Therapy	Not treated by Surgery, Radium or Deep X-Ray Therapy	Died	Died "other causes" and Struck Off	Known to be Alive			
					Radical	Palliative					Condition			Total alive at the end of each year.
											Normal Life	In poor health	Not reported on	
1935	1929	47	21	4	17	2	2	1	6	2	30	5	4	39
	1930	40	9	3	20	4	3	1	4	2	30	3	1	34
	1931	74	22	5	27	4	13	3	7	1	50	9	7	66
	1932	76	27	3	37	2	2	5	14	4	44	8	6	58
	1933	104	33	10	49	4	2	6	22	5	50	15	12	77
	1934	177	47	15	82	8	2	23	64	—	81	21	11	113
	1935	310	51	50	87	6	11	105	142	—	18	28	122	168
555														
RODENT ULCER.														
1935	1929	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
	1930	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
	1931	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	11
	1932	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	12
	1933	26	—	—	25	1	—	—	1	—	—	25	—	25
	1934	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	—	15
	1935	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	15
93														

TABLE SHOWING APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF LIFE OF CASES OF MALIGNANT DISEASE ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING 1929-1935.

Year of Admission to Hospital	Total Number of Cases who died	Approximate length of life																													
		After Radical Operation						After Non-Radical Operation						After Treatment by Radium						After Treatment by Deep X-Rays						When not treated by Surgery, Radium or Deep X-Rays					
		Lived not more than						Lived not more than						Lived not more than						Lived not more than						Lived not more than					
		6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.
1929	224	10	5	14	3	1	2	22	12	5	—	3	—	25	24	17	4	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	55	6	4	1	1	1
1930	251	13	12	7	8	4	—	30	7	7	2	2	—	22	27	8	6	5	—	8	4	1	3	—	—	74	—	—	1	—	—
1931	265	15	6	5	12	1	—	44	8	3	3	—	—	18	20	11	6	2	—	6	6	6	4	—	—	84	3	2	—	—	—
1932	232	13	8	14	1	—	—	39	6	7	3	—	—	20	20	18	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	67	3	5	—	—	—
1933	212	7	18	3	—	—	—	23	13	2	—	—	—	32	32	8	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	63	5	2	—	—	—
1934	194	10	6	—	—	—	—	42	7	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	78	5	—	—	—	—
1935	142	4	5	—	—	—	—	19	8	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	67	15	—	—	—	—
Total	1520	72	60	43	24	6	2	219	61	24	8	5	—	149	152	62	19	10	3	28	15	9	7	—	—	488	37	13	2	1	1

Respiratory Diseases. Deaths, 420; Mortality rate per 1,000, 1.44.

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bronchitis ...	297	407	388	523	142	190	141	168	110	135
Pneumonia ...	218	373	252	417	266	282	234	249	201	241

AGE INCIDENCE OF DEATHS.

Age Periods	1 year	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Bronchitis	5	1	—	2	1	4	30	92
Pneumonia	39	21	16	6	5	25	68	61

Rheumatic Fever and Organic Heart Disease. Deaths, 1,098; Mortality rate per 1,000, 3.76.

The deaths from rheumatic fever numbered 22 and from organic heart disease 1,076.

The ages at death of the total number of fatal cases of rheumatic fever during the past ten years has been as follows:—

AGE INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM RHEUMATIC FEVER, 1926-1935.

	Under 5 years	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 years
Deaths ...	1	24	33	37	36	21

Deaths from organic heart disease in 1935 occurred in 499 cases amongst males, and in 577 cases amongst females. This gives a death-rate of 3.71 per 1,000 amongst males, and 3.66 per 1,000 amongst females.

DEATHS FROM ORGANIC HEART DISEASE, 1935, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE.

Sex	Under 5 yrs.	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 yrs.	Total
Males ...	—	2	7	15	175	300	499
Females ...	—	4	6	27	122	418	577
Total ...	—	6	13	42	297	718	1,076

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. There were ten cases notified, and five deaths, in 1935, as against 1 case, with no deaths, in the previous year.

Encephalitis-Lethargica. There were 2 cases notified, and 2 deaths, as against 1 case, with no deaths, in the previous year.

Acute Polioencephalitis. There was 1 case notified during the year, with no deaths.

Deaths from Violence. Deaths, 198; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0.68.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Deaths	164	171	195	167	188	179	168	189	185	198
Mortality rate per 1,000	0.57	0.58	0.68	0.58	0.63	0.59	0.57	0.64	0.63	0.68

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(A) INFANT MORTALITY IN 1935.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 64 per 1,000 births. This rate is 2 per 1,000 births more than the corrected rate for 1934.

CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FROM 1926.

Year	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bradford	91	91	70	79	75	71	75	79	62	64
England and Wales	70	69	66	74	60	66	65	64	59	57

Age Distribution of Infantile Mortality. The infantile mortality rate in the first four weeks of life may be taken as an indication of the operation of antenatal and neonatal causes in bringing about infant deaths. This rate from 1909 is seen in the following table, where it will be noticed that the infantile mortality during these early weeks of life has, on the whole, shown a fall during the past twenty years. There is, however, little change in the rate in the first week of life.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS OF LIFE, FROM 1909.

Year	Bradford					Total for four Weeks	England and Wales Total for four Weeks
	Week						
	1	2	3	4			
1909	34.3	4.7	5.2	5.2	49	41	
1910	28.0	6.2	5.3	5.8	45	38	
1911	33.7	7.3	5.6	4.7	51	40	
1912	29.4	5.1	5.7	3.2	43	38	
1913	32.1	6.5	6.2	3.1	48	39	
1914	27.3	5.9	7.2	3.8	44	39	
1915	28.2	6.5	5.3	3.9	44	38	
1916	31.1	8.1	4.7	4.7	49	37	
1917	31.2	7.4	2.6	3.0	44	37	
1918	28.1	6.2	3.6	3.6	42	36	
1919	34.0	5.9	4.2	2.7	47	40	
1920	27.8	8.9	5.8	3.6	46	35	
1921	29.9	6.8	4.9	2.8	45	35	
1922	22.2	6.5	5.0	3.8	37	34	
1923	22.9	5.3	4.0	4.2	36	32	
1924	27.3	4.8	5.0	2.4	40	33	
1925	23.8	4.1	4.8	3.1	36	32	
1926	24.0	6.2	5.5	3.2	39	32	
1927	25.0	5.8	3.0	2.5	36	32	
1928	26.2	4.3	2.5	0.9	34	31	
1929	24.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	35	33	
1930	26.7	5.3	3.9	1.6	37	31	
1931	26.5	5.6	2.9	2.2	37	32	
1932	31.6	5.2	2.0	2.2	41	32	
1933	21.3	3.8	4.9	2.1	32	36	
1934	31.4	2.2	1.2	1.7	36	31	
1935	28.8	3.3	0.8	2.5	35	—	

For the remainder of the first year of life, the Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births is given in the following table, which now shows a very low rate of infantile mortality after the first month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS AFTER THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE, FROM 1909.

Year	1 to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 12 months	
	Bradford	England and Wales	Bradford	England and Wales	Bradford	England and Wales
1909	22	20	19	19	29	29
1910	22	20	21	19	34	28
1911	26	25	28	26	35	39
1912	19	18	14	15	22	24
1913	21	20	27	20	31	29
1914*	22	19	20	19	35	28
1915*	19	19	21	19	34	34
1916*	24	17	19	15	24	22
1917*	23	17	24	16	31	26
1918*	23	17	23	16	35	28
1919*	18	15	20	13	28	21
1920*	20	16	17	13	17	17
1921*	23	15	18	14	22	19
1922*	15	13	13	11	21	19
1923*	13	11	13	10	15	16
1924*	18	12	14	11	20	19
1925*	16	13	17	11	26	19
1926*	15	12	15	10	22	16
1927*	15	11	15	10	25	17
1928*	15	11	10	9	11	14
1929*	12	12	10	11	23	10
1930*	13	10	9	8	15	12
1931*	11	11	10	9	12	15
1932*	12	11	7	9	15	13
1933*	14	11	15	10	18	14
1934*	7	9	9	8	10	11
1935*	10	—	7	—	11	—

* The figures of infantile mortality for Bradford for these years are founded on numbers of births corrected in each year.

Illegitimacy and Infantile Mortality. Since 1926 the number and the percentage of illegitimate births are shown in the following table:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN BRADFORD FROM 1926.

Year	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number	260	255	240	220	259	245	230	210	231	219
Percentage of total births	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.5

The following table shows the corrected Infantile Mortality Rates amongst these two classes of infants for the past ten years :—

CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES AMONG ILLEGITIMATE AND
LEGITIMATE INFANTS.

Year	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Illegitimate ...	142	133	115	128	116	122	113	138	67	64
Legitimate ...	89	91	67	77	72	68	73	76	61	64

Place Distribution of Infantile Mortality. The Ward which showed the highest infantile mortality was Exchange, where the rate was 323 per 1,000 births, while the South, East Bowling and North Wards showed a rate above 90 per 1,000. The rate was lowest in Bolton, Bradford Moor, Clayton, and Heaton Wards where it was below 40 per 1,000. The record of infantile mortality for the past 10 years in the different wards of the city is shown in the table on page 82.

Causes of Death in Infantile Mortality. The table on page 83 shows the deaths from stated causes under one year for the past ten years, and the following table shows the rate from certain of the most serious causes.

INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS FROM DEVELOPMENTAL AND
WASTING DISEASES IN BRADFORD SINCE 1926.

Cause of Death	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Premature Birth...	22.3	22.0	24.0	18.2	20.0	19.8	24.6	16.1	21.7	21.0
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	11.3	7.2	4.8	7.4	8.5	4.2	4.5	11.0	3.9	2.8
Congenital Mal- formations ...	7.6	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.8
Atelectasis ...	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.5	3.4	4.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.5

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN WARDS, FOR THE
YEARS 1926 TO 1935.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Allerton	44	63	62	53	73	68	61	82	51	41
Bolton	99	104	75	60	67	45	47	91	45	24
Bradford Moor	82	99	40	70	57	57	62	85	65	27
Clayton	97	34	28	39	81	62	58	28	56	28
East	86	94	60	126	70	64	86	72	84	73
East Bowling	164	113	74	98	77	99	101	87	118	117
Eccleshill	129	61	45	41	85	75	76	47	70	65
Exchange	169	185	140	182	68	86	93	107	—	323
Great Horton	57	61	52	62	34	59	57	50	37	42
Heaton	97	91	66	72	54	38	77	74	69	31
Idle	61	86	49	92	86	64	96	47	25	66
Listerhills	111	107	71	105	95	70	62	71	41	89
Little Horton	67	102	64	101	60	53	56	87	94	56
Manningham	65	75	43	39	73	48	66	95	58	50
North	133	120	87	106	96	86	73	112	76	92
North Bierley (East)	88	109	72	69	77	94	83	77	39	59
North Bierley (West)	73	75	87	62	71	88	97	71	45	49
South	130	117	101	108	108	118	144	110	74	132
Thornton	105	50	89	34	44	25	48	51	27	75
Tong	57	124	136	59	65	64	37	96	58	55
West	105	105	124	115	104	125	91	123	79	72
West Bowling	59	71	68	73	101	73	72	77	84	72
City	92	92	69	80	75	71	75	79	62	64

INFANT MORTALITY: NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE FROM 1926.

Causes of Death.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	21	2	8	2	2	4	6	3	3
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	16	7	21	9	24	3	8	5	4	6
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4
Erysipelas ...	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	3	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	8	2	2	1	2	5	4	1	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ...	4	3	2	6	3	5	6	5	—	2
Convulsions ...	25	28	10	22	21	20	15	11	21	13
Laryngitis ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis ...	20	20	7	17	9	12	6	10	3	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	39	77	40	62	30	48	39	56	31	39
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	63	30	28	20	23	22	25	32	16	19
Gastritis ...	2	4	2	—	3	—	—	3	1	1
Syphilis ...	6	3	3	6	2	1	1	1	—	2
Rickets ...	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ...	4	4	6	6	4	4	3	1	3	1
Injury at Birth ...	2	8	5	4	9	1	6	4	9	5
Atelectasis ...	5	7	3	2	15	18	6	8	9	14
Congenital Malformations ...	36	22	24	24	24	24	27	25	24	27
Premature Birth ...	105	91	106	79	87	81	99	63	87	83
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	53	31	21	32	37	17	18	43	16	11
Other Causes ...	41	31	21	36	29	26	28	27	14	16
Total ...	435	404	307	346	327	292	302	310	249	253

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN CERTAIN GREAT TOWNS FROM 1926.

Deaths per 1,000 Births.

Town.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Birmingham	70	72	65	79	62	70	68	66	67	64
Bradford	92	92	69	80	75	71	75	79	62	64
Bristol	68	56	61	61	59	53	53	55	46	43
Halifax	75	81	65	74	62	75	81	86	77	69
Huddersfield	55	71	65	78	56	59	52	48	58	44
Hull	91	91	80	107	71	83	68	77	64	72
Leeds	87	77	77	96	66	76	88	81	71	64
Leicester	74	76	70	81	55	64	70	75	53	59
Liverpool	103	91	92	95	81	93	91	89	80	83
London	64	59	67	70	59	64	67	60	67	58
Manchester	83	82	90	96	78	82	86	75	69	71
Newcastle	78	75	82	83	71	92	76	76	84	86
Nottingham	98	82	85	95	76	82	80	85	69	80
Portsmouth	53	54	54	67	57	55	60	51	44	46
Salford	98	75	96	114	75	88	97	80	92	78
Sheffield	78	89	73	87	66	69	73	63	55	52
Stoke-on-Trent	99	97	86	103	71	98	87	89	85	83
West Ham	56	60	64	77	65	67	72	70	66	45

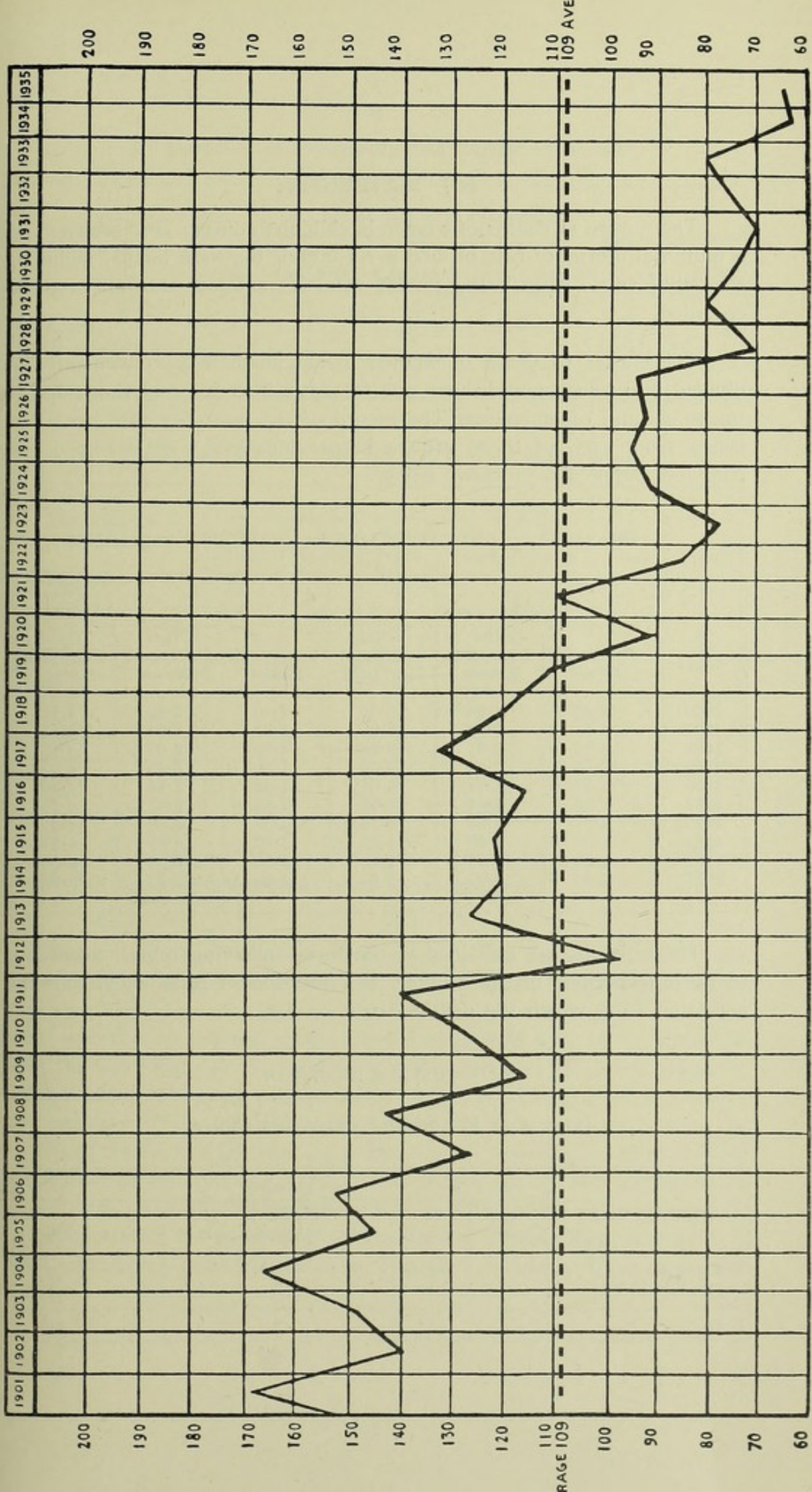
INFANT MORTALITY, 1909-1935.

YEAR	Deaths under One Year of Age per 1000 Births		
	Total	Diarrhoeal Diseases	Total less Diarrhoeal Diseases
1909	116	6	110
1910	127	20	107
1911	139	32	107
1912	99	4	95
1913	128	27	101
1914	122	15	107
1915	123	16	107
1916	119	11	108
1917	132	8	124
1918	125	9	116
1919	114	8	106
1920	93	6	87
1921	109	8	101
1922	87	4	83
1923	78	4	74
1924	92	6	86
1925	95	7	88
1926	92	13	79
1927	92	7	85
1928	69	6	63
1929	80	5	75
1930	75	5	70
1931	71	5	66
1932	75	6	69
1933	79	8	71
1934	62	4	58
1935	64	5	59

INFANT MORTALITY IN BRADFORD AND ENGLAND AND WALES
FOR EACH YEAR, AND IN GROUPS OF FIVE YEARS SINCE 1886.

BRADFORD.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	BRADFORD.		ENGLAND AND WALES.
1886	168 } Average	149 } Average	1911	139 } Average	130 } Average
1887	179 } }	145 } }	1912	99 } }	95 } }
1888	153 } 170	136 } 145	1913	128 } 122	109 } 110
1889	181 } }	144 } }	1914	122 } }	105 } }
1890	169 } }	151 } }	1915	123 } }	110 } }
1891	181 } }	149 } }	1916	119 } }	91 } }
1892	155 } }	148 } }	1917	132 } }	97 } }
1893	198 } 176	159 } 151	1918	125 } 117	97 } 91
1894	144 } }	137 } }	1919	114 } }	89 } }
1895	203 } }	161 } }	1920	93 } }	80 } }
1896	143 } }	148 } }	1921	109 } }	83 } }
1897	179 } }	156 } }	1922	87 } }	77 } }
1898	184 } 165	160 } 156	1923	78 } 92	69 } 76
1899	181 } }	163 } }	1924	92 } }	75 } }
1900	140 } }	154 } }	1925	95 } }	75 } }
1901	168 } }	151 } }	1926	92 } }	70 } }
1902	139 } }	133 } }	1927	92 } }	69 } }
1903	148 } 153	132 } 138	1928	69 } 82	65 } 68
1904	167 } }	145 } }	1929	80 } }	74 } }
1905	144 } }	128 } }	1930	75 } }	60 } }
1906	152 } }	132 } }	1931	71 } }	66 } }
1907	124 } }	118 } }	1932	75 } }	65 } }
1908	143 } 132	120 } 117	1933	79 } 70	64 } 62
1909	116 } }	109 } }	1934	62 } }	59 } }
1910	127 } }	106 } }	1935	64 } }	57 } }

Average for 35 years ... 109.



(B) MATERNITY.

There were 11 deaths of women in childbirth during 1935 which gives a maternal mortality rate of 2.66 per 1,000 of the total births, including the still-births. This is the lowest rate of maternal mortality so far recorded.

The causes of death of women in childbirth may conveniently be divided into two groups, those due to septic infection and those due to toxæmias and other causes. The record of the mortality rate per 1,000 births from each of these groups in previous years in Bradford and England and Wales is shown below.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	BRADFORD			ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality
1926	2.62	4.04	6.66	1.60	2.52	4.12
1927	2.88	3.09	5.97	1.57	2.54	4.11
1928	2.91	2.91	5.82	1.79	2.63	4.42
1929	2.42	2.64	5.06	1.80	2.53	4.33
1930	3.27	1.74	5.01	1.92	2.48	4.40
1931	1.64	3.04	4.68	1.66	2.45	4.11
1932	2.61	3.08	5.69	1.61	2.60	4.21
1933	1.96	2.69	4.65	1.83	2.68	4.51
1934	1.89	3.54	5.43	2.03	2.57	4.60
1935	1.69	0.97	2.66	1.61	2.32	3.93

These deaths are classified in the three following tables, according to the age periods of the mother, the duration of pregnancy, and the condition from which the deaths arose.

DEATHS IN CHILDBIRTH.

(1) *Age Period and Classified Cause.*

Classified Cause	Age Period						Total
	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	
Toxaemias ...	—	1	1	—	2	—	4
Septic Conditions ...	—	1	3	2	1	—	7
Totals...	—	2	4	2	3	—	11

(2) *Duration of Pregnancy and Classified Cause.*

Classified Cause	Duration of Pregnancy									Total
	1 mon.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	7 mos.	8 mos.	9 mos.	
Toxaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Septic Conditions ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	7
Totals	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	5	11

(3) *Age Period and Duration of Pregnancy.*

Duration of Pregnancy	Age Period						Total
	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	
1 month	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2 months	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3 months	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
4 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 months	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8 months	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9 months	—	1	2	1	1	—	5
Totals... ..	—	2	4	2	3	—	11

It will be noticed that in four of the deaths from septic conditions pregnancy had not lasted more than three months.

Supervision of Midwives. The work is undertaken by a woman medical officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff, with a nurse assistant inspector of midwives. The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in Bradford during 1935 was 74, of whom 73 held the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board by examination, or its equivalent, while one was on the roll as a *bona-fide* practitioner before the passing of the Midwives Act, 1902. Of this number, 6 were in Bradford for part of the year only, and 8 were assisting other midwives. Inspection of the midwives' work was carried out on 330 occasions, of which 182 were routine inspections and 148 special inspections. In accordance with the provisions of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, maternity homes have been inspected regularly throughout the year.

In Bradford the midwives attended, in 1935, 2,210, or 53·05 per cent. of the notified births. The number of cases attended by each midwife has varied from none to 174; their work is seen in the following table :—

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES, 1935.

Number of Cases	Trained Midwives		Untrained Midwives	
	No.	Total Cases	No.	Total Cases
Over 150	1	174	—	—
130—150	2	275	—	—
110—130	1	128	—	—
90—110	6	574	—	—
70—90	2	155	—	—
50—70	5	284	—	—
30—50	7	279	—	—
10—30	14	258	—	—
Under 10	19	70	1	3
None	8	—	—	—
Assistant Midwives	8	—	—	—
Total	73	2,197	1	3

The midwives also attended 406 cases as maternity nurses.

The number of notifications of sending for medical help was 555, or 25·1% of their cases. In 468 cases medical aid was called in on account of the mother, and in 87 cases on account of the child. The reasons given for medical aid in the case of the mother were as follows: Ruptured Perineum 172; Uterine Inertia 31; Malpresentation 31; Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage 18; Pyrexia 28; Adherent Placenta 13; Post-Partum Hæmorrhage 23; Contracted Pelvis 1; Premature Birth 5; Chest Trouble 4; Debility 5; Abortion 8; Dead Fœtus 1; Post-Partum Shock 3; Albuminuria 12; Oedema 2; Heart Trouble 3; Ante-Natal 1; Prolonged Labour 74; Patient's Request 4; Eclampsia 2; Prolapse of Cord 8; Illness of Mother unconnected with Labour 6; Other emergencies 10; Hydramnios 2; Precipitate Labour 1.

In the case of the child the reasons for sending for medical help were as follows :—Dangerous Feebleness (premature or otherwise) 30; Inflam-

mation of eyes 24; Convulsions 6; Malformations 4; Skin Eruptions 6; Spina Bifida 1; Abnormal Condition 8; Tongue Tie 2; Asphyxia 5; Sudden Death 1.

Eight notices were sent to the Local Supervising Authority of the deaths of infants under the care of the midwife before the arrival of a medical practitioner. The midwives reported 28 still births, or about 1.26% of their cases.

The number of cases attended by municipal midwives in the city was 652, or 29.64% of the total cases attended by midwives in the city. The average number of cases attended in 1935 by each municipal midwife was 81. The following statement shows the work done by municipal midwives in the two years, 1934 and 1935, as compared with the total work by midwives in the city.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	1934		1935	
	All Midwives	Municipal Midwives	All Midwives	Municipal Midwives
Births Attended ...	2,682	674	2,210	652
Medical Aid Notices ...	559	172	555	190
Still Births ...	35	16	28	6
High Temperature ...	16	8	28	19
Total Visits to Patients...	36,168	10,603	37,701	10,241
Ante-Natal Visits ...	10,555	2,616	10,124	2,890

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the total number of claims for midwifery fees sent in by medical practitioners during 1935 was 302. The Local Supervising Authority determined to recover in full 145 of these claims, and in part 32, leaving 125 paid in full by the Authority. The total cost to the Authority of these claims was £176 2s. 0d.

Ante-Natal Work. The Health Visitors carry out home supervision of cases not attended by a municipal midwife or under medical supervision either from the family doctor or at the Ante-Natal Clinics. During 1935 they had under observation 292 expectant mothers.

The total number of patients attending the various ante-natal clinics in 1935 was 2,162, including St. Luke's Hospital. The total number of attendances amounted to 10,154.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in 1935 was 183, being 4.4% of the total births registered. The number notified was 171, and for the purpose of comparison the following table is given:—

STILL BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year ...	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number	186	203	195	200	183	195	177	173	156	201	171
Per cent.	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.1

The accommodation for maternity cases available in Bradford includes 10 beds in the Bradford Maternity Hospital, 90 beds at the Municipal General Hospital, and 30 at St. Monica's Home.

There were 1,072 live births and 93 still births in the Municipal General Hospital. They are reported on page 120.

The number of cases dealt with at the Bradford Maternity Hospital in 1935 was 174. The number of live children born was 170, including 16 premature births, 2 of whom died within 10 days. There were 4 still births.

The number of maternity cases dealt with at St. Monica's Home in 1935 was 60.

The number of Puerperal Fever cases notified in 1935 was 5, and of Puerperal Pyrexia 38, of which 30 were admitted to Hospital and 13 nursed at home.

The total number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified was 13, in 8 cases the vision was unimpaired, in 2 cases impaired, and another case was still under treatment at the end of the year. Two cases moved out of the district.

(C) INFANCY.

During the year 1935 the number of births registered in Bradford was 4,299, while the number notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 4,166.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Births registered	4,471	4,396	4,445	4,368	4,371	4,195	4,379	4,299
Births notified	4,443	4,406	4,506	4,277	4,213	4,072	4,307	4,166
Notifications to 100 registrations	99·4	100·2	101·4	97·8	96·4	97·1	98·4	96·9

TIME OF RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS IN 1935.

Persons notifying	Receipt of Notification							Total	Per cent received late
	Within 2 days	3-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-2 m'nths	2-3 m'nths		
Doctor ...	110	47	13	4	—	—	—	174	36·8
Midwife ...	1831	685	15	1	—	—	—	2532	27·7
Father ...	21	9	3	1	1	—	—	35	40·0
Doctor and Midwife ...	140	102	4	—	—	—	—	246	43·1
Father and Doctor ...	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	60·0
Institutions	981	190	3	—	—	—	—	1174	16·4
Total ...	3085	1035	39	6	1	—	—	4166	25·9

Following the receipt of the notification generally all cases notified by midwives are visited as soon as possible after the birth, and also those cases with doctors in attendance where the home circumstances seem to warrant it. The number of births notified in 1935 which were visited was 3,839, or 92·2 per cent. of all the births.

BIRTHS VISITED IN 1935.

Person in attendance	Times between Birth and Visit					Total
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	
Doctor	528	70	20	5	3	626
Midwife	1,750	244	17	—	—	2,011
Institution	—	1,182	15	—	5	1,202

Of the 3,839 births visited it was considered that 60 required visitation once only during the first year, while 3,779 were selected for more frequent revisitation during their first year of life. The total number of visits paid in 1935 to infants was 34,235.

FEEDING OF INFANTS UNDER VISITATION COMPLETING FIRST YEAR.

	Hand fed from birth	Mixed feeding from birth	Wholly breast fed				
			Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 6 months	Under 9 months	9 months and over
Infants ...	102	12	111	1,532	261	1,454	70
Percentage ...	2.9	0.3	3.1	43.3	7.4	41.1	2.0

WORK OF MOTHERS IN 1935.

	Outside the home			Inside the Home
	Factories	Other Work	Total	
Within six months before birth ...	234	52	286	3,194
Within six months after birth ...	206	62	268	3,212

This table as compared with the previous year shows a much smaller number of mothers employed outside the home before and after birth.

Of the 286 mothers working within six months before confinement 44 were employed within three months before birth, and of the 268 mothers working within six months after confinement 160 returned to work within three months after the birth.

Child Centres. The Local Authority conducts 11 Child Clinics in the city, at each of which a medical officer attends. The principal child clinic is situated in Morley Street, and it is open every week-day morning and afternoon except Thursdays and Saturdays, when it is open in the morning only. The following table shows the location of each clinic, the days on which it is in operation, and the total attendances last year.

CHILD CLINICS IN BRADFORD.

