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Contributors

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County Borough of Ibalifar Ibealth Department

Annual Report

ON THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH For the Year 1935

GEORGE C. F. ROE, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health.





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Annual Report

ON THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH For the Year 1935

GEORGE C. F. ROE, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health.

Bealth Committee

(as on Dec. 31st, 1935).

mayor · Councillor WALTER BRENARD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR L. CHAMBERS Chairman. COUNCILLOR A. MUFF, Vice-Chairman.

Ald. T. HEY, J.P.

" A. W. LONGBOTTOM, J.P.

" A. WALTERS, J.P.

Coun. S. MOORE.

" M. J. STEAD.

" W. D. WADSWORTH.

Coun. E. ISLES.

Sub=Committees

Appointed by the Health Committee.

Realth Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

ALDERMAN LONGBOTTOM.

COUNCILLOR MOORE.

STEAD.

BUTTERS.

COUNCILLOR WADSWORTH.

Fospitals Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN. COUNCILLOR HANSON.
VICE-CHAIRMAN. "SHARP.
ALDERMAN HEY. "STOTT.
"WALTERS. "LATHAM.
COUNCILLOR WAIGHT. "ISLES.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN. COUNCILLOR ISLES. STOTT. COUNCILLOR WADSWORTH. , HANSON.

Joint Recovery Sub-Committee.

ALDERMAN HEY. COUNCILLOR BUTTERS. CHAMBERS. , STEAD. , WADSWORTH.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The Health Committee with the following additional Members:—
MRS. J. STIRK.
MRS. E. WHITAKER.
MRS. E. ROTHERA.
MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMSON.
MRS. S. GLEDHILL.

Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

COUNCILLOR L. CHAMBERS
(Chairman).

COUNCILLOR G. H. BUTTERS.
(Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN M. LIGHTOWLER.
J.P.
ALDERMAN E. SMITH, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. SMITH, J.P.

MRS. E. TOWNEND.

Welfare of the Blind Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor SHARP.
Councillor WAIGHT.

Staff of the Bepartment

(as on Dec. 31st, 1935).

P+4

Medical Officer of Bealth.

GEORGE C. F. ROE, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M., D.P.H., D.P.M.

Assistant Medical Officers of Realth.

*WILFRID SMITH, M.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Resident Medical Officer, Sanatorium.

*ALICE LATCHMORE, M.D., Ed., Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. To August 31st (Retired).

*MARGARET M. McDOWALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced Sept. 2nd).

*F. W. WATERWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical Officer.

ERIC R. SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital.

Medical Staff, The Balifax General Bospital.

H. A. KIDD, F.R.C.S., (Ed.), Medical Superintendent.
ALAN CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., Senior House Surgeon.
J. C. G. ANDERTON, M.B., Ch.B., Junior House Surgeon.
P. R. K. LANE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Junior House Surgeon.
To October 31st. (Vacancy).

Part Time Medical Officers.

PRIESTLEY LEECH, F.R.C.S (Eng.), Venereal Diseases Clinic.

J. F. HODGSON, M.D., D.P.H., Venereal Diseases Clinic.

F. W. GOYDER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Orthopaedic Surgeon.

H. FRANKLYN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E., Radiologist. HARRY V. PHELON, M.R.C.P., Pathologist and Bacteriologist.

D. W. HEYNEMANN, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant School Medical Officer.

W. MACADAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician

E. R. FLINT, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Consulting Surgeon.

W. O. LODGE, F.R.C.S., Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

R. W. GREATOREX, M.B., Ch.B., Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Public Vaccinators.

A. GARVIE, M.D. J. J. MURPHY, M.B., Ch.B.

J. MORRISON, M.B. P. MILNES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

R. DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B. C. S. OGILVY, L.R.C.P.,

H. W. MORCK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S.

District Medical Officers.

A. GARVIE, M.D. V. C. MEYER, M.B., Ch.B.

J. MORRISON, M.B.
R. DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B.
W. R. THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S.

D. G. KENNEDY, M.B., B.Ch., G. C. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B. B.A.O. C. S. OGILVY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Ueterinary and Meat Inspector.

J. POLLARD, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vict.)

o J. FLANAGAN, Assistant Meat Inspector.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT .- Continued .

Sanitary Inspectors.

#J. W. BEAUMONT, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

†F. TEAL, District Sanitary Inspector.

†J. G. WALSHAW

†E. WILSON

†H. LEAPER

ath. MARGERISON, Housing Inspector.

oF. BURTON, Housing Inspector.

T. FEARNLEY, Shops' Inspector.

Clerical Staff.

†C. CARLTON, Chief Clerk.

Clerks-H. WRIGHT. H. CARLTON.

A. CLEGG.

N. BRADLEY. MISS M. FAWTHROP.

J. T. BOOCOCK.

Vaccination Officer.

Visitor Mental Deficiency Acts. Boarding Out Order (Children under 5). Children & Young Persons Act (Part V.). Miss E. Clarkson.

Maternity and Child Welfare. Realth Uisitors.

x§*MISS E. R. ORAM, Senior Health Visitor. *E. MARSHALL. x§*O. WILSON. x§*S. BRIGGS. §*M. MOORE. x§*N. DINGSDALE.

Cuberculosis Uisitor: M. A. OATES.

Matron, Isolation Hospital: F. WILSON.

Matron, Sanatorium: *W. DAVIDSON.

Matron Superintendent, Craigie Lea Certified Institution: M. BAILEY.

Removal Officer: W. P. SHARP.

Public Analyst: H. T. LEA, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., F.I.C.

Che Balifax General Bospital.

Steward: A. WHEELDON.

Matron : E. A. WOODWARD.

Clerks—A. F. PIDGEON. L. WATSON. †J. PESTER.

*Salary contributed to, under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer

†Certificate Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute.

tRoyal Sanitary Institute Certificates as Sanitary Inspector, Meat and other Foods Inspector, and Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

§Certificate Central Midwives Board.

xHealth Visitors' Certificate.
oRoyal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Sanitary Inspector and
Inspector of Meat and other Foods. aRoyal Sanitary Institute. Smoke Inspectors Certificate.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my Eighth Annual Report, being the sixty - third of the series, for the year ending December 31st, 1935.

* * * *

The Report is planned on much the same lines as its immediate predecessors. It is arranged so that the details of any specific section can be readily obtained.

* * * *

The contents have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1492 of the Ministry of Health. The Report is an Ordinary, not a Survey Report. Some of the principal vital statistics of the year are:—

Population. 97,100.

Birth Rate. 12.0.

Death Rate. 14.6.

Infantile Mortality. 70.

Maternal Mortality. Per 1,000 Live Births 6.8.

Per 1,000 Total Births (live and still) 6.4.

* * * *

The outstanding feature of the year was the Maternal Mortality Survey by the Ministry of Health. As, however, the Minister's Report on the Survey was not received until late in the year (and points contained therein are still under consideration) the matter does not properly fall within the ambit of this Report. Many factors (environmental and hereditary) enter into any rational consideration of this complex problem. Halifax has had a high Maternal Mortality Rate for over 40 years, therefore the causative factors are not recent ones. As regards our efforts to reduce the rate I wish again to stress the importance of adequate ante-natal supervision. Many abnormal conditions can be forseen and prevented by ante-natal care.

* * * *

The work of Diphtheria Prophylaxis has continued throughout the year. Over 1,000 people were immunised.

* * * *

As regards Slum Clearance, work has been pursued energetically in the inspection and representation of Clearance Areas.

* * * *

Section 12 of the Report shows that the Halifax public are anxious to learn all that we as a local health authority are prepared to teach them.

I would take this opportunity of thanking all members of the Health Department Staff for the zeal and loyalty which they have, one and all, displayed during the year.

* * * *

It is once again a privilege to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation of the support which they have shown in the work of this Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
GEORGE C. F. ROE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department, Powell Street, Halifax, June, 1936. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

SECTION 1

*

Social Conditions

Vital Statistics

REPORT

Social Conditions

Halifax is essentially an industrial town, being almost unique in the wide variety of the industrial processes carried on. The chief industries being woollen, worsted textiles, carpet weaving, machine tool manufacture and toffee making.

Statistics

Latitude 53° 44' North.			
Longitude 1° 50' West.			
Mean height above sea level, feet			780
Area in acres			14,081
Population (Census 1931) (Males 44,600. Females 53,515).			98,115
Population (Mid year, 1935)			97,100
Density of population per acre			6.8
Number of inhabited houses (1931 (Census)		28,488
Average number of persons to each	occupied	house	3.40
Rateable Value, 1934-35			£569,824
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1	934-35		£2,165
Summary of Vital	Statistic	s.	
Summary of Vital Birthrate per 1,000 population	Statistic		12.0
			12°0 14°6
Birthrate per 1,000 population			
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population			14.6
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births	 xcess of		14.6
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births Natural decrease of population (Ex	 xcess of	 Deaths	14 [.] 6 70
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births Natural decrease of population (Exover Births)	 xcess of 	 Deaths 	14.6 70 251
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births Natural decrease of population (Exover Births) Respiratory deathrate Phthisis deathrate Deathrate from other forms of Tube	ccess of	 Deaths 	14.6 70 251 1.23
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births Natural decrease of population (Exover Births) Respiratory deathrate Phthisis deathrate	ccess of	 Deaths 	14.6 70 251 1.23 .43
Birthrate per 1,000 population Deathrate per 1,000 population Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births Natural decrease of population (Exover Births) Respiratory deathrate Phthisis deathrate Deathrate from other forms of Tube	ccess of	 Deaths 	14.6 70 251 1.23 .43 .13

Summary of Deaths.

(Based on the Registrar General's "Short List" of causes of death).

Cause of Dea	ath			Number
Enteric Fever				_
Smallpox	***	***		_
Measles	***			_
Scarlet Fever		444		2
Whooping Cough				1
Diphtheria				16
Influenza			***	9
Encephalitis Lethargica				3
Cerebro Spinal Fever		***		1
Tuberculosis of respiratory syste	m		***	42
Other Tuberculous Diseases				13
Cancer, Malignant Disease				194
Rheumatic Fever		****	***	_
Diabetes		***		22
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.				67
Heart Disease				406
Other Circulatory Diseases				124
Bronchitis				39
Pneumonia (all forms)				69
Other Respiratory Diseases	***	19.1	***	12
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1000			18
Diarrhœa, etc				15
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		***		11
Cirrhosis of Liver				3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis				49
Puerperal Sepsis				1
Other Accidents and Diseases				
urition			* ***	7
Congenital Debility and Malforn	nation,	Premature	Birth	54
Suicide	***			23
Other deaths from violence				38
Other defined Diseases	***			185
Causes ill-defined or unknown	***			
		Total		1,424

r 1,000 hs	Toral Dearths under one year	57	62	90	99	96	80	77	09
Rate per 1, Births	Diarrhosa and Enteritis (under two years)	2.4	6.4	6.2	6.0	8.4	2.5	171	9.4
	Influenza	0.18	0.16	0.67	0.59	0.38	0.18	0.08	0.00
on	Diphtheria	80.0	60.0	0.08	0.00	0.17	0.10	0.13	0.16
Populati	Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	90.0	0.14	0.04	80.0	0.03	0.01
Annual Deathrate per 1,000 Population	Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.05
thrate pe	Measles	0.03	0.04	0.30	0.03	60.0	0.02	0.02	00.0
nual Dea	xoq-lism2	0.00	00.0	00.0	0.00	00.0	0.00	00.00	00.0
Anı	Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	00.0	00.0	0.00
	ALL CAUSES	11.7	11.8	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.4	14.6
	Birthrate per 1,000 Total Population	15.3	15.4	13.8	13.4	12.6	12.1	11.2	12.0
	Year	1935	1935	1927	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934
		England and Wales	121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	HALIFAX					

The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1931. as regards London and the group of towns.

SECTION 2

*

General Provision of
Health Services

Bacteriological Service

General Provision of Health Services

(Arranged as required by the Ministry)

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Corporation :-

Tuberculosis—The Sanatorium at Shelf provides accommodation for 50 adults (25 early and 25 other cases) and for 12 children. It is provided by the Halifax Corporation and receives cases from other districts, including Lancashire County.

The Health Committee has a call on 5 beds at the Bermerside Residential School for children in the pre-tubercular stage, or children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis of a non-infectious character.

Maternity Hospital—The Maternity Homes in connection with the Halifax General Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary appear amply to meet the needs of the town. The Corporation makes a grant of £300 per annum towards the Infirmary Maternity Home.

Hospital for Children—By arrangement with the Education Committee operations for Tonsils and Adenoids are carried out at the Halifax General Hospital.

There is a ward at the Halifax General Hospital for the treatment of sick or crippled children sent there by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, also an arrangement by that Committee with the Royal Halifax Infirmary for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

An Orthopædic Service has been set up at the Halifax General Hospital for the treatment of cases sent by the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees.

Fever Hospital — The Corporation provides the Isolation Hospital which admits cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric and other fevers from Halifax, and from the areas of neighbouring local authorities. Accommodation for 96 cases.

Small Pox—The Halifax Corporation maintains the Small Pox Hospital at Belle Vue, Mount Tabor, which has accommodation for 26 patients. This hospital is subsidised by the Brighouse Joint Hospital Board and the Urban District Councils of Luddenden Foot, Midgley and Sowerby.

Venereal Diseases—The Corporation has an arrangement with the Royal Halifax Infirmary for both out-patient and inpatient treatment. See page 45.

Hospital Facilities.

Hospital and Situation	Purpose	Total Beds	Authority	Medical Staff	Consultants
Isolation Hospital, Northowram Hall	Fevers	96	Halifax Health Committee	1 Res. Medical Officer	As required
Halifax Sanatorium, Shelf	Tuberculosis	62	Do	1 Res. Medical Officer The Sen. Asst. M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer	As required
Royal Halifax Infirmary	General Surgical Medical and Maternity	230	Voluntary Committee		
The Halifax General Hospital	General Surgical Medical Children and Maternity	405	Halifax Health Committee	1 Medical Superintendent (Resident) 3 Asst. Medical Officers (Res.)	1 Physician 1 Orthopædic Surgeon 1 Radiologist 1 Bacteriologist 1 Surgeon
Smallpox Hospital, Harewood Well	Smallpox	26	Do	Medical Officer of Health or Asst. M.O.H. (Non Resident)	As required

General Nursing—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the Halifax General Hospital, containing 405 beds was, on April 1st, 1931, transferred to the Local Authority and is administered by the Health Committee as a General Hospital.

Mental Deficiency—The Craigie Lea Certified Institution, which is operated under licence of the Board of Control, has accommodation for 28 low grade cases of both sexes (excluding cot or chair cases).

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For Infectious Cases—
 The Corporation's Motor Ambulance Service (1 "Vulcan" 22 H.P. which was completely worn out, was replaced during the year by an "Austin" 18 H.P. Ambulance; 1 "Guy" 20 H.P.) worked from the Isolation Hospital, Northowram Hall, serves Halifax and the other districts from which cases are admitted to the Hospital.
- (b) For non-Infectious and Accident Cases-
 - (1) The Corporation's Motor Ambulance Service, worked by the Fire Brigade (Tel. 3222). (1 "Ford" 24 H.P., 1 "Vulcan" 20 H.P., 1 "Austin" 20 H.P.)
 - (2) The Health Committee's Ambulance at the Halifax General Hospital (Tel. 4259). ("Austin" 20 H.P.)
 - (3) The Ambulance Service of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society. ("Austin" 20 H.P.).

Transport Officer-Mr. L. Chambers (Tel. 3831).

CLINICS.

(Excluding school clinics which appear in the Annual Report of the School Medical Service).

Name of Clinic	Physica	When held	Times	nes
	asodin .	where held	Days	Hours
Tuberculosis Maternity and Child	Tuberculosis Ultra Violet Light	8, Clare Road 66, 68, Northgate	Monday Thursday Monday	5 p.m. to 7 p.m. 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Morning
o de la companya de l	and Massage Babies Children under 5 Babies Ultra Violet Light	Do Queen's Road 66, 68, Northgate Do	Do Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	Afternoon Morning & Afternoon Do Do Morning
	Ante and Post-Natal Babies Ultra Violet Light and Massage	Do Do	Do Friday Saturday	Afternoon All day Morning
*Halifax District Nursing Association	Ante-Natal	Kirby Leas, Savile Road	First and Third Thursdays in each	Evening
*Royal Halifax Infirmary	Ante-Natal	Royal Halifax Infirmary	month Wednesday Thursday	Afternoon & Evening Afternoon
The Halifax General Hospital	Ante-Natal	The Halifax General Hospital	Tuesday	Morning & Afternoon
Royal Halifax Infirmary	Venereal Diseases	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Tuesdays (Women and Children) Thursdays (Men) Auxiliary Centre for	3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
			Men: Daily Sunday	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
			Standay	10 а.ш. ю 14 пооп

^{*}Subsidised by the Corporation.

Nursing in the Home—This is provided by:—
Halifax District Nursing Association.
Siddal Nursing Association.
Illingworth Nursing Association.

Illingworth Nursing Association. Luddenden Nursing Association.

Midwives -- See Maternity and Child Welfare Section, page 49.

Chemical Work—All chemical analyses are performed by Mr. H. T. Lea, M.Sc., the Borough Analyst. This work includes not only the analysis of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (page 112), but also the examination of water from wells and other sources, which from time to time occupy the attention of the officers of the Health Department.

Bacteriological Examinations

The arrangements are as follows :-

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, where swabs, etc., may be sent direct.

A swab is said to be positive when Kleb's Loeffler Bacilli are found, and negative when they are not found. Failure to find K.L.B. does not negative the presence of diphtheria, and in suspicious cases it is wrong to wait for the result of a swab before giving anti-toxin.

A small Bacteriological Laboratory has been equipped at the Isolation Hospital, and the resident doctor examines the hospital throat swabs for K.L.B.

The Halifax General Hospital.

The Bacteriological and Analytical work of the Hospital is now carried out at the laboratory in the Hospital. Dr. Phelon, together with an assistant is in charge of this work.

Enteric Fever.

Blood outfits for the agglutination test are supplied by the Health Department, and may be sent direct to the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Tuberculosis.

Sputum and other material is examined only at the Tuberculosis Clinic, 8, Clare Road, Halifax, and should not be sent to the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Sputum must be sent in special outfits which will be supplied on the application of the practitioner.

Examinations 1935.