Clinic	Days of Attendance	Times of Attendance	Attendances during year
Central, Morley Street...	Daily	Morning and Afternoon	30,802
Mount Street	Tuesday	Morning and Afternoon	3,193
Green Lane	Monday and Thursday	Afternoon only	5,384
Otley Road	Wednesday	Morning and Afternoon	7,274
Brownroyd	Thursday	Morning and Afternoon	6,921
Great Horton	Monday	Morning only	2,433
Wakefield Road	Wednesday	Afternoon only	2,542
Low Moor	Tuesday	Afternoon only	2,824
Lapage Street	Thursday	Afternoon only	4,147
Idle	Friday	Afternoon only	3,028
Clayton	Alternate Wednesdays	Afternoon only	514
Nursing Mothers' Ward	Daily except Thursday and Saturday	Morning and Afternoon	1,059

These Centres are all doing excellent work and are keenly appreciated by those who take advantage of their services. They are primarily special educational institutions for instruction to mothers on how to keep babies and young children healthy. Mothers seeking such knowledge are welcomed, especially if the baby is well; it is too late often to seek this information when the baby is ill. All mothers require this knowledge, and the work of the Centres is directed to benefiting the child through the mother, whose co-operation is most desired.

The number of attendances in 1935 at the Central Clinic was 30,802, and the number at the District Clinics 38,261, an average of 62 cases per session at the Central Clinics, and 57 cases per session at the District Clinics. There has been an increase of 1,361 attendances at child clinics during 1935.

The number of children registered for the first time at the Child Clinics in 1935 was 2,615. The following table shows the growth of the work since its inception :—

CHILD CLINICS.

Year	New Cases	Total attendances	Average weekly attendances	Average daily attendances
1914	2,488	31,193	600	120
1915	1,987	28,192	540	108
1916	1,998	23,490	452	90
1917	1,721	19,194	369	74
1918	1,606	17,068	328	65
1919	1,810	19,495	375	75
1920	2,832	28,829	554	110
1921	2,872	35,784	688	137
1922	2,115	25,868	497	99
1923	1,926	24,320	468	93
1924	1,822	24,952	480	96
1925	3,102	35,937	680	136
1926	2,551	38,279	736	147
1927	2,341	41,337	795	159
1928	2,604	50,689	975	195
1929	2,804	55,030	1,101	220
1930	2,908	60,135	1,203	241
1931	2,782	64,749	1,295	259
1932	2,633	66,233	1,325	265
1933	2,634	68,081	1,362	272
1934	3,087	67,702	1,354	271
1935	2,615	69,063	1,381	276

The work at the Central Clinic is arranged into sessions for infants, sessions for children, and "family" sessions attended by mothers who have an infant and one or more children. At the Branch Clinics, which are attended for the most part by mothers with families—infants and young children are dealt with at each session.

Death-rate Among Young Children. The mortality rates among children from 1—2 years and 2—5 years are seen in the following tables. The number of cases of Measles coming under notice under 5 years of age was 1,765, of whom 45 were removed to municipal hospitals. The number of cases of Whooping Cough under 5 years was 896.

MORTALITY RATE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING AT THESE AGES.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
General Mortality Rate	18.6	26.3	14.7	28.8	16.9	15.4	9.0	15.9	11.4	16.0
Mortality Rate from specified Group Causes:—										
Common Infectious Diseases	3.45	7.81	3.49	8.40	6.30	3.79	3.10	4.05	2.50	4.13
Influenza	—	0.47	—	0.51	0.25	0.50	0.52	1.08	—	—
Tuberculosis	2.76	2.13	1.25	2.54	1.77	1.26	0.52	1.62	0.83	0.83
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4.83	11.13	4.74	12.9	3.53	5.55	3.88	4.59	5.22	6.06
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	2.07	0.71	2.00	0.76	1.26	0.50	—	0.54	0.28	0.55
Estimated Population between 1 and 2 years on June 30th ...	4,347	4,223	4,008	3,928	3,968	3,961	3,871	3,706	3,604	3,629

MORTALITY RATE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING AT THESE AGES.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
General Mortality Rate	4.08	7.08	5.16	4.84	4.17	6.07	5.95	6.60
Mortality Rate from Specified Group Causes:—								
Common Infectious Diseases	0.85	2.01	2.00	1.19	1.11	1.62	2.10	2.60
Influenza	0.08	0.32	0.08	0.08	0.26	0.17	0.09	0.09
Tuberculosis	0.54	0.64	0.42	0.34	0.77	0.68	0.35	0.27
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	0.77	1.93	1.08	1.70	0.77	1.71	0.79	1.45
Estimated Population between 2 and 5 years on June 30th ...	12,999	12,422	12,022	11,780	11,748	11,697	11,423	11,057

(D) GENERAL.

The Health Visitors paid 70,753 visits to cases during the year. Of these, 292 were made to ante-natal cases, 34,235 to infants under 1 year, 3,839 being primary visits, 26,254 to children between 1 and 5 years of age, 3,692 to tuberculosis cases, 1 to case of infective enteritis, 4,402 to cases of measles, 1,438 to cases of whooping cough, and 447 to nursing mothers and other cases.

The dental work in connection with maternity and child welfare is shown in the table on page 146, where it will be seen that 220 mothers and 601 young children were under treatment for dental conditions during 1935.

The main voluntary effort in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare in Bradford is undertaken by the Bradford Maternity Care Committee, which still continues its educational work among mothers attending various centres. Mothers are instructed in dressmaking, sewing, knitting, cookery and mothercraft by experienced teachers. There are five centres, namely, Wakefield Road, Otley Road, Lilycroft, Green Lane, and Fairweather Green. The total number of mothers registered at the classes is 215, with an average weekly attendance of 17.

During the year, 1,197 new garments were made at the classes, and over 250 garments were re-made from old clothes brought by the mothers. There was also a good proportion of garments knitted by the mothers. A maternity box is available for the use of the poorer members at the time of their confinement.

The Holiday Home at Grassington continues to be very successful, 104 mothers and 162 children having visited the Home. Out of that number 9 paid for themselves, 22 were sent to the Home by the Health Committee, 54 by the Bradford Hospital and Convalescent Fund, 3 by the Guild of Help, and 16 by other organisations. Sixty-one children were sent by the Victoria Convalescent Fund.

Home Helps. During the year home helps have attended 49 cases, covering 601 days. Of these, 16 received the service free, 29 paid part cost, and 4 paid full cost.

VI.—BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

Report of M. A. C. BUCKELL, M.B., B.S. (London), D.P.H.,
City Pathologist.

Forty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-two specimens were examined in the Laboratory during 1935, an increase of 6,262 over last year's total. The main causes of this increase are :—

1. Infectious Diseases.
 - (a) Diphtheria shows an increase of 2,886, from 14,461 in 1934 to 17,347.
 - (b) Venereal Diseases account for an increase of 1,437.
2. Anthrax in Wool, etc.
The figures are double those of last year, 2,127 against 1,054 in 1934.
3. There has been a considerable increase in biochemical analysis.

7,780 specimens were examined in the Laboratories at St. Luke's Hospital—7,924 in 1934.

	No. of specimens examined.					
1925	14,396
1926	15,675
1927	17,770
1928	19,944
1929	22,695
1930	23,872
1931	25,627
1932	31,780
1933	30,263
1934	38,860
1935	45,122

The specimens were distributed as follows :—

Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	2,127
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	34,010
Food, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4,599
Clinical	...	...	...	...	...	4,386
						<hr/>
						45,122
						<hr/>

ANTHRAX :

Material has been examined from two suspected cases of cutaneous anthrax in man. *B. Anthracis* was recovered from one.

Nine hundred and fifty-nine samples of wool, hair, etc., were examined for the Government Wool Disinfecting Station, Liverpool. This is the largest number received in any year since 1924 and double the numbers received in 1934. Of these, 479 samples were of raw wool, etc. before disinfection, and *B. Anthracis* was recovered from 149 of them. No *B. Anthracis* was found in any of the 480 samples of disinfected material.

The recent order scheduling goat hair for disinfection before admission to the country has resulted in a considerable increase in the work done in this connection. Out of the 479 samples of raw material received from the Disinfecting Station 418 were of goat hair, and amongst these *B. Anthracis* was recovered from 144, or 34·4% of the samples.

Thirty-four samples of wool, hair, etc., were received from local sources, and *B. Anthracis* was recovered from two of these and from two out of 16 samples received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

During 1935 *B. Anthracis* was isolated from wool, hair, etc., 153 times. This is more than the total of the previous six years.

The following table shows the increase in the work in connection with Anthrax in Wool, etc. :—

	Home Office Disinfecting Station		Local	Factory Inspector	Total	Anthrax isolated from
	Raw	Disinfected				
1929	192	158	51	—	401	35
1930	158	134	7	—	299	17
1931	143	112	40	—	295	23
1932	122	117	22	—	261	22
1933	121	112	40	31	304	17
1934	240	236	53	41	570	36
1935	479	480	34	16	1009	153

Anthrax Summary:

Human	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wool, etc.—Local samples	...	...	...	...	...	34
Liverpool Samples, Raw	...	...	...	...	...	479
Liverpool Samples, Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	480
H.M. Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	16
Biological tests	...	...	...	...	...	157
Wool sterility tests	...	...	...	...	...	959
						—
						2,127
						—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

Diphtheria. The work in connection with the diagnosis and control of Diphtheria has shown a further increase, from 14,461 in 1934 to 17,347 in 1935, in 1933 7,423.

The proportion of infections by the Leeds gravis type has also increased from 50% in the autumn of 1934 to 76·4% at the time of writing this report.

Dysentery. The Dysentery Bacillus of Flexner was isolated from specimens received from 20 cases and the Sonne Bacillus from 35. No instance of infection by the Newcastle Bacillus was encountered.

There has been a serious increase in the number of cases of Dysentery established. Most of the cases are mild, and the number detected probably represents but a small proportion of the actual number of cases occurring. Both Flexner and Sonne infections were prevalent. The Flexner cases occurred mainly in the early part of the year and are of the Z.X. type.

DYSENTERY.

	Flexner	Sonne	Newcastle	Total
1931 ...	12	—	—	12
1932 ...	4	16	10	30
1933 ...	1	9	3	13
1934 ...	29	7	—	36
1935 ...	20	35	—	55

Enteric Fever. Five cases of typhoid fever were established and three of paratyphoid B., one case of infection by Salmonella Aertrycke and one by Salmonella Newport. Both these latter appear to have been isolated cases and of the Enteric type.

Undulant Fever. Four cases of infection by *Brucella Abortus* were encountered, one was established by blood culture, in one the organism was recovered from the urine, and in two serological methods were successful. In addition there was one further case probably of previous infection.

In connection with these the infection was traced to the cow concerned in three of the four established cases; the fourth case arose outside the City. Two of the cases proved fatal.

Seven hundred and five samples of milk were examined during the year for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. Sixty-five of these were received towards the end of 1934, the remainder in 1935.

Of the 705 samples, 182 were received from the Veterinary Inspector and 523 from the Food Inspector. Of these latter samples 16 were of graded milk, and *Brucella Abortus* was present in one. Two hundred and forty-one samples were from sources within the City; 14 of these were infected, 5.81%. Two hundred and fifty-six were from sources without the City; 25 of these were infected, or 9.76%.

Of the samples received from the Veterinary Inspector 22 were infected, these representing 15 separate sources, all within the City, 11 of which were of graded milk. That so high a percentage of samples of graded milk should be found to contain this organism is a cause for serious alarm, and shows that there is an urgent necessity for more stringent precautions to exclude this potential source of danger to the public health.

Venereal Diseases. There has been an increase in both serological and bacterioscopic work. This is, I think, accounted for by a greater vigilance in excluding the disease rather than any serious increase in infection.

Venereal Diseases Summary:

Dark ground examinations	...	...	...	75
Lange Goldsol Reactions	...	...	...	27
Wassermann Reactions	...	...	...	5,412
Kahn Reactions	...	...	...	4,796
Smears, etc., for gonococci	...	...	...	2,337
				<hr/>
				12,647
				<hr/>

Infectious Diseases—Summary:

Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	22
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	17,347
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	443
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	238
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	12
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	119
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	60
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	38
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	17
Tuberculosis Cerebrospinal fluids	...	...	...	...	21
Faeces	...	...	...	...	36
Fluids	...	...	...	...	57
Pus	...	...	...	...	64
Sputa	...	...	...	...	2,638
Urine	...	...	...	...	102
Biological tests	...	...	...	...	30
Undulant Fever	...	...	...	...	75
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	12,647
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	42
					34,010

FOOD :

Milk. One thousand and twenty-one samples of milk were examined by the methods laid down in the Ministry of Health's memo. Foods/139. The following tables give the more interesting results :—

CITY " STREET " SAMPLES OF RAW MILK, 1935.

Source	No. of Samples Examined	B. Coli absent from			
		1·0 cc.	0·1 cc.	0·01 cc.	0·001 cc.
Within the City...	313	48·85%	75·4%	88·18%	94·9%
Outside the City	309	34·95%	58·58%	79·28%	87·05%

Source	No. of Samples Examined	Organisms per c.c.		
		Less than 10,000	Less than 30,000	More than 200,000
Within the City	313	72·84%	83·07%	2·87%
Outside the City	309	49·5%	67·64%	8·41%

SAMPLES OF STREET MILKS PASSING " CERTIFIED " STANDARD
(the highest set by the Ministry of Health).

Source	No. of Samples	Number Passed	Percentage Passed
Within the City	313	223	71·25%
Outside the City	309	164	53·07%

SAMPLES OF " GRADED " MILK, 1935.

	No. of Samples Examined	No. passing appropriate standard	Percentage passing
Certified	88	73	82·92%
Grade A.T.T.	155	151	97·42%
Grade A	25	23	92·02%
Pasteurised	6	6	—

PHOSPHATASE TESTS.

These tests were introduced by Kay & Graham in May, 1935, as a means of detecting whether a sample of milk has been effectively pasteurised. " Test A. is designed as a rapid qualitative method for the detection of gross errors in pasteurisation." " Test B., a more searching test revealing errors of $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F. below the minimum temperature, or shortening of the time from 30 to 20 minutes, or the addition of 0·25% of raw milk to the correctly pasteurised bulk."

Thirty-eight samples of heated milk and 35 of raw milk have been examined by these methods. All raw samples were easily detected. The results from the heated samples were:—

					Properly heated.
" Sterilised "	...	...	...	3	..... 1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	15	..... 1
Heat treated	...	...	...	13	..... 5
Flash pasteurised	...	...	...	7	..... 0

The numbers tested are as yet too few to permit any reliable conclusion being drawn from them, but they suggest that a negative A. test may be found with samples giving a positive B., so that the quick qualitative test A. is only of value in detecting raw from heated milk, and is not sufficiently accurate to indicate proper pasteurisation.

MILK SUMMARY :

City, Within	...	...	...	...	...	313
Outside	...	...	...	...	...	308
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	88
Grade A.T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	155
Grade A.	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	6
Heat treated	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	2
From Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	63
,, Schools	...	...	...	...	...	49
,, Veterinary Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	16
Veterinary Samples for T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	233
Biological Tests for T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	662
Biological Tests for Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	705
Phosphatase tests	...	...	...	...	...	53

2,690

ICE CREAM.

Year	No. of Samples examined	B. coli absent from		Total bacteria per cc. less than	
		1.0 cc.	0.1 cc.	10,000	100,000
1929 ...	77	24.67%	51.92%	2.59%	20.78%
1930 ...	75	36.93%	53.21%	25.33%	42.97%
1931 ...	111	70.25%	84.69%	34.23%	55.86%
1932 ...	122	46.72%	60.66%	30.33%	53.28%
1933 ...	143	47.55%	58.74%	30.07%	60.84%
1934 ...	136	49.26%	62.5%	23.53%	53.68%
1935 ...	117	33.33%	65.81%	28.20%	64.96%
Average ...	781	44.69%	61.84%	26.12%	53.26%

WATER.

The following tables give the results obtained from the examination of the routine samples of water from the City's sources of supply.

BRADFORD WATER—BARDEN MOOR.

Year	No. of Samples	Typical B. coli				
		Absent from 100 c.c.	Present in			
			100 c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.	0.1 c.c.
1927	49	2.0%	98.0%	75.6%	10.3%	—
1928	46	8.8%	91.0%	33.3%	—	—
1929	70	62.85%	37.14%	1.43%	—	—
1930	98	75.51%	38.0%	5.1%	—	—
1931	176	46.59%	53.41%	7.38%	0.57%	—
1932	229	62.44%	23.14%	13.97%	0.44%	—
1933	143	90.91%	6.29%	2.10%	0.70%	—
1934	306	88.23%	10.46%	1.33%	—	—
1935	285	96.49%	2.46%	1.05%	—	—

NIDD VALLEY.

Year	No. of Samples	Typical B. coli				
		Absent from 100 c.c.	Present in			
			100 c.c.	10 c.c.	1.0 c.c.	0.1 c.c.
1928	202	—	100.0%	84.07%	15.6%	—
1929	38	47.82%	52.28%	4.36%	—	—
1930	50	88.0%	12.0%	—	—	—
1931	77	90.91%	9.09%	—	—	—
1932	77	89.41%	9.30%	1.29%	—	—
1933	124	88.71%	10.48%	0.81%	—	—
1934	246	76.83%	20.32%	2.85%	—	—
1935	249	93.98%	4.82%	1.25%	—	—

<i>Thornton Moor</i>	13	All negative	100 c.c.
<i>Stubden</i>	13	All negative	100 c.c.

FOOD SUMMARY :

Milk	2,690
Water	596
Shell-fish	1,160
Watercress	30
Lettuce	5
Chinese Eggs	1
Ice Cream	117
	<hr/>
	4,599
	<hr/>

CLINICAL SPECIMENS.

Blood counts complete	35
„ cultures other than for infectious diseases	16
„ films	32
„ typing	8
„ coagulation time	3
„ fagility tests	2
Hair for ringworm, etc.	60
Faeces	76
Body fluids	112
Pus	375
Parasites	16
Urine	976
Sputa	50
Histological Sections	494
Post Mortem examinations	158
Vaccines	32

BIOCHEMICAL.

Blood urea	543
„ Non-protein Nitrogen	34
„ Uric acid	19
„ Creatinine	81
Total serum protein... ..	40
Total serum albumen	27
Total serum globulin	27
„ Sugar	88
„ Sugar tolerance curves	55

Van den Bergh's reactions	...	...	...	45
Fouchet's reactions	...	...	...	45
Icterus Index	...	...	...	10
Andrew's reaction	...	...	...	2
Blood cholesterol	...	...	...	33
„ calcium	...	...	...	53
„ phosphorous	...	...	...	4
„ carbon monoxide	...	...	...	5
„ plasma phosphatase	...	...	...	10
Urine urea	...	...	...	44
„ urea concentration test	...	...	...	44
„ urea clearance test	...	...	...	3
„ urea concentration factor	...	...	...	2
„ Oriel's proteose	...	...	...	2
„ Bence Jones proteose	...	...	...	3
„ Bile pigments	...	...	...	15
„ Bile salts	...	...	...	10
„ Urobilin	...	...	...	7
„ Urobilinogen	...	...	...	2
„ Creatine	...	...	...	2
„ Creatinine	...	...	...	2
„ protein	...	...	...	12
„ Ammonia coefficient	...	...	...	3
„ sugar	...	...	...	49
„ acetone	...	...	...	4
„ Diastase	...	...	...	3
„ Lead	...	...	...	8
Fractitional test meals	...	...	...	329
Faeces Occult blood	...	...	...	226
„ Unaltered bile pigments	...	...	...	6
„ Creatorrhoea	...	...	...	9
„ Steatorrhoea	...	...	...	9
„ Porphyrins	...	...	...	1
„ Lead	...	...	...	1
Cyst and body fluids	...	...	...	18
Cerebrospinal fluid Urea	...	...	...	5
Human Milk	...	...	...	1

VII.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In the first portion of this report reference is made to the hospital accommodation of the City; in this portion further details of the hospitals under the control of the Local Authority are given.

(A) MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY HOLROYD SLATER, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

I have the honour to present the fourteenth annual Report on the working of the Bradford Municipal General Hospital for the year ended December 31st, 1935.

General comparisons for the last ten years are shown in the following table :—

	...	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
No. of Admissions	...	8217	7976	7994	7397	7078	6591	6915	7176	6707	6905
No. of Live Births	...	1072	1090	1039	923	826	789	702	654	539	592
No. of Operations	...	2857	2939	2693	2562	2257	2117	2158	2219	1973	2249
Average time in Hospital (in days)	...	31.7	31.8	32.1	34.1	34.8	37.2	35.6	34.5	29.9	30.4

Daily average number of in-patients throughout the year was 828; the highest total of in-patients throughout the year was 934 (on June 3rd); the lowest total of in-patients being 691 (on August 11th).

			Civic.	Public Assistance.	Total.
No. of in-patients on Dec. 31st, 1934	...	...	530	219	749
No. of Admissions during the year	...	...	6938	1279	8217
No. of live births during the year	...	...	1063	9	1072
					—
					10038
					—
No. of In-patients on Dec. 31st, 1935	...	...	571	199	770
No. of Discharges and Deaths during the year	...	...	7960	1308	9268
					—
					10038
					—

The admissions from outside have been distributed through the Wards as follows :—

(The corresponding figures for 1934 are given in brackets.)

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Medical Wards	1333 (1301)	1166 (1025)	2499 (2326)
Surgical Wards	1299 (1273)	2066 (1892)	3365 (3165)
Children's Wards	450 (484)	405 (481)	855 (965)
Maternity Wards		1498 (1520)	1498 (1520)
Live Births	575 (553)	497 (537)	1072 (1090)
<hr/>			
Totals	3657 (3611)	5632 (5455)	9289 (9066)
<hr/>			

The admissions are shown in greater detail in the accompanying table.

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS HAVE SUFFERED.

DISEASE	Males		Females		T'tal	DISEASE	Males		Females		T'tal
	under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16			under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16	
ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE:						MALIGNANT— DISEASE					
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	1	1	1	6	—continued.					
Diphtheria	16	1	15	2	34	Stomach	—	15	—	14	29
Dysentery	13	—	14	1	28	Testicle	—	1	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica—Acute	—	1	—	—	1	Thigh	—	—	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica—Chronic	—	2	—	2	4	Thyroid	—	—	—	1	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1	1	Tongue	—	10	—	—	10
Erysipelas	1	7	—	6	14	Tonsil	—	4	—	1	5
Measles	5	—	3	1	9	Uterus	—	—	—	74	74
Measles, German	4	1	6	3	14	Vulva	—	—	—	5	5
Scarlet Fever	10	2	5	8	25						
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1						
	53	15	44	25	137	RHEUMATISM:	10	6	7	17	40
INFLUENZA	2	22	1	14	39	Articular, Acute	1	14	1	20	36
TUBERCULOSIS:						Articular, Subacute	9	1	11	2	23
General	—	1	—	—	1	Chorea	20	21	19	39	99
Pulmonary	—	65	1	19	85						
	—	66	1	19	86	Non-Articular—					
Non-Pulmonary—						Erythema Nodosum	1	—	—	5	6
Ankle	—	—	—	5	5	Fibrositis	1	1	—	2	4
Hip	6	6	1	2	15	Lumbago	—	6	—	3	9
Ilium	—	1	—	—	1	Muscular	—	2	—	—	2
Intestines	—	—	—	1	1	Myalgia	—	1	—	1	2
Kidney	—	2	—	4	6	Sciatica	—	10	—	4	14
Knee	—	—	—	1	1		2	20	—	15	37
Lymphatic Glands	3	4	4	4	15	CHRONIC ARTHRITIS	—	20	—	37	57
Meninges	1	1	2	—	4	ACCIDENTAL INJURY AND VIOLENCE:					
Metatarsals	—	1	1	—	2	Attempted Suicides by—					
Peritoneum	7	4	3	7	21	Ammonia	—	1	—	3	4
Shoulder	—	—	—	1	1	Aspirin	—	1	—	1	2
Skin	—	—	—	3	3	Camphorated Oil	—	—	1	—	1
Spine	4	—	—	6	10	Cut-Throat	—	6	—	—	6
Testicle	—	2	—	—	2	Gas	—	11	—	8	19
Tibia	1	1	—	—	2	Hydrochloric Acid	—	—	—	1	1
	22	22	11	34	89	Liniment	—	2	—	2	4
MALIGNANT DISEASE:						Luminol	—	—	—	1	1
Breast	—	—	—	32	32	Methylated Spirit	—	—	—	1	1
Colon	—	18	—	14	32	Wounds of Wrist	—	1	—	—	1
Femur	1	—	—	—	1	Accidental Swallowing Pot. Permanganate	1	—	—	—	1
Humerus	1	—	—	—	1	Bruises, etc.	9	40	2	24	75
Larynx	—	1	—	1	2	Cerebral Concussion	2	3	1	2	8
Lip	—	1	—	—	1	Burns and Scalds	10	4	5	12	31
Liver	—	4	—	2	6	Dislocation of—					
Lymphatic Glands	—	4	—	3	7	Ankle	—	—	—	1	1
Lungs	—	6	—	1	7	Elbow	—	—	—	1	1
Mandible	—	3	—	2	5	Humerus	—	4	—	5	9
Mediastinum	—	1	—	1	2	Mandible	—	1	—	2	3
Esophagus	—	6	—	4	10	Patella	—	—	—	1	1
Ovary	—	—	—	4	4	Semilunar Cartilage (Knee)	—	9	—	3	12
Pancreas	—	1	—	—	1	Fracture of—					
Pelvic Bones	—	1	—	—	1	Astragalus	—	1	—	—	1
Penis	—	2	—	—	2	Clavicle	—	3	—	2	5
Pharynx	—	2	—	—	2	Femur	4	4	2	26	36
Prostate	—	10	—	—	10	Fibula	—	3	—	2	5
Rectum	—	23	—	13	36	Fibula and Tibia	—	5	1	20	26
Sacrococcygeal Region	—	1	—	1	2	Humerus	—	2	1	5	8
Scrotum	—	1	—	—	1	Nasal Bones	—	—	—	1	1
Skin	—	3	—	3	6	Oscalcis	—	—	—	2	2
						Metatarsal	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED—*continued.*

DISEASE	Males		Females		T'tal	DISEASE	Males		Females		T'tal
	under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16			under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—<i>continued.</i>						DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—<i>con.</i>					
Anæmia, Splenic ...	—	—	—	—	—	Melæna ...	—	3	—	—	3
<i>Aneurysm—</i>						Pancreatitis ...	—	1	—	1	2
Aortic ...	—	3	—	—	3	Peritoneal Adhesions ...	—	2	—	8	10
Arterio-Sclerosis ...	—	19	—	5	24	Proctitis ...	—	2	—	1	3
Banti's Disease ...	—	1	—	—	1	Prolapse of Rectum ...	—	2	2	3	7
Buerger's Disease ...	—	—	—	1	1	Pyloric Stenosis ...	3	—	—	1	4
Gangrene, Diabetic ...	—	2	—	—	2	Pylorospasm ...	—	1	—	1	2
Gangrene, Senile ...	—	6	—	4	10	Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris ...	—	—	—	1	1
Hæmophilia ...	—	1	—	—	1	Polypus, Rectum ...	—	1	—	—	1
Hodgkin's Disease ...	1	2	—	—	3	Ruptured Gall Bladder ...	—	1	—	—	1
Hyperpiësis ...	—	15	—	12	27	Stricture, Oesophagus ...	—	3	—	—	3
Leukæmia ...	—	1	—	—	1	Stomatitis ...	—	—	1	—	1
Morbus Cordis ...	4	180	9	112	305	Subphrenic Abscess ...	—	—	—	1	1
Phlebitis ...	—	2	—	3	5	Tape Worm ...	—	2	—	1	3
Varicose Veins ...	—	1	—	4	5	Thread Worms ...	1	1	—	2	4
	5	251	9	171	436	Visceroptosis ...	—	5	—	11	16
						Volvulus, Cæcum ...	—	—	—	1	1
							95	597	93	574	1359
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:						GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:					
Achalasia ...	—	—	—	2	2	Amenorrhœa ...	—	—	—	4	4
Achlorhydria ...	—	2	—	—	2	Balanitis ...	3	6	—	—	9
Appendicitis, Acute ...	14	76	21	90	201	Bartholin's Cyst ...	—	—	—	13	13
Appendicitis, Chronic ...	30	98	29	152	309	Caruncle, Urethral ...	—	—	—	12	12
Biliary Fistula ...	—	—	—	1	1	Cervical Erosion ...	—	—	—	25	25
Cholecystitis ...	—	14	—	62	76	Cervical Hypertrophy ...	—	—	—	1	1
Cirrhosis—Liver ...	—	7	—	9	16	Cystitis ...	—	15	—	28	43
Colic—Intestinal ...	5	28	3	19	55	Cystocele ...	—	—	—	22	22
Colitis—Mucous ...	—	4	—	—	4	Dysmenorrhœa ...	—	—	—	31	31
Colostomy ...	—	—	—	1	1	Dyspareunia ...	—	—	—	3	3
Constipation ...	—	18	1	15	34	Dysuria ...	—	—	—	2	2
Dental Caries ...	1	3	2	2	8	Endometritis ...	—	—	—	18	18
Diarrhœa ...	4	6	7	4	21	Enuresis ...	2	—	1	4	7
Diverticulosis ...	—	4	—	4	8	Extravasation of Urine ...	—	1	—	—	1
Duodenal Ulcer ...	—	108	—	22	130	Fibroids Uterus ...	—	—	—	42	42
Perforated ...	—	21	—	1	22	Fibrosis Uteri ...	—	—	—	1	1
Dyspepsia ...	—	19	—	4	23	Fistula, Recto-Vaginal ...	—	—	—	1	1
Dysphagia ...	—	1	—	—	1	Fistula, Urethral ...	—	3	—	—	3
Enteritis ...	2	1	—	3	6	Fistula, Vesical ...	—	6	—	—	6
Fissure—Anal ...	—	4	—	10	14	Gangrene of Penis ...	—	2	—	—	2
Fistula in Ano ...	—	5	—	4	9	Hæmaturia ...	5	11	—	2	18
Fistula Biliary ...	—	—	—	1	1	Hydrocele ...	1	18	—	—	19
Foreign Body in Oesophagus ...	—	2	—	—	2	Hydronephrosis ...	—	5	—	4	9
Foreign Body in Stomach ...	2	—	—	—	2	Hypernephroma ...	—	—	—	1	1
Gall Stones ...	—	4	—	35	39	Hypospadias ...	1	—	—	—	1
Gastric Ulcer ...	—	21	—	19	40	Imperforate Hymen ...	—	—	—	1	1
Gastric Ulcer—Perforated ...	—	9	—	—	9	Impacted Pessary ...	—	—	—	1	1
Gastritis ...	4	22	2	20	48	Leucorrhœa ...	—	—	—	24	24
Gastro-Enteritis ...	11	2	8	4	25	Leukoplakia, Labia ...	—	—	—	1	1
Gastroptosis ...	—	2	—	6	8	Menopause ...	—	—	—	2	2
Glossitis ...	—	2	—	1	3	Menorrhagia ...	—	—	—	59	59
Hæmatemesis ...	—	26	—	16	42	Metrorrhagia ...	—	—	—	85	85
Hæmorrhoids ...	—	37	—	14	51	Movable Kidney ...	—	—	—	1	1
Hyperchlorhydria ...	—	2	—	1	3	Nephritis, Acute ...	7	11	6	4	28
Impacted Gall Stone—Ileum ...	—	—	—	2	2	Nephritis, Chronic ...	1	30	—	27	58
Imperforate Rectum ...	1	—	—	—	1	Orchitis ...	—	5	—	—	5
Intestinal Obstruction—Acute ...	—	1	—	4	5	Oxaluria ...	—	6	—	—	6
Intestinal Obstruction—Chronic ...	—	1	—	7	8	Ovarian Cyst ...	—	—	1	27	28
Intussusception ...	—	1	—	—	1	Ovaritis ...	—	—	—	1	1
Ischio-Rectal Abscess ...	—	15	—	5	20	Papilloma of Bladder ...	—	3	—	1	4
Hirschsprung's Disease ...	—	1	—	—	1	Paraphimosis ...	1	2	—	—	3
Jaundice, Catarrhal ...	—	5	1	—	6	Pelvic, Cellulitis ...	—	—	—	6	6
Jejunal Ulcer ...	—	1	—	—	1	Pelvic Hæmatoma ...	—	—	—	1	1
Marasmus ...	17	—	14	—	31	Perinephric Abscess ...	—	—	—	4	4
						Periurethral Abscess ...	—	6	—	—	6
						Phimosis ...	57	3	—	—	60
						Polycystic Kidneys ...	—	2	—	—	2
						Prolapse of Uterus ...	—	—	—	41	41
						Prostatic Enlargement ...	—	67	—	—	67
						Pruritis Vulvæ ...	—	—	—	5	5

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED—*continued.*

DISEASE	Males		Females		T'tal	DISEASE	Males		Females		T'tal
	under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16			under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16	
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM—<i>continued.</i>						MISCELLANEOUS—<i>contd.</i>					
Pyelitis ...	—	5	2	12	19	Cleft Palate ...	2	—	1	—	3
Pyonephrosis ...	—	1	—	—	1	Cyst of Neck ...	—	1	—	1	2
Pyosalpinx ...	—	—	—	4	4	Cyst, Sacrococcygeal ...	—	—	—	1	1
Renal Colic ...	1	23	—	6	30	Debility ...	1	23	—	17	41
Retroverted Uterus ...	—	—	—	15	15	Deformity of Finger ...	—	1	—	1	2
Ruptured Perineum ...	—	—	—	7	7	Deformity of Face (Burns) ...	—	—	2	—	2
Salpingitis and Pyosalpinx ...	—	—	—	54	54	Dentigerous Cyst ...	—	2	—	—	2
Stenosis Vagina ...	—	—	—	1	1	Dermoid Cyst ...	2	—	—	—	2
Sterility ...	—	—	—	21	21	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	24	—	44	68
Stone in—						Dislocation (Congenital) Hip ...	3	—	1	—	4
Bladder ...	—	3	—	—	3	Epistaxis ...	—	3	1	1	5
Kidney ...	1	4	3	7	15	Exophthalmic Goitre ...	—	1	—	2	3
Ureter ...	—	1	—	—	1	Exostosis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Stricture of Urethra ...	—	24	—	—	24	<i>Foreign Bodies in—</i>					
Undescended Testicle ...	5	4	—	—	9	Elbow ...	—	1	—	—	1
Urethritis ...	—	1	—	—	1	Leg ...	—	1	—	—	1
Vaginismus ...	—	—	—	1	1	Ganglion ...	1	—	—	—	1
Varicocele ...	1	3	—	—	4	Genu Valgum ...	1	2	3	1	7
Vulvitis ...	—	—	—	3	3	Genu Varum ...	1	—	1	—	2
	86	271	13	636	1006	Goitre ...	—	1	—	12	13
						Hæmorrhage from					
						Umbilicus ...	1	—	—	—	1
						Hallux Rigidus ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Hallux Valgus ...	—	—	2	2	4
						Hammer Toe ...	1	—	1	2	4
						Hare Lip ...	1	—	2	—	3
						<i>Hernia—</i>					
						Diaphragmatic ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Femoral ...	—	2	—	10	12
						Inguinal ...	4	95	3	13	115
						Umbilical ...	4	2	3	2	11
						Ventral ...	—	4	—	6	10
						<i>Hernia Strangulated—</i>					
						Femoral ...	—	1	—	5	6
						Inguinal ...	2	8	—	5	15
						Internal ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Umbilical ...	—	—	—	1	1
						Ventral ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Hyperplasia, Breast ...	—	—	—	2	2
						Hypothyroidism ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Lipoma ...	—	—	1	3	4
						Lymphangitis, Chronic ...	—	—	1	—	1
						Mastitis, Chronic ...	—	—	2	3	5
						Myxœdema ...	—	—	—	3	3
						Metatarsalgia ...	—	—	—	1	1
						Necrosis ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Obesity ...	—	—	—	2	2
						Osteoma ...	—	—	1	1	2
						Osteomyelitis, Acute ...	8	—	2	—	10
						Osteomyelitis, Chronic ...	2	2	1	—	5
						Painful Scar ...	—	1	—	1	2
						Papillomata, Palate ...	—	—	—	1	1
						Parotitis ...	1	1	—	1	3
						Periostitis ...	1	—	—	—	1
						Pes Cavus ...	—	1	1	—	2
						Perthe's Disease ...	—	—	1	—	1
						Pink's Disease ...	—	—	2	—	2
						Polydactylism ...	—	—	1	—	1
						Prematurity ...	2	—	2	—	4
						Rickets ...	8	—	4	—	12
						Scoliosis ...	3	1	—	1	5
						Septicæmia ...	—	1	1	—	2
						Supernumerary Digitis ...	2	—	—	—	2
						Synovitis ...	1	2	3	2	8
						Talipes Valgus ...	—	—	1	—	1
						Talipes Varus... ...	4	—	1	—	5
						Tetany ...	—	1	—	—	1
						Thyroglossal Cyst ...	2	—	—	—	2
						Tonsillitis ...	2	8	2	42	54
						Torticollis ...	7	—	5	—	12
							159	259	122	251	791
MISCELLANEOUS:											
Abscesses ...	12	16	3	9	40						
Adentis, Simple ...	11	2	9	5	27						
Adentis, Suppurating ...	18	9	10	2	39						
Adenoids and Tonsils ...	40	—	41	6	87						
Adenoma of Breast ...	—	—	—	9	9						
Alcoholism ...	—	5	—	1	6						
Ankylosis of Joints ...	—	1	—	—	1						
Arthritis, Acute ...	—	1	—	3	4						
Baker's Cyst of Knee ...	2	2	—	—	4						
Bursitis, ...	—	1	—	2	3						
Bursitis, Suppurating ...	—	—	—	1	1						
Cellulitis ...	8	26	7	21	62						
Cervical Rib ...	—	—	—	2	2						
Contracted Finger ...	—	—	—	1	1						

DISEASES & ACCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY & CHILD-BIRTH.

Abortion	231	Miscarriage	2
Albuminuria	51	Morbus Cordis	5
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	10	Edema of Legs	17
Appendicitis	1	Gonorrhœa	1
Bronchitis—Acute	9	Hyperemesis	26
Broncho-Pneumonia	2	Ovarian Cyst	1
Chorea	1	Post Partum Hæmorrhage	3
Contracted Pelvis and Disproportion	32	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Debility	21	Pyelitis	21
Diabetes	1	Retained Placenta	5
Diphtheria	1	Retroverted Uterus—Gravid	3
Eclampsia	1	Ruptured Tubal Gestation	15
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	Ruptured Uterus	1
Hæmatemesis	1	Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	1
Hydatidiform Mole	1	Toxæmia	6
Jaundice	4	Varicose Veins	6
Leucorrhœa	18		
Mastitis—Acute	10		512
Mania	2		

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of operations performed during 1935 was 2,857, as compared with 2,939 last year. The operation death rate was 3.10 per cent. as against 2.89 per cent. in 1934.

The various forms of anæsthesia employed and the number of operations performed under each are shown in the following table:—

	Laparotomies	Other Operations	Total
Spinal—Stovain, Spinocaine or Spinæsthetic	261	186	447
Spinal—Avertin	35	19	54
Avertin—Open Ether	222	145	367
Avertin—Gas and Oxygen	54	38	92
Avertin—Local	72	71	143
Rectal Ether	—	3	3
Evipan-Sodium—intravenous	1	87	88
Evipan-Sodium and Gas and Oxygen	3	53	56
Local Infiltration—Novocaine and Cocaine	29	160	189
General—Ether, Chloroform, Gas	287	1131	1418
Totals	946	1,893	2,857

Nature of Operation	Recovered		Died	Nature of Operation	Recovered		Died
LAPARTOMIES:				SMALL INTESTINES—continued			
Exploratory	39	6	—	Enterostomy	2	3	—
For Intestinal Adhesions	6	—	—	Resection of Gangrene	—	1	—
For Lumbar Ganglionectomy	1	—	—	Ruptured Intussusception	1	—	—
For Strangulated Femoral Hernia	—	1	—	LIVER:			
For Subphrenic Abscess	2	—	—	Cholecystectomy	26	1	—
For Tuberculous Peritonitis	2	—	—	Cholecystotomy	12	1	—
For Nephrectomy	1	1	—	Choledochotomy	2	—	—
For Cancer of Uterus, Radon	1	—	—	Cholecyst-duodenostomy	—	2	—
HERNIE:				For Ruptured Gall Bladder	2	1	—
For Strangulated Ventral Hernia	5	—	—	UTERUS AND APPENDAGES:			
Radical Cure—Umbilical	9	—	—	Cæsarian Section for Contracted Pelvis	24	1	—
Radical Cure—Ventral	3	2	—	Cæsarian Section for Placenta Prævia	2	—	—
STOMACH:				Cæsarian Section for Post Maturity	2	—	—
Duodeno:Duodenostomy	1	—	—	Cæsarian Section for Transverse Lie	2	—	—
Gastrectomy, for Gastric Ulcer	9	3	—	Cæsarian Section for Vesico Vaginal	—	—	—
Gastrojejunostomy Posterior for Duodenal Ulcer	64	—	—	Fistula	1	—	—
Gastrojejunostomy Posterior for Gastric Ulcer	1	—	—	Hysterectomy—Total	15	2	—
Gastrojejunostomy Anterior for Cancer	1	1	—	Hysterectomy—Sub-Total	38	2	—
Gastrotomy	2	—	—	Hysterotomy	4	—	—
Invagination, Duodenal Ulcer	1	—	—	Myomectomy	1	—	—
Ramsted's Operation	3	—	—	Oophorectomy and Salpingectomy	33	—	—
For Perforation of Duodenal Ulcer	17	4	—	Ovariectomy	19	—	—
For Perforation of Gastric Ulcer	5	3	—	Ruptured Ectopic Gestation	14	1	—
LARGE INTESTINES:				Ventrofixation of Uterus	12	—	—
Cæcostomy	—	1	—	TOTAL LAPARTOMIES			
Colostomy	23	4	—	906	58	—	—
Colo-colostomy (For Cancer)	1	—	—	HERNIOTOMIES:			
Resection, Carcinoma Coli	1	2	—	For Strangulated Femoral Hernia	6	3	—
Ruptured Sigmoid	—	1	—	For Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	13	2	—
APPENDIX:				Radical Cure—Femoral Hernia	12	1	—
Appendicectomy, Acute	188	9	—	Radical Cure—Inguinal Hernia	100	—	—
Appendix Abscess—Drained	4	—	—	TOTAL HERNIOTOMIES			
Appendicectomy, Chronic	296	2	—	131	6	—	—
SMALL INTESTINES:				GENITO-UNINARY:			
For acute obstruction by Adhesions or Bands	—	1	—	Amputation, Penis	2	—	—
For acute obstruction by Gall Stones	1	1	—	Circumcision	75	—	—
Enterostomy	1	1	—	Colporrhaphy	11	—	—
Closure of Enterostomy	1	—	—	Colpotomy	—	—	—
				Craniotomy	1	—	—

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died	Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died
GENITO-URINARY—<i>continued.</i>			NOSE, THROAT AND CHEST—<i>continued.</i>		
Curetage	214	—	Turbinectomy	1	—
Cystoscopy, Ureteral Catheterisation ...	58	1	For Carcinoma—Tongue—Radon ...	4	—
Cystotomy, Supra Pubic	19	2	For Carcinoma—Oesophagus—Radon ...	—	1
Dilatation, Cervix	5	1	For Empyema—Chest—Drainage, etc.	17	1
Epididymectomy	1	—	For Empyema—Frontal Sinus	—	—
Exploration, Kidney	3	—	For Empyema—Antrum, Maxillary ...	5	—
Forceps Delivery	22	1	For Foreign Body in Oesophagus ...	1	—
Induction of Premature Labour	9	—	For Foreign Body in Nostril	1	—
Lithotomy, Suprapubic	1	—	For Aural Polypus	—	—
Nephrectomy	7	—	For Cleft Palate	1	—
Nephrotomy	5	—	For Dentigerous Cyst	1	—
Nephrolithotomy	3	—	For Hare Lip	3	—
Nephropexy	1	—	For Nasal Polypi	7	—
Orchidectomy	4	—	For Oesophageal Stricture	1	—
Pelvic Examination	18	—	For Salivary Calculus	1	—
Perineorrhaphy	48	1	For Thyroidectomy	10	1
Plastic on Urethra	1	—	For Torticollis	8	—
Podalic Version	1	—	For Tracheal Fistula	1	—
Prostatectomy, Supra Pubic	11	—	For Tonsils and Adenoids	122	—
Radical Cure—Hydrocele	9	—	For Ulcer of Gum	1	—
Radical Cure—Varicocele	4	—	Total	201	4
Resection of Cervix Uteri	7	—	EYES:		
Steinach's Operation	1	—	Artificial Pupil Made	2	—
Trachelorrhaphy	2	—	Excision—Dermoid of Orbit	2	—
For Bartholin's Cyst	7	—	Iridectomy	3	—
For Carcinoma Prostate, Radon	—	—	For Cataract	8	—
For Carcinoma Cervix Uteri—Radium	68	1	For Corneal Ulcer	2	—
For Cyst of Epididymis	1	—	For Dystriehiasis	3	—
For Epithelioma Vulvæ—Excision ...	—	—	For Ectropion	3	—
For Epithelioma Vulvæ—Radium ...	2	—	For Entropion	1	—
For Epithelioma Penis—Radium ...	—	—	For Meibomian Cyst	1	—
For Erosion of Cervix	2	—	For Stenosis Lachrymal Ducts ...	9	—
For Extravasation of Urine	1	1	For Squint	30	—
For Leukoplakia Vulvæ	1	—	Total	64	—
For Paraphimosis	1	—	AMPUTATIONS:		
For Perineal Abscess	4	—	Arm	—	—
For Perinephric Abscess	2	—	Breast Cancer	12	2
For Polypus—Cervix	4	—	Finger	4	—
For Retained Products of Conception ...	149	2	Foot	1	—
For Stenosis, Vagina	4	—	Leg	2	—
For Ulcer Perineum	1	—	Thigh	4	1
For Undescended Testicle	6	—	Toe	2	—
For Urethral Caruncle	10	—	Total	25	3
For Urethral Fistula	1	—	EXCISIONS:		
For Urethral Stricture—Dilatation ...	32	1	Adenoma of Breast	11	—
Urethral Calculus	1	—	Adenoma—Thyroid	1	—
Vesical Fistula	3	—	Carcinoma—Breast	6	—
Total	843	11	Cyst of Neck	2	—
RECTUM:			Dermoid of Skin	1	—
Kuhn's Resection—Carcinoma	5	1	Epithelioma of Lip	1	—
Sigmoidoscopy	5	—	Epulis	1	—
For Absence of Rectum—(Congenital)	—	1	Foreign Bodies	4	—
For Carcinoma—Radium	2	—	Ganglion	4	—
For Fissure	10	—	Glands, Lymphatic, Malignant ...	7	—
For Fistula	11	—	Glands, Lymphatic, Tuberculous ...	22	—
For Ischio-Rectal Abscess	8	—	Hygroma, Foot	1	—
For Piles	46	—	Hyperplasia—Breast	4	—
For Prolapse	4	—	Lipoma	9	—
For Stricture	1	—	Mastectomy	1	—
Total	92	2	Meningocele	2	1
NOSE, THROAT AND CHEST:			Nævus	1	—
Mastoidectomy—Radical	7	—	Papilloma	1	—
Oesophagoscopy	3	—	Prepatellar Bursa	1	—
Plastic Operation on Nose	1	—	Sacrococcygeal Cyst	3	—
Resection Carcinoma Tonsil	1	—	Sarcoma, Thigh	—	—
Resection (Partial) Tongue	1	—	Scar	4	1
Resection Septum Nasi	4	—	Sebaceous Cyst	14	—
Tracheotomy	—	1			

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died	Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died
EXCISIONS—<i>continued</i>			BONES AND JOINTS—<i>continued.</i>		
Thyroglossal Cyst	1	—	For Tuberculous Shoulder	1	—
Ulcer, Chronic	1	—	For Osteomyelitis, Acute	6	1
Varicose Veins	2	—	For Osteomyelitis, Chronic	2	—
X-Ray Burn	1	—	For Pes Cavus	3	—
			For Talipes Equinus	4	—
			For Psoas Abscess	—	—
Total	106	2	Total	132	3
BONES AND JOINTS:			MISCELLANEOUS:		
Arthrodesis	3	—	Abscesses	85	1
Aspiration, Ankle Joint	1	—	Avulsion of Nail	6	—
Aspiration, Knee Joint	2	—	Carbuncle	12	—
Aspiration, Shoulder Joint	2	—	Cellulitis	15	4
Excision, Baker's Cyst	3	—	Carotid Artery, Injection	1	—
Excision, Knee Joint	1	—	Coccygeal Tumour, Radon	1	—
Forcible Movements of Joints	9	—	Dental Plate from Oesophagus	1	—
Osteoclasty	10	—	Dental Extractions	85	—
Osteotomy	3	—	Freeing Ulnar Nerve from Scar	1	—
Medication of Joints	1	—	Genitocrural Nerve Divided	1	—
Pegging, Plating and Wiring Fractures	4	—	Lumbar Puncture	1	—
Reduction of Fractures	18	1	Lupus	2	—
Reduction of Dislocation of Hip (Congenital)	5	—	Mammary Abscess	11	—
Reduction of Dislocation of Mandible	1	—	Painful Stump, Neurotomy	1	—
Reduction of Shoulder	3	—	Plastic Operation on Arm	1	—
Resection Knee Joint—Osteoarthritis... ..	1	—	Plastic Operation on Face	1	—
Resection Knee Joint—Tuberculous	1	—	Perforating Ulcer, Foot	2	—
Resection of Semilunar Cartilage—Knee	14	—	Rodent Ulcer, Diathermy	3	—
Sequestrotomy	7	—	Sciatica, Caudal Injection	—	—
Tarsectomy	3	—	Sciatic Nerve Stretching	2	—
Trephining—Decompression	2	1	Scalds, Extensive	1	—
For Arthritis, Septic	2	—	Secondary Suture of Wounds	8	—
For Hammer Toe	3	—	Sinus	2	—
For Hallux Valgus	2	—	Skin Graft	5	—
For Hallux Flexus	1	—	Sympathectomy, Periarterial	4	—
For Necrosis Mandible	3	—	Tendon Suture	2	—
For Necrosis Phalanx	1	—	Tenotomy... ..	10	—
For Necrosis Rib... ..	1	—			
For Necrosis Tibia	2	—	Total Miscellaneous	264	5
For Osteoma Maxilla	1	—			
For Osteo-arthritis of Knee	—	—	Total Operations	2776	91
For Tuberculous Hip	4	—			
For Tuberculous Tibia	1	—			
For Tuberculous Ankle	1	—			
					2857

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The attendances at the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic numbered:—

New Patients	...	...	...	...	...	1262
Others	...	...	...	...	...	5629
Total						6891

In the Maternity Wards there were 1,072 live births and 93 still-births. The proportion of still-births was 7.9% as compared with 9.5% last year.

There were 10 maternal deaths.

Cæsarian Section was performed on 32 occasions for the following conditions:—

Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	25
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transverse Lie	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vesico Vaginal Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						32

ABNORMALITIES IN LABOUR.

Cause.	Number.
<i>Perineal Laceration—</i>	
Forceps	20
Episiotomy	27
Spontaneous	127
<i>Contracted Pelvis—</i>	
Cæsarian Section	25
Cæsarian Section for Placenta Prævia	2
Cæsarian Section for Cyst, Broad Ligament obstructing Labour	1
Cæsarian Section Vesicovaginal Fistula	1
Cæsarian Section Slightly Contracted Pelvis and Breech Presentation with Extended Legs	1
Cæsarian Section, Transverse Lie	2
Premature Induction	6
Induction for other Causes	16
<i>Forceps Cases—</i>	
Eclampsia	1
Fœtal Distress	6
Occipito Post Position	3
Placenta Prævia	1
Prolonged Second Stage	10
Prolonged Labour, Paraplegia	1
Craniotomy	2
ABNORMALITIES OF MOTHER:	
Hydramnios	7
P.P.H.	13
Retained Placenta	7
Antepartum Cerebral Thrombosis	1
ABNORMAL PRESENTATIONS:	
Breech	7
Face	3
Transverse	2
Prolapsed Cord	2
DISEASES OF MOTHER:	
Bronchitis	5
Broncho-Pneumonia	1

DISEASES OF MOTHER—continued.

Cause.	Number.
B. Coli—Urinary Infection	1
Bronchitis and Asthma	1
G.C. Infection	1
Glycosuria	1
Hip Joint Disease	1
Influenza	1
Mitral Disease	5
Osteo-Arthritis of both Patellæ	1
Puerperal Mania	2
Pernicious Anæmia	1
Pulmonary T.B.	4
Puerperal Phlebitis	3
Renal Calculus	1
Scarlet Fever	3
Syphilis	16
Syphilis—Jaundice following Treatment	1
Tetany and Jaundice	1
TOXÆMIAS:	
Albuminuria	69
Eclampsia	9
Pyelitis	5
HÆMORRHAGE:	
Accidental	11
Placenta Prævia	14
INDUCTION OF LABOUR:	
Bilateral T.B. and Toxæmia	1
Small Pelvis	6
Toxæmia (Bougie)	2
Toxæmia—Rupture of Membranes—Drugs	11
CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS:	
Acute Mastitis	2
Not Transferred (Mild)	12
Transferred	2
White Leg	1
CASES OF CONJUNCTIVITIS:	
Cured (Mild)	11
Transferred—Positive G.C.	1

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
INFANTS NOT ENTIRELY BREAST FED:		Knotted Cord	1
Debility and Unwillingness to Stay in Hospital longer than 11 days	6	Hæmatoma of Cord	1
Depressed Nipples—Mother Unwilling	3	Prolapse of Cord	2
Delayed Establishment—Mother Unwilling	3	Spina Bifida	3
Delayed Establishment—(Cæsarian)	1	Post Maturity	1
Elderly Primipara—Delayed Establishment	2	Post Maturity and Forceps Delivery	1
Mentally Defective (Mother)	1	Cord Twice Round Neck Tightly	1
Mother Dead	3		93
Puerperal Insanity	1	DEATH OF INFANTS WITHIN 10 DAYS OF BIRTH:	
Pernicious Anæmia of Mother	1	Prematurity	7
MATERNAL DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS OF LABOUR, ETC. 10		Prematurity: Infective Jaundice	1
1.—Puerperal Sepsis—Secondary P.P.H.		Atelectasis	4
2.—Bilateral Nephritis—Cardiac Failure due to Paralytic Ileus following Cæsarian Section.		Congenital Patent Foramen Ovale: Atelectasis	1
3.—Failed Forceps at Home—In J.:—Forceps Delivery: Acute Dilatation of Stomach: Bilateral Nephritis.		Asphyxia Due to Obstruction of Congenitally Narrowed Glottis	1
4.—Toxæmia Accidental A.P.H.: Eclampsia.		Convulsions following Forceps Delivery	1
5.—Eclampsia: Chronic Nephritis: Uræmia.		Cerebellar Hæmorrhage—Tentorial Tear	1
6.—Intra-Natal Eclampsia: Heart Failure During a Convulsion.		Anencephalus	1
7.—Toxæmia—Concealed Accidental A.P.H.: Acute and Chronic Nephritis.		Prematurity—Broncho-Pneumonia	1
8.—Puerperal Sepsis: Secondary P.P.H.		Imperforate Anus (Operation)... ..	1
9.—Toxæmia—Accidental Hæmorrhage: Rupture of Uterus: Died Undelivered.		Internal Hæmorrhage due to Imperfectly Developed Stomach Wall	1
10.—Primary Uterine Inertia due to Hydramnios: Obstetric Shock following Extraction of Macerated Fœtus.		Inanition due to Prolonged Labour	1
STILLBIRTHS:			21
Toxæmia of Mother	14	CASES OF CONGENITAL DEFORMITY:	
Toxic Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage A.P.H. Placenta Prævia	6	Cervical meningocele	1
Cause Not Known (Premature)	12	Deformity of Ear	1
Cause Not Known (Full Term)	20	Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	1
Spina Bifida, Anencephalus	2	Imperforate Anus	1
Anencephalus	3	Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus	1
Abnormal Breech Presentation	4	Phimosis (Circumcision)	1
Abnormal Breech Presentation and Toxæmia of Mother	1	Tongue Tie (Connected)	6
Forceps Delivery	6		12
Forceps Delivery and Toxæmia	2	CASES OF BIRTH INJURY:	
Craniotomy	2	Birth Fracture—Humerus	1
Prolonged First Stage: Early Rupture of Membranes	3	Cephalhæmatoma	4
		Facial Paralysis	4
			9

RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

During 1935 the following examinations and treatments were effected:— (Last year's figures are given in brackets.)

Radiological Examinations	3604	(3448)
Treatments by:—		
Deep X-Rays	223	(211)
Superficial X-Rays	49	(56)
Diathermy	—	(9)
Ultra-violet Rays	9306	(6476)
Clinical Attendances	798	(849)
Operations under General Anæsthesia	—	(10)
Operations under Local Anæsthesia	14	(1)
Dressings for Outpatients	800	(982)
Films Used	9593	(8919)

RADIUM THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

	1935.	1934.	1933.
Patients admitted to Hospital... ..	138	104	136
Out-patients' Attendances	156	172	132
New Patients	75	71	77
Number of Radon Seeds made	906	834	511
Total Radon used	3145	2622	2598 mc.

The admission and treatment figures in this clinic have remained fairly constant during the past three years, but the output of radium emanation is increasing.

During the year 1935 the radium therapy departments of St. Luke's Hospital and the Bradford Royal Infirmary were inspected by representatives from the National Radium Commission. A most favourable report was received, particularly with reference to the nature of the co-operation between voluntary and municipal hospitals in the organisation and smooth working with the radium service.

DEATHS.