The following Table shows the number of examinations carried out either at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, the Tuberculosis Clinic, or the Isolation Hospital during the year, either for the medical practitioners of the town, the clinic, or the Health Department:—

Sputum for Tubercle			 395
Diphtheria Swabs			 3152
Hair for Ringworm			 2
Agglutination Test (Wi	idal) T.	A.B.	 1
Others (Fluids, etc.)			 32
	Tota	al	 3582

In addition to the above, routine samples of milk for bacteriological and biological examination are submitted to other laboratories.

Issue of Sera and Vaccines.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

As the Health Department is usually prepared to remove diphtheria cases to hospital on the shortest notice, the issue of diphtheria antitoxin for use in the town should be rarely required; a supply is kept at the Health Department for issue in certain circumstances.

Botulism Antitoxin.

The Ministry of Health has placed botulism antitoxin at certain centres about the country. The nearest to Halifax are Manchester and Leeds. The Medical Officers of Health of these places are in charge of the supplies.

SECTION 3



Cancer

Cancer

A Radium Clinic, in charge of Dr. Chester Williams, has now been established at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, towards the cost of which the Health Committee of the Halifax Corporation pay the sum of £50 per annum. Patients from Halifax are now admitted through this clinic for radium treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

Table showing Deaths at Age Periods during 1935 :-

Age Period	Males	Females	Total
Under 25	 _	_	_
25—35	 _	3	3
35—45	 2	13	15
45-65	 45	48	93
65 and over	 39	44	83
	86	108	194

Deathrate per 1000 population during the past 10 years :-

Year	Deathrate	Year	Deathrate
1926	1.6	1931	1.9
1927	1.6	1932	. 1.7
1928	1.7	1933	1.6
1929	1.7	1934	1.8
1930	1.7	1935	2.0

Table showing the organs or parts affected :-

Site			Males	Females	Total
Stomach			23	15	38
Intestines			9	9	18
Liver			2	2	- 4
Rectum			11	9	20
Oesophagu	S		5		5
Bladder			3	2	5
Prostate			-	_	_
Tongue an	d Mou	th	12	3	15
Neck			_	_	_
Uterus				24	24
Breast			_	22	22
Ovary			_	5	5
Urethra			_		1111-
Pancreas			4	4	8
Lungs			7	1	8
Bone			4	2	6
Other caus	ses		6	10	16
			86	108	194

General Notes.

I would draw particular attention to the following points brought out by the above tables:—

- (1) Cancer is almost exclusively a disease of adult life.
- (2) Cancer appears in many forms.
- (3) Cancer in men chiefly attacks the food tract and in women the breasts and special organs of generation.

Prevention.

Statistics prove that the average cancer patient obtains medical advice too late. One should learn how to recognise its principal danger signals, and immediately seek medical advice upon the first suspicion that the disease may be present. The following preventive points are of general interest:—

- (1) If you see or feel a small lump on your body consult your doctor at once.
- (2) If you notice unusual discharges or bleeding from the openings of the body consult your doctor at once.
- (3) Avoid chronic irritation, e.g., excessive smoking, jagged teeth, ill-fitting false teeth and the practice of drinking fluids at high temperatures. The hot stem of a pipe may cause irritation of tongue or/and lip.
- (4) Consult your doctor re Chronic Indigestion.
- (5) Remember the importance of the time factor (early treatment) in cancer.
- (6) Remember there may be no pain in the early stages. If the early stages of cancer were as painful as toothache many lives would be saved.
- (7) Cancer frequently develops in the region of a chronic ulcer (e.g., on lip or tongue), and it is important to see that such ulcers are properly cured.

So far as we know Cancer is neither infectious, contagious, a germ disease, nor hereditary; but it would be unwise to be dogmatic about any of these points. We must look to research for the conquest of Cancer.

SECTION 4

*

Infectious Disease

- (a) Isolation Hospital
- (b) The Halifax General Hospital

Isolation Hospital

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Northowram, on a site of 32 acres, at a height of 800 feet above sea level.

The accommodation is as follows :-

	- F	Beds.
Scarlet Fever, 2 blocks of 26 beds each		52
Diphtheria, 1 block of 26 beds		26
Observation, 1 Cubicle Block		12
Scarlet Fever Discharge Block		6
		-
T	otal	96

Facilities exist for future extensions.

As regards the size of an Isolation Hospital in relation to the population which it is to serve, the usual estimate is one bed for every 1,000 persons, but for several reasons, the requirements of different areas in this respect vary with local circumstances.

A meeting of the local Medical Practitioners was held on December 2nd at the Isolation Hospital; they were welcomed by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. Councillor Chambers. The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. E. R. Smith, demonstrated the "Schick Test," "Dick Test," "Schultz-Charlton Test," and "Zinc Ionisation."

I am indebted to Dr. Eric R. Smith, Resident Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital, for the following report:—

The Isolation Hospital supplies, when necessary, the staff required for the Small-Pox Hospital. The laundry at Northowram Hall does the laundry work for the Sanatorium and the Small-Pox Hospital.

The Hospital is a recognised Training School for Fever Nurses in accordance with the regulations laid down by the General Nursing Council.

Routine Bacteriological work is carried out at the Hospital.

During the year 539 patients were admitted of whom 501 were Borough cases and 38 were out of Borough cases. Of the 539 cases admitted, 227 were admitted for Scarlet Fever, 307 for Diphtheria, and 5 for other diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases admitted as Scarlet Fever was 227, of whom 193 were Borough cases and 34 out of Borough cases. 220 were true cases and 7 were found not to be suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The average length of stay (for true cases) was 34 days. The following complications and sequelæ occurred amongst the Scarlet Fever cases:—

	Present on admission	Onset after admission	Total
Cervical Adenitis	13	2	15
Rhinorrhœa	7	3	10
Otitis Media	4	8	12
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Albuminuria	-	4	4
Tonsilitis	13	1	14
Quinsy	2	3	5
Burns and Scalds	1	_	1
Impetigo	_	1	1
Septic Sores, Boils, etc	6	7	13
Appendicitis (post operative)	1		1
Tuberculosis (non Pulmonary)	1	_	1
Rheumatic Fever	_	1	1
Epilepsy	1	-	1
Rheumatism (sub acute)	-	3	3
Cellulitis & Osteomyelitis	1	-	1
Chicken Pox	1	3	4

No deaths occurred amongst the Scarlet Fever patients. The majority of the cases admitted were mild. Severe and complicated cases received serum.

Diphtheria.

During the year 307 cases (304 Borough cases and 3 out of Borough cases) were admitted as Diphtheria. Of these, 12 were found not to be cases of Diphtheria and 17 were positive swabs without clinical symptoms, leaving 278 cases of true clinical Diphtheria.

The average length of stay for true clinical cases was 55.8 days. The following complications occurred:—

		Present on admission	Onset after admission	Total
Cervical Adenitis		42	1	43
Palatal Paresis		2	15	17
Other Pareses		_	8	8
Albuminuria		_	-5	5
Otitis Media		2	5	7
Myocarditis		1	8	9
Rhinorrhœa		26	12	38
Leucorrhœa		1	-	1
Quinsy		1	3	4
Impetigo		1	4	5
Septic Spots, Boils, etc.		1	2	3
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia		2		2
Croup		5	_	5
Tuberculosis (non-Pulmona		1	_	1
Mastoiditis		_	1	1
Appendicitis (post operative) :	2	_	2
Fractures		4	_	4
Venereal Disease		1	_	1
Exopthalmic Goitre		2		2
Scabies		1		1
Acute Mania		_	1	1
Pyelitis		_	1	1
Diabetes Mellitis		1	-	1

There were 14 deaths from Diphtheria during the year. There is a great tendency to cardiac injury in this disease probably due to the action of the toxin on the heart muscle. The present type of the disease is serious. Antitoxin must be given as early as possible. The earlier the more certain is a beneficial result. In some cases no good ensues because it has been given too late to be of benefit. Prevention (by means of Immunisation) is much better than cure.

The following Surgical operations were performed during the year:—

Tracheotomy					 3
Mastoidectom	у				 0
Incision and	drainas	ge of	absce	sses	 4

Laboratory Report.

The following examinations were carried out :-

Test	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs for K.L.B	459	1220	1679

Note in respect of a new culture medium which was employed during the latter part of the period under review.

During the latter half of the year, McLeod and Anderson's Blood Tellurite Medium was used for the culture of Diphtheria bacilli. On this medium the colonies are dark coloured and can be picked off the medium for further microscopic examination. Isolated colonies can be more readily found, and a great increase in the number of positive swabs will be noticed this year because of this.

It is also possible in many instances to type the bacilli into the gravis and mitis strains by growing on this medium.

The following Table shows the distribution of cases as from 'Outside the Borough':—

District	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Others	Total
Shelf	4	1	_	1
Elland	_	-	1	1
Luddenden Foot	33	_		33
Barkisland	1	1	_	2
Brighouse	-	1		1

Ambulance Facilities for Infectious Cases.

Two ambulances are garaged at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of infectious cases to Hospital. The "Vulcan" 22 H.P. Ambulance which was quite worn out, was replaced during the year by an "Austin" 18 H.P. Ambulance.

The "Guy" 20 H.P. which is reserved for the removal of Small-Pox cases.

Small-Pox Hospital, Mount Tabor.

The Borough remained free from this disease during the year.

This Hospital, maintained by the Council, is under agreement to admit cases from the Brighouse Joint Hospital Board's area, from Luddenden Foot, Midgley and Sowerby.

The Hospital is staffed (in addition to the resident caretaker and his wife) by nurses from the Isolation Hospital, and the victualling and nursing is supervised by Miss Wilson, Matron, Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, provide the medical attendance. The situation of the Hospital, on the open moorland, is such as to expose it to wild weather, and the wood and iron buildings are not the most suitable type for such a situation, the upkeep being costly.

Disinfection.

A steam disinfector and Formalin disinfectors are part of the equipment at the Isolation Hospital.

During the year the following have been disinfected:—

Beds and Bedding 662

Bundles of Bedclothes 43

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

Enteric Fever.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Small-Pox.

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 227, and the total number of cases admitted to Hospital was 227. 193 cases were from within the Borough and 34 from outside the Borough.

Two deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

There were 322 notifications received and 307 cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital as suffering from Diphtheria, of which 3 were from outside districts.

There were 16 deaths from the disease.

Attention is drawn to the need for IMMEDIATE medical advice in ailments of children, and especially when there is anything wrong with the throat, or when breathing is difficult. Diphtheria is a disease which comes on with very slight symptoms, and the patients are always more seriously ill than they seem to the inexperienced. The antitoxin treatment of Diphtheria, which is of such remarkable value when applied early, is of little use when several days have been wasted in the hope that domestic remedies may cure. Parents should keep Diphtheria always in mind and send for the doctor early when a child is poorly.

Diphtheria is a serious disease. The progress of a case of Diphtheria depends very much on how long the disease has lasted before it is seen by a doctor. It is not uncommon to find that the initial sore throat of Diphtheria is disregarded by the parents, and it is only when after some days' illness the child's condition becomes alarming that a doctor is called in. It is in this class of case that heart failure, paralytic manifestations and toxaemia occur. Diphtheria obstructing the larynx is very dangerous and usually necessitates immediate operation. Another danger in connection with this type of Diphtheria is the tendency for Broncho-Pneumonia to occur. Swabs should be examined in all cases, but where there is a reasonable probability that the disease is Diphtheria—and the swab is negative—it is advisable to give anti-toxin.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Fever—the most potent cause of death in childbirth—is caused by streptococci, but obstetricians are divided in their opinion upon the question of the channel of infection in these cases. Prevention depends primarily on good midwifery practice. Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year; there was 1 death.

11 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

One case of this disease, which ended fatally, was notified during the year.

Acute Polioencephalitis.

No case occurred during the year.

Influenza and Pneumonia.

Halifax was not visited by a severe epidemic during the year under review. The mortality is mainly from influenzal pneumonia.

During the year 11 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia and 106 of Primary Pneumonia were received.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles.

The control of Measles is specially difficult owing to the fact that it is infectious for some days before the rash appears.

Known, or suspected cases are visited at their homes by the Health Visitors, who, if no doctor is in attendance, advise parents as to treatment, and arrange, when such a course appears to be indicated, for medical or institutional treatment. Appropriate leaflets are also left at the homes, and distributed through the Health Department and Child Welfare Clinics.

During the year the incidence of this disease was not heavy; 24 cases were visited, 7 being removed to Hospital. No deaths occurred.

Whooping Cough.

The control of this disease is very difficult because of the insidious nature of its onset.

Cases cropped up throughout the year, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form at any time.

Similar measures to those outlined above are adopted for controlling the spread of this disease, and 33 cases were visited by the Health Visitors, 2 being admitted to Hospital. The disease caused 1 death.

Notification.

The following Table shows the number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year:—

Disease	e		Number
Smallpox		 	_
Typhoid Fever		 	_
Scarlet Fever		 	227
Diphtheria		 	322
Puerperal Fever		 	2
Puerperal Pyrexia		 	11
Erysipelas		 	54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		 	8
Encephalitis Lethargica		 	_
Acute Polio Encephalitis		 	_
Acute Polio Myelitis		 	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever		 	1
Pneumonia :			
Influenzal		 	11
Primary		 	106
Tuberculosis :—			
Respiratory		 	108
Other Forms		 	23
T	otal	 	874

The Halifax General Hospital

This Institution which was appropriated under the Public Health Act is administered by the Health Committee. It is situate at Salterhebble on a site of 10.6 acres, at an altitude of 216 feet above sea level, and serves an area originally bounded by the Halifax Poor Law Union, with a population of approximately 190,000.

I am indebted to Mr. H. A. Kidd, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), Medical Superintendent, for the following notes:—

Re-wiring Electric Lighting System.

The work of re-wiring the Hospital has progressed steadily during the year, and all the Wards, and the Operating Theatre, are now completed. There remains the Administrative Block and the Nurses' Home.

Nursing Staff Accommodation.

The present accommodation provided for the Nursing Staff is unsatisfactory. Owing to an insufficient number of bedrooms, it is necessary in many cases for two nurses to share one room, and, in some cases, as many as three are accommodated in a single room. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get suitable applications for probationer nurses, and it is therefore essential to improve the accommodation in this Hospital, where there is no superannuation scheme, if a satisfactory standard is to be maintained. Nurses have, on the average, to work some 54 hours per week, and the remuneration compares badly with that of many other professions and occupations in which the time of apprenticeship is less than three years. The provision of adequate accommodation and facilities for recreation are therefore of vital importance.

Nursing Staff Examination Results.

During the year 14 nurses entered for the Preliminary Examination, and 13 passed. For the Final Examination there were 18 entries, and 17 passed. 11 nurses entered for the C.M.B. Examination, and all were successful. These results compare favourably with those obtained by any other Hospital.

Roads.

The five-years Scheme for re-making the Roads in the Hospital grounds is now completed, but there are sundry paths to cover with tar-mac, and all roads will be to maintain.

General Equipment.

Each Ward has now been equipped with a Wash-hand Basin, and these basins, which are part of the recognised equipment of any up-to-date Hospital, have proved of great value.

A plant has been installed for the making of Soda and Mineral Waters, and has given great satisfaction. The actual cost of running the machine is one-eighth of the previous annual cost for these items.

A Refrigerator has been installed in the Children's Ward, for storing food stuffs, and also for making a small quantity of ice. This is a most necessary part of the equipment for a modern Hospital, and it is essential that there should be an adequate supply of ice for use, not only by the patients, but also for use in the Operating Theatre and X Ray Department. It will therefore be necessary to install similar machines for use of the other Wards.

Part of the X-Ray Plant has been shockproofed, and this has removed a source of potential danger, and added to the efficiency and safety of the Department.

The Massage Department, the work of which has been steadily increasing, has been enlarged by the addition of the adjoining Sewing Room. The Sewing Room has been removed to a room over the Receiving Ward, formerly used as a Patients' Own Clothing Store, and the Patients' Own Clothing is now stored in one of the basement rooms. All basement rooms are now in full use.

Baths.

The majority of the baths in use throughout the Wards and the Nurses' Home are of obsolete pattern, and made of copper. They are at present beyond further repair, and it will be necessary to replace them with enamelled cast-iron baths and up-to-date fittings.

Anæsthetic Apparatus.

Two machines for the administration of gas and oxygen, and gas and other anæsthetics, have been installed, and have given excellent service, and proved of great value in reducing the incidence of post-operative complications.

In the Maternity Department a Minnitt Gas and Air Apparatus has been in constant use as a routine anæsthetic for all confinements. It has proved to be very satisfactory and economical in use, and has been much appreciated by the patients. An Electric Suction Pump has been added to the equipment of the Operating Theatre, and has proved invaluable during certain operations.

Poultry.

The scheme for keeping Poultry for the use of the Hospital has proved advantageous. During the year 16,000 eggs and 150 killing fowls have been produced. This represents a saving of £90 as compared with market prices.

General Observations.

The amount of the work done by the Hospital compares favourably with that done in former years, and there has been an increase in the number of private patients, and a marked increase in the number of maternity patients. In view, however, of the recent reduction in the number of beds utilised by the West Riding County Council, it is to be expected that there will be a drop, in future years, in the total number of admissions. It would appear unfortunate that these cases should not be treated in the Halifax General Hospital, which is fully equipped in every way, and has the necessary accommodation. In view of recent advances of medical and surgical treatment, it is becoming increasingly necessary to investigate fully and carefully all cases before diagnosing them as "chronic sick" and transferring them to institutions which are only capable of providing nursing facilities.

Medical Staff.

The resident medical staff comprises the following :-

- (a) Medical Superintendent, who being an F.R.C.S. of Edin., does the major portion of the operative surgery, in addition to his administrative duties.
- (b) Senior A.M.O., also with considerable operative experience who can deputise when necessary.
- (c) 2 Junior A.M.O.'s.

The visiting medical staff is as follows: -

- (a) Consulting Physician.
- (b) Consulting Surgeon.
- (c) Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon.
- (d) Consulting Ophthalmologists (2).
- (e) Radiologist.
- (f) Pathologist.
 - (a) Attends weekly.
 - (e) and (f) twice weekly.
 - (b), (c) and (d) when required.

The following Table classifies the accommodation and shows the number of beds occupied at the end of the year.

					BE	DS			
Classification of Ward	No. of Wards	М	en	Wo	men		dren er 16	To	otal
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical	4	64	52	66	45	_	_	130	97
Surgical	2	24	9	24	15	_		48	24
Chronic Sick	5	46	24	80	68	_	-	126	92
Children	2	_	-	_	_	64	55	64	55
Isolation	-	Si	de Wa	rds use	d whe	n nece	ssary	_	_
Maternity	3	-	-	37	18	-	-	37	18
Total	16	134	85	207	146	64	55	405	286

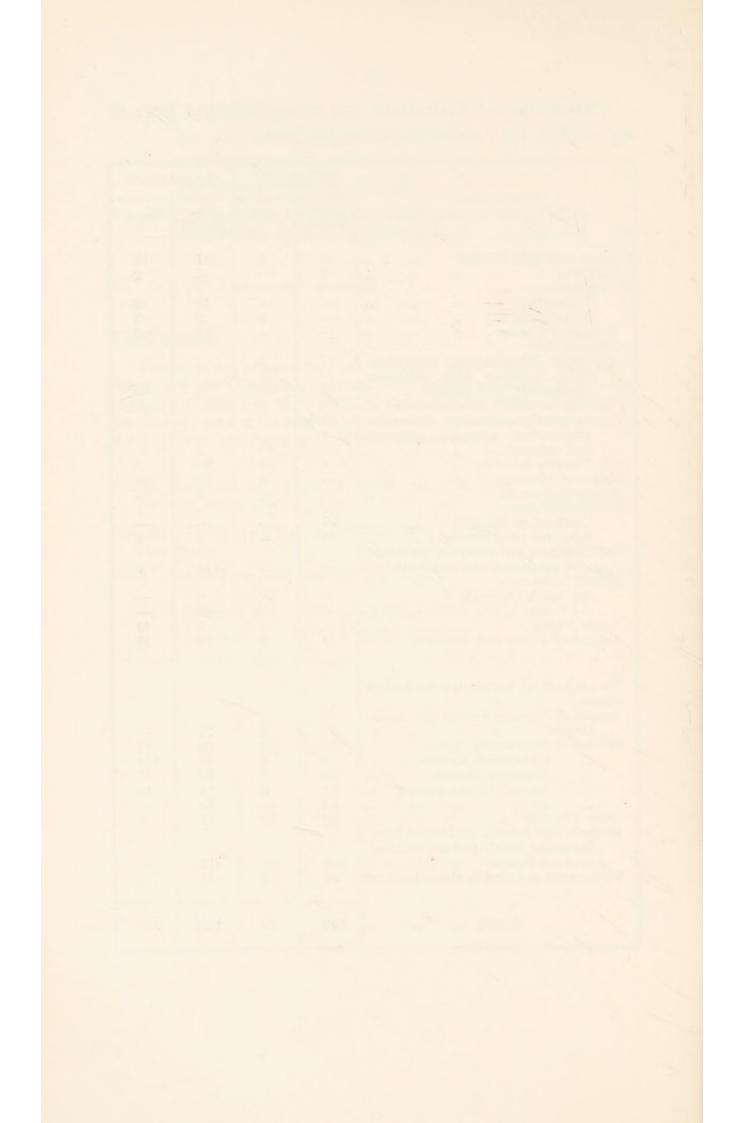
In-Patients.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants borin Hospital)		
2.	No. of Women confined in Hospital		446
3.	No. of Live Births		425
4.	No. of Stillbirths		26
5.	No. of Deaths among the newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age)		10
6.	Total No. of Deaths among children under 1 year of age (including above)		
7.	No. of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital		5
8.	Total No. of deaths		412
9.	Total No. of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)		1,957
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and above:	9	
	No. of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—	v-	
	(a) Four weeks or less		1,740
	(b) Exceeding 4 weeks but under 13 weeks .		425
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more		204

11.	No. of beds occupied:			
	(a) Average during the year(b) Highest 337 on 5/3/35.(c) Lowest 240 on 8/10/35.			295
12.	No. of surgical operations under general (excluding dental operations)	(General	
13.	No. of Abdominal sections		pinal	
Out-	Patients.			
cases char admi	There is no out-patient or casualty departs (chiefly surgical) attend for re-examinge. Cases are also seen in consultation ission, and a considerable amount of out in the massage and X-ray departments.	natio with t-pat	n after referen	dis- ce to
	l number of persons seen in the catient department		500 ap	prox.
tı	ber subsequently admitted for in-patreatment			
	Ante-natal clinic: No. of women seen 39 Attendances, 3,649.			p. Jan

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year.

PiC	Children 16 years		Men and	Women
Disease Groups	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute Infectious Disease Influenza	34	3	41	11 2
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	-	-	17	18
Non-Pulmonary	-	2	5	5
Malignant Disease	-	-	15	63
Rheumatism— (1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea (2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called rheumatism (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago	7	-	8	-
1	_	_	3	_
(3) Chronic Arthritis	1	_	30	3
Venereal Disease	_	_	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	_	6	-
Puerperal Fever—				
Confined in Hospital	_	-	_	-
Admitted from outside	-	-	5	1
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth Mental Diseases—	-	-	111	6
(a) Senile Dementia	_	_	6	_
(b) Other	_	_	28	_
Senile Decay	_	_	7	13
Accidental Injury and Violence	13	2	57	18
In respect of Cases not included above. Disease of Nervous System and Sense Organs Disease of Respiratory System Circulatory System Digestive System Genito-Urinary System Skin Other Diseases Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures Persons not included in above headings	12 38 7 37 15 24 52 407 51	5 10 1 7 0 — 18	71 66 77 79 77 22 67	15 42 125 17 16 4
Totals	699	49	1258	363



*

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis

As regards the prevention of Tuberculosis, patients should observe the following precautions:—

- Don't spit in the street, trams, buses, or homes. Spitting scatters the germs of the disease. Spit into a special bottle.
- 2. Don't cough into other people's faces.
- 3. Don't swallow your phlegm.
- Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else. If possible, sleep in a separate room.
- 5. Don't kiss anyone on the lips.
- 6. Keep your windows open.
- 7. Attend your doctor regularly.

I am indebted to Dr. Wilfrid Smith, Tuberculosis Officer, for the following report:-

TUBERCULOSI	S DEATH-RAT	E.
PERIOD	Respiratory only	All Forms
10 years average 1925-34	•62	.80
1935	'43	*56

The following Table shows the number of formal notifications received during the year classified for age, sex, and localisation of the disease.

					F(ORM	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.	OTIF	ICAT	IONS			
AGE PERIODS			Numb	er of P	nber of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis	Notifica	tions of	new ca	ses of	Tuberc	losis		Total
	-0	1	5	10-	10- 15- 20- 25- 35- 45- 55-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	-59	TOTAL (all ages)	Notifications
Pulmonary Males	1	1	5	2	7	4	12	16	10	9	1	64	72
Females	1	1	00	1	9	12	2	11	-	3	1	43	45
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	-	4	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	6	10
" Females	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	13	13

In the following Tables, new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, together with the sources of such information we set out.

AGE PERIODS	-0	1-		5- 10- 15- 20- 25-	15-	20-	25-	35-	35- 45- 55- 65-	55-	-59	TOTAL
Pulmonary Males Non-Pulmonary Males Temales	1111	1111	1 2		121	1111	4	-111	2 1	1 2	-111	2007
		(C A COL						No. of	No. of Cases.
20	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	OF	Z	OKM	4.11O	ż				Pulr	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Death Returns from local Registrars	Il Reg	istrars	: 1		:	:		:	:		12	4
(transferable deaths from Registrar General	ple des	ths fr	om Re	gistraı	r Gene	ral		:	:		1	1
Posthumous notifications	,		: .		:::	: /		:	:		1.	1
I ransiers Trom other areas (other than transferable deaths)	reas (o	ther tr	an tra	insiera	ple de	aths)		:	:		_	1
Other Sources if any (specify)	ıty)	:	:		:	:		:	:		1	١

The following Table shows the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis remaining in the Borough on December 31st, 1935:—

Total		Pulmonary		N	on-Pulmonar	у
Cases	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
546	226	206	432	56	58	114

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action appeared to be called for.

Public Health Act, 1925; Section 62.

No action was taken.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

The Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at 8, Clare Road. It is a sorting house, advisory centre, and consultative clinic; not a treatment centre. Patients are sent from the clinic to sanatoria, and recommended domicilary treatment by their private doctors. Close co-ordination exists between the Clinic, Medical Practitioners, and the Health Department.

Tuberculosis Scheme.

Diagnosis A—New cases (excluding contacts):			Non-Pul monary	
(a) Definitely tuberculous		82	14	96
(b) Diagnosis not completed		_	_	11
(c) Non-tuberculous		-	_	70
B—Contacts:				
(a) Definitely tuberculous		17	2	19
(b) Diagnosis not completed		-		5
(c) Non-tuberculous		-	_	122
C—Cases written off Clinic Register as:				
(a) Recovered		31	11	42
(b) Non-tubercular (including any so cases previously diagnosed a entered on the Dispensary Regis as tuberculous	and st e r			271
as tuberculous		-		2/1
D—Number of cases on Dispensary Regis on December 31st:—	ter			
(a) Definitely tuberculous		444	109	553
(b) Diagnosis not completed		-	_	16

Number of cases on Dispensary Register on Jan. 1st	630
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	2
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases	
"lost sight of"	26
Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	47
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	1,535
Number of insured persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	17
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :-	
(a) Personal	31
(b) Other	294
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (in-	
cluding personal consultations)	87
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes	
for Dispensary purposes	2,559
Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	
(b) X Ray examinations made in connection with	
Dispensary work	143
Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	3
Number of "T.B. Plus" cases on Dispensary Register	
on December 31st	228

Halifax Sanatorium.

The Ministry of Health in their survey of the Sanatorium drew our attention to the absence of an X-Ray apparatus. In this criticism I see much justice. X-Rays are now almost universally employed at Sanatoria. The present arrangement whereby the T.B. X-Rays are done at the General Hospital is not entirely satisfactory. It would be a great advantage for the T.O. to be able to X-Ray his own cases.

Admissions and Discharges during the year :-

	Halifax cases	Other Cases	Total
Remaining in on December 31st, 1934	39	14	53
Admitted during the year	104	32	136
Discharged during the year	84	35	119
Died	15	3	18
Remaining in on December 31st, 1935	44	8	52

Tuberculosis After-Care Committee.

This Committee, which works in close co-operation with the Medical Officer in charge of the Halifax Sanatorium undertakes, where necessary, the after-care of patients discharged from the Sanatorium.

The objects of the Committee are to keep in close touch with the patients, investigate their economic position, and provide nourishment and other assistance for those who, without this help, would lose the benefit they had derived from their treatment.

Other forms of help, when required, are provided from voluntary funds raised by the Committee for this purpose.

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Venereal Disease

Venereal Diseases

In conjunction with the County Authority, a joint clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases is held at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

The clinic is open for women and children every Tuesday afternoon from 3-30 to 4-30, and from 6 to 8. For men, every Thursday between 6 and 8 p.m. Also an auxiliary treatment centre for men is open daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 to 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. It appears that these arrangements are sufficient and adequate for the needs of the Borough.

There is a Medical Officer with an Assistant Medical Officer in charge of this clinic.

Co-ordination between this and the Maternity and Child Welfare Service has been secured by the attendance of one of the Health Visitors at the Tuesday afternoon and evening sessions.

The following figures refer to local patients attending the Treatment Centre —

Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year, and found to be suffering		
from :—	Local Clinic	Other Clinics
Syphilis	35	1
Soft Chancre		-
Gonorrhoea	79	4
Conditions other than Venereal	145	3
Total	259	8
Total attendances at the out-patient clinic	8356	168
Aggregate number of in-patient days Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene	220	56
compounds given	468	17
Specimens sent to an approved Laboratory for:		
Detection of Spirochætes	_	_
Detection of Gonococci	_	6
Detection of other organisms	_	
Wassermann Reaction	306	1
Total	306	7

1,074 examinations for detection of Gonococci and 9 for Spirochætes were carried out at the Treatment Centre.

There are 7 medical practitioners not including the two officers of the clinic, in the Borough, qualified to receive free supplies of anti-venereal diseases therapeutic substances.

*

Maternity and Child Welfare

Maternity and Child Welfare

Since my last report Dr. A. Latchmore retired and left the Service in August, her place being taken by Dr. M. M. McDowall. Dr. Latchmore entered the Service in 1915, and for a period of 20 years devoted herself assiduously to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the development of the Corporation's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The record of devoted service she has left behind her will be an inspiration to those who follow her. I wish to acknowledge the valuable work rendered by this officer during a particularly trying period of evolution of this Department.

I am indebted to Dr. Margaret M. McDowall, the Medical Officer i/c of Maternity and Child Welfare, for the following report:—

Midwives.

174441714 656	
Number practising in the Borough of Halifax during the year (including Midwives working in Institutions)	34
Number of Independent Midwives	7
Number holding the Central Midwives Board Certificate	33
Number of bona fide Midwives (i.e., holding the Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board to those women who were in practice before 1902, in virtue of such practice and not by reason of having passed an	
examination)	1
Number of cases in which Medical aid was summoned by	
Midwives	136
Medical aid notices sent on behalf of the child	17
Of these, 4 were for "inflammation of the eyes." 1 for dangerous feebleness. 5 for unsatisfactory condition of baby. 2 for prematurity. 2 for premature twins. 2 for small babies (4 and 4½ lbs. respectively). 1 for Spina Bifida.	
Notifications received in accordance with CMR Pule	i.e

Notifications received in accordance with C.M.B. Rules from Midwives.

Intention t	o resort t	o artificial	feeding		 14
Notification	of death	of infant	(lived 10	hours)	 1
Notification	of having	laid out a	dead bod	ly	 1

Midwifery Services subsidised by the Corporation. Bradshaw and Luddenden.

The total number of cases attended by the Halifax and District Nursing Association during the year was 410. Of these 44 were in the Bradshaw area.

A doctor was also engaged in 67 out of the total cases.

The Bradshaw midwife lives in Nursery Lane, Ovenden, but works under the Halifax and District Nursing Association.

Luddenden.

Nurse Kniveton attended 3 midwifery cases in the Halifax Borough during 1935. The larger part of her midwifery work is usually under the jurisdiction of the West Riding Authority.

Her duties also cover the nursing of medical and surgical cases.

Nurse Kniveton works under the direction of the Luddenden Nursing Association, but she is inspected by the Halifax Inspector of Midwives with regard to midwifery in Halifax Borough, for which the grant is made.

Nurse Kniveton is also subject to inspection by the Inspector of Midwives for the West Riding Authority.

Notification of Births Act 1907.

Number of births notified \ including births transferred	1	1,522
Number of births registered to other districts.	1	1,573
Ratio of notified to registered		96.75
Number of stillbirths		89
Number of notified births attended by doctors with o	r	
without midwives		276
Number of notified births attended by midwives onl	y	401
Number of births notified from the Halifax Genera	al	
Hospital		426
Number of births notified from Royal Halifax Infirmar	У	387
Number of births notified by Nursing Homes		32
Number of births transferred to other districts .		359

Infant Welfare Centres.

Northgate-

Number of	Sessio	ons			226
New cases					672
Re-visits					7,782
Average att	endand	ce per S	Session		37.5
Percentage	seen	by do	ctor at	each	
Session					61

Queen's Road—		
Number of Sessions	90	
New cases	531	
Re-visits 4,	226	
Average attendance per Session	50.6	
Percentage seen by doctor at each		
Session	59	
Birth Control Clinic (Passed by the Council in M	larch, 19	34).
		18
Attendances		32
Anta Natal and Dark Natal Coming		
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.	Ante- Natal	Post- Natal
1. No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the		Natal
1. No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council		
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by 	Natal 2	Natal 2
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations 	Natal	Natal
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations Total number of attendances at all Clinics 	Natal 2 2	Natal 2 2
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year 	Natal 2	Natal 2
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year Total number of women who attended at the 	Natal 2 2 2 5874	2 2 88
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year 	Natal 2 2 2 5874	2 2 88
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year Percentage of total notified births represented 	Natal 2 2 2 5874	2 2 88
 No. of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council No. of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year 	Natal 2 2 2 5874	2 2 88

The Kirby Leas Ante-Natal Clinic.

Last year 410 cases were attended by the Kirby Leas nurses. It was felt that as the bulk of the domicilary midwifery was undertaken by these midwives that the Ante-Natal Sessions at this Institute should be increased. Accordingly a fortnightly morning session was started. Since September attendances have been very encouraging. All patients not under the Doctor's care are now recommended to come to this Clinic, and their response has been very encouraging.

Toddlers' Clinic at Northgate.

Number of Sessions	 	 40
Total attendances	 	 373

This Clinic is held on Friday afternoons. It is increasing in popularity.

The time is spent in healthy games and exercises, which promote nose breathing, chest expansion, development of plantar arches, etc., and the results are decidedly beneficial.

Artificial Sunlight.

Number of Sessions			132
Number of cases treated			228
Attendances			3,960
Average attendance per	Session		30
Attendances of non-tuber under School age	culous ch		2,526
Attendances of non-tuber			
of School age			1,396
Attendances of tubercule	ous child	ren	28

The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.

This Clinic was held at Northgate every Monday morning beginning October, and a fortnightly Clinic was held on Thursdays for Post-Schick Testing. Children under 5 and school children attended the Clinics. The numbers immunised and Schick tested are set out below:—

Number of cases treated		 627
Number of attendances		 960
Number of cases Post-Schiel	k tested :-	
Negative results		 152
Positive results		 13

In addition to the above 1,000 were immunised in connection with the School Medical Service.

The work of the Health Visitors.

Visits to expectant mother	ers :	
First visits		 71
Repeat visits Infants under 1 year :—		 131
First visits		 1,109
Repeat visits		 3,640
Children 1 to 2 years		 2,303
Children 2 to 5 years		 4,607
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		 8
Puerperal Fever and Pyre	exia	 2
Miscellaneous		 78

Infant Mortality.

Of the 83 deaths under one year, 50 were boys and 33 girls.

Of these, 61 deaths occurred during the first month.

Of the Neo-Natal deaths, it is to be noted that nearly half the children died from prematurity. Excluding deaths from congenital malformation the remainder died of respiratory or digestive diseases, convulsions or cerebral hæmorrhage. This high death rate could be decreased by better care of the mother during the ante-natal period and of the child during the post-natal period.

Maternal Mortality.

There have been 7 maternal deaths during the year and of these 6 were 30 years or over. The youngest fatal case was 24.

The following Table gives an analysis of these deaths:—

Maternal Mortality, 1935.