There have been 1,087 deaths in Hospital during the year as compared with 971 in 1934. The relation between the ages of patients and the number of deaths is shown in the sub-joined table :—

Years of age	- 1	1 -	2 -	10 -	16 -	20 -	30 -	40 -	50 -	60 -	70 -	80 -	90 -
Number of Deaths	84	11	17	7	9	32	65	80	177	265	264	71	5

THE CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES HAVE BEEN :—

	Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total		Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total
Abortion	0	4	4	G.P.I.	0	1	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage (Concealed Childbirth)	0	1	1	Gallstones	0	1	1
Acidosis	1	0	1	Gangrene, Senile	0	10	10
Addison's Disease	0	1	1	Gangrene, Diabetic	0	2	2
Anencephaly	1	0	1	Gas Poisoning	0	2	2
Aneurysm of Aorta	0	7	7	Gastric Ulcer, Operation	0	2	2
Appendicitis, Acute	3	7	10	Gastric Ulcer, Hæmatemesis	0	3	3
Arterio-Sclerosis	0	14	14	Gastric Ulcer, Perforated	0	3	3
Arthritis, Pneumococcal	0	1	1	Gastro-Enteritis	6	0	6
Atelectasis	7	0	7	Hemiplegia	0	10	10
Birth Injuries	2	0	2	Hydrocephalus	1	0	1
Bronchiectasis	0	4	4	Hydronephrosis	0	2	2
Bronchitis, Acute	1	17	18	Hypernephroma	0	1	1
Bronchitis, Chronic	0	38	38	Imperforate Anus	1	0	1
Bronchial Asthma	0	5	5	Intestinal Obstruction	0	1	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	22	30	52	Intestinal Obstruction, Impacted Gall-Stone	0	1	1
Bruises, Multiple	0	6	6	Intestinal Obstruction, Peritoneal Adhesions	0	1	1
Burns	1	3	4	Jaundice, Acute Infective	1	0	1
Cæsarian Section	0	1	1	Laryngitis	2	0	2
Carbuncle	0	1	1	Locomotor Ataxy	0	3	3
Cerebral Abscess	0	3	3	Lymphangitis	0	1	1
Cerebral Embolus	0	5	5	Lymphatic Leukæmia, Acute	0	2	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	87	87	Malignant Disease of:			
Cerebral Concussion	0	1	1	Bladder	0	1	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	0	17	17	Brain	0	1	1
Cerebral Tumour	0	4	4	Breast	0	10	10
Cerebral Syphilis	0	2	2	Colon	0	15	15
Cholecystitis	0	7	7	Femur	0	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	4	4	Humerus	0	1	1
Congenital Absence of Rectum	1	0	1	Ilium	0	1	1
Convulsions	1	0	1	Kidney	0	1	1
Cut Throat	0	1	1	Liver	0	1	1
Cystitis	0	2	2	Lungs	0	10	10
Diabetes Mellitus	0	13	13	Lymphatic Glands	0	3	3
Diphtheria	1	0	1	Mandible	0	1	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	0	5	5	Mediastinum	0	2	2
Diverticulitis, Acute	0	1	1	Oesophagus	0	7	7
Duodenal Ulcer, Hæmorrhage	0	1	1	Ovary	0	8	8
Duodenal Ulcer, Perforated	0	7	7	Pancreas	0	8	8
Eclampsia	0	2	2	Penis	0	2	2
Empyema	1	2	3	Pharynx	0	3	3
Encephalitis Lethargica, Chronic	0	1	1	Prostate	0	11	11
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	Rectum	0	11	11
Enteritis, Acute	0	1	1	Rib	0	1	1
Epilepsy	0	1	1	Skin	0	1	1
Erysipelas	0	2	2	Stomach	0	14	14
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	1	1	Thyroid	0	1	1
Fibroids, Uterine	0	3	3	Tonsil	0	3	3
Fracture of:				Tongue	0	4	4
Femur	0	11	11	Uterus	0	15	15
Pelvis	0	2	2	Vulva	0	2	2
Ribs	0	2	2	Marasmus	5	0	5
Skull	1	5	6	Mastoiditis, Acute	1	0	1
Spine	0	1	1	Measles	1	0	1
Tibia and Fibula	0	1	1				

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES—*continued.*

	Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total		Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total
Meningitis, Pneumococcal ...	1	0	1	Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	0	3	3
Meningocele ...	1	0	1	Ruptured Jejunum, Traumatic ...	0	1	1
Mesenteric Thrombosis ...	0	1	1	Ruptured Gall Bladder ...	0	1	1
Morbus Cordis ...	2	102	104	Ruptured Gravid Uterus ...	0	1	1
Myelitis, Transverse ...	0	2	2	Senile Decay ...	0	90	90
Myxœdema ...	0	2	2	Septicaemia:			
Nephritis, Acute ...	0	3	3	Cellulitis ...	2	6	8
Nephritis, Acute, Post Partum ...	0	1	1	Infected Wound ...	0	1	1
Nephritis, Chronic ...	0	42	42	Puerperal ...	0	2	2
Neuritis, Peripheral ...	0	0	0	Tonsillitis ...	2	0	2
Obstructed Labour ...	0	1	1	Spina Bifida ...	2	0	2
Osteomyelitis, Acute ...	1	1	2	Strangulated Hernia:			
Paralysis, Agitans ...	0	3	3	Femoral ...	0	4	4
Parotitis, Septic ...	0	1	1	Inguinal ...	1	2	3
Pemphigus ...	0	1	1	Internal ...	0	3	3
Pernicious Anæmia ...	0	10	10	Ventral ...	0	1	1
Perinephric Abscess ...	0	1	1	Stricture of Urethra ...	0	6	6
Pleurisy with Effusion ...	0	1	1	Syphilis, Tertiary ...	0	4	4
Pneumonia, Hypostatic ...	0	14	14	Syphilis, Congenital ...	1	0	1
Pneumonia, Lobar ...	9	48	57	Tuberculosis of:			
Pneumonia, Influenzal ...	1	3	4	Intestine ...	0	2	2
Poisoning, Suicidal, Ammonia ...	0	3	3	Lungs ...	0	42	42
Poisoning Liniment ...	0	2	2	Meninges ...	4	2	6
Poisoning, Hydrochloric Acid ...	0	1	1	Peritoneum ...	0	1	1
Prematurity ...	31	0	31	Spine ...	0	1	1
Polyarthrititis ...	0	1	1	Tuberculosis, General ...	0	1	1
Prostatic Hypertrophy ...	0	22	22	Volvulus, Small Intestine ...	0	1	1
Pulmonary Abscess ...	0	3	3				
Pulmonary Embolus ...	0	1	1				
Pyonephrosis ...	0	1	1				
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	1	2				
				Totals ...	120	967	1087

The dental work done is shown in the following table.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of Patients	Extractions		Fillings in Perm. Teeth	Scalings	Dentures etc.	General Anaes- thetics
	Tempor- ary	Perma- nent				
291	46	1287	58	23	45	86

MESSAGE DEPARTMENT.

Number of treatments 19,785

(B) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted to the infectious diseases hospitals:—

	Leeds Road	North Bierley	Calverley	Thornton	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	846	124	59	—	1,029
Diphtheria ...	746	95	55	—	896
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	8	—	—	—	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	52	—	—	—	52
Chicken Pox ...	2	—	—	—	2
Measles ...	45	—	—	—	45
Whooping Cough ...	16	—	—	—	16
Disentery ...	47	—	—	—	47
Pneumonia ...	13	—	—	—	13
Other Diseases ...	122	—	—	—	122
Totals ...	1,900	219	114	—	2,233

CITY HOSPITAL, LEEDS ROAD.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, JOHN DOUGLAS,
M.D., D.P.H.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1935.

On January 1st, 1935, there were 229 patients in hospital, and 1900 patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 2,129 patients under treatment. Of these 1807 were discharged cured or relieved, 92 died, and 230 were in hospital on 31st December, 1935.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (1900) shows an increase of 22 on the previous year. This is a record number of admissions.

The maximum number of patients admitted during any one month was 226 in January.

The maximum number of patients in hospital on any one day was 240 on February 23rd.

The minimum number of patients in hospital on any one day was 130 on August 31st.

The minimum number of patients admitted during any one month was 94 in August.

The average daily number of patients in hospital was 198.

The average duration of stay of patients whose treatment was completed was 38.3 days.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED DURING EACH MONTH.

1935 Month	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Other Diseases			Total Admissions		
	M.	F.	T'tal	M.	F.	T'tal	M.	F.	T'tal	M.	F.	T'tal
January	43	57	100	56	68	124	18	24	42	117	149	266
February	35	32	65	38	47	85	9	12	21	82	89	171
March	30	49	79	40	28	68	17	10	27	87	87	174
April	28	33	61	26	52	78	9	10	19	63	95	158
May	27	46	73	15	32	47	5	10	15	47	88	135
June	22	19	41	21	24	45	9	10	19	52	53	105
July	22	20	42	26	24	50	11	14	25	59	58	117
August	19	19	38	21	15	36	11	9	20	51	43	94
September	18	33	51	23	53	76	4	8	12	45	94	139
October	48	49	97	18	21	39	11	17	28	77	87	164
November	45	48	93	14	28	42	17	24	41	76	100	176
December	52	54	106	25	31	56	20	19	39	97	104	201
Total	389	457	846	323	423	746	141	167	308	853	1047	1900

Hospital Death Rate :

The death rate in respect of all admissions was 4.84 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

Of 868 cases admitted as scarlet fever the diagnosis was confirmed in 846.

The average length of stay of patients whose treatment was completed was 37.4 days.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER PATIENTS.

Age		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	Totals
Recovered	Males	2	20	20	20	41	103	135	61	29	19	10	6	8	1	1	1	1	378
	Females	1	10	24	39	39	113	174	73	39	20	21	8	9	7	1	0	0	465
Died	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Totals		3	30	44	59	81	217	313	134	68	39	31	14	17	8	3	1	1	846

Type of the Disease.

The disease continued to be of a mild type. There were no toxic cases and only 5 septic cases.

Case Mortality Rate.

There were only 3 deaths attributable directly or indirectly to scarlet fever, a case mortality rate of 0.35 per cent.

Return Cases.

Of 846 patients under treatment 18 apparently were responsible on discharge for 21 secondary cases, a return case rate of 2.48 per cent.

The infecting cases were all free from obvious signs of infection on their discharge from hospital, with the exception of 2 patients with rhinitis, who were removed from hospital on the parents' responsibility, against medical advice.

The difficulty of arriving at an accurate return case rate is made evident by the fact that an investigation into a series of reputed return cases from one family showed that the source of infection was undoubtedly the father, who was suffering from a chronic tonsillitis during the period of development of the so-called return cases.

Complications.

The percentage incidence of the principal complications is given in the following table: —

Complication	No. of Cases.	Percentage incidence.
Late Adenitis	94	11.11
Late Rhinitis	81	9.57
Otorrhea (unilateral 58, bilateral 17) ...	75	8.87
Myositis and Arthritis	23	2.72
Nephritis and late Albuminuria...	14	1.65

Other complications were: acute mania 1, alveolar abscess 2, broncho-pneumonia 1, cellulitis of upper arm 1, carbuncle 1, cholecystitis 2, endocarditis 2, ethmoiditis 1, herpes zoster 1, jaundice 2, laryngitis 4, lobar pneumonia 1, myocarditis 1, septic fingers 10, and septic sores of face 17 cases.

Ear.

There were 81 cases of otorrhea, unilateral in 57, bilateral in 23. Of these 6 developed acute mastoiditis (10.53 per cent.), 4 unilateral and 2 bilateral. There were no deaths resulting from ear complications.

Nose.

Rhinitis during convalescence occurred in 81 cases (9.57 per cent.).

Throat.

Tonsillitis during convalescence occurred in 15 cases (1.77 per cent.).

Serum Treatment.

Streptococcus antitoxin (scarlatina) was injected intramuscularly in the more severe cases. In all 82 cases were so treated (9.69 per cent.).

The incidence of complications in serum-treated cases was much lower than in non-serum-treated cases.

Operative Treatment.

The services of Mr. W. Appleyard, F.R.C.S., were available in the operative treatment of ear, nose, and throat, complications.

Operations.	Number of Cases.
Mastoid antrotomy	6
Tonsillectomy and adenoid curettage	1

Cross Infection.

Twenty-seven patients developed a secondary infection while in hospital (3·2 per cent.). Of these 8 were incubating the secondary disease on admission, so that 19 were infected in hospital (2·25 per cent.). The secondary infections were chicken pox (11), diphtheria (4), rubella (3), and measles (1).

A reduction in these numbers cannot be expected until cubicle isolation is provided for every patient.

DIPHTHERIA.

Eight hundred and six patients were admitted to the wards with the diagnosis of diphtheria, which was confirmed in 746 cases.

The average length of stay of patients whose treatment was completed was 45·6 days.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS.

Age		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	Totals
Recovered	Males	6	8	17	27	34	92	137	62	12	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	313
	Females	7	14	18	16	24	79	148	78	31	17	14	8	5	2	1	1	2	386
Died	Males	2	—	4	3	4	13	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
	Females	—	3	4	3	4	14	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26

Case Mortality Rate.

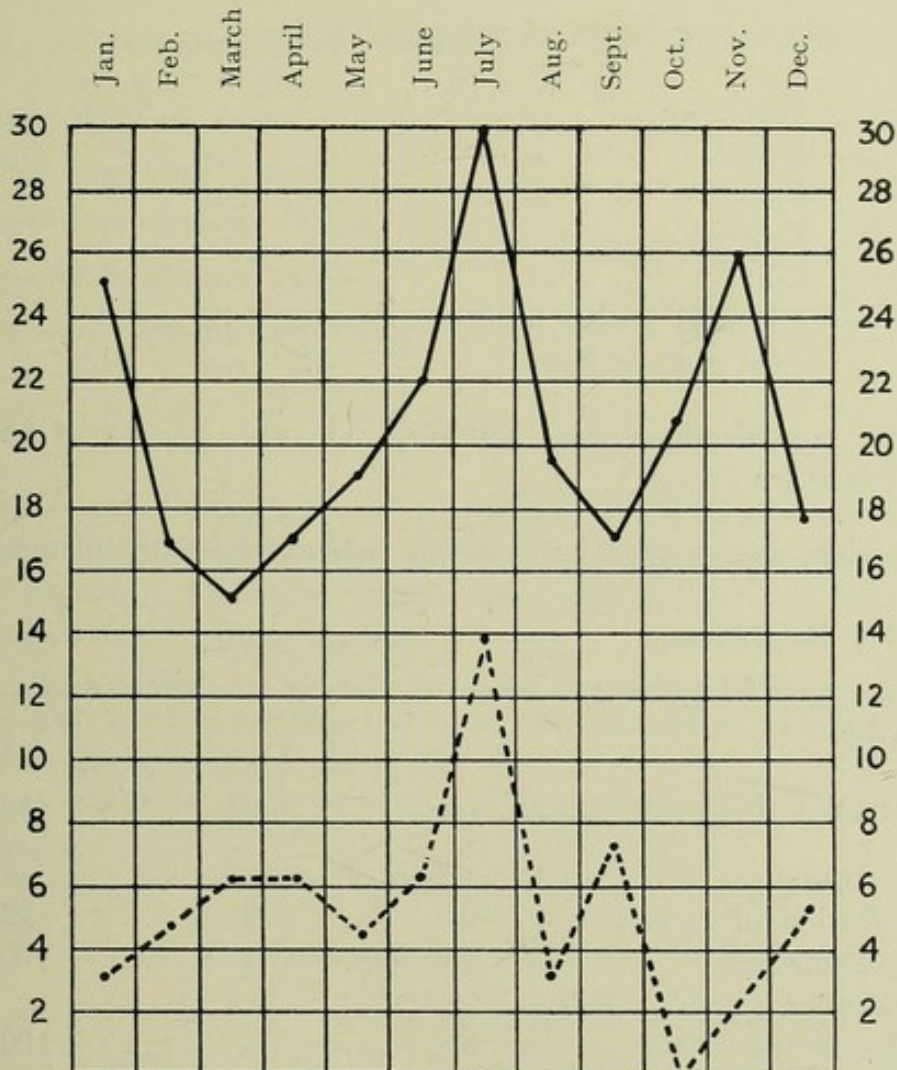
There were 47 deaths, a case mortality rate of 6·30 per cent.

Fatal Cases.

There were 11 malignant (hæmorrhagic) cases, and in the majority of the other cases which proved fatal the disease was of a severe toxic type. There were several deaths from the laryngeal type of the disease, intubation and tracheotomy affording no relief to the obstruction. Post mortem examination in a few of these cases demonstrated the presence of diphtheritic membrane in the bronchi.

Type of the Disease.

Throughout the year the disease was of a severe type compared with former years and the case mortality rate (6.30 per cent.) was higher. The accompanying graph shows clearly how the number of severe cases which commenced in August 1934 continued throughout the year 1935.



———— The percentage incidence of severe cases recorded monthly.

..... The case mortality rates recorded monthly.

During the year the City Bacteriologist typed the diphtheria bacillus found in 100 patients suffering from the severe type of the disease.

The infecting organism was of the *gravis* type in 84 cases (84 per cent.), of the *intermediate* type in 7 cases (7 per cent.), and of the *mitis* type in 9 cases (9 per cent.). The fatality rate of cases infected with the *gravis* type, in this series, was 21·14 per cent.

Complications.

The complications were classified as follows:—

Paralyses.	No. of Cases.
Palate	29
Pharynx	8
Larynx	1
Ciliary	4
External rectus muscle...	3
Absent knee jerks	31

Other complications were hemiplegia 1 case, paresis of neck and shoulder muscles 1 case.

Otorrhea was present in 14 cases (unilateral in 10, bilateral in 4).

LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.

There were 26 patients in whom the larynx was affected primarily or secondarily.

Operative treatment was necessary in 14 cases (53·85 per cent.).

Operation.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality rate per cent.
Intubation of larynx ...	9	2	22·22
Tracheotomy ...	1	1	100·00
Intubation and subse- quent tracheotomy ...	3	3	100·00

The case mortality of all cases requiring operative treatment was 46·15 per cent. This case mortality rate is considerably higher than last year, and is accounted for by the fact that in the majority of the fatal cases diphtheritic membrane extended into the smaller bronchi, making successful operative treatment impossible. Treatment of these cases by suction *per vias naturales* or through a tracheomy tube met with no success.

Serum Treatment.

Antitoxin therapy was employed in every case. In the more severe cases the serum was given intravenously, but in the majority intramuscular administration was effective.

There were no cases of anaphylaxis following the administration of serum. Serum reactions appeared in 8.17 per cent. of the cases.

Dosage of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

Average dose—all cases	...	...	...	...	...	19,387 units.
Average dose—mild cases	...	...	...	...	...	7,543 units.
Average dose—average cases	...	...	...	...	...	20,572 units.
Average dose—severe cases	...	...	...	...	...	62,057 units.
Average dose—malignant cases	...	...	...	...	...	77,727 units.

Cross Infection.

Nine cases developed scarlet fever and 10 developed acute bacillary dysentery. Three cases were admitted to the wards incubating respectively measles, whooping cough and chicken pox; there were no secondary cases of these diseases.

In all 19 cases contracted a second disease in hospital, a cross infection rate of 2.55 per cent.

ERYSIPELAS.

TABLE SHOWING AGE INCIDENCE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Age		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	Total
Recovered	Males	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	17
	Females	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	5	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	-	29
Died	Males	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total	...	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	6	6	2	5	5	8	4	2	-	52

Case mortality rate 11.6%.

Site of Infection.

Site of Infection.	No. of Cases.
Head and neck	50
Wound	1
Migrans	1

Complications.

Complications.	No. of Cases.
Abscess of eyelid	8

Serum Treatment.

Anti-streptococcal serum (erysipelatis) was administered intramuscularly in 40.04 per cent. of the cases.

Length of Stay in Hospital.

The average duration of stay in hospital of patients whose treatment was completed was 18.76 days.

MEASLES.

Thirty patients were admitted suffering from measles. These cases were either from other institutions, or had a severe complication which made treatment at home difficult. The average length of stay in hospital of patients whose treatment was completed was 23 days.

Complications.

Complication.	No. of Cases.
Broncho-pneumonia	9
Otorrhea (unilateral 4, bilateral 1)	5
Frontal sinusitis	1
Gingivitis	1

Case Mortality Rate.

There were five deaths, a case mortality rate of 16.66 per cent. Two of the patients were moribund on admission, one dying within 15 minutes and the other within 30 minutes.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Sixteen patients were admitted during the year. These patients were either from an institution or had a complication which prevented their efficient nursing at home.

The average duration of stay in hospital of these patients was 38·2 days.

Complications.

Broncho-pneumonia was present in 3 patients.

Case Mortality Rate.

There was one death, a case mortality rate of 6·25 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were three cases of typhoid fever with one death. This was of a woman of 30 years who had a severe intestinal hæmorrhage on the fifteenth day of the disease. There is nothing of interest to record concerning the other two cases.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY.

There were 47 cases of bacillary dysentery, the infecting organism being the bacillus *dysenteriae* Sonne in 42 cases and the bacillus *dysenteriae* Flexner in 5 cases.

Age Incidence.

The majority of the cases were amongst children under 10 years.

Case Mortality Rate.

There were 5 deaths, giving a case mortality rate of 10·64 per cent. Three of the deaths occurred in children under six weeks of age. Of the other two patients who died, one was a woman of 43 years who had an ulcerative condition of the colon, from which she had suffered for over a year. Bacteriological examinations of the stools were consistently negative, but her daughter was admitted to hospital at the same time with an acute attack of dysentery and from whom bacillus *dysenteriae* Sonne was isolated. The other death was that of a child of 3 years who had suffered from an acute attack of bacillary dysentery two years previously and in whom the disease had become chronic.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight patients were admitted suffering from this disease.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Age		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	Totals
Recovered	Males	2	1	—	—	1	4
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	0
Died	Males	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Females	1	—	—	1	—	2
Totals		3	3	0	1	1	8

The Type of Infecting Organism.

The meningococcus was successfully cultured from the cerebro-spinal fluid in six of the eight cases. Of the patients who recovered the meningococcus present was of type I. in two cases and type I.-III. in one case. Of the patients who died the meningococcus present was type I. in one case, type II. in one case, and type III. in the third case.

Case Mortality Rate.

There were four deaths, a case mortality rate of 50 per cent. The average day of disease on admission to hospital in the patients who recovered was the third to the fourth day, whereas in the patients who died the average day of admission was the eighth to the ninth day.

Serum Treatment.

Varying amounts of anti-meningococcal serum were administered intramuscularly and intrathecally to all of the cases with doubtful benefit; those cases which came under treatment early responded to treatment satisfactorily, with the exception of a boy of 5 years, who received treatment on the third day of the disease. Meningococcus type II. was cultured from this case.

There was a somewhat unusual instance of meningococcal infection occurring in three members of the same family. On 5th March a boy of 2 years developed a typical attack of the disease. Two days later his sister, aged 5 years, developed the disease and was admitted to hospital with another brother who only complained of slight malaise and had a temperature of 99.0° F. The disease ran a typical course in the case of

OTHER CONDITIONS:—

Acute arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Acute nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Glossitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Intercostal neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Peritonitis following abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acute rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculosis dactylitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculosis osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
								137	18
								Total ...	137 18

In addition to the above, 14 patients were admitted who showed no sign of disease when in hospital.

REMOVAL OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

One motor ambulance is stationed at Leeds Road Fever Hospital. It is used for the conveyance of patients to Leeds Road Hospital, Calverley Hospital, and North Bierley Hospital.

During the year the ambulance covered 16,500 miles in removing the cases to hospital.

All cases of infectious disease are removed separately, so as to minimise the risk of cross infection, and the ambulance is carefully disinfected after each journey.

A trained nurse and a removals officer accompany the ambulance on each journey.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CASES.

The local authority has treated in a special department of this hospital, for some years, operative cases of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, occurring among children referred from the school and child welfare clinics.

The following is a summary of the cases treated in 1935:—

Tonsillectomy and Adenoid Curettage—

From School Clinics	...	...	...	536 cases.
From Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	25 cases.
				Total ... 561 cases.

SICKNESS OF THE STAFF.

Twenty-one members of the nursing and domestic staff were treated in this hospital for various conditions.

Disease.	Nursing Staff.	Domestic Staff.	Working days lost to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	28
Diphtheria ...	1	1	74
Rubella ...	1	—	20
Mumps ...	1	—	15
Arthritis ...	—	1	90
Bronchitis ...	1	—	16
Pleurisy ...	1	—	6
Lumbago ...	1	—	15
Scalded Foot ...	—	1	30
Septic Foot ...	1	—	11
Injury to Knee ...	1	—	22
Haematemesis ...	—	1	124
Tonsillitis ...	8	—	97
	—	—	—
Totals ...	17	4	548
	—	—	—

Active Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-two members of the nursing staff were tested for susceptibility to diphtheria and scarlet fever on their appointment. Of 11 Schick Test positive reactors 10 were successfully immunised against diphtheria; one developed diphtheria before immunisation was completed. Of 10 Dick Test positive reactions 9 were successfully immunised; one developed scarlet fever before immunisation was completed.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Assistant Medical Officer, the Matron, the Sisters, and the Nursing and other Staff for their loyal support and assistance.

SUMMARY.

YEAR.	SMAL-POX.			ENTERIC FEVER.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTALS.			From 1924 to 1935.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Aggregate No. of days spent in Hospital.	Average No. of days for each Patient.
1924	—	—	—	13	—	—	334	2	0.59	163	5	3.6	134	21	15.7	644	28	4.3	21,493	33.7
1925	—	—	—	5	1	20.0	387	3	0.77	274	12	4.57	306	42	13.7	972	58	5.96	30,318	31.2
1926	—	—	—	9	—	—	450	—	—	254	16	6.29	223	15	6.72	936	31	3.31	29,127	31.1
1927	—	—	—	11	1	9.0	335	—	—	292	26	8.9	254	31	12.2	892	57	5.6	25,475	28.5
1928	140	4	2.85	12	2	16.6	812	3	0.37	132	4	3.03	126	11	8.6	1,222	24	1.9	35,129	28.7
1929	—	—	—	3	1	33.3	1,103	9	0.81	338	39	11.5	232	23	10.3	1,676	72	4.3	49,060	29.3
1930	—	—	—	5	—	—	875	12	1.37	271	18	6.64	153	13	8.5	1,304	43	3.29	38,216	29.3
1931	26	—	—	4	1	25.0	590	1	0.17	183	9	4.92	326	35	10.74	1,103	46	4.17	36,672	33.2
1932	—	—	—	28	1	3.57	490	6	1.22	230	17	7.39	273	24	8.79	1,021	47	4.7	36,348	35.6
1933	—	—	—	10	—	—	598	3	0.5	286	10	3.5	439	50	11.39	1,323	63	4.76	38,896	29.4
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	7	0.84	657	31	4.72	267	29	10.86	1,878	67	3.57	58,273	31.0
1935	—	—	—	3	1	33.3	846	3	0.35	746	47	6.30	305	41	13.10	1,900	92	4.84	68,915	36.3

VIII.—HOUSING.

(1) *New Houses in 1935.* The average number of new houses certified as fit for human habitation annually during the five years preceding 1921 was 48, and the following statement shows the number so certified each year since then :—

Year	New Houses	Year	New Houses	Year	New Houses
1921	479	1926	2246	1931	504
1922	480	1927	2,069	1932	1,129
1923	257	1928	1,927	1933	1,141
1924	711	1929	958	1934	1,455
1925	1,521	1930	508	1935	1,524
1921-25	689 (average)	1926-30	1,542 (average)	1931-35	1,151 (average)

The number of new houses built during the past ten years in each Ward and certified as fit for human habitation in accordance with the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1871, is shown in the table on the following page.

One hundred and sixteen flats erected by the Corporation on the White Abbey site and 48 on the Whetley Lane site were completed during the year, and at the close of the year 763 houses were being built by private enterprise.

The total number of new houses built in the City during the 14 years ended 31st December last was 16,430; 7,423 of these houses have been built by the Local Authority with State assistance; 4,222 houses were built by private enterprise with the aid of the Government subsidy (3,761 under the Housing Act, 1923, and 461 under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924); and 4,719 houses were built by private enterprise without State assistance. In addition 66 houses and shops were built by the Local Authority without State assistance.

The type and accommodation of the houses built by the Local Authority, together with their locality, are set out in the table on page

NEW BUILDINGS.

Showing number of New Buildings certified as fit for habitation in each of the Wards, and in the whole City, during the years 1926—1935.

WARDS	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Allerton	585	481	176	172	32	147	687	68	141	167
Bolton	125	203	388	36	11	22	55	69	108	95
Bradford Moor	176	110	29	46	24	11	49	98	392	206
Clayton	53	40	33	38	25	18	24	16	32	29
East	3	12	—	—	—	—	3	15	46	37
East Bowling	5	36	8	—	9	13	8	7	11	21
Eccleshill	180	304	686	173	43	68	59	32	20	42
Exchange	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Great Horton	81	161	88	56	26	78	66	97	132	114
Heaton	25	32	—	7	16	14	4	25	37	18
Idle	150	216	87	54	9	40	13	30	19	38
Listerhills	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Little Horton	36	51	45	57	22	15	28	35	162	130
Manningham	8	15	5	116	144	—	—	7	5	48
North	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
North Bierley East	397	134	264	52	14	13	41	40	73	51
North Bierley West	251	100	74	88	69	35	64	506	139	215
South	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12
Thornton	134	118	24	2	3	8	4	21	34	38
Tong	4	2	2	1	1	2	4	32	58	36
West	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	8	119
West Bowling	26	51	17	60	43	20	19	42	30	108
City Total	2246	2069	1927	958	508	504	1129	1141	1455	1524

(2) *Overcrowding.* Many very serious cases of overcrowding continue to come to the knowledge of the department during the year, but despite the increase in the provision of houses there still remains a great scarcity of housing accommodation, which complicates the position. On the 31st December, 1935, the number of applicants for new houses was approximately 2,548, 350 of whom were living in apartments.

TYPES OF HOUSES BUILT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.
1920 to 1935.

Site	Parlour and 4 bed-rooms	Parlour and 3 bed-rooms	Non-parlour 3 bed-rooms	Non-parlour 2 bed-rooms	Houses for aged persons	Flats	Total	Houses and Shops
Odsal	—	28	386	40	—	—	454	4
Thornbury	—	20	130	16	—	—	166	2
Bradford Moor	12	114	468	74	—	—	668	12
Scholemoor	10	122	360	12	—	—	504	6
Thackley	—	—	58	—	—	—	58	—
Eccleshill	—	120	718	40	—	—	878	6
Shirley Manor	—	—	350	—	—	—	350	4
Chellow Grange	—	52	674	44	—	—	770	—
Bierley	—	50	814	—	49	—	913	16
Thornton	—	100	200	20	—	—	320	—
Swain House	—	32	654	52	—	—	738	8
Lower Grange	—	68	718	30	—	—	816	8
Whetley Lane	—	—	180	36	24	48	288	—
Greengates	—	—	40	—	—	—	40	—
Musgrave Road	—	—	42	—	—	—	42	—
White Abbey... ..	—	—	40	—	—	124	164	—
Low Moor	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	—
Idle	—	—	86	—	—	—	86	—
Woodhall Place	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Clayton	—	1	73	—	—	—	74	—
Longlands	—	—	—	—	—	66	66	—
Totals ...	22	707	6,019	364	73	238	7,423	66

(3) PROSECUTIONS, 1934.

Nature of Offence	No. of Cases	Result
Housing Act 1930, Sec. 39— Recovery of possession of buildings subject to Demolition Orders.	9	Orders for possession made in 6 cases. The remaining cases were withdrawn, possession being obtained prior to date of hearing.

HOUSING : SLUM CLEARANCE AND RECONDITIONING.

Exchange Area.

Progress has been made in the demolition of the premises in the Exchange Area, which were included in the Clearance Order confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and accommodation has been found for the tenants in the flats erected in White Abbey and Whetley Lane.

Wapping and Broomfields Areas.

A public local inquiry was held in September in respect to Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the Corporation for these Areas.

Reconditioning Areas.

Much progress has again been made in each of the Areas Scheduled for reconditioning.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

In connection with the overcrowding provisions of this Act it is estimated that 66,000 working-class dwellings in the City will have to be visited.

The date fixed by the Ministry of Health for the completion of this survey is the 1st April next.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1935.

Total number of new houses erected during the year	1,524
(i) By the Local Authority	164
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	1,360
I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,538
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	34,651
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,471
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	18,458
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	283
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,096
II. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,211
III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	259
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	165
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	10
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,023
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) by owners	1,369
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	36
C. Proceeding under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	198
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demo- lition orders	112
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished by owners in pursuance of scheme under Section 19	78
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were given that houses would not be used for human habitation	7
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were given that houses would be rendered fit for human habitation	537
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were complied with to the satisfaction of the Local Authority ...	398
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(A) GENERAL DENTAL WORK.

DENTAL CLINIC, 22 EDMUND STREET.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER, H. P. SHOESMITH, L.D.S.

I have the honour to present the annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

The dental work carried out under the auspices of the City of Bradford Health Committee has followed the same procedure as in previous years and has justified its existence in providing for the dental needs of those entitled to benefit by it.