Ages	No. of Deaths	Primips	Nultips	Midwives' Cases	Hospital Cases	Doctors' Cases	Others	Deaths in Institutions	Number who had Ante-Natal care at a Clinic	Not had Ante-Natal care at a Clinic	Connected with Abortion
20-30 30-40 40-50	1 7 —	- 2 - 8	1 5 -	- 2 -	1 3 -	- - 8	_ _ _	1 5 -	1 3 -	4 -	1
Ages	Forceps Applied	Ceasarian Section	Induction	Perineum Injured	P.V. Exam.	Admitted to Hospital before Labour	To Hospital during Labour	To Hospital after Labour	Not sent to Hospital	Handy-woman Attended	
20-30 30-40 40-50			=		<u>4</u>		1 2 -				

GENERAL NOTE.

Every case is investigated and Form 97/M.C.W. completed. I would point out that many deaths are now classified as maternal deaths which in pre-war years would not in the certified cause of death have been bound up with childbirth. As regards environment and childbirth I would submit that childbirth to-day takes place under better conditions as regards environment than it did 20 years ago.

	Sepsis	Others	Total
No. of Deaths	 1	7	8
Rate per 1,000 live births	 0.8	5.9	6.8
,, ,, total ,,	 0.8	5.6	6.4

The following Table serves to show the fluctuations in this rate during recent years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Sepsis Other causes	1 9	5 8	3 6	4 8	4	7 4	5	4 8	1 7
Per 1,000 live births	7.4	10.5	6.8	9.5	3.5	8.7	9.4	10.2	6.8

The following services are in operation in Halifax for the purpose of combating maternal mortality:—

- (a) Ante-natal Clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; the Halifax and District Nursing Association (premises now in Savile Road); the Royal Halifax. Infirmary, and Halifax General Hospital.
- (b) An adequate supply of competent qualified midwives, who are inspected and supervised by Dr. McDowall.
- (c) The Maternity Homes at the Royal Halifax Infirmary and Halifax General Hospital.
- (d) Laboratory facilities for bacteriological and pathological examinations.
- (e) The provision, free, of sterile maternity outfits, in necessitous cases.
- (f) A service of "Home Helps."
- (g) The supply of dried milk, free, to expectant mothers, during the last three months of pregnancy (to necessitous cases).
- (h) Scheme of Assisted Midwifery in necessitous cases and payment of compensation to midwives for cases sent into hospital on medical advice.

Midwives' Inspection.

The midwives have been regularly inspected during the year, and have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Under the scheme of Assisted Midwifery, the following claims were received and dealt with:-

For Assisted Midwifery:

 Received
 ...
 ...
 8

 Approved
 ...
 ...
 6

For Compensation:

 Received
 ...
 ...
 1

 Approved
 ...
 ...
 1

Home Helps.

The Home Helps have again done useful service, 18 cases receiving attention during the year. Their work has been appreciated by the mothers. It is a matter for surprise that more use is not made of this excellent service.

Inspection of Maternity Homes.

There are two Maternity Homes in Halifax which are subject to inspection, and these have been visited and conditions found satisfactory.

The Maternity Wards of the Royal Halifax Infirmary and of the General Hospital are not subject to registration by the Corporation.

Staff.

Reference has already been made to the resignation of Dr. Latchmore, but apart from this there have not been any changes in the personnel during the year, and no long absences through illness.

Nurse Moore has attended the V.D. Clinic for Women and Children, held at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, and has also paid 30 visits to these cases.

All the staff, from the Superintendent Health Visitor, Sister Oram, downwards, have given devoted service during the year.

Voluntary Helpers.

We are much indebted to our Voluntary Workers for their most valuable help. Their unselfish service in attending the Clinics regularly throughout the year, has been highly appreciated, and the mothers have been encouraged and cheered by their kindly presence.

*

Orthopædic Service

Mr. Goyder's Report

Orthopædic Clinic.

The Orthopædic or Cripple Clinic founded jointly by the Maternity and Child Welfare, Health and Education Committees, has done excellent work. The sessions were originally held in the School Clinic, but as regards the children from the Infant Welfare Centre this was not found successful, as the mothers attended badly. It was therefore arranged that sessions should be held occasionally at the Northgate Centre, and the massage and remedial exercise sessions are also held there. Children requiring operative treatment are now sent to the Halifax General Hospital, so as to be treated by the Orthopædic Surgeon of the Clinic, Mr. F. W. Goyder, F.R.C.S., who has been added to the visiting staff of the Hospital.

I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Goyder, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Orthopædic Surgeon, for the following report:—

The Orthopædic Surgeon has attended at the Centre on 5 occasions. He has examined 46 new cases and made 105 re-examinations, an increase of 45 on the numbers seen in 1934.

No. of Children under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1934	 57
New cases admitted for treatment during 1935	 41
No. discharged during year	 56
No. ceased attendance	 13
No. remaining under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1935	 29
Attendances for massage and remedial treatment	 1377

The majority of these children have sunlight treatment and in cases of active rickets remain under the supervision and treatment of the Centre's Medical Officer.

The amount of remedial work has become much greater during the past twelve months, and an additional session per week has had to be devoted to it. 403 hours per annum are now spent on this work by our remedial staff.

Operative work at the General Hospital has been carried out by the Orthopædic Surgeon. Six operations have been performed on five children, three for congenital talipes, and two for deformity due to rickets.

There is still a good deal of active rickets in Halifax, but the percentage needing operative treatment is diminishing and the degree of deformity in the cases seen at the Clinic is less severe. The same thing is noticeable amongst the children of school age.

The establishment of this Clinic has helped, in some degree, to the improvement noticeable in the severity of rickets.

*

Mental Deficiency

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927

Mental Deficiency is caused by a sub-development of the convolutions of the brain, especially in the frontal lobes. The causes are bad heredity and bad environment. The cure, then, is the elimination of degenerate human stock and the improvement of environment. It is a tremendous problem because we are embarrassed by our lack of knowledge of the basic springs of heredity.

Intellectual processes depend upon the elaboration of the supra-granular layer of the cortex, its inadequacy is the proximate cause of mental defect.

St. Catherine's Certified Institution.

From April 1st, by consent of the constituent authorities, your Council entered into full membership of the Joint Board of this Institution, the previous agreement being in respect of females only. Under the terms of the new agreement, the accommodation allotted to Halifax is as follows:—

Males, High Grade (Adults)			21	Beds
Females, High Grade			23	,,
Males, High Grade (under 16	years	of		
age)			3	,,
Females, Low Grade			4	,,
Males, Low Grade			4	,,
Total			55	,,

The following Table shows the Institutional arrangements provided for the accommodation of local patients:—

Name or	Sex of Cases	Ages	Accommodation for		Grade	Remarks	
Institution	Received		Males	Females			
Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whixley, nr. York	Males	Over 16 years	21	-	High		
St. Catherine's, nr. Doncaster	Males	Over 16 years	21	-	High		
		Do	4	-	Low		
		Under	3	-	High		
		16 years	-		6		
	Females	Do	_	4	Low	Name are all	
	1 cmaics	Over	_	23	High	Charles Call	
		16 years		20	111511	arious of the	
Gibbet Street, Institution, Halifax	Males and Females	Over 16 years	8	16	Active Medium to Low Grade		
Craigie Lea Certified Institution, Halifax	Males and Females	Under 16 years	16	12	Low Grade excluding Cot or Chair Cases	Accommodation reserved for 4 males & 5 females from the West Riding County Area	

Most of the Halifax cases in Gibbet Street Institution have now been transferred to St. Catherine's Certified Institution. Only 3 cases (females) remain, and these will be dealt with as soon as accommodation becomes available. The certificate at the end of the year had been reduced from 16 males and 20 females to 8 and 16 respectively.

In addition to the above Halifax patients have been placed in the following Institutions:—

Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.

Rampton State Institution.

Whittington Hall, Chesterfield.

*Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Ilford.

Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth.

Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol.

*The Home, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.

^{*}The two cases from these Institutions are now on Licence.

The following Table shows the position of	n Dec	ember	31st,
Cases "Subject to be dealt with":— Under "Order"			
In Institutions (excluding cases on	M.	F.	Total
licence) Under 16	8	8	16
Over 16	42	31	73
On Licence from Institutions Under 16		_	
Over 16	1	3	4
0,10, 20	- '	3	,
Under Statutory Supervision	34	41	75
In receipt of Poor Law Relief :-			
In Public Assistance Institutions not			
approved under Section 37	_	_	-
In Institutions certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts (including those ap- proved under Section 37)			
Placed under Section 3	_	_	_
Other Cases	_	_	_
Number of instances in which Licences were granted during 1935	_	2	2
Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institu- tions or transferred to Guardianship during 1935:—			
(1) To Institutions (2) To Guardianship	_	1	1
Cases notified by Local Education Authority (Section 2 (2):— Method of Disposal:—			
Sent to Institutions by "Order"	_	_	-
Placed under Guardianship by "Order"		_	
Placed under Statutory Supervision	4	3	7
Sent to Institutions by "Order" Placed under Guardianship by "Order" Placed under Statutory Supervision Placed in "Places of Safety" Died or removed from the area			
Of the total number of mental defectives kn Authority:—			
(a) Number who have given birth to child	dren d	uring	1934 :
(1) After marriage			
(2) While unmarried			. Nil
(b) Number who have married during 19	35		Nil
The particulars given above relate solely to			

The particulars given above relate solely to cases under the care of the Statutory Committee, and have nothing to do with children of school age, who, so long as they are capable

of receiving benefit from instruction in a special school remain under the care of the Education Committee. Particulars regarding them are to be found in the reports of the School Medical Service published separately, in which the work of the special school at Quarry House is described.

CRAIGIE LEA CERTIFIED INSTITUTION.

This Institution is operated under Licence from the Board of Control, the licence being for a period of 3 years from Dec. 16th, 1931, and is in respect of 28 low grade patients under 16 years of age (16 males, 12 females), excluding cot or chair cases. The License has been extended by the Board of Control for 1 year from 16th June, 1935.

By agreement with the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council, 9 places are reserved for patients from the County

area (4 males, 5 females). The staff comprises:

1 Medical Officer, part time. Non Resident.

1 Matron Superintendent. Resident.

3 Assistants. (2 Resident, 1 Night Attendant. Non Resident).

Cook. Non Resident.
 Cleaner. Non Resident.

1 Handyman. Non Resident.

The following Table shows the admissions to and discharges from the Institution during the year:

No. of patients in residence on Dec. 31st. Males Females Total

1934			OII				11	22
No. admitted						1	2	3
						12	13	25
D:-1				Males	Females	1		
Died		T						
Transferred to o				1	1	100		_
Licences granted						1	1	2
No. of patients	in	residence	on	Dec.	31st,			
1935						11	12	23

1 patient continues on Licence to the care of her parents.

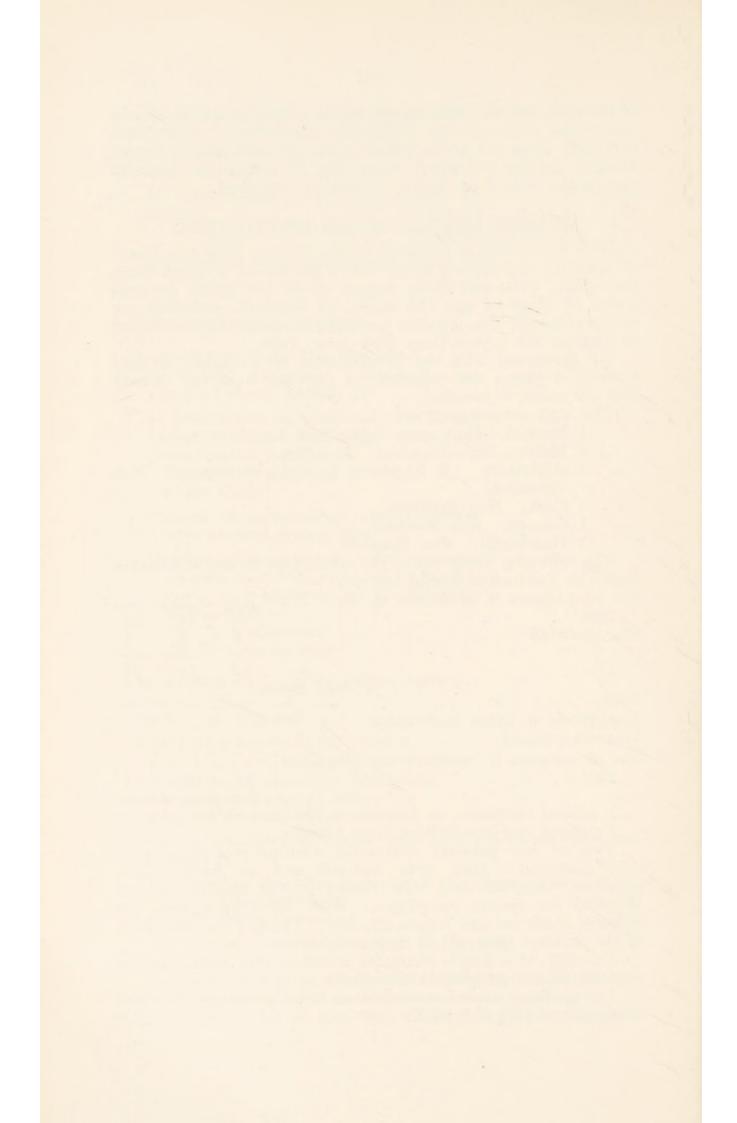
1 patient was re-admitted from Licence.

Two of the patients contracted Chicken-pox of a very mild character; they were isolated and no further case occurred. Another case was treated in the Halifax General Hospital for spastic paraplegia. With these exceptions the sickness incidence was remarkably low. The physical condition of the patients generally is very satisfactory.

Training, of a simple character suited to the limited mental

capacity of the patients is carried on.

Two patients were transferred to St. Catherine's Certified Institution during the year.



*

Vaccination

The Vaccination Acts 1867-1898, and the Vaccination Act 1907

The duty of administering these Acts has been delegated by the Council to the Health Committee.

The Borough has been divided into 7 Vaccination Districts, and the following Table shows the constitution of the districts, together with the names and addresses of the Public Vaccinators:—

District.
No. 1. Copley Ward.

No. 2. Central, Pellon, Southowram, East, South, Kingston, West and Skircoat Wards.

No. 3. North and Akroydon Wards.

No. 4. Illingworth and Ovenden Wards.

No. 5. Northowram Ward.

No. 6. Warley Ward.

No. 7. The Halifax General Hospital and Gibbet Street Institution. Public Vaccinator. Dr. H. W. Morck, Orrell House, Sowerby Bridge.

Dr. P. Milnes, Arden Lodge, Halifax.

Dr. A. Garvie, Woodlands, Halifax.

Dr. J. Morrison, Oak Leigh, Halifax.

Dr. J. J. Murphy, 50, West End, Queensbury.

Dr. C. S. Ogilvy, Wood Bank, Luddenden Foot.

Dr. R. Davidson, Woodgate, Halifax.

Stated quite briefly, the Acts make it obligatory—unless a statutory declaration of conscientious objection is made—upon all parents to have their infants vaccinated before they attain the age of six months.

The following short summary outlines the main provisions of the Acts, and indicates the lines of local procedure.

NOTES ON VACCINATION PROCEDURE.

Form A. This is handed by the Registrar to the person registering the birth. It contains:—

- (a) Form of statutory declaration of conscientious objection to vaccination. It must be completed and returned before the child attains the age of 4 months.
- (b) Medical certificate of postponement of vaccination owing to the state of the child's health. Postponement must

not exceed two months from the date of certificate, but may be renewed from time to time.

- (c) Medical certificate of postponement of vaccination owing to the condition of the house, or recent prevalence of infectious disease in the district. This also must not exceed two months.
- (d) Medical certificate of insusceptibility to successful vaccination, or of child having had smallpox. The number of times unsuccessfully vaccinated must not be less than three.
- (e) Medical certificate of successful vaccination must be completed and returned before the child attains the age of 6 months.
- Form Q. If Form A has not been received by the Vaccination Officer before the child reaches the age of 3 months 8 days, Form Q is sent reminding the parents that they have still 3 weeks in which to complete and return the form.

 NOTE.—The 8 days is not a statutory period of grace. [Steps must have been taken under either (a), (b) or (c), before the child reaches the age of 4 months]. It is a period allowed to parents to complete and return the Form. It was considered to be somewhat arbitrary to place persons in default, who, having complied with the requirements of the Act within the statutory period, neglected to return the Form for a day or two.
- Form H. This Form contains the names, addresses, etc., of those who have failed to secure exemption. It is completed by the Vaccination Officer and sent to the Public Vaccinator, whose duty it is, within 4 weeks, to call and offer vaccination.
- Form K. This is a final notice sent to parents who have failed to have their child vaccinated, and gives them 14 days in which to comply. Failure to do so places the parent in default and the matter is reported to the Health Committee.

The following figures are extracted from the Return which was prepared for the Registrar General:—

Number of births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" 1,426 No. of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1935,

in Cols. I., II., IV. and V. of the Vaccination Register, viz.:-

Successfully vaccinated 172
Insusceptible of vaccination

Had Smallpox Nil No. of Statutory declarations of conscientious
objection 1,097 Died unvaccinated 82
No. of these births which on 31st January, 1936, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of:—
Postponement by Medical Certificate 9 Removed to other Districts (V.O.'s duly apprised) Removed to places unknown, cannot be reached or unfound 24
No. of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1936, neither duly entered on Vaccination Register nor temporarily accounted for in Report Book 28
Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1935 184
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year, 1935 1,155
No. of children successfully vaccinated after declaration of Conscientious Objection had been made 4
No. of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 sent to other Vaccination Officers 3
The following Table shows the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates, by the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1935:—
No. of successful primary vaccinations of persons:— Under 1 year of age, 104 One year and upwards 22
Total 126
No. of successful re-vaccinations of persons who have been successfully vaccinated at some previous time 1
To the state of the second

It is pleasing to note that parents are now carrying out their obligations, either by making the statutory declaration of conscientious objection or by taking steps to have their children vaccinated within the statutory period.

That the policy of instituting proceedings against those in default was justified is shown by the fact that in no instance was it found necessary to resort to summary proceedings during the year.

*

Transferred Poor Law Services:

- (a) Children Act 1908. Part I Children and Young Persons Act 1932. Part V
- (b) Boarding Out

(Children under 5 years of age)

Children Act, 1908. Part I Children and Young Persons Act 1932. Part V

The duties and powers under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, are administered by this department.