Tooth consciousness by the general public is increasing owing to propaganda and to their realising the good effects of dental treatment on themselves. It is being more and more realised that a septic mouth and decayed teeth cause general disorders, which can only be remedied by having the mouth put in order. This is being especially emphasised in maternity work, and dental fitness amongst this class of patient is looked upon as of the highest importance, not only for the mother herself, but for her unborn child. It may be remarked in passing that the expectant mothers sent from the ante-natal clinics of St. Luke's Hospital and Edmund Street are now becoming more and more amenable to treatment.

In regard to the actual work performed, it is the invariable custom to give an anæsthetic for all extractions, either by a general anæsthetic like nitrous oxide, or a local anæsthetic by injection into the gums, and for all operations an endeavour is made to conduct them as painlessly as possible.

A certain number of school cases are referred to me for special treatment, in the form of regulation work, crowning teeth, root fillings and dentures.

St. Luke's Hospital is visited twice weekly. Bierley and Grassington Sanatoria are visited every five or six weeks. Ashfield Mental Home is visited bi-annually, and Westwood Mental Home is visited every fortnight. Here there is a finely fitted-up surgery where all the work is carried out.

Public Assistance cases, both from the Institutions and those getting relief at home attend the clinic in large numbers and a large number of dentures are provided. In necessary cases the Institutions are visited by the Dental Officer.

Pre-school children attend the clinic in large numbers and the treatment is appreciated, if not always by the children, at least by the parents.

The foregoing does not quite complete my activities, for I had the privilege of treating an army recruit (a Bradford boy) sent to me by the military people in Leeds.

Details of the work performed will be found on page 146.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the services of my nurse, Miss French, and all those of the various institutions, whose assistance has been most helpful.

(B) AMBULANCE WORK AND DISINFECTION.

The ambulance facilities for the city are as follows:—At the City Fever Hospital there is provided a motor ambulance, which during 1935 removed 2,643 cases to Hospital. At the Municipal General Hospital three motor ambulances are provided, which in addition to removing cases to the General Hospital, also removed cases to Bierley Hall Sanatorium and the voluntary institutions in the city. The police maintain a motor ambulance for street casualties. Two motor ambulances are maintained for the removal of physically defective children to school, and one motor ambulance is maintained at Grassington for the removal thereto of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The total number of articles disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, Canal Road, was 7,420, as against 8,060 last year. The number of houses disinfected by the Disinfecting Officer was 2,342, as against 2,980 last year. In addition disinfection was carried out at the request of manufacturers, property owners, and others, for which charges were made amounting to £162 17s. 0d. The revenue from this source last year was £113 1s. 0d.

(C) PUBLIC MORTUARY AND CREMATORIUM.

During the past year 140 bodies have been deposited and 48 post-mortem examinations made in the Public Mortuary. Since the opening in October, 1910, 2,479 bodies have been deposited.

The remains of 158 persons were cremated during 1935 at the Scholemoor Sanatorium, in comparison with 135 during the previous year.

The table on page 147, prepared by the Cremation Society, shows the number of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the year 1885.

TABLE SHOWING WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING THE YEAR.

Source	Number of Patients	Number of Patient's Visits	Temporary Teeth Extracted	Temporary Teeth Filled	Permanent Teeth Extracted	Permanent Teeth Filled	Scalings	Dentures Repairs, etc.	Anæsthetics	Other Operations		
										Root Cases	Dressings	Crowns & Regs
St. Luke's Hospital	291	595	46	—	1287	58	23	45	86	—	115	—
Tuberculosis Scheme ...	138	147	44	—	120	34	24	10	14	—	23	—
Maternity	220	630	—	—	848	28	14	100	123	—	178	—
Infants & young Children ...	601	643	1367	98	—	—	1	—	495	—	17	—
School Children ...	29	99	—	—	23	47	—	14	1	8	30	5
Mental Institutions	169	322	10	—	300	95	106	15	1	—	12	—
Public Assistance	142	587	—	—	788	4	14	144	77	1	260	—
Totals ...	1590	3023	1467	98	3366	266	182	328	797	9	635	5

Table of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the year 1885.

Crematorium	1885	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total
Woking ...	3970	125	129	142	181	149	159	193	170	235	271	305	320	344	426	446	476	446	446	447	430	464	9828
Manchester ...	2256	179	178	197	235	203	228	189	227	251	287	303	357	367	443	442	508	626	674	717	717	790	9657
Glasgow ...	604	65	65	74	84	80	87	75	90	87	116	98	129	141	172	121	158	165	202	255	255	307	3175
Liverpool ...	771	58	62	69	89	69	75	74	62	74	75	96	101	103	103	160	163	171	247	240	240	207	3069
Hull...	327	25	24	43	46	30	43	45	45	47	42	55	70	72	97	84	128	126	148	183	183	194	1874
Darlington ...	127	10	15	17	26	18	20	17	21	28	32	33	38	39	56	52	62	77	119	100	100	74	981
Golders Gr'n†	5559	633	719	820	919	851	893	939	920	1114	1214	1270	1459	1483	1797	1787	1866	2245	2396	2553	2855	34292	
Leicester ...	171	23	30	42	36	32	36	23	36	40	57	70	68	61	124	119	89	94	122	129	129	149	1551
Birmingham	427	63	49	64	76	72	78	98	75	97	126	128	150	157	205	180	257	307	395	386	459	3849	
Leeds ...	207	22	17	34	30	26	31	31	27	47	48	40	59	60	66	73	109	116	153	165	200	1561	
London City†	276	43	68	70	68	58	57	70	69	68	66	84	95	103	99	112	112	158	192	237	215	2320	
BRADFORD	126	11	10	20	31	20	24	25	23	24	32	32	50	45	47	49	77	123	101	135	158	1163	
Sheffield ...	147	14	25	50	41	32	29	38	37	32	48	43	57	51	81	59	87	84	108	120	129	1312	
WestNorw'd†	31	89	118	153	169	156	162	186	178	240	266	299	279	306	410	390	415	480	624	653	726	6330	
Hendon Park†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	7	7	11	11	14	12	13	13	13	10	11	13	144
Pontypridd...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	13	22	20	28	40	43	51	84	105	95	519
Bristol ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	116	143	177	237	300	329	312	1685
Ipswich ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	55	68	94	120	132	167	675
Edinburgh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	125	169	266	359	474	541	1954
Brighton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	144	263	300	348	449	1582	
Guernsey ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	9	20	15	20	74	
Nottingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	74	90	136	125	495	
Southampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	193	299	359	928	
Reading ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	67	81	95	256	
Stockport ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	94	142
Birkenhead...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	78	98
Plymouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	122	132
Newcastle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	188	214
Blackpool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
† London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	14999	1360	1509	1795	2031	1796	1922	2009	1988	2395	2701	2877	3265	3436	4341	4533	5195	6315	7471	8337	9614	89889	

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1935 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un- corrected Numbers.	NETT. Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non- registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
									Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate.
1930	293,254	4445	4376	14.92	4073	13.63	233	180	327	75	4020	13.45
1931	300,900	4167	4081	13.56	4437	14.75	321	161	292	71	4277	14.21
1932	296,300	4163	4019	13.56	4259	14.37	304	162	302	75	4117	13.89
1933	295,100	4033	3901	13.22	4482	15.18	318	168	310	79	4332	14.68
1934	293,650	4156	4016	13.68	4062	13.83	314	172	249	62	3920	13.35
1935	292,200	4105	3959	13.55	4371	14.62	330	132	253	64	4173	14.28

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Age Periods										75 and upwards
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	
All Causes...	4173	253	58	73	84	102	140	202	399	818	1123	921
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	11	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Whooping Cough	13	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Diphtheria	58	4	6	23	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Influenza	57	2	1	1	4	3	6	5	5	9	16	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	185	1	3	27	3	39	39	35	35	31	9	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	6	1
Syphilis	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	544	1	1	8	2	4	29	75	159	183	84	84
Diabetes	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	9	14	9
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	316	1	1	12	5	12	12	21	78	122	87	87
Heart Disease	1076	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	91	208	377	343
Aneurysm	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	214	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	37	79	88
Bronchitis	135	5	1	1	2	1	4	9	9	21	34	58
Pneumonia (all forms)	241	39	21	16	6	9	16	30	38	38	36	25
Other Respiratory Diseases	44	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	6	11	12	3
Peptic Ulcer	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea, etc.	35	19	2	3	1	5	2	2	2	7	5	1
Appendicitis	14	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	62	2	3	4	1	2	5	13	14	14	11	8
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	150	2	2	6	10	6	10	21	47	47	33	25
Puerperal Sepsis	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Puerperal Causes	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	144	142	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senility	134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Violence	136	4	3	6	10	8	8	12	23	23	24	34
Other Defined Diseases	299	22	6	8	14	18	15	29	62	62	67	34
Causes ill-defined or unknown	50	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	13	13	23	7

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1935. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES
AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Convulsions	3	3	—	—	6	2	3	2	—	13
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	—	4	5	7	9	11	7	39
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	2	19
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Congenital Malformations	14	1	1	2	18	6	1	1	1	27
Premature Birth	72	5	1	2	80	3	—	—	—	83
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	2	—	1	6	3	2	—	—	11
Other Causes	2	1	—	1	4	6	2	2	2	16
All Causes	114	13	3	10	140	40	29	26	18	253

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 3740; illegitimate, 219.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 239; illegitimate infants, 14

TABLE V.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.
Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st January, 1935, to the 31st December, 1935.

AGE PERIODS	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)		
	Primary Notifications														
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total			
Pulmonary:—															
Males ...	—	2	2	5	12	15	28	27	32	20	3	146	183		
Females ...	—	2	5	6	5	17	26	10	10	3	2	86	117		
Non-pulmonary:—															
Males ...	1	6	7	6	5	2	5	1	—	2	1	36	42		
Females ...	—	7	9	7	5	2	10	—	1	—	2	43	49		

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Deputy Chairman—COUNCILLOR T. KEIGHLEY.

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CONFIDENTIAL

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]



CITY OF BRADFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER

1935

2. CO-ORDINATION.—It will be noticed from the various paragraphs in this report that there is a close co-operation between all branches of the Medical Staff dealing with childhood.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE.—On the occasion of each routine inspection of the children at the School the Medical Officer surveys and reports upon the hygienic conditions of the School.

The undermentioned table is an analysis of the hygienic conditions tabulated from the summary sheets which are completed by the Medical Officers at the close of each school inspection:—

ANALYSIS OF SUMMARY SHEETS. Items in Schools reported on	Conditions found	
	Provided Schools Inspected 114	Non-provided Schools Inspected 60
1.—Surroundings:—		
Open	88	24
Thickly populated	26	36
2.—Ventilation:—		
Natural, Satisfactory	85	58
Unsatisfactory	6	2
Artificial, Satisfactory	17	—
Unsatisfactory	6	—
3.—Lighting:—		
Natural, Satisfactory	113	59
Unsatisfactory	1	1
Artificial, Satisfactory	99	54
Unsatisfactory	15	6
4.—Heating:—		
Satisfactory	104	58
Unsatisfactory	10	2
5.—Furniture:—		
(a) Desks: Old-fashioned, Satisfactory	—	—
Unsatisfactory	8	3
Modern, Satisfactory... ..	93	53
Unsatisfactory	13	4
(b) Blackboards: Wall and Easel, Satisfactory	113	57
Unsatisf'ct'ry	1	3
6.—Water Supply:—		
(a) Washing (towels, etc.), Adequate	114	59
Inadequate	—	1
(b) Drinking Cups, Sufficient	114	60
Insufficient	—	—
7.—Cloakroom:—		
(a) Condition, Satisfactory	100	53
Unsatisfactory	14	7
(b) Arrangements for drying clothes etc.		
Present	55	21
Absent	59	39

8.—Condition and Cleanliness of Walls and Floors—						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	90	48
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	24	12
9.—Sanitary Conveniences:—						
(a) Lavatories,	Satisfactory	...	...	...	106	54
	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	4	2
	Satisfactory, but insufficient	...	...	...	4	4
(b) W.C.'s Trough System,	Satisfactory	...	...	...	99	44
	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	6	13
	Satisfactory, but insufficient	...	...	...	2	2
	Automatic Flush	...	...	...	4	1
	Individual Flush	...	...	...	2	—
	Pail System, Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	1	—
(c) Urinals,	Satisfactory	...	...	...	88	40
	Satisfactory, but insufficient	...	...	...	9	8
	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	1	1
	Hand-flushed, Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	3	7
10.—Playgrounds,	Satisfactory	...	...	...	95	24
	Satisfactory, but inadequate	...	...	...	9	21
	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	10	15

Swimming Baths are in use at six of the Provided Schools. Children from all other schools in the locality of those with baths attend for swimming.

In some districts, where there is not a bath attached to any school, arrangements are made for the children to attend baths which are provided by the Baths' Committee.

Slipper and shower baths are provided at most of the Special and Nursery Schools.

A comparison of the above table with the one given in the 1934 Report shows a larger number of W.C.s and urinals satisfactory and less unsatisfactory. Other items vary very little.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.—(a) During the year 1935 a Routine Medical Inspection was carried out in every School in Bradford.

The classes of children medically inspected with the numbers examined in each class during 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

	1935	1934	Difference
1. Children admitted for the first time during the year (Entrants) ...	3618	3813	—195
2. Second Age Group (Intermediates)...	3307	3608	—301
3. Third Age Group (Leavers) ...	3032	3403	—371
4. Other Ages	754	782	—28
5. Candidates for Secondary Schools ...	1136	1321	—185

6. Children attending Council High Schools and Bradford Grammar Schools	4501	4641	-140
7. Children attending Nursery Schools	777	717	+60
8. Children attending Special Schools...	201	229	-28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17326	18514	-1188

The decreases are accounted for by reason of less children being due for inspection.

Special Inspections of Elementary, Special, and Nursery Schools shown a decrease of 901 children inspected and an increase of 365 re-inspections.

Special Inspections in High Schools show decreases of 154 children inspected and 953 re-inspections.

It may be interesting to note from Table I, Section C, that the percentage of children found to require treatment in 1935 was lower in each group than in 1934.

The following shows the comparison:—

	1935		1934		Difference %
	No.	%	No.	%	
Children found to require treatment:—					
Prescribed Groups—					
Entrants	1217	33.6	1493	39.2	-5.6
Second Age Group ...	1041	31.5	1217	33.7	-2.2
Third Age Group ...	954	31.5	1123	33.0	-1.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (prescribed groups)	3212	32.3	3833	35.4	-3.1
Other Routine Inspections	435	23.0	564	26.8	-3.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3647	27.6	4397	31.1	-3.4
High Schools	1108	24.6	1147	24.7	-0.1

(b) There has been no change in the arrangements made and the methods adopted for the Medical Inspections.

(c) Grave defects are in a large number of cases recognised in Bradford before the children arrive at school age through the agency of notification, health visitors, maternity and child-welfare centres and the like. A system is in operation whereby all medical records of children discharged from, or who have discontinued to attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, are transferred to the School Medical Department. On admission to school all grave defects noted by the School Teachers are notified to the School Medical Officer, and the children examined at once. A census of all children in the City of school age is taken biennially by the School Attendance Officers, and children who have reached five years of age and whose names are not on any school register for mental or physical reasons, are reported to the School Medical Officer, who has each case either medically

examined at the Clinic or obtains satisfactory medical evidence that the child is not fit to attend school. Many of these cases are treated at School Clinics or Hospitals under the Authority's Scheme.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION:—

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—Records of the 17,326 children examined at the Routine Medical Inspections during the year show a very low percentage of children found to have inadequate or unsuitable clothing. The percentage of children with inadequate or unsuitable clothing is 0·02 higher than in 1934 and those with inadequate or unsuitable footgear is less by 0·13.

The following Table records the findings of the School Medical Officer at the Routine Inspections:—

Code Group	Numbers Inspected	Clothing Inadequate or Unsuitable				Footgear Inadequate or Unsuitable			
		B.	G.	T.	%	B.	G.	T.	%
Entrants ...	3618	2	—	2	0·05	3	—	3	0·08
Second Age Group	3307	3	—	3	0·09	2	—	2	0·06
Third Age Group...	3032	1	—	1	0·03	3	—	3	0·10
Other Ages ...	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Schools ...	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candidates for Secondary Schools	1136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary Schools	4501	1	—	1	0·02	34	3	37	0·82
Nursery Schools ...	777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17326	7	—	7	0·04	42	3	45	0·26

(a) MALNUTRITION.—The following Table shows the number of children inspected at the School Clinics and the condition of nutrition at the time of first examination. The children included in columns 3 and 4 were discovered by (1) the School Nurses during their two-monthly Inspections of all children attending Schools, and (2) by the Medical Officers at the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics.

Schools	Number of Children Inspected	A Excellent		B Normal		C Slightly Sub-normal		D Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary ...	10794	1799	16·6	8138	75·8	853	7·9	4	0·004
Special ...	1928	163	8·4	1756	91·1	9	0·5	—	—
Nursery...	919	165	17·9	739	80·5	15	1·6	—	—
High Schools ...	1333	369	26·9	951	72·1	13	1·0	—	—
Total ...	14974	2496	16·7	11584	77·4	890	5·9	4	0·003

Classifications of the Nutrition of the children inspected at Routine Inspections will be found in Table II—B at the end of this Report. The Classification of the Nutrition for all groups are summarised as follows:—

Schools	Number of Children Inspected	A Excellent		B Normal		C Slightly Sub-normal		D Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Routine Inspections:—									
Elementary ...	11847	2026	17.1	9449	79.8	371	3.1	1	—
Secondary ...	4501	931	20.7	3515	78.0	55	1.2	—	—
Special ...	201	27	13.4	163	81.0	11	5.5	—	—
Nursery ...	777	161	20.7	585	75.4	30	3.8	1	0.13
Special Inspections:—									
All Schools ...	14974	2496	16.7	11584	77.4	890	5.9	4	0.003
Total ...	32300	5641	17.5	25296	78.3	1357	4.0	6	0.02

An interesting table respecting the nutrition of children at the two Open Air Schools will be found on page 43.

(b) UNCLEANLINESS.—During the year 1935 there has been a small increase in the percentage of children found unclean at the Routine Inspections. Out of 17,326 children inspected 4 boys and 46 girls were found with uncleanliness of head, 0.28 per cent.; 10 boys and 12 girls with uncleanliness of body, 0.13 per cent.

The percentages for the ten years previous show a vast improvement between the years 1925 and 1935:—

1934 Head 0.19, Body 0.11.	1929 Head 0.60, Body 0.31.
1933 „ 0.21, „ 0.7.	1928 „ 0.72, „ 0.34.
1932 „ 0.16, „ 0.16.	1927 „ 0.92, „ 0.54.
1931 „ 0.44, „ 0.24.	1926 „ 2.01, „ 1.62.
1930 „ 0.59, „ 0.37.	1925 „ 3.48, „ 2.37.

The following Table records the findings of the School Medical Officers at the Routine Inspections:—

Code Group	Numbers In-spected	Head				Body			
		Boys	Girls	Total	%	Boys	Girls	Total	%
Entrants	3618	2	18	20	0·55	2	3	5	0·14
Second Age Group...	3307	2	13	15	0·47	3	5	8	0·24
Third Age Group ...	3032	—	7	7	0·23	2	2	4	0·13
Other Ages	754	—	5	5	0·66	1	—	1	0·13
Special Schools ...	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candidates for Secondary Schools	1136	—	1	1	0·09	2	1	3	0·27
Secondary Schools...	4501	—	2	2	0·04	—	—	—	—
Nursery Schools ...	777	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0·13
Total	17326	4	46	50	0·28	10	12	22	0·13

At the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics, out of a total of 14,974 children 167 were found with uncleanliness of head (1·11 per cent.), and 20 with uncleanliness of body (0·13 per cent.). These figures include children found at cleanliness inspections in schools and referred to the School Clinic for treatment.

From Table IV Group VI it will be noticed that 1,430 children were found unclean by the Nurses at the cleanliness inspections in schools; of these 178 were cleansed at the School Clinic. The figures for 1934 were 1,443 and 171 respectively.

(c) MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—At the Routine Medical Inspections 507 children were found with Skin Diseases and Minor Ailments; of these 463 were referred for treatment and 44 required to be kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 8,634 children were found; of these 8,625 were referred for treatment and 9 required to be kept under observation.

These figures show decreases of 112 found at Routine Inspections and 10 at the Special Inspections compared with those for 1934.

It will be seen from Table IV, Group I, that 8,853 defects were treated at the School Clinics in 1935 against 8,791 in 1934, an increase of 62.

Particulars as to the diseases from which these children suffered will be found in Table II and those treated in Table IV, Group I.

(d) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—It will be noticed from Table II that 1,024 children were found to require treatment for Defective Vision at the Routine Medical Inspections and 117 children to require treatment for Squint.

At the Special Inspections 2,941 children were referred for treatment for Defective Vision and 23 for Squint. (These figures include the children treated at the School for Partially Sighted Children.)

The total number of children referred for treatment on account of Defective Vision and Squint was 4,105, and it will be noticed from Table IV, Group II, that 2,997 defects were dealt with. The former figure includes cases of repairs to spectacles and accounts for the difference between the two figures. The figures for 1934 were 4,713 referred and 3,554 treated.

The reason for the numbers under the heading of Special Inspections being so much higher than those found at Routine Inspections is that the Vision of all Elementary School children who do not come within the Code Groups for Medical Inspection is tested annually at the Schools by the Nurses, and if they cannot read the Snellen's Test at 6/12, they are referred to the School Clinic for a further test by the Medical Officer. The figures for the Special Inspections also include all cases of repairs to spectacles.

205 children were found at the Routine Medical Inspections to be suffering from External Eye Diseases, whilst 832 children were discovered at the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics. These figures make a total of 1,037 found against 1,086 in 1934.

It will also be found in paragraph 6*b* that 211 external eye defects were discovered by the Nurses, most of which come under the heading of Special Inspections at the School Clinics. A number of these cases are also referred to the School Clinics by Attendance Officers and Teachers.

(*e*) NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.—At the Routine Medical Inspections 2,507 children were found to have Nose and Throat Defects, of whom 1,653 were referred for treatment.

At the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics 2,265 children were found, of whom 2,247 were referred for treatment.

These figures vary from those of 1934 as follows:—Routine Inspections, a decrease of 26 cases found. Special Inspections, an increase of 397 cases found.

It will be noticed from Table IV, Group 3, that 527 children received operative treatment under the Authority's Scheme at the City Hospital and 35 children received operative treatment privately.

These figures vary from those of 1934 as follows: An increase of 7 under the Authority's Scheme and an increase of 6 treated privately.

(*f*) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.—From the Routine Inspections 186 children were found to be suffering from Ear Disease or Defective Hearing, of whom 161 were referred for treatment and 25 were placed under observation.

At the Special Inspections 833 children were found, of whom 828 were referred for treatment and 5 were placed under observation.

The figures for the Routine Inspections show decreases of 4 found and 3 referred for treatment. Special Inspections show decreases of 104 found and 101 referred for treatment. As in the case of External Eye Diseases most of the special cases found in the Schools by the School Nurses are referred to the School Clinics; this accounts for the small numbers found at the Routine Inspections.

(g) DENTAL DEFECTS.—In addition to the inspections carried out by the School Dentists, the Doctors make an examination of each child's mouth at the Routine Inspection. The numbers of children so found with dental defects during the past three years are shown in the following Tables. The percentage of children found with decayed teeth has been very much higher since 1931 which is accounted for by reason of one less Dentist being employed. Further particulars will be found in the Chief Dentist's Report on page 26.

1935	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	8734	3445	210	5
Girls ...	8592	3185	171	6
Totals ...	17326	6630	381	11

1934	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	9500	3590	153	2
Girls ...	9014	3564	139	2
Totals ...	18514	7154	294	4

1933	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	9513	3390	145	2
Girls ...	9326	3198	153	2
Totals ...	18839	6588	298	4

(h) ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.—The number of cases found at the Routine and Special Inspections of children suffering from Crippling Defects caused by Rickets, Spinal Curvature and other forms are shown in the undermentioned Table. In order to make the comparison in the figures for the past four years as clear as possible, those for Elementary, Special and Nursery Schools have been placed in one column.

Defect or Disease	Elementary Special & Nursery Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion
1935 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	60	59	2	1	4	24	2	—
Spinal Curvature	192	37	18	3	57	19	8	—
Other Forms ...	191	94	94	13	104	68	20	2
1934 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	45	67	8	—	10	31	—	1
Spinal Curvature	244	37	16	5	84	19	17	1
Other Forms ...	171	109	88	15	109	36	16	2
1933 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	64	77	2	1	4	34	—	—
Spinal Curvature	312	49	9	2	66	37	—	—
Other Forms	184	125	40	18	61	49	11	1
1932 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	48	84	12	9	3	29	—	—
Spinal Curvature	239	47	11	3	66	37	14	2
Other Forms ...	114	115	37	33	68	62	—	2

Particulars showing the number of children who have received treatment at the Central School Clinic and the defects for which they were treated will be found on page 20, and those who have received treatment at the Lister Lane School on page 38. The figures shown in Table IV, Group 4, under the heading of Elementary, Secondary and Nursery Schools include children who have received treatment at the Central School Clinic and St. Luke's Hospital; those under Special Schools include children who have received treatment at the Central Clinic, St. Luke's Hospital and Lister Lane School. A record of the operative work performed at St. Luke's Hospital by the Orthopædic

Surgeon will be found on page 27. The total number of children shown in Table IV, Group IV, is 521 against 454 in 1934, an increase of 67.

(i) HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.—At the Routine Inspections during the year 1935, 160 children were found to require treatment, and 106 children were required to be kept under observation on account of Organic Heart Disease.

There were also 34 children (excluding those at the Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives) referred for treatment and 30 for observation from the Special Inspections.

These figures vary from those of 1934 as follows: Routine Inspections show increases of 13 referred for treatment and 41 for observation. The Special Inspections show increases of 20 referred for treatment and 1 to be kept under observation.

At the Routine Inspections 53 children were referred for treatment and 14 required to be kept under observation on account of Rheumatism. At the Special Inspections 175 were referred for treatment and 6 required to be kept under observation. During the year 1934 cases of Rheumatism were not analysed separately, therefore it is impossible to make any comparison between the years 1934 and 1935.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS.—At the Routine Inspections 4 children were found to be suspected of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; one of these required treatment and 3 kept under observation. At the Special Inspections 3 children were found with Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis and were placed under treatment, and 24 children were suspected of having Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of whom 21 were found to require treatment.

The above figures total 31 against 67 in 1934, 102 in 1933, 87 in 1932, and 60 in 1931. Children suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis are referred to the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre where a Special Clinic is held each Thursday at 9.30 a.m. These cases are generally admitted to Grassington Sanatorium School, particulars of which will be found in Section 7, page 44.

There were 3 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis found at the Routine Inspections; 2 were referred for treatment and 1 kept under observation. From the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics 25 cases were found; 19 required treatment and 6 were placed under observation.

These figures record a decrease of 1 found at the Routine Inspections and 17 at the Special Inspections.

(k) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES.

(1) *Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)*.—At the Routine Inspections 424 children were found with Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular). Of these 338 required treatment and 86 were kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 399 children were found. 386 of these required treatment and 13 were kept under observation. These figures vary from those of 1934 as follows: A decrease of 96 found at the Routine Inspections and 46 more at the Special Inspections.

(2) *Defective Speech*.—At the Routine Inspections 54 children were found with Defective Speech. Of these 17 required treatment and 37 were kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 15 children were found of whom 8 required treatment and 7 were kept under observation. These figures record a decrease of 32 found at the Routine Inspections and no change in the number found at the Special Inspections.

(3) *Lungs*.—At the Routine Inspections 409 children were found suffering from Bronchitis and other Non-Tubercular Lung Diseases. Of these 372 required treatment and 37 were kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 1,176 cases were found. 1,172 of these required treatment and 4 were kept under observation.

These figures record a decrease of 62 found at the Routine Inspections and a decrease of 111 at the Special Inspections.

(4) *Nervous System*.—At the Routine Inspections 233 children were found with nervous conditions. Of these 186 required treatment and 47 were kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 287 cases were found. 255 of these required treatment and 32 were kept under observation.

These figures record an increase of 13 found at the Routine Inspections and a decrease of 114 at the Special Inspections.

(5) *Mental Condition*.—At the Routine Inspections 100 children were found to be abnormal mentally. 20 of these required treatment and 80 were kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 97 children were found, 21 of whom required treatment and 76 to be kept under observation.

These figures show a net increase of 30 from those of 1934.

The year 1934 showed a decrease of 31 from 1933.

(6) *Infectious Diseases*.—At the Routine Inspections 13 children were found suffering from an infectious disease, 12 of whom were referred for treatment.

At the Special Inspections 357 cases were found. 299 of these were referred for treatment and 58 were kept under observation.

The total figure is the same as in 1934.

(7) *Other Defects and Diseases*.—At the Routine Inspections 722 children were found suffering from other defects and diseases. Of these 620 were referred for treatment and 102 were kept under observation.

At the Special Inspections 3,068 cases were found. 3,009 of these required treatment and 59 were kept under observation.

These record a decrease of 109 found at the Routine Inspections and an increase of 121 at the Special Inspections.

6. FOLLOWING UP.—A review of this Authority's system for the following up of children suffering from the various defects, systematic re-inspections, and home visitation by the Nurses, has been given in previous Reports.

The records taken from the Nurses' weekly duty sheets show a decrease of 62 visits to Schools, 16,762 less examinations in Schools, and a decrease of 197 visits to homes. The number of defects discovered by the Nurses in the Schools was 8,462 against 7,129 in 1934, an increase of 1,333. This increase is accounted for by the inclusion of 1,373 more cases of defective vision. These cases have not been fully recorded by the Nurses previously.

(a) RECORD OF VISITS FOR 1935.

(1) Visits to Schools	...	...	...	2239
(2) Children examined	...	...	...	144969
(3) Visits to Homes	...	...	...	1067

(b) DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

(1) Malnutrition	...	...	39	(7) Sore Eyes	...	...	211
(2) Uncleanliness (Head)	4049			(8) Defective Vision	...	...	1491
(3) Uncleanliness (Body)	402			(9) Squint	...	...	118
(4) Ringworm	...	...	3	(10) Running Ears	...	...	196
(5) Scabies	...	...	18	(11) Infectious Diseases	...	...	41
(6) Impetigo	...	...	508	(12) Other Conditions	...	...	1386

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.—There are four School Clinics in Bradford, a Central Clinic at 28A Manor Row, and Branch Clinics at Green Lane, Lapage Street and Edmund Street. Under the co-ordination of medical work, arrangements have been made for the treatment of certain defects at places mentioned below:—

(a) Minor Ailments ... School Clinics.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids Special Hospital, Leeds Road.

(c) Tuberculosis Anti-Tuberculosis Centre and Grassington Sanatorium.

(d) Skin Disease School Clinics.

(e) External Eye Disease School Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).

(f) Vision School Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).

- (g) Ear Disease and Hearing School Clinics and Special Hospital (Leeds Road).
- (h) Dental Defects ... Central Clinic.
- (i) Crippling Defects and Orthopædics ... Central Clinic, School for Physically Defectives Lister Lane and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).
- (j) Marasmus, Rickets, Anæmia, and Skin Diseases Central Clinic. U.V. and X-Rays.

The cases of defects that have attended the School Clinics since 1908 are shewn in the following table :—

Year	Treated	Examined only on first attendance	Total Attendances	Attendances per week
1908	841	590	4050	122
1909	2323	1325	14516	329
1910	3520	2772	19315	439
1911	5019	2655	20325	462
1912	6279	3095	25579	581
1913	8004	4333	34940	791
1914	13991	4155	46982	1068
1915	12469	2769	43346	985
1916	14559	3552	38051	865
1917	12890	3056	44289	1006
1918	9954	3164	35256	801
1919	16459	4177	44876	1019
1920	22114	5894	61565	1502
1921	25460	6364	75209	1791
1922	23718	4158	71663	1706
1923	20255	4811	71646	1706
1924	23013	6176	76476	1821
*1925	37850	7327	88111	2050
*1926	35007	9352	91477	2178
*1927	34180	8279	99449	2368
*1928	33031	9517	94080	2240
*1929	37613	9937	110333	2627
*1930	31961	7431	123514	2941
*1931	30509	8697	118793	2829
*1932	32512	7526	114397	2724
*1933	33467	4851	107918	2569
*1934	33045	5625	108963	2594
*1935	32138	5812	106946	2546

* Includes Dental Cases which were not included in the first two columns in previous years. This, of course, duplicates many of the cases, as children often come for both Medical and Dental treatment during the same year.

The following table records the attendances at the School Clinics during 1935 and includes cases referred from School Medical Inspection.

Defects or Diseases	Elementary School Children										Secondary School Children					
	New Cases					Old Cases					New Cases			Old Cases		
	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total Attendances New Cases	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total Attendances All Cases	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total Attendances New Cases	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total Attendances All Cases
Malnutrition ...	6	69	314	389	5	1	646	1041	—	1	21	22	—	—	100	122
Uncleanliness :—Head ...	9	—	157	166	10	—	165	341	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	6
Body ...	—	—	20	20	—	—	11	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin :—Ringworm, Scalp ...	6	6	40	52	2	1	264	319	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3
Ringworm, Body ...	2	4	64	70	—	3	155	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	1	—	114	115	—	—	359	474	—	1	11	12	—	—	32	44
Impetigo ...	—	—	983	983	—	1	6342	7326	—	—	28	28	—	—	79	107
Other Diseases (Non T.B.) ...	—	3	788	791	—	1	1410	2202	—	1	80	81	—	—	149	230
Eye :—Blepharitis ...	—	1	228	229	—	—	547	776	—	—	9	9	—	—	2	11
Conjunctivitis ...	—	2	161	163	—	—	395	558	—	—	8	8	—	—	20	28
Keratitis ...	—	—	6	6	—	—	23	29	—	—	2	2	—	—	16	18
Corneal Ulcers ...	1	2	2	5	—	—	154	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	38	835	2108	2981	43	536	3687	7247	8124	578	710	7	67	782	1566	—
Squint ...	5	82	27	114	1	18	2	135	—	2	1	3	—	1	2	6
Other Conditions ...	1	7	435	443	—	1	419	863	—	—	27	27	—	—	13	40
Ear :—Defective Hearing ...	5	5	35	45	1	1	61	108	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Otitis Media ...	—	1	488	489	—	5	6666	7160	—	—	17	17	—	—	246	263
Other Ear Diseases ...	—	5	340	345	2	1	297	645	—	1	26	27	—	—	18	45
Nose and Throat :—Enlarged Tonsils	12	99	350	461	3	28	769	1261	1	3	23	27	—	2	224	253
Adenoids ...	2	12	25	39	—	4	27	70	—	—	4	4	—	—	7	11
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	1	157	164	322	2	20	161	505	—	6	2	8	—	—	13	21
Other Conditions ...	2	31	1668	1701	—	5	7488	9194	—	3	173	176	—	1	496	673
Breathing Exercises ...	—	9	308	317	—	1	1064	1382	—	1	12	13	—	—	42	55
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non T.B.)...	13	11	510	534	—	1	421	956	—	1	20	21	—	—	7	28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Defective Speech	7	8	2	17	5	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation :—																
Heart Disease :—Organic...	16	25	46	87	11	11	32	141	6	—	5	11	2	—	2	15
Functional	6	5	11	22	—	—	7	29	4	5	3	12	4	—	1	17
Anæmia	1	177	441	619	1	18	3643	4281	—	9	54	63	—	2	634	699
Lungs :—Bronchitis	3	55	468	526	7	16	1064	1613	—	2	13	15	—	—	27	42
Other Non-T.B. Diseases	1	26	746	773	2	5	830	1610	—	2	27	29	—	—	22	51
Tuberculosis :—Pulmonary Definite ...	3	1	1	5	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Suspected	4	18	4	26	12	3	9	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :																
Glands	—	3	7	10	1	1	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	1	—	3	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	2	3	5	—	—	5	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nervous System :—Epilepsy	20	7	5	32	10	2	5	49	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	4
Chorea	6	28	116	150	5	10	204	369	—	—	8	8	—	1	33	42
Other Conditions...	4	27	99	130	1	3	33	167	—	—	9	9	—	—	2	11
Deformities :—Rickets...	2	7	22	31	—	—	124	155	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3
Spinal Curvature	3	17	82	102	2	1	1483	1588	—	13	21	34	1	—	329	364
Other Forms	13	60	91	164	4	19	771	958	2	15	28	45	—	3	444	492
Mental Condition	76	25	2	103	14	2	2	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	58	73	220	351	25	4	70	450	3	—	6	9	—	1	1	11
Rheumatism	5	28	155	188	5	12	501	706	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	9
Other Defects and Diseases	59	504	2508	3071	35	77	3319	6502	2	27	148	177	1	—	161	339
Minor Ailments	—	35	6385	6420	—	12	17487	23919	—	8	381	389	—	3	926	1318
No Defect Found	1209	—	—	1209	—	—	—	1209	119	—	—	119	—	—	—	119
Teeth :—Cases treated by appointment	—	—	2336	2336	—	—	496	2832	—	—	139	139	—	—	251	390
Emergency Cases (Casuals) ...	—	—	6302	6302	—	—	750	7252	—	—	849	849	—	—	195	1044
Totals	1602	2474	29392	33468	2098	24623	81	97082	147	229	2746	3122	16	81	5285	8504

In addition to the attendances recorded in the preceding Table the following Medical Inspections were conducted at the School Clinics:—

(1) Children examined as to their suitability for admission to Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1136
(2) <i>Re</i> Bursarships	...	...	...	...	...	50
(3) From College of Art and Crafts (Routine Medical Inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	105

The following Table shows the examinations made in connection with Special Schools, transference to Convalescent Homes, employment of children and continued attendance at School. These have been analysed under the defects found, or no defect found, and are all included in the previous Table.

Object of Examination	Number of Children	Total Attendances
Transference to Special Schools :—		
Mentally Defective and Epileptic	7	7
Blind, Deaf and Cripple	97	99
Thackley and Odsal Open-Air Schools	833	835
Continued attendance at Infants', Secondary and Special Schools :—		
Elementary Schools	22	23
Infants' Schools	1	1
Secondary Schools	14	15
Blind Schools	7	20
School for Partially Sighted Children	60	61
Open-Air Schools (Thackley and Odsal)	93	94
Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives	41	44
Margaret McMillan School for Mentally Defectives...	9	9
Bolton Royd Deaf School	7	9
Nursery Schools	1	1
Employment at Theatres...	148	207
Certificates for Trades (Printing etc.)	24	24
Employment out of School	382	385
Examinations for Remand Home	54	61
<i>Re</i> Visits to France	54	54
Convalescent Homes	622	703
Totals	2476	2652

Of the 622 children examined *re* transference to Convalescent Homes:—

514 were for Craig Home, Morecambe. (An increase of 70 over year 1934.)

97 were for the Charity Organisation Society.

11 were for Cinderella Club.

The examinations shown in the above Table show increases over 1934 of 396 children and 437 attendances, chiefly accounted for by examination of children 12 to 14 years of age for employment out of school hours.

EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

During the year 16,295 exclusion notices have been issued from the following centres, compared with 19,766 in 1934, 15,509 in 1933, and 14,129 in 1932. It will be noticed that appreciable decreases took place at Lapage Street and Edmund Street Clinics, also a decrease of 2,875 by the Health Visitors. Children excluded by the Health Department show an increase of 217.

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Central School Clinic	1421	1450	1422	1474
Green Lane Clinic	1389	1451	1657	1081
Lapage Street Clinic	1951	2445	2879	2799
Edmund Street Clinic	1036	1289	1323	1778
Health Visitors, Edmund Street ...	3708	6583	3655	3070
Special Hospital, Leeds Road	451	415	493	595
Anti-Tuberculosis Centre	93	96	97	197
Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives	48	56	35	45
Health Department	6198	5981	3948	3090
Totals	16295	19766	15509	14129

MEDICAL GYMNASTICS AND MASSAGE.

This treatment is carried out at the Central School Clinic and Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives.

The following table gives the number referred and the number treated at the Central School Clinic:—

Cases treated and discharged cured	390
Cases treated and discharged improved	43
Cases treated and referred to Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives for completion	3
Cases treated who left School (over age) before treatment was completed	4

Cases withdrawn from treatment by parents before completion	29
Cases treated and carried forward to 1936 for continued treatment	55
<hr/>	
Total number of cases referred	524
	<i>Boys</i> <i>Girls</i> <i>Total</i>
Total number of attendances	2101 3066 5167

Classification of the 524 cases treated :—

Disease	Number	Disease	Number
Scoliosis	39	Paralysis	24
Kyphosis	96	Recent Injuries	54
Chest Deformities	10	Post Tonsillectomy Cases	216
Foot Deformities	74	Torticollis	1
Rickets	6	Rheumatism	4

The above figures show an increase of 82 children treated and an increase of 374 attendances compared with the year 1934.

TINEA (RINGWORM) OF THE HEAD AND X-RAY TREATMENT.

Almost immediately any child is suspected of having Ringworm of the Head it is brought to the School Clinic, where specimens of hair are taken and examined under the microscope and if it is found to be Positive Ringworm, treatment is arranged for. Children are also referred by Private Practitioners to the School Clinics for this treatment.

Under the above heading it was mentioned in the 1934 Report that "It can now be assumed that the number of children suffering from this disease has reached as low a figure as can be expected and it is only natural circumstances that will cause the figure casually to rise or fall year after year." From Table II, Elementary, Secondary, Special, and Nursery Schools, it will be noticed that only 20 children were found and referred for treatment and 6 suspected cases were kept under observation; the latter, after a microscopical examination of the specimens were found to be negative. Of the 20 children referred for treatment, 10 Elementary and 1 Nursery School children received X-Ray treatment and the average length of time from commencement of treatment until readmitted to School was 21.5 days. The children were re-inspected about six months after treatment and full regrowth of the hair had occurred in all cases. The remaining 9 cases had been diagnosed at the Branch Clinics as Ringworm and treated as such, but after a microscopical examination of the hair at the Central Clinic were found to be negative.

During the year 1934 67 children were treated for Ringworm of the Head and of these 46 received X-Ray treatment; it will therefore be noticed that the year 1935 records a further reduction of 41 cases.

PROVISION OF SPECTACLES.

It will be noticed from Table IV, Group II, that most of the Spectacles were provided by the Authority.

A contract is made by the Education Committee with a local Optician for the supply of Spectacles at a reduced rate.

It will also be seen from Table IV, Group II, that during the year 2,521 children were supplied with spectacles by this Authority, against 2,475 in 1934, an increase of 46.

Of the 2,521 supplied, in 2,053 cases parents paid the full cost to the Authority. 153 pairs were for the children at the Partially Sighted School, where Spectacles are provided, free of charge, as part of the treatment, and in 231 cases the cost of the spectacles was remitted by the Committee after a full inquiry had been made into the family circumstances, while in 1 case the Committee remitted part of the cost. In 83 cases the accounts were carried forward to the year 1936.

In addition to these, 129 pairs of spectacles were repaired, or in some cases second pairs of spectacles were provided for the Partially Sighted School children, and 1,449 repairs or second pairs for children attending ordinary schools were supplied; of the latter, 1,306 were paid for by the parents; in 100 cases the cost was remitted by the Committee, and 43 cases were carried forward. These make a total of 4,199 pairs of spectacles supplied during the year, against 3,900 in the year 1934.

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS TREATMENT.

Ultra Violet Rays treatment is given at the Central School Clinic. During the year 1935 518 children received this treatment; 285 cases were completed, 63 cases were treated but for various reasons failed to complete the course, and 170 cases were carried forward to 1936. Of the 285 cases completed, 94 received other forms of treatment and 191 cases received sunlight treatment only. The number of children treated in 1934 was 575. This records a decrease of 57 children treated.

A short dose is given at the first attendance, and this is increased gradually to a maximum of five minutes.

The following Tables give particulars of treatment and the results:—

CASES TREATED BY ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT ALONE.

Defect	Number of Children	Average number of weeks	Minimum number of weeks	Maximum number of weeks	Average number of doses	Number of exposures					Signs of improvement noted by the Medical Officer					Result of treatment			
						Minutes					Temperature	Energy	Sleep	Nutrition	Haemo-globin	Condition Cleared	Condition improved		
						1	2	3	4	5							Much	Slight	No change
Anæmia ...	85	11-96	8-0	16-0	23-92	89	103	112	109	1622	31	73	47	73	85	9	69	7	—
Anæmia and Rheumatism	1	13-5	—	—	27-0	1	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Anæmia and Chorea	2	13-0	11-5	14-5	26-0	2	2	2	3	43	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Anæmia and Enlarged Cervical Glands	1	14-5	—	—	29-0	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Anæmia and Malnutrition	2	11-25	10-5	12-0	22-5	2	3	3	3	34	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	—
Anæmia and Debility	1	11-0	—	—	22-0	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Malnutrition	5	10-1	8-0	14-0	20-2	5	6	6	6	89	1	4	2	5	5	2	3	—	—
Bronchitis	16	12-6	10-5	30-5	25-2	16	20	19	20	326	8	14	13	12	14	1	10	4	1
Bronchial Catarrh	11	12-3	10-0	13-5	24-6	11	18	22	22	193	5	8	7	8	10	4	6	1	—
Asthma ...	2	11-5	—	—	23-0	2	2	2	2	38	2	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—
Alopecia ...	4	13-5	11-5	18-0	27-0	5	8	8	8	77	1	3	2	3	4	—	2	1	1
Psoriasis	1	9-0	—	—	18-0	1	1	1	1	14	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nasal Catarrh	1	13-0	—	—	26-0	1	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Anorexia	2	11-5	11-0	12-0	23-0	2	2	2	2	38	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Chorea ...	4	10-6	6-5	12-5	21-2	4	7	7	7	60	3	3	4	2	4	1	2	1	—
Rheumatism	7	12-1	10-5	14-0	24-2	7	8	9	9	143	2	6	5	6	7	3	4	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	11-5	—	—	23-0	1	1	1	1	19	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands	3	11-6	11-5	12-0	23-2	3	4	4	5	54	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	—	—
Rickets ...	1	9-5	—	—	19-0	1	1	1	2	13	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Heart Condition	1	12-0	—	—	24-0	1	1	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Overstrain	3	6-6	4-0	11-5	13-3	3	3	3	3	28	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	—
Debility ...	37	11-5	8-0	14-0	23-0	38	46	51	49	669	13	24	23	28	36	3	32	2	—

CASES TREATED BY ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT AND OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT.

Defect	Number of Children	Average Number of Weeks	Minimum Number of Weeks	Maximum Number of Weeks	Average Number of Doses	Number of Exposures					Signs of Improvement noted by Medical Officer					Result of Treatment			
						Minutes					Temperament	Energy	Sleep	Nutrition	Hæmoglobin	Condition Cleared	Condition improved		No Change
						1	2	3	4	5							Much	Slight	
Anæmia ...	43	11.9	8.0	15.5	23.8	46	53	52	52	841	18	36	19	36	43	9	32	2	—
Anæmia and Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	1	13.5	—	—	27.0	1	2	2	3	19	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Malnutrition ...	1	13.0	—	—	26.0	1	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Alopecia ...	2	12.75	12.0	13.5	25.5	2	2	2	2	43	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—
Chorea ...	2	11.75	11.0	12.5	23.5	2	2	2	2	39	1	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	3	12.1	12.0	12.5	24.2	3	3	3	3	61	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	—	—
Anorexia ...	2	12.0	—	—	24.0	2	2	2	2	40	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
Bronchial Catarrh ...	7	11.3	8.5	13.0	22.7	7	8	8	8	128	2	6	3	6	7	2	5	—	—
Bronchitis ...	1	12.0	—	—	24.0	1	1	1	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Asthma ...	1	11.5	—	—	23.0	1	1	1	1	19	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	1	15.0	—	—	30.0	1	1	1	1	26	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Debility ...	30	11.0	9.0	13.0	22.0	30	35	35	35	543	6	20	12	19	28	2	24	4	—

DENTAL REPORT.

By H. V. MORRELL, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

There has been no radical change in the administration of the Dental Scheme during the past year and work has been carried out much as in previous years.

During the year 19,247 Elementary School, Special School, and Nursery School children were inspected, of which number 13,173 were "routine" cases and 6,074 were "special" cases.

"Special" cases refer to all children inspected by the School Dentist otherwise than in the course of their "routine" inspections of children in one of the age groups covered by the Authority's approved scheme, namely to children specially selected by him or referred by Medical Officers, Parents, Teachers, etc., on account of urgency or other reasons. The operations comprised 2,593 fillings in permanent teeth, 4,700 extractions of permanent teeth, 15,812 extractions of temporary teeth, 1,180 dressings and sundries were completed, and 6,214 administrations of nitrous oxide for general anæsthesia.

Although no routine dental inspections were held in the Secondary Schools, any scholar who is desirous of receiving dental treatment or who has been referred by the Medical Officers at their routine inspections or clinic examinations is given an appointment and receives treatment. The number of Secondary School children who were examined at the Clinic was 988 and all were offered and accepted treatment; this is an increase of 41 on the previous year. 447 of these patients attended a second time for further treatment. A brief summary of the work done for these scholars is as follows: 732 fillings in permanent teeth, 1,159 extractions of permanent teeth, 262 extractions of temporary teeth, 112 dressings and sundries, and 469 administrations of nitrous oxide were completed; a total of 2,634 operations.

The usual propaganda was carried out during the year, e.g. chair-side talks to parents at the Clinic, brief chats to the children at the time of inspection, the distribution of pamphlets issued by the Dental Board on *The Care of the Teeth* to scholars on leaving school, and in addition this year the Dental Board kindly arranged with the co-operation of the Head Teachers for five days demonstrations in selected Senior Boys' and Girls' Schools. Short lectures were given followed by demonstrations of models and charts bearing on the care of the teeth.

In concluding, I should like to remark on the increased interest and appreciation shown by the parents in the dental work done for their children, which is very encouraging.

SPECIAL OPHTHALMIC CASES.

By W. OLIVER LODGE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Cases are referred by the School Medical Officers to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street, on alternate Thursdays at 1.30 p.m. Cases requiring operations or hospital treatment are dealt with at St. Luke's Hospital. The consulting Surgeon also visits, as required, the School for Partially Sighted Children.

	<i>Child- ren</i>	<i>Attend- ances</i>
1. Total cases from all sources seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	227	289
2. Total cases referred from School Clinics seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	103	133
(a) Defective Vision and Squint	97	126
(b) External Eye Diseases	6	7
3. Total cases under 5 years (from Nursery Schools, etc.) seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic ...	124	156
(a) Defective Vision and Squint	87	111
(b) External Eye Diseases	37	45
4. In-patients (St. Luke's Hospital) admitted from Special Ophthalmic Clinic	57	
Operations for :—		
(a) Strabismus	24	
(b) Cataract	3	
(c) Other diseases	18	

ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

By Mr. F. W. GOYDER, M.B., F.R.C.S., Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon.

LISTER LANE SCHOOL.—The Orthopædic Surgeon has attended at this School on 35 occasions and made 327 examinations during the year 1935. Details of the defects of the Lister Lane School children are given on page 37.

The resources of St. Luke's Hospital are regularly utilised. To estimate their progress, especially in cases of surgical tuberculosis, 12 children were sent during 1935 for X-Ray examination, 14 were admitted to the Orthopædic Wards for operation under my care, of whom 6 were for paralytic conditions, 2 for congenital talipes, 2 for injuries, 1 for tubercular disease, and the remainder for miscellaneous conditions.

The treatment of the spine and lower limbs bone and joint tuberculosis in children under the Education and Health Authorities has the advantage of being continuous and supervised throughout. As soon as the diagnosis is made, the children are treated as In-patients at St. Luke's Hospital, being kept recumbent and in splints until X-Ray examination shows healing of the lesion. This may mean two or more years. Then they are allowed to get up, still in splints, and are transferred to Lister Lane School. They are joined here by cases treated in other hospitals for similar conditions. All are kept under strict supervision and as time goes on are allowed to discard their crutches, and finally their splints.

In addition to their general education they receive vocational training. Under this system the relapses are few and the percentage able to obtain work when they leave school is high.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—*Out-Patients*.—These cases consist of children referred from the School Clinics, the Child Clinic, Private Doctors, the Staff at St. Luke's Hospital, and other sources. The number seen was 308, 7 more than last year.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—*In-Patients*.—Over 100 children have been operated upon for Rickets, Paralytic and other deformities, including a sprinkling of general surgical cases. 14 children were admitted from Lister Lane Physically Defective School, returning there for after-treatment when they were discharged from St. Luke's Hospital.

Many cases of children under school age sent to the Orthopædic Department at St. Luke's are admitted to the Nursery Section of the Lister Lane School after their discharge from Hospital.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Instructions are issued to Head Teachers of all Schools in a "Vade-Mecum concerning Infectious Diseases." No scholar or teacher shall attend school while suffering from any disease regarded as infectious or contagious. A teacher who suspects that any scholar in school is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall at once report to the Head Teacher who, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspicion, shall temporarily exclude from school the affected child or children, report the reason to the parent, and notify the exclusion to the School Medical Officer on forms provided. In all cases that warrant an inquiry a Nurse is sent to the School to examine the children, take throat, nose, or ear swabs of any suspected cases and take any other precautionary action that may be necessary such as excluding children suspected of the disease, etc. By this method, in cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever, the cause of the spread of infection is very often found. In some cases the schools are visited by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases are all notified to the Medical Officer of Health by Assistant School Medical Officers and Private Practitioners. All cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health are visited by the Health Visitors, or Sanitary Inspectors, who give advice to parents

and guardians of children, respecting the care of the patient and the welfare of those in contact with the disease, and take steps, in cases necessary, for the removal of children to hospital. The Health Visitor also issues a notice excluding the patient and those in contact from attendance at School. During the year 3,708 exclusion notices were issued by the Health Visitors, a decrease of 2,875 from the year 1934.

In cases visited by the Sanitary Inspectors on account of Scarlet Fever, Small-Pox, or other fevers, exclusion notices are also issued by the Medical Officer of Health for children suffering, or children who may have been in contact with those suffering from the disease. 6,198 notices were issued by the Medical Officer of Health, an increase of 217 over 1934.

During the year 28 Schools were granted certificates of exemption in accordance with the Board of Education Code of Regulations for periods aggregating to 101 weeks, compared with 16 schools and 47 weeks during the year 1934.

It was found necessary to close one school on account of Infectious Disease.

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

(a) *Playground Classes.*—The only classes which are regularly held in playgrounds are those for physical training, but in favourable weather other classes are frequently held in the playgrounds.

(b) *School Journeys.*—During the spring and summer months children are taken journeys to the outskirts of the city and given instruction in Nature Study, Botany, etc. Classes are also taken into the Parks and Recreation Grounds for one lesson per week, excepting when the weather is unfavourable.

(c) *School Camps.*—No schools were kept open during the summer holidays under Camp School arrangements.

(d) *Open-Air Classrooms in Public Elementary Schools.*—Open-Air Classrooms are in use in all the Special Schools, excepting the Deaf School; also in the Nursery Schools, 5 Infants' Schools, and 1 Primary and Infants' School.

10. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—By FRANCIS J. C. MARSHALL, Inspector and Organiser of Physical Education.

The year under review has been marked by a steady all-round improvement in which the effects of the introduction of the 1933 Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Training have been most evident. Lessons generally are given in a lively, energetic manner and there is no doubt whatever that from the point of view of the children they are thoroughly enjoyed. In spite of parental objection in some quarters, children remove most of their superfluous clothing for exercise.

Teachers' Classes have again been conducted during the year and have been supplemented by special demonstrations. These have been exceptionally well attended by both Head and Assistant Teachers. This speaks well for their interest in, and their enthusiasm for, the physical well-being of their scholars.

The care and maintenance of the Playing Fields is still a matter for some anxiety in spite of the efforts of the Ground Staff. Two additional fields have recently been acquired and it is hoped, during 1936, to inaugurate a "Classroom Pavilion Scheme" to permit selected schools to spend whole sessions in a profitable manner away from their normal school environment.

Swimming continues to make good progress. The number of attendances at the Baths during the year under review was 246,675, whilst the number of certificates gained under the Committee's Scheme was 3,008. Methods of instruction are in accordance with the Scheme specially drawn up by the Organisers. From time to time the Swimming Staff is called together for demonstration and discussion purposes. There still remain two School Baths without filtration plant; these are to be installed before the Summer Session, 1936.

A start has been made with the special training of "Keep-Fit" leaders and signs are not lacking that this new movement is being enthusiastically received in Bradford.

As in former years the Organisers of Physical Training have been in close touch with many of the voluntary organisations in the City, and they have let it be known that they are always ready to continue to co-operate and to place their experience at the disposal of those who wish to make use of them.

Finally, it is desirable to make special mention of the voluntary activities undertaken by the Teachers in connection with the promotion of the athletic and recreational activities of school children. Much thought, time and energy are expended by them and their work in this direction is greatly appreciated.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.—The Committee's arrangements for the selection and feeding of necessitous school children have been continued throughout the year, free dinners, or dinners at a fraction of the cost, being provided daily for an average of 2,400 children.

The year has witnessed a noticeable drop in the number of children found to be in need of meals, a feature which may fairly be attributed to improved economic conditions. Besides those provided for necessitous children, meals are available at the full cost to any children attending the Committee's Elementary Schools, a service which proves of particular value to those who have distances to travel to school—a feature of reorganisation. In cases where both parents are at work too, the children are thus assured of a satisfactory meal at midday. The dinners at all Special and Nursery Schools are provided from the Central Cooking Depot.

The dietary itself has been carefully planned and no efforts spared to bring about further improvements and to ensure preparation and service of the meals under good conditions. In all matters appertaining to the provision of meals, the School Medical Staff co-operates with the Administrative Staff.

The following figures, taken for the week ended 16th December, 1935, show the number of children provided daily with dinners from the Cooking Depot:—

Elementary Schools "Necessitous" Cases	Special Schools	Nursery Schools	No. of Meals provided on payment of Full Cost	Total
2322	830	502	840	4494

The total number of meals provided by the Authority during the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, may be analysed as follows:—

NUMBER OF MEALS PROVIDED.

(1) From Cooking Depot.	<i>Dinners.</i>	<i>Breakfasts.</i>
(a) For necessitous children	662,831	9,985
(b) Meals supplied on payment of Full Cost	79,438	—
(c) For children attending Special and Nursery Schools	290,007	—
(d) For children attending High Schools (at Full Cost)	27,922	—
(2) By Caterers.		
(a) For necessitous children... ..	2,679	3,538
(b) Meals supplied on payment of Full Cost	145	—
	<u>1,063,022</u>	<u>13,523</u>
AVERAGE COST PER MEAL	3·24d.	3·09d.

This year has seen the full effect of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for the supply of milk to school children at reduced rates. The Scheme came into operation in October, 1934, and became effective in Bradford shortly afterwards. Approximately three times as many children are now having milk daily as were taking it in October, 1934.

12. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.—Parents are invited to attend the Routine Medical Inspection of their children in both Elementary and Secondary Schools, and all medical examinations at the School Clinics.

The percentage of parents present at the Routine Medical Inspections will be found in the following table :—

Group	MALE			FEMALE		
	Number of Children Examined	Number of Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present	Number of Children Examined	Number of Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present
Entrants	1849	1556	84·2	1769	1536	86·8
Second Age Group	1636	1107	67·7	1671	1265	75·7
Third Age Group...	1422	522	36·7	1610	938	58·3
Other Ages	373	248	66·5	381	283	74·3
Candidates for						
Secondary Schools	629	496	78·9	507	468	92·4
Secondary Schools	2307	35	1·5	2194	557	25·8

The School Medical Officer is much indebted to the Teachers for the help given at the Routine Inspections, for cases referred to the School Clinics, reporting outbreaks of infectious disease amongst scholars and sending reports on special cases to the School Medical Officer. In return the School Medical Department does everything possible to arrange the School Medical Inspections at such times and periods as will least interfere with the educational work of the Schools.

The influence of the Head Teachers with the parents helps the attendance of children at the School Clinics for both medical and dental purposes and the teachers' special knowledge of the children and their environment are very helpful to the Nurses in "following up."

There is as much co-operation as possible between the School Attendance Department and the School Medical Department in all cases of children requiring medical attention, securing the attendance of children at the School Clinics, assistance in following up cases, changes in addresses and schools of children, etc.

The School Attendance Officers also assist in the collection of accounts outstanding for medical treatment and dental treatment and in cases where the parents have failed to pay for spectacles supplied to children at the School Clinics.