It is the duty of the local authority to appoint infant protection visitors to visit from time to time to satisfy themselves as to the proper nursing and maintenance of such infants, or to give necessary advice or directions thereon.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

the year:—	0
(a) Number of foster parents on the Register:— At the end of the year	8
(b) Number of children on the Register:— (i) at the end of the year (ii) who diéd during the year (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	1
(c) Number of Visitors at the end of the year who were (i) Health Visitors (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors (iii) Male	6
(d) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908	
(e) Number of cases (if any) in which proceedings were taken during the year	one
(f) Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year:— (i) Under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 (ii) Under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 (iii) Under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	
. Total	_
(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Sec. 67 of the Act of 1932:—	
(i) From a Court of Summary Jurisdiction (ii) From a single Justice	=

Boarding-Out of Children

(Under 5 years of age)

The Council's administrative scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, made Maternity and Child Welfare a "declared" service; therefore duties under the above Order in respect of children under 5 years of age were imposed upon the department.

The following statement shows the position at the end of the year:—

Number on Register, Jan. 1st, 1935 — 2

Added during the year — — —

Transferred to the care of the Education Committee on attaining the age of 5 years ... — 1

Remaining on Register, Dec. 31st, 1935... ... — 1

One child was sent to the Moorfield Convent, Preston.

The children were visited, the homes, bedding, and clothing were inspected at regular intervals, and enquiries were made to ensure that the rules as laid down in the Order were duly observed.

The children showed evidence of exceptional care and attention on behalf of their foster parents, and it was not found necessary to take punitive action in any case.

The health of the children at the Moorfield Convent, Preston, remained good throughout the year.

My thanks are due to Mr. Hartnell, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for his courteous and valued co-operation during the past year.

SECTION 12

*

Public Health Propaganda

Health Education & Propaganda

Health Education is a primary duty of any Public Health Department. Cooperation of the citizens is necessary if preventive medicine is to achieve all it sets out to do. Propaganda work has continued in Halifax throughout 1935, and the following Table briefly sets out some of the more important lectures delivered to the Public.

Date 1935	то	TITLE	ВУ	No. of Audience (Approx.)
Jan. 9	West View Park Parliament	Microbes and Men (illus.)	Dr. Roe	60
,, 11	College of Nursing	Mental Deficiency (illus.)	Dr. Roe	60
., 17		Germs (illustrated)	Dr. Roe	100
,, 22		Magic and Medicine (illus.)	Dr. Roe	100
,, 28	Halifax Health Education and Maternity Committee	Combating Diphtheria by Immunisation (illustrated)	Dr. Roe	30
Feb. 20		Food Values	Dr. Roe	100
,, 28	National Amalgamated Union of Life Assurance Workers	0 0 , , ,	Dr. Roe	80
,, 28	Haugh Shaw Mixed School	Personal Hygiene	Dr. Roe	150
Mar. 26	Battinson Road School	The Prevention of Dental Decay	Mr. Richardson, L.D.S.	50
Apr. 8	Halifax Labour Party League of Youth	Public Health Measures and their effect upon Individual and Communal Interests	Mr. Beaumont, C.S.I.	15
,, 10	Senior Girls, Trinity School	Health in Childhood and Adolescence	Dr. Heynemann	55
,, 14	Pye Nest Sunday School, Adult Class	Public Health Measures and their effect upon Individual and Community Interests	Mr. Beaumont, C.S.I.	40
., 28	Fairfield Adult Class	Immunisation	Dr. Roe	50
May 7	Battinson Road Parent's Class	Prevention of Infectious Diseases (illustrated)	Dr. Roe	150
Sept. 20	National Smoke Abatement Society	Use of Solid Smokeless Fuels in Housing Schemes	Mr. Beaumont, C.S.I.	110
Oct. 17	Trinity Road Baptist	Tuberculosis as it affects the Individual and the Nation	Dr. E. R. Smith	60
,, 25	Senior Girls, Princess Mary High School	Health in Childhood and Adolescence	Dr. Heynemann	150
Nov. 1	College of Nursing, Halifax Sub-Branch	Diphtheria Immunisation	Dr. E. R. Smith	60
,, 1	College of Nursing, Halifax Sub-Branch	Practical Sanitation	Mr. Beaumont, C.S.I.	20
,, 4	Fairfield Methodist Wesley Guild	Practical Sanitation	Mr. Beaumont, C.S.I.	20
,, 18	Northowram Institute	Crime and Misconduct	Dr. E. R. Smith	50
,, 19		Health in Childhood and Adolescence	Dr. Heynemann	150
,, 25		Diphtheria Immunisation	Dr. E R. Smith	80
Dec. 4	Diddil I di olito	Diphtheria Immunisation	Dr. E. R. Smith	80
4	Salterhebble Parents	Diphtheria Immunisation	Dr. E. R. Smith	100

General Note.—M.O.H. possesses a lantern and cinema which he uses in connection with this work. A large number of health leaflets, brochures, posters and pictures are used. 1,000 copies of Better Health are issued monthly. There are two Wayside Health Pulpits in the town; one in George Square and one in Northgate.

Health Week.

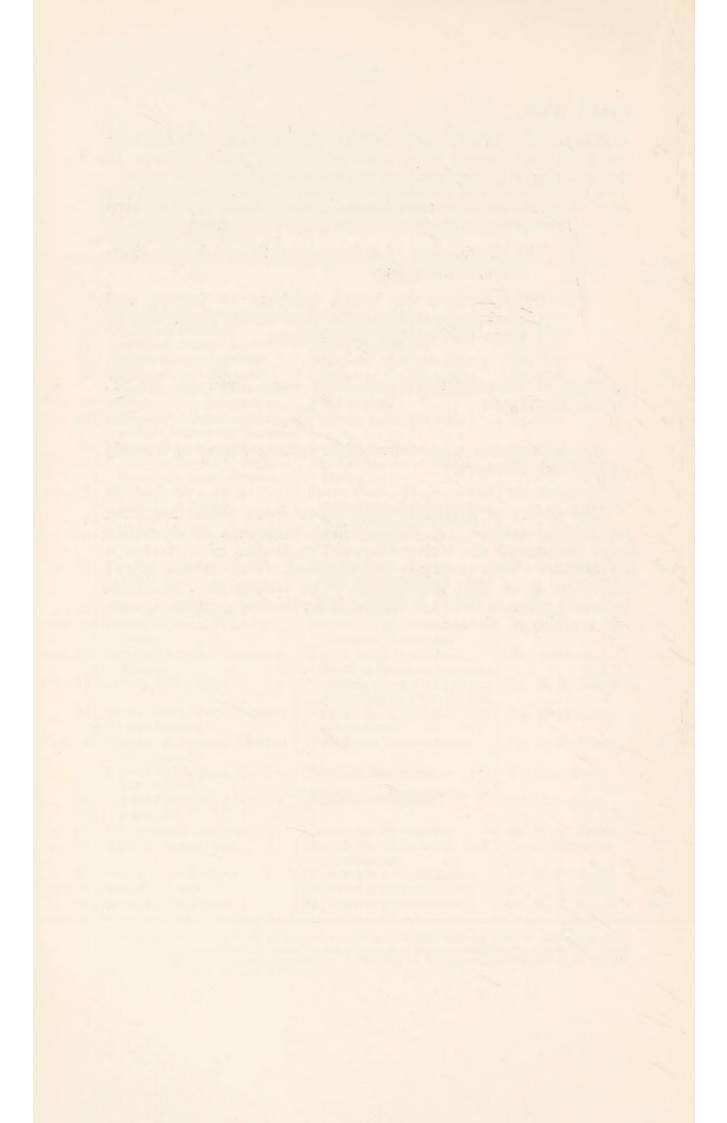
The Health Week was held this year from October 6th to the 13th, and proved most successful. The main features of the week may be summarised as follows:—

- Health talks to children in the schools by the kind permission of the Education Committee.
- 2. The distribution of a large quantity of health literature, leaflets, etc.
- Daily lectures on health subjects to factory and workshop employees in their lunch hour, also to clubs and welfare associations.

Most of these lectures and talks were given by Mr. T. Bowen Partington.

Special sermons were delivered in certain places of worship on the two Sundays.

The object of a Health Week is to focus public attention on health matters. A distinguished statesman of Victorian days enunciated the truism that, "The Health of a Nation is its wealth." This to-day is not disputed. That is why health education is of vital importance. The feeling that education in health matters does not matter is an illusory cushion against the realities of disease.



SECTION 13

*

Milk Production

Food Inspection

Farms

Offensive Trades

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Pollard, the Veterinary Inspector, for the following report:—

During the past year the ACCREDITED SCHEME of the Milk Marketing Board came into operation. After some prolonged discussion it was agreed that the conditions prescribed for the designation Grade A should be the standard for enrolment of Accredited Producers. A bonus is granted by the Milk Marketing Board to induce dairy farmers to improve the quality of the milk supply, not only hygienically but to maintain a supervision on the health of the cows. A levy is made on all producers of milk to provide the fund. 15 Grade A licences were granted by the Health Committee. There was no official refusal as the would-be applicant accepted my opinion. A few declined to accept the invitation to make application for the designation as the bonus was not considered to be attractive enough, while in other cases they expressed the opinion that by accepting the bonus they were "robbing their fellows." The question of the conditions for the granting of the bonus has been the cause of dissatisfaction among dairy farmers on account of lack of uniformity by licensing authorities. There has been a demand in the Country that the bacteriological standard should be the factor for enrolment of Accredited Producers. That would mean buildings and the certificate specified by the Ministry of Health on the health of the cows would be secondary. As stated in former reports attention locally has been paid to methods rather than buildings. The instruction and training received in Clean Milk Competitions proved an excellent foundation for Grade A licencees.

The designation Grade A is unknown in Scotland and does not appear to be worthy of their consideration. Their ambition is to have herds free from tuberculosis.

An interesting case occurred at the end of October, 1934, where a cow was found with induration of the right posterior quarter of the udder which was considered to be tuberculous. A sample of milk was taken from that quarter and sent away for the biological test. The report dated 5th December, 1934, was stated to be negative. In January, 1935, the cow was examined again and in the meantime had calved, when the left posterior quarter of the udder was found to be indurated. A sample of milk from this quarter was submitted to the biological test and it was reported to be positive. Post

Mortem examination revealed both quarters of the udder to be diseased due to tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer of Health reported one case of tubercle bacilli having been detected by the Biological Test, in a sample of milk taken during distribution in the street. This cow had been found independently during the course of routine examination of cows and was destroyed. Eight cases of tuberculosis of the udder were detected in the course of routine examination of dairy cows; three cows not giving milk were found to be affected likewise on post mortem examination. This number is a reduction on the previous year.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

There are within the Borough two producer retailers, one licensed for Certified Milk, the other Grade A (T.T.). Cowkeeper only 1 Cowkeepers and Dairymen (Wholesale)... 39 Cowkeepers and Dairymen (Wholesale and Retail) Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors 99 Retail Purveyors only... 26 Tuberculosis Order-Diseases of Animals Acts. Number of reports 15 Number of reports confirmed. (1 destroyed 1/1/36) ... 14 Tuberculosis of the udder 11 Bacteriological examinations (microscopical) ... 23 Number reported positive (microscopical) ... 1 Number reported cytological suggestive of T.B. 1 Number subject to the biological test Number subject to the biological test (positive) 2 Microscopical examination of sputum (negative) 1 Number of cattle examined ... 136 Legal proceedings were instituted under the Tuberculosis Order for failing to report a cow suspected of a scheduled form of the disease. A penalty of £10 with 10/6 costs was imposed.

Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

The following alterations were carried out :-Alteration to cowsheds for light Alteration to cowsheds for floors ... 7 Alteration to cowsheds for ventilation... 3 Dairies provided Sterilizers installed 2 Number of cows examined 3,650 Visits to farms

A factory for the sterilisation of milk was established during the year. Bacteriological Examination of Samples.

Total number of samples taken for			exam-	
inations as an index of general	cleanl	iness		100
Number of Ordinary Milk samples				59
Number of Graded Milk samples				41
	30 8			

Two samples of Certified Milk exceeded slightly the prescribed standard. Two samples of Pasteurised Milk were considered to be unsatisfactory.

Meat.

Private	Slaughterhouses			 5
	Do	(Licensed)	 	 0
				_
				5

The approximate number of cattle slaughtered therein during the year is as follows:—

Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
192	26	740	100

Meat Inspection.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid to the slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, markets, etc.:—

Description of I	Number of Visits		
Public Slaughterhouse		 	801
Private Slaughterhouses		 	225
Borough Market		 	520
Wholesale Market		 	300
Lairages		 	208
Potted Meat Houses		 	331
Tripe Boiling Houses		 	146
Butchers' Shops		 	1780
Auction Mart		 	54
Other Visits		 	339
	Total	 	4,704

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year and the number condemned:—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number of Animals slaughtered at the public slaughter-	8308	2362	23888	6887	41445
Do. condemned	73	1	3	43	120

The following Table shows the total Approximate weight of meat and offals destroyed on account of tuberculosis, and from other causes:—

Total Amount of Meat Destroyed	lbs. 58686
Total Amount of Offals Destroyed	11807
Total Amount of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	53052
Total Amount of Offals Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	9200
Total Amount of Meat Destroyed from other causes	5634
Total Amount of Offals Destroyed from other causes	2607
Total Meat and Offals Destroyed	70493

Kinds of Food	Destroyed		Quantity in lbs.
73 Carcases of Beef		 	40688
Beef not in Carcase		 	11331
2 Carcases of Mutton		 	89
Mutton not in Carcase		 	5
1 Carcase of Lamb		 	25
43 Carcases of Pork			4873
Pork not in Carcase		 	1631
1 Carcase of Veal		 	34
Veal not in Carcase		 	10
Fowls		 	9
Fish		 	1227
Fruit and Vegetables		 	20156
Canned Provisions		 	423
Bacon		 	30
Cheese		 	41
Tota	d Weight	 	80572

It was found necessary to obtain five Justices' Orders.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924.

A conviction was obtained for contravention of these Regulations in failing to use a clean sheet for covering meat on a vehicle, and a penalty of £5 was imposed.

Offensive Trades.

These places have been visited regularly during the year. Complaints were noted in one trade and the complaint was remedied.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Legal proceedings were instituted for failing to cleanse a vehicle under the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Act 1932, and a penalty of £1 was imposed.

SECTION 14



Sanitary Circumstances Housing Food Sampling Milk

(Retail Supply and Distribution)

Smoke Abatement

Atmospheric Pollution

Sanitary Circumstances

AND

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Beaumont, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the following report:—

Inspections and Visits.

L	Owellinghouses :-					
	Recorded Inspections-House	sing Con	solidated	Regs.		238
	Other Inspections and visit					163
	Complaints					31:
	Infantions Discoss					45
	Dirty and/or Verminous					94
	Overcrowding					4
	Other Inspections					667
	Cellar Dwellings and Under	rground	Rooms			(
	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.					20
	Common Lodging Houses					28
	Houses let in Lodgings					122
Г	Orainage :—					
_						
	Drains inspected, etc.	***			• • • •	963
	Drains tested			•••		350
F	actories and Workshops :-					
	Factories					97
	Workshops					93
	Workplaces					1
	Bakehouses					301
	Outworkers' Premises					8
	Outworkers Tremises					
F	ood Inspection :-					
	Dairies and Milkshops					218
	Ice Cream Premises					277
	Fried Fish Shops					259
	Restaurant Kitchens					5
	Other Food Premises					19
S	moke Abatement :-					
	Smoke Observations				200	446
	Visits to Works re Smoke					77

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Sampling :—			
Bacteriological Examination—Milk	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928			43
Biological Examination—Milk				
Biological Examination—Milk Water Analysis and Bacteriological Examination Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	* C			
Water Analysis and Bacteriological Examination Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926				
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 General:— Complaints (Rats) Nuisance from Stables Accumulations of Manure, Refuse, etc Swine, Fowls and other Animals Theatres, Cinemas, etc Public Sanitary Conveniences Miscellaneous Visits Total number of Inspections and Visits Total number of re-Inspections Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses:— Dampness remedied Lighting provided or improved Ventilation provided or improved Ventilation provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Washing accommodation provided or improved 71 Washing accommodation provided or improved 14 Sinks provided Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Floors relaid or repaired Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired Colar dwellings closed Cellar dwellings closed Cellar dwellings closed Cellar dyelings closed Cellar dyelings closed Cellar dyelings closed Cellar vans, Sheds closed Cellar vans,				
General:— Complaints (Rats)				
General:— Complaints (Rats)				
Complaints (Rats)	Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1920			4
Complaints (Rats)	Ganaral .			
Nuisance from Stables Accumulations of Manure, Refuse, etc				
Accumulations of Manure, Refuse, etc. Swine, Fowls and other Animals Schools Theatres, Cinemas, etc. Public Sanitary Conveniences Miscellaneous Visits Total number of Inspections and Visits Sanitary Improvements Effected. Sanitary Improvements Effected. Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses: Dampness remedied Lighting provided or improved Lighting provided or improved Ventilation provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Sooking accommodation provided or improved Washing accommodation provided or improved Sinks provided Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Floors relaid or repaired Floors relaid or repaired Floors relaid or repaired Sanitary accommodation provided or improved Sanitary accommodation pro				
Swine, Fowls and other Animals Schools		• • • •		
Schools				51
Theatres, Cinemas, etc. Public Sanitary Conveniences Miscellaneous Visits Total number of Inspections and Visits Sanitary Improvements Effected. Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses: Dampness remedied Lighting provided or improved Lighting provided or improved Ventilation provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Washing accommodation provided or improved Washing accommodation provided or improved Sinks provided Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Telors relaid or repaired Sanitary accommodation provided or improved Sanitary accommodation provided or improved Telors relaid or repaired Sanitary accommodation provided or improved Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired Underground sleeping places closed Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 125 126 127 128 129 129 120 120 120 121 120 120				45
Public Sanitary Conveniences Miscellaneous Visits Total number of Inspections and Visits Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses: Dampness remedied Lighting provided or improved Ventilation provided or improved Water supply provided or improved Cooking accommodation provided or improved Washing accommodation provided or improved Washing accommodation provided or improved Sinks provided Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired Sanitary accommodation provided or improved Sanitary accommodation provided or improved Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired Collar dwellings closed Underground sleeping places closed Tents, Vans, Sheds closed Linformal Action Action Action Action Action Forma Action Forma Action Forma Action Forma Action Action Forma For	Schools			11
Total number of Inspections and Visits	Theatres, Cinemas, etc			15
Total number of Inspections and Visits	Public Sanitary Conveniences			55
Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses:— Dampness remedied	Miscellaneous Visits			
Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses:— Dampness remedied 169 Lighting provided or improved 106 Water supply provided or improved 23 Food storage provided or improved 23 Cooking accommodation provided or improved 71 Washing accommodation provided or improved 14 Sinks provided 183 Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired 120 Eaves gutters or fallpipes provided or improved 31 Eaves gutters or fallpipes provided or improved 31 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired 23 Overcrowding abated 192 Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 Cellar dwellings closed 6 Underground sleeping places closed 9	The last of the state of the st			
Sanitary Improvements Effected. Dwellinghouses:— Informal Action Dampness remedied		• • • •		9271
Dwellinghouses:— Dampness remedied	Total number of re-Inspections			2488
Dwellinghouses:— Dampness remedied				
Dwellinghouses:— Dampness remedied				
Dampness remedied	Sanitary Improvements Effected	d.		
Dampness remedied	Dwellinghouses :	1		
Lighting provided or improved 41 17 Ventilation provided or improved 106 36 Water supply provided or improved 52 55 Food storage provided or improved 23 88 Cooking accommodation provided or improved 71 66 Washing accommodation provided or improved 14 66 Sinks provided 183 12 Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired 77 4 Floors relaid or repaired 120 45 Eaves gutters or fallpipes provided or repaired 192 29 Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 9 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired 23 5 Overcrowding abated 13 Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 Cellar dwellings closed 6 Underground sleeping places closed 9	Dampness remedied			
Ventilation provided or improved				
Water supply provided or improved				
Food storage provided or improved				
Cooking accommodation provided or improved 71 Washing accommodation provided or improved 14 Sinks provided				
Washing accommodation provided or improved 14 Sinks provided				
Sinks provided				
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired 77 Floors relaid or repaired 120 Eaves gutters or fallpipes provided or repaired 192 Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired 23 Overcrowding abated 13 Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 Cellar dwellings closed 6 Underground sleeping places closed 2 Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9	6' 1			
Floors relaid or repaired				
Eaves gutters or fallpipes provided or repaired	Floors relaid or repaired			
repaired 192 Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired 23 Overcrowding abated 13 Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 Cellar dwellings closed 6 Underground sleeping places closed 2 Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9		• • • •	140	13
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved 31 9 Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired 23 5 Overcrowding abated 13 — Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 — Cellar dwellings closed 6 6 Underground sleeping places closed 2 — Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9			192	29
Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired 23 5 Overcrowding abated 13 — Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 — Cellar dwellings closed 6 6 Underground sleeping places closed 2 — Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9				
Overcrowding abated 13 — Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 — Cellar dwellings closed 6 6 Underground sleeping places closed 2 — Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9				
Houses cleansed and/or disinfested re Vermin 88 Cellar dwellings closed 66 Underground sleeping places closed 2 Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9				_
Cellar dwellings closed 6 6 Underground sleeping places closed 2 — Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9				
Underground sleeping places closed 2 — Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9 —				6
Tents, Vans, Sheds closed 9 -				_
				_
			306	127

Drainage :		1	nformal Action	Formal Action
Drains laid or relaid			130	6
Drains repaired or cleansed			441	27
Factories and Workshops (including	Bakehou	ises)	:	
Cleansed and limewashed			28	_
Ventilation provided or improved			4	_
Floors drained			1	
Other nuisances abated			26	1
Additional sanitary accommodation	provided		13	7.0
Sanitary accommodation improved Separate sanitary accommodation f			24	
provided	OI SEXES		6	_
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashe	ed		9	
Bakehouses otherwise improved			2	_
Shops (Shops Act 1934, Sec. 10):—				
Separate sanitary accommodation for	or sexes			
provided			1	_
Sanitary accommodation otherwise	improve	d	1	
Common Lodging Houses :-				
Cleansed and limewashed				7777
Other improvements effected			1	
Houses Let in Lodgings :-				
Cleansed and limewashed			96	_
Other nuisances abated			5	
Other improvements effected			8	_
Dairies and Milkshops:-				
Cleansed and limewashed			1	-
New dairies provided			1	_
Other improvements effected			3	
Ice Cream Premises:				
New Premises provided			2	_
Improvements effected	***		1	_
Eriod Fish Change				
Fried Fish Shops:—				
Cleansed and limewashed		• • • •	4	
Other improvements effected		• • • •	2	

Other Food Premises			
(including Restaurant Kitchens) :		aformal Action	Formal Action
Cleansed and limewashed		1	_
Other improvements effected		1	_
Smoke Abatement :			
Boiler Plants improved		1	
Other improvements effected		3	
General:			
Sanitary condition of stables improved Manure and/or Refuse accumulations re		10	_
Swine, Fowls, and other animals-Nuisar		34	
abated		10	_
Sanitary condition of Schools improved Sanitary condition of Theatres, etc., imp	roved	3 2	
Public Sanitary Conveniences improved		1	
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements ef		6	_
Statutory Action.			
Matters reported to the Health and H for Statutory Action were as follows:—	lousing	Comm	ittees
Housing Act, 1930.			
	vans an		nouses
Public Health Act, 1875.			
Defective drainage (Sec. 41) Pigs kept within 60ft. of dwellinghouse (Sec. 2) Cellar Dwelling illegally occupied (Secs. 3) and 73) Drainage nuisance (Secs. 91 & 94) Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance, etc. (Secs. 94)	Sec. 44) 72 1 cel ecs. 91	2 pi lar dw 1	gsties relling farm
Public Health Act, 1875. Sections 91 and Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 19 Black smoke nuisance	26. Se		
Public Health Act, 1875. Section 41. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 Defective drainage			
Halifax Corporation Act, 1900. Section 12 Lack of proper and sufficient water supply		2 h	nouses

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Secs	. 1(3) & 6.
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Articles 6(3) and 30.	
Selling milk whilst unregistered	1 retailer
Selling milk from can without name and address	
inscribed thereon	
Selling skimmed or separated milk from can not	
marked as necessary	
Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Section 2.
Selling baking powder deficient in carbonic acid	
gas	1 retailer
Selling milk deficient in fatty solids	4 retailers

Prosecutions during 1935.

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
21/3/35	Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Section 1(3) and 6. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Article 6(3)	Selling milk whilst unregistered, and selling milk from can without name and address inscrib- ed thereon.	Defendant fined 10/- and 2/6 costs.
18/4/35	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Section 2.	Sale of milk defic- ient in fatty solids.	Defendant fined £5.
2/7/35	Housing Act, 1930. Section 39.	Failure to quit dwell- ing house after Dem- olition Order had been made.	Order made for possession within 28 days. Tenant was evicted.
23/7/35 3/12/35 31/12/35	Public Health Act, 1875. Sections 91 and 94.	Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance, etc.	At first hearing defendant was fined £1 and ordered to abate the nuisance within 14 days. At the second hearing the case was adjourned for one month to enable defendant to abate nuisance. At the third hearing an order was made upon defendant to abate the nuisance within 28 days, and he was required to pay 10/- costs.

Factories and Workshops.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Section 22.

Halifax Corporation Act, 1900. Section 130.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 304.

Inspections made during the year were as follows:— Factories 97; Workshops 394 (including 301 visits to bake-houses); Workplaces 1; Outworkers' premises 8; Total 500.

H.M. Factory Inspector sent 26 notices under Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, of which 21 referred to factories and 5 to workshops.

Complaints dealt with during the year numbered 36, of which 26 referred to factories and 10 to workshops.

Table 1.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

		Number of	
Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	97	8	-
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	394	-	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers Premises)	1	_	_
Total	492	8	_

Table 2.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Nun	nber of De	efects	Number of offences in respect of which
(1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Nuisances under the				
Public Health Acts—* Want of cleanliness	37	37		
Want of ventilation	4	4		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	29	29		
Sanitary Accommodation: Insufficient	13	13		
Unsuitable or defective	24	24		
Not separate for sexes	6	6		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts— Illegal occupation of				
underground bakehouse				
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.				
Total	114	114		

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

Bakehouses.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Ministry of Health Act, 1919. S.R.O. 958 of 1926.

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 105, which includes 50 factory bakehouses.

There were 301 inspections made during the year and the premises were found to be in a generally satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Byelaw re Black Smoke, 1928.

The number of smoke observations of other than domestic chimneys taken during the year was 446, details of which are given in the following table. Visits to works in connection with smoke emission were made on 77 occasions, and the byelaw re black smoke was transgressed on 14 occasions.

It will be noticed that there has been an increase in the amount of black smoke discharged from industrial chimneys during the year. This is undoubtedly due, in part, to the increase in trade which has taken place. To those who still advocate the theory that "where there's muck there's brass" this will be an eminently satisfactory and all-sufficing explanation. To others, who regard the condition of the air we breathe as being of some importance, and have some little knowledge of the causes of smoke emission, the above statement will not give unbounded satisfaction. It would appear that the boiler house is still regarded—in many cases—as the "Cinderella" of the factory or works; a place where coal is put on the fire by anyone strong enough to do the work, for the purpose of generating steam for the more important work of providing power, heat, etc., necessary for the carrying on of the business in hand. In such cases, the time is never opportune to effect improvements in the boiler house; in times of depression the cost being too great, whilst in times of prosperity they are too busy to trouble about the matter.

The local Education Authority continues to provide the instruction necessary for stokers and boiler attendants, thus supporting the training and examination scheme inaugurated by the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee seven years ago and it is pleasing to record that at the recent examination held, four of the seven candidates who sat were successful and will in due course be awarded the certificate of the Regional Committee. In an industrial town of the size of Halifax, however, much greater use should be made of the facilities provided for instruction in this subject, and it is to be hoped that a much larger number of stokers, etc., will in future attend the classes provided, and that the employers will not only make any necessary arrangements to permit them to do so, but will provide the necessary encouragement and incentive,

With respect to the Black Smoke Byelaw which permits black smoke to be emitted from an industrial chimney for an aggregate period of three minutes in the half hour before it may be considered to be a nuisance, it is once again made evident that this allowance is altogether excessive in view of the fact that smoke observations taken during the year show that black smoke was emitted for an average aggregate period of less than one minute per hour.

Despite the growing popularity of the use of gas, electricity and solid smokeless fuel, there appears to have been little, if any, diminution in the amount of domestic smoke issued during the year under review. This may be partly accounted for by the large number of houses which have been erected in the Borough. In this connection, it may be pointed out that all housing authorities and private persons engaged in the building of houses, have to-day a unique opportunity of making a notable contribution towards the diminution of domestic smoke, by making full use of whatever smokeless appliances are found to be available and practicable. It is fervently hoped that the experiment of this local authority in erecting 202 houses which will be entirely smokeless will be so successful as to justify its continuance. If this is to be accomplished the following three points are absolutely essential.

- Adequate supplies of alternative smokeless fuel must be available.
- The cost of these fuels must be reasonable and comparable with the cost of soft bituminous coal.
- The public making use of these fuels must get rid of the obsession that there "is nothing like a coal fire."

Smoke Observations, 1935.

				No. of	Average
CHIMNEY				Observa- tions	minutes of
CIII MINDI				(30 minutes	black smoke per
				each)	Observation
(1)				(2)	(3)
Adelaide Street Mills				4	0.20
Albert Street Mills				1	1.0
Albion Mills				6	0.92
Archer Street Mills				3	Nil
Atlas Dailas Washa				6	1.75
Atlas Duomenka				28	2.14
T2 11 TY 11 2 F111				6	2.92
T) 1 5 1 1 3 5 1 11				4	
Dettingen Dead Mills				3	0.25
					0.17
Beacon Brickworks				3	1.17
Beechwood Mills				1	Nil.
				3	0.33
Binner's Boiler Works				2	Nil.
Blackwood Mills				4	0.22
Bottoms Mill				4	0.22
D II D I D I				2	0.20
Bowling Dyke Mills				8	0.52
Brierley Hill Works				2	1.52
				5	Nil
	Co				MII
Calder & Hebble Navigation				2	**
Canal Works		* * *	***	1	"
Cinder Hill Fireclay Works				4	1.62
Clarence Mills				3	Nil.
Clay Pits Works				3	0.20
Copley Chemical Works				3	Nil
Copley Mills				3	0.67
Craven Edge Mill				3	Nil
Crossley & Porter School				7	0.14
Dean Clough Mills (Brick)			1000	11	0.73
Dean Clough Mills (Stone)				11	
70 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					0.73
T 1 3 5 1 1				3	0.33
Eagle Mills				3	1.0
				3	0.33
Falcon Laundry				5	0.60
Fenton Estate Dyeworks				1	Nil
Forest Mill				1	",
Glode Mills				5	0.40
Goodall's, Salterhebble				4	0.22
Halifax Corporation-				10	
Borough Isolation Hospital				6	1.83
Electricity Works (Stone)				4	
Electricity Works (Stone) Electricity Works (Brick)					Nil
Conoral Hamital				4	***
General Hospital		***	***	4	0.62
Gibbet Street Institution				4	2.13
Queens Road School				2	Nil
Salvage Works				1	**
Sewage Disposal Works				1	11
Warley Road School				1	,,
Woodside Baths				1	
Halifax Ice and Cold Storag	re Co			6	0.17
Halifax Steam Laundry	,			3	Nil
				9	
Hanson Lane Mill Hartley's Malleable Fittings W	Zowl				0.61
11 11 1 16:11				3	Nil
Hebble Mills				1	**

Smoke Observations, 1934-Continued.

(1)				(2)	(3)
Highroad Well Works				2	Nil
Holmfield Brickworks			***	1	1.20
Holmfield Mills (Brick)				1	Nil
Holmfield Mills (Stone)				1	
T111' .1 3 f'111				5	1.10
Jackroyd Mill				1	Nil
7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -				1	INII
Keighley Mills Kingston Works				5	0.50
Kingston Mills				3	
T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					Nil
Ladyship Mills Law & Crossley's Stores				14	0.39
I as Danis Mill				17	Nil
Miall Street Mills (North					0.33
Miall Street Mills (South				3	0.33
	,			3	0.17
Mile Thorn Works	mnany			3	Nil
Mixenden Carbonising Con				1	22
				21	1:14
Ovenden Wood Brewery				6	1.25
Pellon Lane Mills				3	0.33
Perseverance Mills				4	Nil
Pioneer Iron Works				3	**
Providence Soap Works				1	**
Queen's Road Chocolate Fa	ctory			3	1)
Queen's Road Mill				7	1.0
Raglan Street Dyeworks (6	1.0
Raglan Street Dyeworks (Stone)			4	0.25
Regent Works				2	0.75
Royal Halitax Infirmary				1	Nil
Royal Mills				2	,,
Ryburne Mills				4	.,
Salterhebble Mills				3	
Savile Mills				3	.,
Sedburgh Mills				8	1:31
Shaw Lodge Mills				7	0.36
Shay Lane Dyeworks				1	Nil
Shroggs Road Wireworks	(Squar	e)		1	2.20
Smith Messrs. T. & W.,	Dyers			3	1.33
South Parade Cabinet Wo				1	Nil
Spring Edge Works				7	
Spring Hall Mill				3	"
Stone Trough Brewery				6	0.25
Stoney Royd Mills				1	Nil
Sun Works				6	1.28
The Brewery				4	0.20
Trafalgar Mills				9	0.89
Union Mills				4	0.52
Victoria Mills				6	1.12
Warley Springs Dyeworks				7	0.02
Waterside Works (Steel)				1	Nil
Waterside Works (Stone)					MII
Wellington Mills				2	0:27
West Croft Mills				4	0.37
West End Cabinet Works				1	Nil
111 . C 15:11				3	0.67
				3	Nil
Wheatley Dyeworks				2	1.25
Total				446	0.452

Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Throughout the year we have continued to obtain monthly records of deposited atmospheric pollution (Tables 1 and 2), sulphur pollution (Tables 5 and 6), and daily records of daylight measurement (Tables 3 and 4).

As indicated under the heading "Smoke Abatement," there has indeed been a great increase in the amount of atmospheric pollution during the year, and the various records obtained prove this conclusively.

Taking an average of the results shown by our five atmospheric pollution gauges, we find that the total solids deposited per month was 16.39 tons per square mile, or for the whole year an aggregate deposit of 196.68 tons per square mile. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of more than 25 per cent. Although the increase in insoluble solids amounts to over 12 per cent., the increase in soluble solids is more than 45 per cent., and it is this increase which is mainly responsible for the 25 per cent. increase in the total solids.

As the deposited solids are largely brought down by the rain, it will be appreciated that the amount of rainfall is a very material factor. It is only right to point out that during 1935 there was approximately 43 per cent. more rainfall than in the previous year, and this has brought down with it a larger amount of polluted matter, especially that in soluble form.

Although we may derive a certain amount of consolation from the foregoing remarks, it is an indubitable fact that 1935 witnessed a greater emission of industrial smoke. It is impossible to state definitely the position with respect to domestic smoke, but it would appear that this has at any rate not decreased in volume.

As might be expected from the above, sulphur pollution has increased during the year under review. The records show that this increase amounts to 7.5 per cent.

The measurement of daylight records indicate a reduction in the amount of light equivalent to not less than 9 per cent., proving once again the close connection between atmospheric pollution and daylight.