The help given by the Bradford Cinderella Club in providing children referred to them by the Medical Staff with the necessary clothing and boots, also by sending children to the Ambler Home, Morecambe, has been much appreciated.

The Guild of Help visitors have also assisted the School Medical Service by referring cases to the School Clinics, and by giving them information obtained during their visits to homes.

The Charity Organisation Society has also assisted the School Medical Service in helping cases referred to them by the School Medical Officers, and also by sending children to Holiday Homes and Convalescent Homes.

During the year many cases of neglected children have been brought to the notice of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's Inspectors, with beneficial results to the children concerned. The Inspectors have also visited cases where the parents had refused to obtain necessary medical attention prescribed by the School Medical Officers.

13. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) The methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of Part V of the Education Act, 1921, are as follows:—

The majority of cases are found during the Routine Inspections in the Schools and the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. Others are referred by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. Many of the cripples are found by the Orthopædic Specialist at the City Hospital, St. Luke's. Whenever a case is found, or referred, a special appointment is made for the child to be medically examined at the Central School Clinic by the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer, who makes all recommendations to the Local Education Authority for admission to the various Special Schools in the City.

(b) All Mentally Defective children of school age, whether in attendance at Special Schools or not, are placed under the supervision of a Voluntary Care Committee, whose visitation continues until the children concerned leave the Special School on reaching the legal leaving age of 16 years, or, as occurs in some few cases, until they are certified by the School Medical Officer to be incapable of receiving further benefit there. In both instances the children are notified to the Local Mental Welfare Committee under Section 2 (2a) or (2b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. This Committee also has a Voluntary Committee which undertakes the visitation of such persons at regular intervals, and the reports of these visitors are presented to the Committee not less than twice a year.

These children also attend the School Clinic, at periods named by the Certifying Officer, for re-examination, or are visited at their homes or Elementary Schools by the Medical Officer.

In the case of Physical Defectives, these are similarly visited during the course of their school life, and if any of the children are reported by the School Medical Officer to be fit to attend an ordinary Elementary School, these are visited for two years whilst in attendance at such school.

On the other hand, children who leave between the ages of 14 and 16 years are visited for 10 years afterwards. The records in this connection are tabulated periodically.

All blind children reaching 16 years of age are notified to the Blind Persons' Act Committee, and are then referred to the Royal Institution for the Blind for Training Courses. When these children leave the Special Schools they are visited and kept under the supervision of the Special Schools' Sub-Committee.

A report on the after careers of the children who left the Physical Defective School during the 10 years 1924-34 will be found on page 38.

(c) General Review of the Special Schools:—

1.—THE SCHOOL FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

The School at Daisy Hill is self-contained, exceedingly well lighted, and is of the open-air type. It was specially built for short-sighted children in a six-acre field, sloping towards the south. The accommodation is 178. The functions of this School are open-air life, avoidance of excessive eye effort, and frequent re-examination.

Full particulars respecting the buildings, entrance of children into the school, methods of teaching, frequent examinations by the Medical Officer, discharge and further re-examinations after leaving School have been given in previous reports. Children remain in the School on an average just under 3 years. The children stay at the School all day and their meals are sent from the Green Lane Cooking Depot.

Particulars as to the number of children in attendance at the School during the year are as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Number on Register 1st January, 1935 ...	...	45	73
Number admitted during the year ...	...	11	19
Number discharged during the year ...	...	17	30
Number on Register 31st December, 1935 ...	...	39	62

Out of these figures 4 boys and 4 girls are from other towns.

Children who have left during 1935:—

		Boys.	Girls.
1. Transferred to Blind Schools ...	...	1	—
2. Certified fit for Ordinary School ...	...	6	6
3. Went to work at 14 years of age ...	...	10	22
4. Went to work at 15 years of age ...	...	—	1
5. went to work at 16 years of age ...	...	—	1
		—	—
Totals ...	...	17	30

It will be seen from the above figures that 30 children were admitted during the year. The average number admitted during the eight years previous to 1933 was 44. The number discharged was 47 and the average number discharged for the nine years previous was 40.

In addition to the 101 children on the register of the School at the end of December, 1935, it will be noticed from Table III at the end of the Report that there were 17 children attending Public Elementary Schools and one child at no school or institution.

Of the 17 children attending Public Elementary Schools, in 15 cases the parents objected to the children being transferred to the Partially Sighted School, and they are being kept under observation in Elementary or Open Air Schools. 2 were in the transition state of being transferred to the School for Partially Sighted children.

The 1 child at no school or institution was receiving treatment under this Authority's Scheme and was excluded from attendance at any school until 28th January, 1936.

Particulars of the after careers of the children who have left this school have been given in previous reports.

(2) THE DEAF SCHOOL.

Particulars respecting the site, surroundings, and buildings were given in the 1930 report. The accommodation for deaf children is 45.

The children stay at the school all day and their meals are sent from the Green Lane Cooking Depot.

The Teaching Staff consists of the Head Teacher and three Assistants, in addition one man attends two half-days per week to teach the boys cobbling.

The acquisition of language is the most important item of the curriculum, and along with it the teaching of speech and lip-reading. Arithmetic is taught from the first, but other school subjects follow as language grows.

The semi-deaf or hard-of-hearing are taught in a class by themselves, as their needs are very different from those of the really deaf.

Fuller particulars respecting this school have been given in previous reports.

Particulars as to the number of children in attendance at the school during the year are as follows:--

Number on register 1st January, 1935	...	...	...	49
Number admitted during the year	...	...	...	8
Number discharged during the year	...	...	...	8
Number on register 31st December, 1935	...	...	...	49

1. Bradford children:—

(a) Totally Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	26
(b) Partially Deaf	8
(c) Aphasic	14

2. Children from other towns:—

(a) Totally deaf	1
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Children who have left during the year :—

1. Transferred to Hearing Schools	2
2. Went to work at 16 years of age	...	...	...	3
3. Went to work at 14 years of age	...	...	...	1
4. Left the City	...	...	...	1
5. Left at 16 years of age but unfit for work	...	...	...	1
				—
			Totals	8
				—

(3) LISTER LANE SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

This is a special school for children who are so incapacitated, principally on account of deformity or cardiac disease, that they are unable to benefit from education in an ordinary Elementary School.

In January, 1930, accommodation for Nursery children (2 to 5 years) was provided at this School in order that Crippled children might have early treatment and training. This has already resulted in the transference of many cases to ordinary Schools within a few years. Other children are admitted on attaining School age, or later, and stay until 16 years of age.

Motor ambulances are provided for the conveyance of children unable to travel by the ordinary means of transport. Special chairs and couches are available in the class-rooms.

The School is designed on open-air lines with ample window space and playing grounds. The main block is orientated to get the maximum amount of sun. The children stay all day at school, their dinners being sent from the Green Lane Cooking Depot. Additional milk puddings are prepared in the School Kitchen, where also the girls get cookery lessons. The children rest for an hour on canvas stretchers after their dinners.

The Medical Staff consists of a Nurse and three Masseuses, who are employed whole-time, the Medical Officer, who visits one half-day a week, and a Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, who visits one half-day a week. Massage, remedial exercises, baths and electricity form part of the routine treatment. Cellulose splints and jackets and simple metal splints are made and fitted at the School, and in a few cases boots and appliances have been provided by the Authority. The Orthopædic Surgeon operates on selected cases at St. Luke's Hospital.

Some of the older girls too, help in the Nursery School with the small children during the dinner hour, but their help can only be given at such times as will not interfere with their education.

Fuller details respecting the children at this School, curriculum, etc., have been given in previous Reports. The daily programme for the Nursery Section was given in the 1933 Report.

There were 203 children on the School Roll at the end of the year, classified as under. This shows a decrease of 16 from the year 1934.

Defect	Boys			Girls			Total
	Aged under 5	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 15	Aged under 5	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 15	
Congenital Deformities, <i>e.g.</i> , Club-foot, Dislocation of Hipjoint, etc.	—	13	4	1	3	3	24
Birth Palsy, Torticollis, Infantile Hemiplegia, etc.	—	1	2	2	1	4	10
Deformities due to Infantile Paralysis ...	2	11	10	1	3	10	37
Deformities due to Rickets	1	4	—	2	2	—	9
Deformities due to Tuberculous Disease of Bones and Joints :							
1. Spine	—	3	2	—	2	4	11
2. Hip	—	3	5	—	2	2	12
3. Other regions ...	—	4	2	—	2	1	9
Heart Disease :—							
Congenital	—	7	7	—	8	5	27
Acquired	—	10	4	—	12	9	35
Other Conditions	—	10	7	2	3	7	29
Totals	3	66	43	8	38	45	203

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Number on Register 1st January, 1935	113	106
Number admitted during the year	25	18
Number discharged during the year	26	33
Number on register 31st December, 1935	112	91

Of these figures 2 boys and 1 girl attended from other towns.

Children discharged during the year :—

1. Fit to attend an Elementary School	10	14
2. Unfit to attend any School	—	2
3. For employment at 16 years of age	1	1
4. For employment under 16 years of age ...	6	8
5. Left the City	5	6
6. Deceased	2	2
7. Transferred to Mentally Defective School	2	—
Totals	26	33

It is very gratifying to note that the percentage of the number of children discharged "fit to attend an ordinary Elementary School" still remains very high as a result of the children receiving treatment earlier in life in the Nursery Section of this School. The figures for children discharged as being fit to attend an ordinary Elementary School for the past five years are as follows: 24 in 1935, 36 in 1934, 23 in 1932, and 9 in 1931.

The following Table gives particulars of treatment given by the Masseuses at Lister Lane School:—

Defect	Nature of Treatment							
	Massage.		Electrical.		Remedial Exercises.		Splints and Jackets.	
	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments
Tubercular Bones and Joints	9	417	—	—	12	600	17	665
Osteo-Myelitis Hip	3	119	—	—	—	—	3	147
Rickets	9	287	—	—	4	231	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—	7	911	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	4	161	—	—
Paralysis	42	2243	2	142	31	2303	1	5
Congenital Deformities ..	16	754	2	66	9	601	—	—
Miscellaneous	5	186	—	—	6	228	2	25
Totals	84	4006	4	208	73	5035	23	842

The following summary gives the result of visitations by the Voluntary After-care Committee for the Lister Lane Physically Defective School during the 10 years 1924-34:—

Left at 16 years (after completing the full legal course)	107
Left at 14 plus (released before statutory age on S.M.O.'s Certificate)	101
Total left	208
In regular employment	114
Not in regular employment (but capable)	15
Doing housework at home	10
At home doing little or nothing	5
Incapable of doing anything	20
In Hospital	4
Left City or no trace	16
In Institution for M.D.'s	3
Dead	21
	208

	Of those who left at 16 years.	Of those who left at 14 plus.
Boys in work	18	37
Girls in work	32	27
Boys not in work (but capable)	5	3
Girls not in work (but capable)	4	3
Housework at home	6	4
In hospital	2	2
At home doing little or nothing	3	2
Incapable of working	13	7
	—	—
	83	85
Removals, In Institution, Dead		40
Total		208

In connection with the after-care of the children from the Physically Defective School there has been a recent addition by the establishment of the Cripples' Institution which is housed in the premises of the North Wing Mission.

The Institute was formed as recently as June 1935 by the amalgamation of the Old Scholars' Association of the Lister Lane School for Physical Defectives, and a craft class, conducted by Miss McKinley (day teacher at Lister Lane School). Mr. Charles Hird, an old scholar, now in business on his own account as a cobbler, is the Honorary Secretary, and the North Wing Mission very kindly placed their premises at the disposal of the Institute every Tuesday night free of charge. The cripples have their own Committee and Officials. The President is Miss L. Crowe, the first Head Mistress of the Lister Lane School, and the Vice-President is Mrs. W. Leach, Chairman of the After-care Committee for the Lister Lane School. Two women teachers of the Lister Lane School give up their Tuesday evenings each week to teaching the cripples handicrafts.

The males do woodwork, leatherwork, cobbling, painting, etc., and the females do various kinds of handicraft work, knitting, rafia work, leather work, etc.

Whist drives, concerts, and entertainments are held on Saturday evenings.

The North Wing Mission is out to rebuild and the Trustees have promised the cripples that they shall have the use of the new premises during the day time. In view of this the cripples are out to raise £500 for the furnishing of their part of the premises and to buy the necessary tools, benches, and materials. It is hoped ultimately that every cripple in Bradford will become attached to the Institute.

The members number about 110, of ages ranging from 17 to 35, part of them are unemployed, most of these being unemployable. The members raise their own general fund out of which they buy materials for their work, and pay tram fares of members who otherwise

would not be able to attend the weekly gatherings. Bedfast members are visited and presented with small gifts. Loans are also made to members who wish to buy materials so that they may earn a few shillings at home. The fund is very small but it is on the right side, and the accounts are open to the inspection of any member of the public who is interested.

(4) THE MARGARET McMILLAN SPECIAL DAY SCHOOL FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The history of Mental Defective Schools, particulars respecting the present buildings, and photographs of the new Boys' School which was opened 23rd September, 1929, appeared in the 1929 report.

As far as possible, with mentally defective children, the chief aim is to teach these children those things which will be most useful and helpful after leaving school, when to a certain extent they have to rely on themselves, so that although limited in many ways they may at least try to be decent and happy citizens by taking a pride in themselves and their homes.

The curriculum for both boys and girls at this school was given in the Report for 1931.

The numbers of children attending this School are shown in the following table :—

Sex	On roll 1st January, 1935	Admitted	Discharged	On roll 31st December, 1935
Boys	48	5	8	45
Girls	35	5	16	24
Totals	83	10	24	69

The above figures include 5 boys and 3 girls from other towns.

Boys who have left during the year:—

1. Went to work at 16 years of age	...	...	...	5
2. Placed under statutory supervision	...	...	...	1
3. Transferred to Institution for Mental Defectives	...	...	...	1
4. Left the city	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	8

Girls who have left during the year:—

1. Sent to work at 16 years of age	...	...	...	6
2. Placed under statutory supervision	...	...	...	5
3. Transferred to Institution for Mentally Defectives	...	...	...	2
4. Left the City	...	...	...	2
5. Transferred to Bowling Institution	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	16

(5) THACKLEY OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Full particulars of this School, which has been in existence since 1908, have been given in previous Reports.

The children who attend this School are of all ages from 6 to 14, and are those who live on the North, North-East and North-West sides of the City.

Particulars respecting the selection of children for admission, means of transport, medical supervision and discharge were given in the 1932 Report.

On arrival at School the children are provided with breakfast, consisting of:—Porridge with milk and treacle; bread and margarine (or jam) and cocoa. Dinners are now supplied from the Green Lane Cooking Depot. Tea:—At the end of the afternoon before departure for home, each child has a mug of warmed milk.

This School continues to be conducted along the lines indicated in previous Reports. A record is kept of all clinical facts relating to each child, and the height, weight, lung capacity and hæmoglobin content are also noted. The accommodation is 275. The School is open all the year round, excepting holidays.

The following Table gives the average increases in height, weight, etc., of the children discharged during the sixteen years, 1920-1935.

Year	Number of children discharged	Increase in weight (kilos.)	Increase in height (cms)	Increase in hæmoglobin per cent.	Increase in chest measurement (ins.)	Average stay in months
1920	177	2.58	5.29	11.33	0.94	10.5
1921	258	2.20	3.27	9.34	0.61	7.3
1922	297	2.28	4.78	12.88	0.37	8.4
1923	257	2.43	4.06	8.04	1.11	8.7
1924	329	2.48	3.43	14.15	0.59	7.3
1925	410	2.64	3.46	12.99	1.02	7.5
1926	415	3.28	3.46	12.43	1.50	8.4
1927	381	2.81	4.55	10.82	1.00	9.2
1928	362	2.80	4.36	12.65	1.20	8.8
1929	414	2.56	3.93	12.77	0.85	8.7
1930	418	2.52	3.92	14.05	0.55	9.1
1931	410	2.25	3.28	11.41	0.32	7.9
1932	423	2.70	3.00	8.80	0.33	8.8
1933	413	2.44	2.80	11.08	0.39	6.6
1934	486	1.91	3.11	8.30	0.33	7.4
1935	461	2.08	3.08	11.86	0.33	7.1

The numbers of children in attendance at the Thackley Open-air School during the year 1935 were as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
Number on register 1st January, 1935	160	152
Number admitted during the year	218	244

Number discharged during the year ...	...	224	237
Number on register 31st December, 1935 ...	...	154	159
Average number present during the year ...	...	125.7	132.8

(6) ODSAL HOUSE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Particulars of this School respecting the situation, aspect, area, buildings, etc., were given in the 1927 Report. The accommodation is for 200 children, including those in residence.

The children who attend this school are of all ages 6 to 14, and are those residing on the South, South East and South West sides of the City.

The dietary is very similar to the one at Thackley. The older boys and girls are taught gardening and domestic work, such as repairing tools, apparatus for all practical arithmetic and geography, elementary upholstery, repairing of desks and chairs, decorative work, etc.

The following Table gives the average increases in height, weight, etc., of the children discharged during the six years, 1928-1935:—

Year	Number of children discharged	Increase in Weight (kilos.)	Increase in Height (cents.)	Increase in Hæmoglobin (per cent.)	Increase in Chest Measurement (inches)	Average stay in months
1928	184	1.95	3.31	18.7	0.25	7.69
1929	398	2.15	3.63	14.2	0.29	7.97
1930	352	1.88	2.97	14.3	0.06	6.92
1931	419	1.84	2.31	17.7	0.09	5.53
1932	443	2.10	2.47	12.5	0.44	6.37
1933	262	1.76	2.61	17.0	0.65	5.83
1934	291	2.01	3.20	16.1	0.58	7.28
1935	305	1.82	3.20	20.8	0.72	7.37

Particulars as to the number of children in attendance at the Odsal House Open-Air School during the year are as follows:—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Number of children on register 1st January, 1935 ...	116	116
Number admitted during the year ...	221	204
Number discharged during the year ...	227	209
Number on register 31st December, 1935 ...	110	111
Average number present during the year ...	103.1	94.9

RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Since November, 1930, accommodation has been provided at the Odsal House Open-Air School for 20 boys and 20 girls to be kept in residence.

The Domestic Staff consists of Matron, who also acts as Cook, Assistant Matron who acts as Sewing Maid, and 3 Domestic Maids. The children selected for residence are delicate children from homes, which are considered to be overcrowded and generally bad, especially the

sleeping accommodation. The residential record card of each child includes information as to house, type, condition of living rooms, sleeping rooms, number of occupants, and number of occupants of child's sleeping room, special comments, e.g., family history, environment, control, etc.

Children remain in residence for about four months, *i.e.*, one school term, excepting odd cases, who on account of their poor physical condition are kept on for a further period. All the children showed signs of great improvement, the chief signs being in nutrition, hæmoglobin and gain in height and weight. There was also a noteworthy improvement in the general conduct and behaviour of these children.

During the year 1935, 72 boys and 69 girls were in residence at this School, and the undermentioned Table shows the improvement of their physical condition at the time of discharge:—

Year	Number of children discharged	Increase in Weight (kilos.)	Increase in Height (cents.)	Increase in Hæmoglobin (per cent.)	Increase in chest measurement (ins.)	Average stay in months
1931	155	4.32	0.75	16.25	0.08	2.92
1932	87	1.85	1.81	11.33	0.26	3.81
1933	112	2.10	1.69	15.23	0.60	3.64
1934	104	1.79	2.41	17.60	0.63	4.49
1935	141	1.87	2.76	22.10	0.77	4.96

These numbers are included in the figures showing those in attendance at the Odsal House Open-Air School.

The menu for the residential children is as follows: Breakfasts and Dinners, Monday to Saturday the same as the day open-air children. Breakfasts, Sunday: bacon sandwiches, bread and butter, cocoa or milk. Dinner, Sunday: thin soup, meat and two vegetables, stewed fruit or fruit pie and custard. Teas: Bread and butter with one of the following: cold boiled bacon, meat roll (hot), meat sandwiches (mixed), shepherd's pie, scrambled eggs, fishcakes, fish pie, bananas and custard, fresh fruit salad and custard, and tea or milk.

During the year 1935, 897 children were discharged from the two Open Air Schools. The undermentioned Table shows the defects and estimated ratio of nutrition when admitted and the improvement in the condition of nutrition when discharged.

Nutrition on Admission				Nutrition on Discharge			
Condition				Number of Children	Remained Stationary	Improved to A. Excellent	Improved to B. Normal
A.	Excellent	...	...	7	7	—	—
B.	Normal	...	...	157	134	23	—
C.	Slightly Sub-normal	...	...	729	20	18	691
D.	Bad	...	...	4	—	—	4

The following Table shows the defects for which the above children were admitted to the Open Air Schools:—

Defect	No.	Defect	No.	Defect	No.
Anæmia	290	Rickets	7	Post T. and A.	
Heart Disease ...	15	Kyphosis	2	Operation	8
Bronchitis	44	Infantile Paralysis	1	Post Operations:	
Bronchial Catarrh	36	Other Deformities	2	Fevers, Acci-	
Asthma	7	Pre-Tubercular ...	27	dents, etc.	13
Rheumatism	25	Ex-Grassington ...	21	Observation <i>re</i>	
Chorea	49	Tubercular		Mental Condi-	
Overstrain	39	Diseases	7	tion	11
Epilepsy	6	Myopia	8	Malnutrition only	135
Otorrhœa	6	Alopecia	4	Debility	69
Enlarged Cervical		Anorexia	21	Cretin	1
Glands	16	Acidosis	6	Enuresis, Vertigo,	
External Eye Dis-		Post Chorea	4	Epistaxis, etc.	8
ease	5	Post Pneumonia	14		

(7) GRASSINGTON SANATORIUM SCHOOL.

Children found at Medical Inspections to be suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who holds a Children's Clinic at 2 Howard Street each Thursday at 9.30 a.m.

Children are selected by the Tuberculosis Officer for attendance at the Grassington Sanatorium School, and are conveyed there by ambulance.

Excepting an occasional case that is withdrawn by the parent or other reasons, such as infectious diseases, etc., the children remain at this school until discharged by the Medical Officer of the Sanatorium.

On 1st January, 1935, 19 boys and 11 girls were in residence at this school. 25 boys and 22 girls were admitted, 21 boys and 22 girls discharged, leaving in residence on 31st December, 1935, 23 boys and 12 girls, an increase of 4 boys and 1 girl over the figures for December, 1934.

The 35 children on register 31st December, 1935, were classified by the Medical Superintendent of the Institution, Dr. Donaldson, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
1. Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands)	11	7
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	2
3. Pre-Tubercular	7	3
	—	—
Totals	23	12

The 43 children discharged were dealt with as follows :—

Admitted to	Boys	Girls	Total
Thackley Open-air School	9	7	16
Odsal House Open-air School	5	8	13
Ordinary School	2	3	5
Over 14 years of age	1	1	2
Treatment at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre ..	1	1	2
St. Luke's Hospital	1	1	2
Eye and Ear Hospital	—	1	1
Under school age	2	—	2
Totals	21	22	43

Mr. F. W. Goyder, M.B., F.R.C.S., Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, attends this School monthly to supervise the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis and arranges for any cases requiring Surgical Treatment to be transferred to the Orthopædic Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE.

The following particulars respecting the treatment of school children at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre have been supplied by Dr. Vallow, the Tuberculosis Officer :—

Children treated at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Number under treatment on the 1st January, 1935 ...	1	6
Number of new cases during the year	49	61
Number of cases discharged during the year (including cases sent to Sanatoria)... .. .	49	65
Number remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1935 (including cases who were not sent to Grassington until January, 1936)	1	2

During the past few years the number of children treated at the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre have decreased gradually. The number under treatment on the 1st January, 1928, was 22 boys and 16 girls.

14. FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.—Owing to the fact that there will be only a very small number of Blind Adolescents (16 to 21 years of age) for training during the next three or four years, it was decided in February, 1932, to send these pupils away

from Bradford to Residential Institutions of a suitable character, except when the parents agreed to make suitable arrangements for the general education of the trainee.

Arrangements are made for adult trainees (21 to 50 years of age) to receive courses of instruction at the Royal Institution for the Blind at Frizinghall, Bradford, where the following trades are carried out:—

Basket-making.	Brush-making.
Chair-caning.	Mat-making.
Hand-knitting.	Machine-knitting.
Mattress and bedding making.	

Students must present certificates approved by the Bradford City Council, who must also be satisfied that the course of training undertaken will be such that there is a reasonable prospect of remunerative employment when training is completed.

The following particulars are of students at present receiving training by this Authority:—

	Trades				Total
	Brush-making	Machine and hand knitting	Basket-making	Mattress-making	
Adults:—					
At the Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford:—					
Males	10	—	1	1	12
Females	1	—	—	1	2
Total	11	—	1	2	14
Adolescents:—					
At Henshaw's Institution:—					
Males	2	—	—	—	2
Females	—	2	—	—	2
At the Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford	—	1	—	—	1
Total	2	3	—	—	5

There was one adolescent girl receiving higher education at the Henry Worrall Deaf School for Elder Girls, Manchester; she completed the course at the end of 1935.

No arrangements are made by this Authority for full time courses of higher education for Defective and Epileptic Students.

15. NURSERY SCHOOLS.—At the end of the year there were 8 Nursery Schools in Bradford. St. Ann's R.C. School was opened in the Spring of 1920, Princeville School in November, 1920, Lilycroft School in May, 1921, Wapping Road in October, 1925, Bowling Back Lane 5th November, 1925, Bierley School 10th November, 1930, St. Joseph's R.C. School 3rd November, 1931 and St. Edmund's School 23rd October, 1933. In addition to these, there is the Nursery Section at the Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives, which is mentioned under the heading of Special Schools.

From the 1st September, 1935, the Princeville Infants' and Nursery Schools have been combined and it is now a Nursery School under the Board of Education Regulations with children ranging in ages from 2 to 7 years.

Full particulars respecting sites, buildings, equipment, gardens, dietary provided and general principles which guide the life of the Nursery School, etc., etc., have been given in previous reports.

The Medical Staff acts in close co-operation with the Educational Staff in connection with the general arrangements, equipment and dietary provided. The Assistant School Medical Officer visits the Schools one half-day per month and the Nurse one half-day per week, excepting Princeville where the Assistant Medical Officer visits two half-days per month since the combining of the Infants took place.

At the monthly visit to the School the Assistant School Medical Officer makes a general practice of thoroughly inspecting all children admitted since the previous visit, and excepting a few special cases, the children examined can be classed as Entrants to Nursery Schools. The analysis of these inspections will be found in Table II, under the heading of Nursery Schools.

The following table gives the number of defects found at the periodical examinations (other than the Routine Medical inspection) of Nursery School Children:—

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	To be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Referred for Treatment.	Treated by this Authority.	Treated Otherwise.
Malnutrition... ..	1	37	36	—
Uncleanliness : Head	—	5	5	—
Body	—	1	1	—
Skin: Impetigo	1	26	25	—
Ringworm, Head	—	1	—	—
Scabies	—	6	6	—
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	—	10	10	—
Eye : Blepharitis	—	8	8	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	1	—
Squint	7	6	6	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Ear : Defective Hearing	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	18	17	—
Other Diseases	—	1	1	—
Nose and Throat :				
Enlarged Tonsils	69	18	13	2
Adenoids	1	—	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	9	7	4	1
Other Conditions	3	19	19	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands	14	4	3	—
Defective Speech	3	—	—	—
Dental Disease	22	2	—	—
Heart and Circulation:				
Heart Disease, Organic	6	—	—	—
Functional	6	—	—	—
Anæmia... ..	—	8	7	—
Lungs : Bronchitis	—	5	3	—
Other Non-T.B.. Diseases	—	18	16	—
Nervous System : Chorea	—	1	1	—
Other Conditions	4	—	—	—
Deformities : Rickets	11	6	4	—
Other Forms	3	—	—	—
Mental Condition	4	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	5	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	6	22	17	2
Minor Ailments	—	37	37	—
Totals	175	267	240	5

16. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—A statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils attending Secondary Schools and other Institutions of higher education showing the provisions made for treatment, arrangements for the following-up of defects found, forms of treatment provided under arrangements made by the Authority and types of pupil for whom treatment is available were given in the 1932 Report.

During the year the Woman Medical Officer has been employed about five half-days per week in connection with the Secondary Girls' Schools. In the Boys' Secondary Schools a similar amount of time has been spent, the Medical Officer in each district taking the Secondary Boys' Schools in his particular district. Medical Inspections have been carried out in all the Secondary Schools under this Authority, also in the College of Art, Bradford Boys' Grammar School, Bradford Girls Grammar School, St. Bede's Grammar School and St. Joseph's College for Girls.

It will be seen from Table I that 4,501 children were examined during the year, excluding entrants, compared with 4,641 in 1934, 4,470 in 1933, 4,446 in 1932.

17. PARENTS' PAYMENTS.—The Education Committee ask parents to contribute the undermentioned amounts towards the cost of the medical and dental treatment of their children, except children who attend the Daisy Hill School for Partially-Sighted Children, where spectacles are provided free, as part of the treatment, and at the School for Physically Defective Children, where orthopædic and remedial treatment is given free of charge.

PAYMENTS.—To be made at the Clinic.

X-Ray Treatment	7/6 per case.
Operative Treatment for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	7/6 per case.
Dental Treatment	6d. per attendance.
Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment	6d. per attendance.
Massage and Remedial Treatment	6d. per attendance.
Provision of Spectacles	Actual Cost.
Minor Ailments	Contributions to be placed in the Collection Boxes.

Payment of the larger sums mentioned may be made by instalments, if necessary. All cases in which the family income is so small as to preclude parents from paying will be treated free of charge.

Parents are requested to see that a Receipt Ticket is handed to them for each contribution (except when placed in the collection boxes, which must only be used in connection with Minor Ailments).

Summary of Payments for 1935:—

	£	s.	d.
Supply of Spectacles	83	7	8
Tonsils and Adenoids	}		
X-Ray Treatment			
Dental Treatment			
Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment			
Remedial Treatment			
Minor Ailments (from collecting boxes)	21	13	6½
Malt and Oil	121	13	4
Emulsion	52	1	0
Viol	45	1	8
Total ...	£862	10	8½

18. HEALTH EDUCATION.—Leaflets are distributed to the parents and children at the School Medical Inspections, and Cleanliness Inspections by the Nurses, and also at the Special Inspections at the School Clinics.

The 11 different kinds of leaflets which are distributed were enumerated in the 1933 Report.

The Dental Surgeons make a practice of giving talks and short addresses about the "Care of the Teeth" in the Schools at the time of inspection, when circumstances permit, and again chair-side talks are given to the parents when they visit the Clinic with their children for treatment.

During the year 1933, Dental Exhibits and Demonstrations were given by representatives of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom in 15 Modern Schools with an average attendance totalling about 3,700 children all over 11 years of age. During January and February of 1935, these Exhibits and Demonstrations were given in 18 Modern Schools with average attendance totalling about 5,000; thus all the Modern Schools in the City have now had an Exhibit and Demonstration by the Dental Board.

19. SPECIAL INQUIRIES.—No special inquiries of any importance were carried out during the year 1935.

20. MISCELLANEOUS.—(i) During the Summer of 1935, 1,136 Junior Scholarship candidates were medically examined, a decrease of 185 over the previous year. Of that number 379, or 32·7 per cent. were found to be suffering from some abnormality, full particulars of which will be found in the undermentioned Table.

Of the 379 found abnormal, 200, or 17·6 per cent. of the number examined were referred for treatment.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects	
	To be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment	Referred for treatment
Uncleanliness: Head	—	1
Body	1	1
Malnutrition	6	19
Skin: Impetigo	—	4
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	—	8
Eye: Blepharitis	—	6
Keratitis	—	1
Defective Vision	99	69
Squint	8	4
Other Conditions	1	2
Ear: Otitis Media	—	3
Other Ear Diseases	—	1
Nose and Throat: Enlarged Tonsils	77	19
Adenoids only	4	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	3	6
Other Conditions	2	12
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.)	1	10
Dental Disease	3	21
Heart and Circulation:—		
Heart Disease: Organic	5	4
Functional	5	1
Anæmia	2	18
Lungs: Bronchitis	1	4
Other Non-T.B. Diseases	4	4
Nervous System: Chorea	—	3
Other Conditions	—	4
Deformities: Rickets	4	—
Spinal Curvature	8	11
Other Forms	18	14
Other Defects and Diseases	15	13
Minor Ailments	1	5
Rheumatism	7	3
Totals	275	272

In practically all cases where the Medical Officer had recommended treatment, the treatment was carried out at the School Clinic or Special Departments under this Authority.

3 boys and 3 girls were found to be physically unfit to take up scholarships on account of the following defects: Boys, 1 Lymphadenoma, 1 Anæmia and very poor physique, and 1 Myopia; Girls, 1 Heart Disease, 1 Asthma and Bronchitis, and 1 Myopia.

In the cases of 5 boys and 5 girls it was recommended that the scholarships be postponed as follows: 3 boys postponed 1 year on account of Tubercular Glands, Myopia, and Chest Deformity and Malnutrition respectively, and 2 boys postponed 6 months on account of Malnutrition and Anæmia respectively (the last-named boy was admitted to the Open Air School); 4 girls postponed 1 year on account of Bronchitis and very poor physique, Malnutrition and Anæmia, and Heart Disease in 2 cases, 1 girl postponed 6 months on account of chorea (the latter was admitted to the Open Air School).

In 10 cases children were certified fit to take up a secondary education on condition that they were exempted from all homework for periods varying from 6 to 12 months, after which they were re-examined. The chief cause of these exemptions was Myopia. 5 boys and 7 girls were exempted from physical exercises, games or swimming, chiefly on account of heart disease.

(ii.) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.—Education Act, 1921, Part VIII; Sections 94–99. Children and Young Persons' Act 1933, Sections 4, 18–30.

(a) Bye-laws made under the provisions contained in the Children and Young Persons' Act 1933, relating to the employment of children, were confirmed by the Secretary of State and came into operation on 1st January, 1935.

Approximately 500 children were known to be employed out of school hours in Bradford, chiefly as errand boys or girls in connection with shops. During the year 13 of these children were found to have been employed at unpermitted times, while 10, under 12 years of age, were being employed who should not have been employed at all. In every case warning notices were sent to the persons concerned. 382 children were medically examined respecting their fitness for employment out of school hours, and certificates were granted in respect of 376 children. 5 Employers were found to be employing children before the end of the school term and the necessary action was taken; in each case the child immediately returned to school. 12 boys under 16 years of age were found to be illegally trading in the streets. The employers and parents of these children were warned that a repetition of the offence would involve them in legal proceedings. 4 children attending the Secondary Schools of the city were found employed out of school hours, and the parents were warned with regard to breach of the agreement. 4 children were found singing or performing in places other than places licensed for public entertainments, and the persons concerned were warned. 148 children were examined for licences to take part in public entertainments; in all cases the physical condition was satisfactory.

32 other children visited Bradford under licences issued by other Education Authorities, to take part in public entertainments. The conditions under which these children were employed have been kept carefully under observation and there have been no serious grounds for complaint. The Children and Young Persons' Act 1933 attempted to introduce certain safeguards for children taking part in public entertainments without licence, but very great difficulty has again been experienced in administering these provisions.

(b) JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

The co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of the Juvenile Employment Bureau is carried out as far as possible; previous to leaving school a Juvenile Employment Card is completed for each child, on which is entered particulars respecting the physical condition, height, hearing, eyesight and general health. These particulars are taken into consideration in deciding what occupation a child is suitable for. In exceptional cases children are medically examined by the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer at the request of the Officer-in-Charge of the Bureau.

Although there is no evidence in the School Medical Department of any difficulties being experienced by the Advisory Committees under the Juvenile Employment Bureau respecting the unsuitability of certain children for particular types of work (due chiefly to the close co-operation between the two Departments), the recommendation of the Board of Education in Administrative Memorandum No. 137, 16th September, 1935, has been adopted by having slips printed on which are the eight categories of unsuitable employments. These slips are gummed to the medical schedules and can be taken off after the final inspection and handed over to the Juvenile Employment Department. The Assistant School Medical Officers have been asked to underline any of the occupations which may be considered as unsuitable.

The following extracts have been taken from the Juvenile Employment Bureau Annual Report for the year ended 31st July, 1935:—

Since May, 1924, the work has been conducted under a scheme in which are embodied the provisions of Section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, as amended by the Unemployment Act, 1934, and now incorporated in Section 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935. The scheme was amended in 1934 to conform with the new provisions of the Unemployment Act, 1934.

SCHOOL REPORTS.—During the year, confidential report cards giving the necessary information were received from Head Teachers as follows in respect of scholars who left the schools at the end of the various terms:—

					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
October, 1934	...	...	...	...	312	316	628
December, 1934	...	...	...	...	379	363	742

April, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	569	551	1120
July 1935	...	...	...	...	...	818	760	1578
Totals ...						2078	1990	4068

These reports bearing the juvenile's educational attainment, specimen of handwriting, occupation desired, occupation recommended by the Head Teacher, general character, and physical condition are invaluable in assisting the Bureau's Officers to place the school leaver in suitable employment.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—School Conferences have been held in all Senior Schools towards the end of each term. At these Conferences, to which the parents are invited, each leaver is individually advised on the choice of employment by an officer of the Bureau in the presence of the Head Teacher. The information supplied by the Head Teacher, coupled with the knowledge which the officer possesses regarding the state and condition of local industries, results in the juveniles being advised to take up what is considered to be the most suitable employment. The advisability of a boy or girl continuing his or her education by attending evening classes is duly stressed in every case.

Arrangements were made for the registration of school leavers who had no employment to go to on leaving school. Certain evenings before the end of each school term were set aside for this purpose and the majority of the children were accompanied by their parents, who were then able to discuss future prospects with the officers of the Bureau.

VOCATIONAL LECTURES.—A course of Vocational Lectures was given in the Technical College Hall towards the end of the Summer Term. The speakers were mostly local business or professional men, each an expert in his own trade or profession. School leavers from Modern, Central, and Secondary Schools were invited to attend, as also were members of the Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee and District After-Care Committees. It is gratifying to report that the lectures were well attended and the expert advice given was much appreciated. Use was made of lantern slides and the cinematograph to illustrate the lectures. The use of films was made possible through the co-operation of the Health and Cleanliness Council, G.P.O. Film Libraries, and Percival King, Esq., M.P.S., Bradford, and their ready co-operation, with that of Mr. B. D. Margerison, who assisted in the acquisition of suitable films and was responsible for projecting them, is gratefully acknowledged.

The actual list of lectures and speakers is given below:—

- “The Needle Trades” ... Mrs. I. M. Skemp, Inspector of Women's Work, Evening Schools Department.
- “The Distributive Trades” ... F. Pickering, Esq., O.B.E., J.P.

"The Textile Industries" ...	J. Dumville, Esq., F.T.I.
"The Bradford Trade" ...	A. F. Mombert, Esq.
"The Building Trades" ...	Col. H. W. Barker, O.B.E., T.D., A.R.I.B.A.
"The Engineering Trades" ...	L. J. Sarjeant, Esq., Manager English Electric Company.
"Careers in Business and the Professions"	Councillor D. H. Waterhouse, F.A.I.

The Committee renew their thanks to the lecturers, without whose assistance a valued part of the vocational guidance service would be lost.

PLACINGS.—The number of boys and girls placed in employment by the Bureau has shown an appreciable increase over the previous year. There is no doubt that this is in large measure due to the close co-operation which exists between employers and the Bureau. The quality of the placings continues to improve and it is apparent that very few of the better class firms when once they have made use of the Bureau revert to the private means of recruitment.

SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVERS.—Visits to Secondary Schools by officers of the Bureau, and consultations with Head Masters or Mistresses have been the means of introducing a larger number of secondary boys and girls to the facilities offered by the Bureau, with the result that during the period 201 boys and 195 girls from the Secondary Schools have been placed. Every effort is made on behalf of these leavers; they are given special consideration at the school conferences and attend the vocational lectures, some of which are framed with special reference to opportunities for Secondary School pupils. Many pupils from the various commercial schools in the City have also been assisted to positions suitable for them.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.—Employment in domestic service is not popular with Bradford girls, and most of the vacancies in this direction have been filled by girls who come from the distressed mining areas of the North. During the year 163 girls, usually between the ages of 15 and 17 years, have been placed in situations in Bradford as domestic servants. Many of these girls have received a three months' training in domestic work at one or other of the centres operated by the Central Committee on Women's Training, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour. It is found that, for various reasons, a large number of these appointments are not, as a rule, very satisfactory, the girls often leaving after a short stay to return home. Many of the girls have been introduced to the officers of the Young Women's Christian Association who have done all they could to make them comfortable and several have been introduced to other girls from their own neighbourhood. In spite of this, it seems impossible in many cases to overcome the natural feeling of home-sickness from which most of them suffer.

AFTER CARE.—The eighteen District After-Care Committees continue to do excellent work in keeping in touch with boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years. This work, which is entirely voluntary, consists in paying visits to the homes of children who have left school and advising on matters affecting their general welfare. The results of this voluntary work, which is much appreciated by the Committee and the parents of the children concerned, cannot be fully estimated but there is no lack of evidence that they are often highly satisfactory. During the period under review there have been many cases of boys and girls who, being dissatisfied with their work, have been advised by a visitor to re-register at the Bureau and subsequently placed in more suitable employment.

For the benefit of the After-Care Committees, a visit was paid to the Technical College and the members were escorted round the different departments where they were able to see some of the students at work.

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.—It has not yet been found necessary to open a centre for girls owing to the comparatively small number registered as unemployed, but a centre for boys has been provided. The following details of the Boys' Centre cover the period between 14th February, the opening date, and 31st July, 1935.

The centre opened in the building in Drewton Street previously occupied by the Forster Central School. The building had been completely redecorated, and a new woodwork room had been constructed by removing a dividing wall and making two rooms into one. The equipment from the old centre at Ryan Street was transferred, but greatly augmented, particularly in Science and Commercial Subjects. The accommodation consists of a woodwork room, a combined metalwork and motor engines room, a science laboratory, six class-rooms, and two staff rooms. The largest class-room can be used as an assembly room when required. In addition a gymnasium is available so that there is, in all, accommodation for 250 boys.

Mr. Hobley, a trained certificated teacher already in the service of the Committee and with previous experience at Ryan Street of Junior Instruction Centre work, was appointed Superintendent of the Centre.

The instruction given (Monday to Friday from 9.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.) falls mainly under two heads: Technical and Commercial. On the Technical side are Woodwork, Metalwork, Motor Engines (a very popular subject), Mathematics, and Technical Drawing. The Commercial side comprises Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, and some Woodwork. In addition, Science, English, Civics, Physical Training, and Swimming are taken by both groups. Physical Training is a much more popular subject than it was at the old Ryan Street Centre. (There has been difficulty in finding a playing field that has a reasonably good surface and is conveniently situated, but the boys are now, November 1935, making use of the Clock House field near Lister Park; this is reached in ten minutes by tram and the pitches are entirely satisfactory.)

After preparatory talks, visits have been paid to the Electricity Works (Valley Road) and the Esholt Sewage Works, followed by discussions and written accounts. Other visits are projected.

The maximum number in attendance, during the period considered, has been 72 and the minimum 16. Altogether 248 boys have been through the Centre.

The following Tables record the number of children dealt with at the Bureau during the twelve months:—

	Boys		Girls		Total 1934-5
	1933-4	1934-5	1933-4	1934-5	
Number registered at Bureau ...	3157	2703	1970	1857	4560
Number of Vacancies notified by Employers to the Bureau ...	1707	1586	1692	1909	3495
Number of Vacancies filled by Bureau	1351	1350	1038	1314	2664

Percentage analysis of first situations since leaving school:—

Occupations.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	%
Building Trades	23	—	23	·6
Cardboard Trades	3	44	47	1·2
Clerical	186	258	444	11·0
Clothing Manufacture	16	215	231	5·6
Distributive Trades	417	265	682	16·7
Engineering Trades	179	48	227	5·5
Laundry	—	29	29	·7
Leather Work	7	20	27	·6
Packing	14	45	59	1·5
Pages	12	2	14	·3
Printing	29	59	88	2·1
Professional	31	24	55	1·4
Railway Service	4	—	4	·1
Textile Industries	776	851	1627	40·0
Tramways	11	—	11	·3
Warehouse	102	21	123	3·0
Woodwork	91	9	100	2·5
Wool Trade	9	—	9	·2
Miscellaneous	60	8	68	1·8
Unknown	79	59	138	3·4
For Further Education	29	33	62	1·5
Totals	2,078	1,990	4,068	100·0

(c) THE FINDINGS OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AS REGARDS THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Children employed in Public Entertainments—Full particulars of the routine system of the medical examination of children selected by the Managements for employment at the Pantomimes in the Theatres have been given in previous reports.

During the year 1935, 43 children were examined respecting their physical fitness to take part in the 1935-6 pantomimes at Bradford, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. 43 were granted licences. These children were examined in October and strict particulars taken of height, weight, etc. The children were re-inspected in February and March of 1936 and the average gain was: height $\frac{7}{8}$ in., weight $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

In February 1935 44 children were examined respecting their fitness to take part in the Annual Nig-Nog Revue for one week at the Alhambra Theatre. 44 were granted licences. These children were examined before the rehearsals commenced and re-examined immediately after the close of the Revue.

In January 1935 14 children were examined respecting their fitness to take part in a local Pantomime at Bowling Church; all were found to be physically fit and licences were granted. These children were re-examined at the close of the Pantomime and none of them were found to have deteriorated.

In the Table on page 19 (object of examination) it will be noticed that 148 children were medically examined for employment at theatres; that figure includes children examined in February 1935 at the conclusion of the 1934-5 Pantomime and those examined in October 1935 for the 1935-6 Pantomimes.

It will also be noticed in the same Table that 24 boys were medically examined respecting their physical fitness for the Printing Trades, etc. These were all found to be physically fit, but in a few cases treatment for defects was recommended. 382 children were examined under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, Local Byelaws.

21. STATISTICAL TABLES.—The numbers of scholars on the registers of the Schools in the City on the 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—

Type of School	Number of Children on Register	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	36313	30679
High Schools	4233	3884
Central Schools	518	463
Special Schools	1024	846
Nursery Schools	577	372
<hr/>		
Totals	42665	36244
College of Arts and Crafts	92	89
Grammar Schools "Non-provided but Aided"	2062	1981
<hr/>		
Totals	44819	38314

TABLE I
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Code Group	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	1849	1769	3618
Second Age Group	1636	1671	3307
Third Age Group	1422	1610	3032
Totals	4907	5050	9957
Other Routine Inspections:			
Other Ages	373	381	754
Candidates for Secondary Schools	629	507	1136
Totals	1002	878	1890
Special Schools	94	107	201
Nursery Schools ...	424	353	777

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Sex	Student Teachers and Bursars.	Routine Inspections.									Grand Total
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	over 16	Total	
Boys ...	20	9	89	469	491	528	524	137	40	2287	2307
Girls ...	30	27	75	414	453	515	490	115	75	2164	2194
Total ...	50	36	164	883	944	1043	1014	252	115	4451	4501

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

1. <i>Elementary Schools:</i>	Special Inspections	...	...	10794
	Re-inspections	...	...	8465
	Total	...	...	19259
2. <i>Secondary Schools:</i>	Special Inspections	...	...	1333
	Re-inspections	...	...	1324
	Total	...	...	2657
3. <i>Special Schools:</i>	Special Inspections	...	...	1928
	Re-inspections	...	...	2820
	Total	...	...	4748
4. <i>Nursery Schools:</i>	Special Inspections	...	...	919
	Re-inspections	...	...	1532
	Total	...	...	2451

C.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Disease).

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of children found to require treatment
	Inspected	Found to require treatment	
Code Groups:			
Entrants	3618	1217	33·6
Second Age Group	3307	1041	31·5
Third Age Group	3032	954	31·5
Total (Code Groups)	9957	3212	32·3
Other Routine Inspections:—			
Other Ages	754	235	31·2
Candidates for Secondary Schools ...	1136	200	17·6
Total (Other Routine Inspections) ...	1890	435	23·0
Secondary Schools (including Bursars)...	4501	1108	24·6
Special Schools	201	32	15·9
Nursery Schools	777	375	48·3

TABLE II

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin :								
Ringworm, Scalp ...	8	—	5	6	—	—	2	—
Ringworm, Body ...	7	—	62	2	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	12	—	95	1	4	—	8	—
Impetigo ...	43	1	865	—	3	1	26	—
Other Diseases (Non- T.B.) ...	124	13	666	—	104	21	53	—
Total (Skin Diseases)	194	14	1693	9	111	22	89	—
Eye :								
Blepharitis ...	94	—	153	—	17	—	3	—
Conjunctivitis ...	25	—	147	—	2	—	7	—
Keratitis ...	14	—	4	—	—	1	2	—
Corneal Opacities ...	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	13	9	415	1	12	3	25	—
Total (Eye Diseases)	147	9	725	1	31	4	37	—
Defective Vision ...	581	540	2368	16	435	671	475	8
Squint ...	103	107	20	4	3	14	1	—
Ear :								
Defective Hearing ...	29	10	22	2	9	5	—	—
Otitis Media ...	66	5	376	—	6	3	13	—
Other Ear Diseases ...	18	1	304	—	—	—	27	—
Nose and Throat :								
Chronic Tonsillitis only	669	568	211	9	133	149	—	1
Adenoids only ...	45	11	26	2	5	—	3	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	343	11	251	1	8	—	7	—
Other Conditions ...	211	15	1489	2	60	2	145	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.) ...	275	56	343	8	50	17	15	—
Defective Speech ...	12	31	6	5	5	4	—	—

TABLE II—*continued.*

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Heart and Circulation :								
Heart Disease Organic	86	39	33	17	33	36	—	6
Functional	21	65	8	9	19	25	5	4
Anæmia	323	20	478	4	118	14	43	—
Lungs :								
Bronchitis	121	1	449	1	15	—	14	—
Other Non-T.B. Dis- eases	169	27	609	3	21	5	28	—
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary Definite	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Suspected	1	3	21	3	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—								
Glands	1	1	9	4	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Total (Non-Pul. T.B.)	2	1	18	6	—	—	1	—
Nervous System :—								
Epilepsy	15	4	8	14	1	1	1	2
Chorea	33	11	131	6	4	1	8	—
Other Conditions ...	77	13	99	4	51	15	—	—
Deformities :—								
Rickets	37	42	1	1	4	24	2	—
Spinal Curvature ...	188	36	17	2	57	19	8	—
Other Forms	169	82	86	10	104	68	20	2
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Disease) ...	576	149	8923	174	157	40	542	—
Totals	4511	1871	18717	314	1440	1139	1184	23

TABLE II—*continued.*

Defect or Disease	Special Schools				Nursery Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin:								
Ringworm, Scalp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Ringworm, Body ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scabies	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	—
Impetigo	—	—	47	—	17	—	10	—
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	1	—	30	—	24	2	3	—
Total (Skin Diseases) ...	1	—	83	—	43	2	20	—
Eye:								
Blepharitis	1	1	14	—	8	—	4	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	1	—	15	—	3	—	4	—
Total (Eye Diseases) ...	2	1	60	1	12	—	8	—
Defective Vision ...	8	12	85	16	—	—	13	—
Squint	—	1	2	—	11	15	—	—
Ear:								
Defective Hearing ...	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	40	—	29	—	16	—
Other Ear Diseases ...	—	—	30	—	2	—	—	—
Nose and Throat:								
Chronic Tonsillitis only...	1	10	10	3	107	76	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	1	—	10	2	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	—	3	—	32	4	—	—
Other Conditions ...	—	1	101	—	29	5	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands	5	1	22	5	8	12	6	—
Defective Speech	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—

TABLE II—continued.

Defect or Disease	Special Schools				Nursery Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Heart and Circulation:								
Heart Disease, Organic...	—	—	—	6	7	1	1	1
Heart Disease, Functional	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	—
Anæmia	3	3	12	—	32	3	—	—
Lungs:								
Bronchitis	2	—	5	—	29	—	—	—
Other Non T.B. Diseases	3	—	42	—	12	4	25	—
Tuberculosis:								
Pulmonary, Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary, Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary:								
Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:								
Epilepsy	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2
Chorea	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	—	1	2	—	3	—	2	—
Deformities:								
Rickets	—	2	—	1	23	15	1	—
Spinal Curvature ...	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—
Other Forms	3	5	8	3	19	7	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Disease) ...								
	3	3	689	22	83	11	90	2
Totals	32	43	1201	69	498	167	182	5

TABLE II—*continued.*

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	3618	282	7·8	3273	90·5	63	1·7	—	—
Second Age Group...	3307	575	17·4	2589	78·2	142	4·3	1	·03
Third Age Group ...	3032	734	24·2	2194	72·4	104	3·4	—	—
Other Ages	754	141	18·7	575	76·2	38	5·0	—	—
Candidates for Secondary Schools	1136	294	25·8	818	72·1	24	2·1	—	—
Totals (Elementary)	11847	2026	17·1	9449	79·8	371	3·1	1	—
Secondary Schools...	4501	931	20·7	3515	78·1	55	1·2	—	—
Special Schools ...	201	27	13·4	163	81·0	11	5·5	—	—
Nursery Schools ...	777	161	20·7	585	75·3	30	3·9	1	·13
Totals (All Groups)	17326	3145	18·2	13712	79·1	467	2·6	2	·01

TABLE III

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
9	—	—	1	10

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	93	17	—	1	111

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
26	—	—	—	26

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
22	—	4	—	—	26

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN—FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
63	1	1	10	75

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
5	—	—	7	12

TABLE III—*continued*

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. Tuberculous Children:—

1.—Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
(including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
18	—	—	—	18

2.—Children Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7	—	3	4	14

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
544	99	—	20	663

C. Crippled Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
138	3	—	7	148

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
62	4	—	6	72

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

TABLE III—*continued.*

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Mentally Defective and Cripple	2	—	—	1	3
Mentally Defective and Deaf	1	—	—	—	1
Mentally Defective and Epilepsy	—	—	—	1	1
Mentally Defective and Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1
Blind and Epileptic ...	—	—	1	1	2

TABLE IV.
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.
TREATMENT TABLES.
GROUP 1.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year											
	Elementary Schools			Secondary Schools			Special Schools			Nursery Schools		
	Under Authority's Local Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Under Authority's Local Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Under Authority's Local Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Under Authority's Local Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Skin:—												
Ringworm, Scalp (a) X-Rays	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Otherwise	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
Ringworm, Body	62	1	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Scabies	106	4	110	11	—	11	6	—	6	2	—	2
Impetigo	909	10	919	28	—	28	47	—	47	27	—	27
Other Skin Diseases	738	24	762	80	10	90	30	—	30	20	—	20
Minor Eye Defects:—												
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)	786	6	792	46	2	48	35	—	35	13	2	15
Minor Ear Defects	750	21	771	43	4	47	69	—	69	44	1	45
Miscellaneous:—												
(e.g. Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	5793	19	5812	381	6	387	527	—	527	65	—	65
Totals	9156	86	9242	591	22	613	714	—	714	178	4	182

TABLE IV—*continued*.
 GROUP 2.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

	Number of Defects dealt with											
	Elementary Schools			Secondary Schools			Special Schools			Nursery Schools		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	2078	53	2131	564	71	635	198	—	198	11	—	11
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1) ...	16	—	16	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2094	53	2147	570	71	641	198	—	198	11	—	11
Number of Children for whom Spectacles were:—												
(a) Prescribed	1863	30	1893	504	18	522	134	—	134	9	—	9
(b) Obtained	1861	30	1891	504	18	522	134	—	134	9	—	9

TABLE IV—*continued.*

GROUP III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

		Number of Defects.													
		Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of treatment	Total number treated.
Type of School		Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner, or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
Elementary Schools	...	—	5	462	—	—	—	32	1	—	5	494	1	2087	2587
Secondary Schools	...	—	1	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	18	1	215	235
Special Schools	...	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	106	123
Nursery Schools		—	—	26	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	28	—	31	59

(1) Tonsils only.

(2) Adenoids only.

(3) Tonsils and Adenoids.

(4) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV—*continued.*

GROUP IV—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

Type of School.	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	
Number of Children (Elementary)	—	—	209	—	—	40	249
Number of Children (Secondary)	—	—	93	—	—	11	104
Number of Children (Special) ...	—	—	163	—	—	—	163
Number of Children (Nursery) ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	5

GROUP V—Dental Defects.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

		<i>Aged</i>		
Routine Age Groups	5	...	2246	Total 13173
	6	...	1370	
	7	...	1553	
	8	...	1433	
	9	...	1544	
	10	...	1600	
	11	...	1150	
	12	...	1139	
	13	...	944	
	14	...	144	
Specials	6074
Grand Total		<u>19247</u>

TABLE IV—*continued.*

(b) Found to require treatment ...		15406
(c) Actually treated		8380
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ...		1400
(2) Number of Half-days devoted to Inspection	184	
Treatment	1117	
	—	1301
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment		9780
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	1750	
Temporary Teeth	81	
	—	1831
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	4700	
Temporary Teeth	15812	
	—	20512
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions		5601
(7) Other Operations, Permanent Teeth ...	661	
Temporary Teeth	404	
	—	1065

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of children who were :—		
(a) Inspected by the Dentist		—
Specials		988
		—
Grand Total		988
(b) Found to require treatment ...		988
(c) Actually treated		988
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ...		446
(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	—	
Treatment	41	
	—	41
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment		1434
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	732	
Temporary Teeth... ..	—	
	—	732
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	1159	
Temporary Teeth	262	
	—	1421
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions		469
(7) Other Operations, Permanent Teeth ...	110	
Temporary Teeth	2	
	—	112

TABLE IV—*continued*.GROUP V—Dental Defects (*continued*).

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of children who were:—					
(a) Inspected by the Dentist					
Specials ... ..	...	...	...	...	209
(b) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	209
(c) Actually treated .. ..	..	..	..	..	209
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of					
periodical examination	...	..	..	..	37
(2) Half-days devoted to Treatment	...	...	..	..	31
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment			..	..	246
(4) Fillings: Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	30	
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	—
			—	—	30
(5) Extractions: Permanent Teeth	..	..	156		
Temporary Teeth	..	..	244		
			—	—	400
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions					111
(7) Other Operations: Permanent Teeth	..	..	2		
Temporary Teeth	..	..	1		
			—	—	3

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of children who were:—					
(a) Inspected by the Dentist (Specials)	...	...	...	...	49
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	49
(c) Actually treated ... ..	...	...	...	...	49
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of					
periodical Examination	...	...	...	...	9
(2) Half-days devoted to Treatment	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	58
(4) Fillings, Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Extractions, Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	124
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	33
(7) Other Operations, Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	—

TABLE IV—*continued.*

GROUP VI—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

	Type of School.			
	Elementary.	Secondary.	Special.	Nursery.
(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses...	10·4	13·7	31·3	31·0
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses	124519	5125	7528	7797
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	1364	1	31	34
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	164	1	12	1
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—	—	—	—
(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	—	—	—	—

TABLE V. AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHTS.

Age	Total Number Examined.		Nursery Schools.				Entrants, Intermediates, Leavers and Other Ages.				Candidates for Junior Scholarships.				Secondary Schools.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
			Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.	Height Cents.	Weight Kilos.
2	151	113	86.6	13.2	84.8	12.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	277	236	93.1	14.5	93.0	14.3	97.2	15.6	96.9	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	509	473	100.4	16.6	98.1	15.5	101.6	17.1	100.9	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	940	910	104.7	17.5	107.9	18.7	106.0	18.2	106.2	18.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	349	364	—	—	—	—	113.4	20.8	112.4	20.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	200	164	—	—	—	—	117.5	22.6	118.9	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1314	1358	—	—	—	—	122.9	24.8	123.3	24.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	322	313	—	—	—	—	128.4	27.1	125.8	25.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	402	376	—	—	—	—	131.0	29.1	133.3	29.2	135.8	30.9	136.1	30.5	140.8	35.6	140.7	35.1
11	448	399	—	—	—	—	134.7	31.6	140.3	35.1	139.0	32.6	139.1	32.4	142.5	34.6	146.3	37.9
12	1575	1587	—	—	—	—	141.1	35.5	144.1	37.0	143.1	34.4	144.6	36.3	144.6	35.7	148.5	40.0
13	769	824	—	—	—	—	144.5	37.9	149.4	41.7	—	—	—	—	151.5	40.9	152.9	44.0
14	606	610	—	—	—	—	149.7	41.6	149.5	43.0	—	—	—	—	156.5	44.4	156.1	47.4
15	524	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.0	48.8	158.2	51.1
16	137	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166.2	53.2	159.0	51.2

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