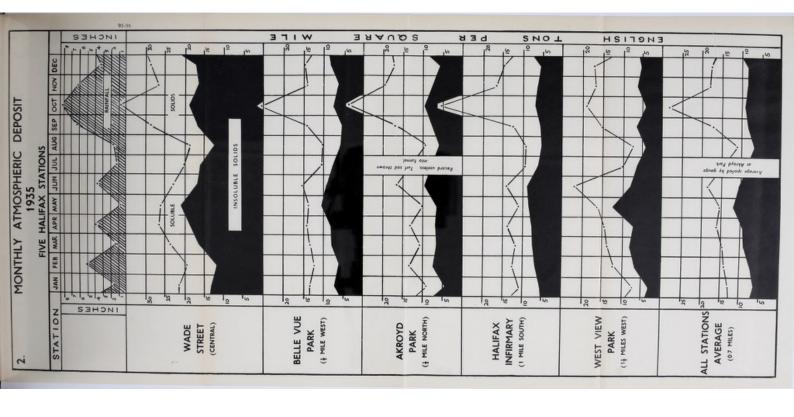
TABLE 1.-DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

		94	
ARK t)	latoT sbilo2	7.58 11.81 13.57 14.42 16.44 22.00 10.10 7.63 15.17 16.87	14:31
VIEW PARK miles West)	Soluble	4.53 5.43 5.78 7.18 4.18 13.80 3.60 3.60 3.35 8.72 11.74	7-80
WEST VI	Insoluble Solids	3.05 6.38 6.38 7.79 7.79 12.26 8.20 6.50 6.50 6.45 6.45 6.43 6.43 7.78 7.78	6.52
WE	Rainfall in Inches	1.51 4.25 1.31 4.08 0.71 3.82 1.19 1.19 1.52 6.74 6.87 3.59	3-62
2	Total sbifoS	11.29 12.03 13.69 11.54 14.04 9.52 9.44 12.46 30.46 17.00 14.81	14.08
INFIRMARY (1 mile South)	Soluble	6.08 6.29 6.29 6.29 3.13 3.13 7.08 10.88 8.41 8.41	7.46
INFIE (1 mile	əlduloənI sbilo2	5:21 6:74 7:24 7:24 7:40 8:53 8:53 6:15 6:15 6:16 6:16 6:17 6:18	6.62
	Rainfall in Inches	1.53 1.31 1.31 3.98 0.61 1.20 1.20 1.48 6.83 6.83 3.19	3.64
RK)	leioT stilo2	9-20 13-18 10-97 12-84 10-02 16-91 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70 16-70	14.16
AKROYD PARK (½ mile North)	Soluble sbifoS	4.57 6.06 4.30 6.03 3.61 7.25 7.25 8.90 19.42 6.82 6.92	7-02
KROY (\frac{1}{2} mile	Spilos Spilos	4.63 7.12 6.67 6.41 9.66 6.41 9.66 7.80 7.92 7.92 7.92 7.68	7.14
V .	Raintall in Inches	1.82 5.29 1.35 3.56 0.85 3.55 3.55 4.54 3.51 4.54	3-75
ARK	latoT shifo2	13:36 12:31 13:39 14:14 13:34 15:30 10:36 10:17 14:01 25:43 13:97	14-27
BELLE VUE PARK	Soluble	5-98 5-99 5-99 5-99 5-99 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	6.79
CLE V	Solids Solids	7.38 6.34 8.00 8.15 10.14 9.32 7.46 6.05 6.05 6.03 7.43 6.33 7.43 6.33 7.43	7-48
BE	Rainfall in Inches	1-66 5-09 1-29 3-83 0-74 0-74 1-20 1-20 1-78 6-16 6-16 6-18	3.53
T	leioT sbifo2	21.50 19.72 23.46 26.53 22.92 20.01 18.90 28.37 26.42 26.42 26.42 26.42 26.42	24.95
STREE tral)	Soluble Solids	834 738 811 811 634 632 1194 11783 1164 1164	8-80
WADE STREET (Central)	spilosnI spiloS	13.16 11.78 16.08 18.42 20.88 16.58 16.58 16.43 16.21 17.04	
	Reinfall in redon1	1.81 5.42 1.33 4.00 0.94 0.94 3.71 1.72 6.31 6.31 8.25 6.31 8.25 6.31 8.25 6.31	3-67
	Month	January February March April May June July August September October November December	MONTHLY

tons per square mile. 2 2 3.64 8.81 7.58 16.39 :::: : : : : Monthly Average for whole Borough: — Rainfall in inches Insoluble Solids Soluble Solids Total Solids

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough = 196'68 tons per square mile.

* Record rendered useless on account of turt thrown into gauge



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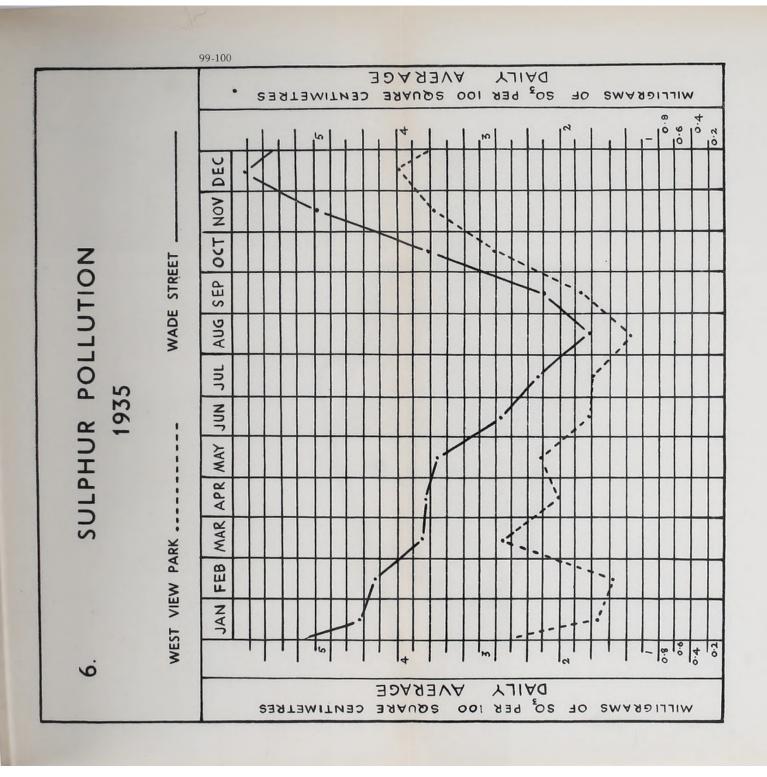
TABLE 3.

MEASUREMENT OF DAYLIGHT.

Potassium Iodide Method.

	-	Milligrams of		dine lib	erated—	Iodine liberated—Daily Average.	rerage.				Total Daily Average
January February March April	Apr	=	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	
2.07 3.63 6.78 6.94	6.94		10.57	9.11	10.74	1.97	19.1	4.50	2.05	1.49	6.127
3.23 4.75 7.77 8.09	8.09		12.10	10.20	12.10	9.52	8.64	4.90	2.38	1.96	7.187
2.65 4.19 7.275 7.515	7.515		7.515 11.385	6.802	9.805 11.42	8.745	8.302	4.70	2.215	1.725	6.657

DAILY AVERAGE MILLIGRAMS OF IODINE LIBERATED DEC SEP OCT NOV MEASUREMENT OF DAYLIGHT WADE STREET AUG 1935 JUL MAR APR MAY JUN WEST VIEW PARK FEB JAN 10 0 DAILY AVERAGE 4 MILLIGRAMS OF IODINE LIBERATED



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TABLE 5.

SULPHUR POLLUTION-LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD.

Station			Wei	Weight in Grammes of SO ₃ calculated per 100 square centimetres.	rammes	s of SO	calculat	ed per	100 squa	ıre centii	metres.		
	January	January February March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total Monthly Average
WADE STREET (Central)	0.1378	0.1378 0.1191 0.1145 0.1097	0.1145	0.1097	0.1088	0.0841	0.0208	0.0204	0.0661	0.0661 0.1123 0.1492	0.1492	0.1809	0.1086
WEST VIEW PARK 0.0477 0.0387 (1½ miles West)	0.0477	0.0387	0.0846	0.0846 0.0608 0.0689	6890.0	0.0203	0.0502 0.0492	0.0357 0.0523		0.0872 0.1060 0.1234	0.1060	0.1234	0.0671
Total Monthly Average	0.0927	0.0927 0.0789 0.0995 0.0852 0.0888	9660.0	0.0852	0.0888	0.0671	0.090.0	0.0430	0.0592	0.0671 0.0600 0.0430 0.0592 0.0997 0.1276 0.1521	0.1276	0.1521	0.0878

Housing

Housing Statistics.

Numb	per of New Houses erected during the year :-	
(a)	Total including numbers given separately under (1	760
	(1) Dy the Level Authority	78
	(0) D 11 T 1 A 11 T:	Nil
	(0) D1 1 - 1' 1	604
	(°, -)	001
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :-	-
	(1) By the Local Authority	
	(a) For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of	of
	1930	66
	(b) For other purposes	12
	(2) By other bodies or persons	Nil
	spection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for	
	housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	
	ing Acts) (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	1991
(2)	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub)-
	head (1) above) which were inspected an	
	recorded under the Housing Consolidated Reg	
	ulations, 1925	
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	238
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a stat	te
	so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unf	it
	for human habitation	214
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of thos	ee.
(7)	referred to under the preceding sub-head) foun	d
	not to be in all respects reasonably fit for huma	.n
	habitation	1098
	emedy of defects during the year without the service formal notices:—	е
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit i	n
	consequence of informal action by the Loca	el .
	Authority or their officers	1050

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:— (a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the	
Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1 2
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	32
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	39
(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	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room	
having been made fit	Nil

Closing and Demolition Orders: Housing Acts 1925-1935.

Ref. No.	Situation.	Date of Report.	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks.
1	15/16 and 17, Brook Street, Luddenden.	18/6/30	8/7/30	16/5/31	Houses vacated 11/12/30. Demolished by Corporation in default of owner 29/1/32.
2	Salt Pie, Luddenden.	18/6/30	8/7/30	-	Premises converted into poultry house 4/11/30.
3	3, Edge Holm Farm, Warley.	18/6/30	8/7/30	-	House vacated 24/11/30.
4	14 and 16, Back Street.	17/12/30		16/2/31	Improvement Committee approved plan submitted for conversion into warehouse 20/9/32. Health Committee rescinded Demolition Orders 12/10/32.
5	17/19, Thomas Street.	21/1/31	_	-	Undertaking not to occupy as dwellinghouse accepted 18/2/31. House vacated 4/5/31.
6	3, Thomas Street	21/1/31	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 18/2/31. Works completed 13/6/31
7	1, Thomas Street	21/1/31	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 18/2/31. Works completed 15/7/31
8	6, Foundry Street.	21/1/31	_	-	Undertaking not to occupy as dwellinghouse accepted 18/2/31. House vacated 20/7/31.
9	Delver's Arms.	21/1/31	-	17/3/31	Demolished by owner 31/12/31.
10	23/25, Tripping Green, Ogden.	21/1/31	-	_	Undertaking to make fit accepted 18/2/31. Works completed 27/11/31
11	1, Rock Houses, Wheatley.	21/1/31	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 18/2/31. Works completed 2/7/31.
12	12, Gaol Lane.	17/6/31	-	-	Undertaking not to occupy as dwellinghouse accepted 22/7/31. House vacated 9/12/31.
13	7, 8, 9 and 10, Bottoms, Siddal.	17/6/31	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 18/11/31. Works completed 9/3/32.
14	3, 4/5 and 6, Bottoms, Siddal.	17/6/31	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 28/9/31. Work completed 23/9/32.
15	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, Senior's Buildings	22/7/31	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 9/11/31. Works completed 26/8/32
16	9, Barleycorn Sq.	23/9/31	-	10/2/32	Demolished by owner 15/3/32.

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Closing and Demolition Orders—Continued.

Ref.	Situation.	Date of Report.	Date of Closing	Date of Demolition	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	Order. (4)	Order. (5)	(6)
17	1, 2 and 3, Bay Windows Yard and 17, Brunswick Sq.	23/9/31	_	10/2/32	Demolished by owner 14/11/32.
18	1, 2, 3, 4, 18, 19, 20, Brunswick Square.	23/9/31	-	10/2/32	Demolished by owner 29/7/33.
19	The Lodge, Quarry House, Bradford Rd	20/1/32	-	12/4/32	Demolished by owner 30/12/32.
20	6, Brook Street, Luddenden.	17/2/32	-	-	No action taken. House now empty.
21	9, Ena Street, Siddal.	17/2/32	-	12/4/32	Demolished by owner 28/9/32.
22	14, 16 and 18, Bank Bottom, and 2, 4 and 6, Back Fold, South- owram Bank.	23/3/32	-	5/5/32	Demolished by owner 14/11/32.
23	3, 3a, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, Collier Toppin.	18/5/32	-	_	Undertaking to make fit accepted 20/7/32. Works completed 31/1/33
24	1, 2, 4 and 6, Collier Toppin.	18/5/32	_	_	Undertaking to make fit accepted 22/6/32. Works completed 18/11/32.
25	1, 2, 7 and 8, Suez Street.	22/6/32	-	3/8/32	Demolished by owner 5/10/32.
26	200 202 and 204, Boothtown Road.	20/7/32	-	26/10/32	Demolished by owner 4/10/33.
27	1/2, 3/4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Davy's Court, and 3, 5 and 7, Foundry Street.	20/7/32	-	8/12/32 (Re 8, 9, 10 and 11)	Undertaking to make fit accepted 12/10/32, re 1/2, 3/4, 5, 6, 7, Davy's Court and 3, 5, 7, Foundry St. Works completed 22/7/33 Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, Davy's Court demolished by owner 3/8/33.
28	12, 14, 16, 17, Davy's Court. 12a, 15, Foundry Street, and 15, Davy's Court/ 11, Foundry Street.	20/7/32	-	8/12/32 (Re 15 Davy's Ct/ 11 Foundry St.) 4/3/33 (Re remain- der of ppty on breach of under- taking).	Undertaking to make fit accepted 12/10 32, re all property excepting 15, Davy's Court/11, Foundry Street. Demolished by owner 3/8/33.
29	1, 2 and 3, Chapel Road, King Cross.	21/9/32		-	Health Committee decided to take no action as
30	4 Chapel Road, King Cross.	21/9/32	-	-	the Improvement Com- mittee were reported to be negotiating for pur- chase of property.
31	Reservoir House, Highroad Well Moor.	23/11/32	-	-	House made fit 10 5/33.

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Closing and Demolition Orders.—Continued.

Ref. No. (1)	Situation.	Date of Report. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks.
32	9, 10 and 11, Barker Lane.	21/12/32	_	13/6/33 (On breach of under- taking).	Undertaking to make fit accepted 13/2/33. Demolished by Corporation in default of owner 4/10/33.
33	51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Delph Hill Fold.	15/2/33	-	9/10/33 (On breach of under- taking),	Undertaking to make fit accepted 4/5/33. After five hearings in the County Court, property was demolished by the Corporation in default of owner 2/9/35.
34	1/2, Bate Ain, Holmfield.	12/4/33	-	9/10/33 ((n breach of under- taking).	Undertaking to make fit accepted 24/5/33. Demolished by owner 12/12/33.
35	12/13, Abel Street.	24/5/33	-	11/7/33	Demolished by owner 11/5/34.
36	2, 4 and 6, Mill Lane.	24/5/33	-	11/7/33	Demolished by owner 13/3/34.
37	1, 2, 3, Coal Pitt Farm, Southowram.	19/7/33	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 20/9/33. Works completed 27/10/34
38	13 and 15, Birks Hall Lane.	20/9/33	-	5/1/34	Demolished by owner 25/4/34.
39	1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Stocks Lane, Luddenden.	11/10/33	-	_	Undertaking to make fit accepted 16/5/34. Works completed 15/2/35
40	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, John Street N., and 79, 79a, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, Prospect Street.	11/10/33	-	16/6/34	Demolished by owner 27/5/35.
41	1 and 2, Roman Encampment.	21/2/34	-	25/7/34	Demolished by owner 18/12/34.
42	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Wood Square, Mill Lane.	21/2/34	-	19/10/34	Owner appealed. County Court Judge allowed appeal and accepted un- dertaking to make fit. Works completed 19/12/35
43	15 and 17, Paddock, Shibden.	20/6/34	-	25/7/34 (Re 15, Paddock).	Undertaking to make No. 17 fit and demolish No. 15 accepted. Works completed 28/12/34.
44	1. 2, Siddal Royd, and 5, 6, Siddal Ter.	20/6/34	_	25/7/34	Demolished by owner 16/5/35.
45	3, 4, Siddal Terrace and 12, Aspinall Street East.	20/6/34	-	25/7/34	Demolished by Corporation in default of owner 17/8/35.
46	13, 14 and 15, Bradshaw Row.	22/11/34	-	2/1/35	Demolished by owner 19/12/35.

Closing and Demolition Orders.—Continued.

Ref. No. (1)	Situation.	Date of Report.	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks.
47	1, 1a and 3, Westercroft.	22/11/34	_	2/1/35	Demolished by owner 25/3/35.
48	2, 3 and 4, Lower Haugh Shaw.	22/11/34	-	2/1/35	Demolished by owner 18/12/35.
49	3, Lawrence Road and 10, Waterside.	22/11/34	-	30/1/35 (Re 10, Waterside)	Undertaking to convert 3, Lawrence Road, into offices accepted 24/1/35. Works completed 5/7/35. No. 10 demolished by owner 5/7/35.
50	1, 2, 3, 4, Load Clough, Luddenden.	24/1/35	-	27/2/35	Demolition not completed
51	41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, Beacon Hill Rd., and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, Bolton Street.	25/7/35	-	6/12/35	Houses vacated but not yet demolished.
52	1/2, Bar House, Lister's Road.	19/12/35	-	-	Undertaking to make fit accepted 27/2/36. Works completed 6/3/36.
53	Three caravans on land adjoining Bar House, Lister's Rd.	19/12/35	_	5/3/36	Demolished by owner 9/6/36.

Clearance Areas.

Particulars were given on pages 110 and 111 of the Annual Report for 1934, of Clearance Areas already dealt with. To these, the following must be added to show the present position:—

Halifax (Barleycorn Square) Clearance Area.

This area was represented in February, 1935, and comprises 983 square yards, containing 15 dwellinghouses with a population of 36 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 74 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in May, 1935, and a Public Inquiry held by order of the Minister of Health in September, 1935.

This Order was confirmed in December, 1935.

Halifax (Bell's Court) Clearance Area.

This area was represented in February, 1935, and comprises 1,974 square yards (0.407 acres), containing 32 dwellinghouses and 2 other buildings, with a population of 94 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 79 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in May, 1935, and a Public Inquiry held by Order of the Minister of Health in September, 1935.

The Order was confirmed with minor modifications in December, 1935.

Halifax (Gardener's Square) Clearance Area.

This area was represented in February, 1935, and comprises 1,492 square yards (0.31 acres), containing 29 dwellinghouses and one other building, with a population of 113 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 90.3 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in May, 1935, and a Public Inquiry held by order of the Minister of Health in September, 1935.

The Order was confirmed, with minor modifications, in December, 1935.

Halifax (Hob Houses) Clearance Area.

This area was represented in February, 1935, and comprises 937 square yards, containing 12 dwellinghouses with a population of 39 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 62 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in May, 1935, and a Public Inquiry held by order of the Minister of Health in September, 1935.

This Order was confirmed in December, 1935.

Halifax (Copley Street) Clearance Area.

This area was represented in November, 1935, and comprises 2,920 square yards (0.603 acres), containing 70 dwelling-houses with a population of 224 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 116 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in February, 1936, and a Public Inquiry held by order of the Minister of Health in April, 1936.

This Order was confirmed, with modifications, in June, 1936.

Overcrowding Survey. Housing Act, 1935.

The following is a brief summary of the report presented to the Housing Committee and approved by the Council, following a survey of working class dwellings in the Borough.

A total of 27,112 houses accommodating 27,484 families have been surveyed. This gives an average of 1.004 families per house.

Population covered by the survey is 83,288 persons, composed of 73,975 adults (over 10 years of age) and 9,313 children. The average number of persons per house is 3.07.

It was found that 264 families were living together and sharing the whole of the accommodation afforded by the houses in which they resided.

It was also found that at the time of the survey there were 476 empty houses in the Borough, with accommodation of from one to eight rooms. In the case of one-roomed dwellings, these were usually tenement rooms which were temporarily vacant. Of the other empty houses, many were also only temporarily empty, many others had been built for sale and were awaiting tenants, whilst many others were exceedingly old houses some of which had probably not been occupied for years.

The number of families in the whole Borough found to be overcrowded was 1,427 or 5.19 per cent. of the total dealt with. Of these, 261 were living in scheduled clearance areas, leaving 1,166 families outside these areas to be dealt with according to the overcrowding provisions of the Act. This reduced figure represents a percentage of 4.46 overcrowded families and 7.63 overcrowded persons.

Overcrowded families living in Council houses were found to be 4.08 per cent., whilst overcrowded persons were 8.46 per cent.

Re-Housing.

In Memorandum B it is laid down that a local authority must first of all ascertain the total numbers of two-roomed, three-roomed, four-roomed, etc., houses which would be required to re-house the families shown to be overcrowded. From these totals are to be deducted the number of houses of the same sizes which would be left vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families. In addition, the number of vacant houses of the same sizes should also be deducted. Finally, the resulting estimate of need—new houses necessary—will have to be adjusted to take account of the difference between the overcrowding standard of the 1935 Act and the standard laid down in Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Having regard to this procedure, it would appear that in order to abate overcrowding in Halifax it will be necessary to build 496 houses.

The following Tables set out some of the details of the survey which has been carried out.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

GENERAL SURVEY.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY, 1936.

44.00	Houses Visited	Visited	No. of	Average No. of	No. of Persons	ersons	Average No. of	Equivalent	No. of Ove Farm	No. of Overcrowded Families	No. of over-	Percentage of Overcrowding	tage of owding
O'NE	Occupied	Empty	Families	Families per House	Adults	Children	persons per House	"persons"	Capacity Basis	Sex Basis	" persons "	Families	" persons "
Southowram	2096	47	2103	1-003	5634	198	3.10	6064	111	2	795.5	8.55	13-12
	2032	35	2041	1.004	5127	458	2.75	5352-5	46	-	206.5	2:30	3.86
	851	32	870	1.022	2595	352	3.26	2765.5	76	1	382	8.74	13.81
	1451	70	1482	1-021	4141	455	3.17	4368	40	2	195	2.83	4.46
	2821	37	2911	1.032	7844	1/9	3.02	8182.5	37	1	216	1.27	2.64
	1134	91	1139	1.004	3097	348	3.04	3271	30	1	152	2.63	4.65
	948	59	953	1.005	2565	403	3-13	2773-5	52	1	297	5.46	10-71
	2049	28	2204	1.076	5571	969	3.03	5874	86	-	484	4.49	8.24
	2264	8	2275	1.005	6279	268	3.02	6559.5	4	-	206	1.85	3.14
	1557	13	1561	1.003	4378	652	3.23	4699.5	142	-	720	91.6	13:32
	1892	34	1895	1.002	5202	206	3-23	5649	250	m	1186.5	13:35	21.00
Akroydon	1778	28	1785	1:004	47.25	109	3.00	2017	156	-	5.869	8-80	13-92
Northowram	1050	37	1062	1.0.1	2858	394	3.10	3054-5	19	-	306	5.74	10.02
	3045	21	3046	1.000	8360	1261	3.16	9003-5	130	m	719.5	4:37	1.99
Illingworth	2144	15	2157	900-1	5599	746	2.96	5972	76		363.5	3.52	60.9
Whole Borough	27112	476	27484	1.014	73975	9313	3-07	78606	1412	15	6928	61.5	18-81
Council Houses	1319	4	1324	1.004	4270	098	3.89	4679	54	1	396	4 08	8.46
Clearance Areas not yet dealt with	1276	54	1340	1.050	3307	789	3:21	3676	260	-	1210	19.48	32-92
Whole Borough less Clearance Areas	25836	422	26144	1.012	70668	8524	3.06	74930	1152	4	5718	4.46	7-63

TABLE

COUNTY BORONCH OF HYPIRYX

ARBCKOMDING SOBABA, 1839"

		12			Application of the second	

TABLE 2.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY, 1936. Accommodation to be vacated by decrowding operations. COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

			3,	Size of	overcro	wded b	ouse is	indicate	Size of overcrowded house is indicated by the permitted number of "persons" it will accommodate	ne perm	itted nu	ımper c	of " per	suos	t will a	ссошш	odate			-
Ward	-	<u>_</u>	2	23	3	3	4	42	5	52	9	63	7	73	80	80	6	91	0	Total
Southowram	-	1	6	1	14	1	1	00	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	179
Skircoat	1	1	-	1	38	1	1	-	9	-	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47
Fast	1	1	2	1	52	1	1	2	17	1	1	-	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	76
South	2	1	3	1	26	1	1	1	80	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	45
Kingston	1	1	1	1	61	1	1	-	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	-	1	1	1	37
Copley	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Warley	1	1	1	1	23	1	1	m	77	1	1	ı	1	m	1	1	1	1	-	52
West	1	1	7	1	64	1	1	-	21	1	1	3	-	7	1	1	1	1	1	66
Pellon	-	1	8	-	24	1	1	-	9	1	-	-	4	ı	1	1	1	1	1	45
Central	1	1	6	1	80	1	1	7	49	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	143
North	1	1	26	1	161	1	1	1	26	1	1	2	7	3	-	-	-	1	1	253
Akrovdon	1	1	4	1	124	1	1	4	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	157
Northowram	1	1	1	1	46		1	-	6	1	1	4	1	-	1	1	١	1	1	19
Ovenden	1	1	6	-	64	1	1	1	43	1	4	7	4	-	1	1	1	1	1	133
Illingworth	-	1	2	1	46	-		5	17	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	76
Whole Borough	2	1	87	2	952	-	1	36	265	-	7	79	15	22	2	2	2	-	-	1427
Council Houses	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	34	1	4	=	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	54
Clearance Areas not yet dealt with	-	-1	17	- 1	214	- 1	-	-	23	1	L	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	261
Whole Borough less Clearance Areas	4		70	2	738	-	1	35	242	-	7	24	15	61	2	2	2	-	-	1166
	-																			

TABLE N

OARBCKOMDING SORARY, 183

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					TSETT
					Wocommodston

TABLE 3.

County Borough of Halifax. Overcrowding Survey, 1936.

ACCOMMODATION OF EMPTY HOUSES.

Ward			-	No. of	No. of Rooms				Total
	-	2	3	4	2	9	7	00	10101
Southowram	=	12	13	2	20	-	1	1	47
Skircoat	8	80	12	4	1	-	1	1	35
East	4	6	6	10	-	-	-	2	32
South	2	2	2	4	4	2	-	1	70
Kingston	2	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	37
Copley	1	9	8		9	1	1	1	91
Warley	1	5	23	22	7	2	1	1	59
West	4	9	9	7	3	2	1	1	28
Pellon	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	ı	8
Central	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
North	=	12	m	2	3	2	1	-	34
Akroydon	2	6	3	7	15	-	-	1	28
Northowram	1	0	m	15	6	1	1	1	37
Ovenden	-	3	10	7	1	-	4	1	21
Illingworth	-	6	11	18	2	-	1	1	-21
Whole Borough	45	104	108	911	92	20	7	۳	476
Council Houses	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	4
Clearance Areas not yet dealt with	5	29	80	2	- 1	1	1	1	54
Whole Borough less Clearance Areas	27	75	001	=	76	20	7	٣	422

LYBIE 3'

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TABLE 4.

WHOLE BOROUGH.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX. Form C.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY-REPORT.

Total (c) 2813 Crowded crowded (b) (b) 2813 594! 11 113 12 Figures to be added column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the bead of this colum: 2 2 FOI 01 6 6 12 722 14 723 74 8 84 ri. 4983 16 5 53 6 63 7 8 29 2 1024 6 7197 7 7204 16 133 1781 17 82 60 567 4 4 4 1 629 6 575 389 2958 2394 1 5863 136 5863 100 - ~ 1 1 2 2 3 2 952 2956 1442 272 1996 95 85 | 123 | 43 2 531 5 17 1 575 (a)Uncr'ded (b) Over'cd (c) Total 21/2 5, -100 =

COUNTY BORONGH OF HYTIEVY

36

TABLE 5.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY-REPORT.

Form C.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

	Numbe	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.	ilies cor	ntaining	the nur	aber or 1	Decomes	10 179 0	101 101	-	AN BRIGA	e Grining a												ı
"Persons" in family	-	2	23	3	3,	4	4,	S	5,1	9 9	62 7	73	80	80	6	86	0	10%	=	45	12	Over- crowded (a)	crowded crowded	Total (c)
-	2	-	2	-	1	1				3			2										42	42
	-					-											13						-	-
2	1	13	4			06				19			9										214	214
23	-			-		79				49			61										148	148
				-		117		-	=	102		-	25										273	273
33	-					37		2		64			17										120	120
. 4								77	-	= 3	-	1 2	49										188	188
44						T		=		32	2		12										27	57
						1	Г	00	-	66	2		17										130	130
25	-						1	4	2	2	12	2	4									4	25	29
9								=	Г	-	8	2	50	-								=	45	23
19							1	9	-	Г	3		4									9	7	=
7	-	-						4		-	1 6	4	9									00	0	8
73								2		-	-		2									2	2	7
80								8		2	8	2	-	-	-							0	8	13
83	-							7			-											m		3
6											2											7		2
16											-											-		
0				3	16			-														-		_
107												-										-		-
=								-					-									2		7
12										1	-					-			-					
(a)Uncr'ded	70	13	4	2		331		4	3 5	535 4	41	10 2	244	7	-								1262	
(b) Over'cd								34		4	=	4	-									54		
(c) Total	20	13	4	2		331		78	3	539 5	52	14	2 245	7	-									1316
																				1				

-								
					7.9			

TABLE 6.

Form C. COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX. OVERCROWDING SURVEY—REPORT. PROPOS

PROPOSED CLEARANCE AREAS.

Total	(0)	249	7	355	104	209	71	137	33	48	28	28	4	12	3	5	3		3		-						1310	8	
Un- rowded	9	249	7	354	86	201	25	52	13	27	9	8	4	2		4									1050			m	
Over- Un-	(8)			-	9	80	46	88	20	21	77	20	01	0	m	-	3		3		-					260			
12	1																											ded	
1	es	1	1																									Figures to be added	
=				-						-						-									3		m	es to	
101		1																			ſ							Figur	
-		i	Ì									-				-		Ì	i	1		İ			7		7		
Number of families containing the number of persons in the hist column occupying diversings with the permitted number at two natures above at two natures around a two natures around at the first column occupying diversings with the permitted number above at two natures around a first column occupied as a first column	*		i	7		-		7		7	-	-				7		i	Ī						=		=		
0	1												=					1	i						-		-		
10	80																												
0	+	-		4	-	4	7	7		4	2	7	-	-											24		24		
7.1	(01	1				-		-		7		7	2	-		F			-		-				01	m	2		
1	+									-		-													7		7		
- L	03											_		I -	-		-								-	7	m		
an occ	اه		_	6	2	61	7	8	4	6	7				1										71		71		
SE COIN	100							-				_	_	-	-	-													
tre no	^ ^			7	2	2	2	23	00	00	4	1	9	2	-	-									20	23	73		
sons in	+						-	9	-	-	-					-									8	7	6	in the i num-	4 -
ad to a	4-	56	-	1	1	-	m		-	1	1		-		1	-									2		2	rsons i	- 13
nampe	-	2		57	17	15	- 3	-	-																165		165	er of pe	
ing the	3	9		7	100	0	1.5	1_	10	10	-	100	4	4	2		2		2						10	4	0	Number of families containing the number of persons i first column occupying dwellings with the permitted ber shown at the head of this column	
contain	m		10		76	120	4	83	20	20	8	=	4	4	-		1								700	214	1 420	ning the	
milles	23	911	2	230	-			1																	1 351	100	351	ring dw	
er of fa	7	22		42	9	80	1	2			-														64	91	80	amilies occupy t the he	
Numb	-100	8		1					1		1														8		8	ber of f	
	-			-																					TO	-	_		
Number of	in family	-		2	23	3	33	4	4	S	53	9	eş-	7	73	00	188	6	91/2	0	103	=	====	12	(a)Uncr'dec	(b) Over'cd	(c) Total	Number of "Persons" in family	3

TABLE 6.

COUNTA BORONCH OF HYLIEVY

OAEKCKOMDING 20KAEA—KEBOKU

TABLE 7.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY—REPORT

Form C.

Whole Borough less proposed Clearance Areas.

Over-crowded crowded (c)

8155 8158

m

4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 12 Figures to be added 9 6 13 712 = 7 5 1177 1 1279 1 311 55 132 4957 70 150 œ 1 7 24 15 1038 6 7126 69 = 7 7133 2 1006 15 54 544 15 125 2345 2 14 1730 17 77 339 3 42 5698 92 5698 127 -2\frac{2\frac{1}{3}}{825} 2 688 2 738 2607 1974 2605 1236 230 1766 88 208 282 65 65 103 2 455 5 12 1 2 2 1 494 (b) Over'cd (c) Total (a)Uncr'ded = œ =

9/

COUNTY BORODCH OR HYPIRAY

3 0											15 stoking counges	
			14 3						13			
			77 77									
			No.									
								n				
				+								
												OARKCKOMDING SHEAR - KELOKI.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are now only 4 Common Lodging Houses situate outside Clearance Areas, five having been included in Compulsory Purchase and Clearance Orders already confirmed by the Minister of Health. None of these has yet been demolished although two of them are now empty. It is not anticipated that there will be any shortage of accommodation when we are finally left with only four Common Lodging Houses.

During the year 28 inspections have been made by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

The number of Houses-let-in-Lodgings is 73, providing accommodation for about 223 families.

Of these, 37 houses accommodating about 82 families, are situate in Clearance Areas, confirmed by the Minister of Health.

The number of inspections made during the year was 122.

Theatres, Cinemas, etc.

Fifteen inspections were made during the year and sanitary improvements were carried out in two cases.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following information refers to retailers whose premises are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Registered	Retail	Purveyors	with	Dairy I	Premises	 51
Registered	Retail	Purveyors	of Bo	ttled Mi	lk only	 272
Registered	Dairy	Premises				 40

In addition there are 82 registered retail purveyors of milk within the Borough with premises outside the Borough.

During the year 218 inspections were made of dairies and milkshops within the Borough.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 206 samples of ungraded milk were obtained.

Of these 120 were of milk produced within the Borough, the remaining 86 samples being of milk produced outside our district.

The following Table shows that of the milk produced within the Borough, 86 or 71.66 per cent. of the samples complied with the standard laid down for Certified Milk, whilst not less than 111 or 92.5 per cent. of the samples were of Grade A standard.

Of milk produced outside the Borough, 59 or 68.6 per cent. of the samples taken were of Certified Milk standard, whilst 77 or 89.53 per cent. satisfied the standard laid down for Grade A milk.

In addition to the above the following samples were obtained:-

Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, 21 samples (one unsatisfactory); Pasteurised Milk, 24 samples (two unsatisfactory); Sterilised Milk, 4 samples all satisfactory; and one sample of Malted Milk, also satisfactory.

All unsatisfactory samples were followed up and later samples taken were found to be very satisfactory.

Ungraded Milk. Bacteriological condition.

MII	LK PRODUCED IN BOROU	JGH.							
Not more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/10th c.c. 86 = 71.66%	Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/100th c.c. 111 = 92.5%	More than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and/or coliform bacillus in 1/100th c.c. 9 = 7.5%							
Milk 1	MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE BOROUGH.								
59 = 68.6%	77 = 89.53%	9 = 10.47%							
TOTAL, ALL MILK.									
145 =70.39%	188 = 91.26%	18 = 8.74%							

Biological Examination of Milk.

During the year a total of 92 samples were obtained, 58 of which were samples of milk produced within the Borough, the remaining 34 being samples of milk produced outside our district.

Only one sample was reported as giving a positive result indicative of Tuberculosis, and that was of a milk produced within the Borough from a herd of four cows.

The case was referred to the Veterinary Inspector for his attention.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

A total of 431 samples of Food and Drugs was taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

These included 246 samples of milk and 185 samples of other foods and drugs.

Excluding "appeal to cow" samples, samples of milk not genuine according to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, numbered 11, giving a percentage of 4.47.

There were also 26 samples of other foods and drugs reported not genuine, giving a percentage of 14.05. Twenty-two of these samples were of potted meat which contained one or more of the following:—preservative; excess moisture (over 70 per cent.); starchy filler.

The total of adulterated samples is 37, giving a percentage of 8.58.

Details of samples taken will be found in the following Tables:—

114

TABLE 1.

Nature of Sample	Numb	er of Sa taken	amples	Number not Genuine			
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Milk	©232	20	*252	*15		°15	
" (Skimmed)	1	-	1				
" (Condensed)		2	2	_		-	
Alcoholic Drinks:							
Beer		9	9				
Gin		7	7		_		
Direct		6	6				
Chamma		1	1	_			
XX71.:.1		4	4				
Dalaing Dandon	3	15	18	1	3	1	
D CD	3	1	1	1	3	4	
-		8	100			-	
Butter	-	1000	8			. —	
Cocoa	-	1	1			-	
Confectionery:							
Cocoanut Nuggats		1	1				
Choc Easter Fancies		1	1	-	_	-	
Jap. Nuggats		1	1	-		-	
Marzipan Selection	-	1	1		-	_	
Mint Sweets		1	1	-	_	_	
Peppermint Creams		1	1	_		-	
Christmas Puddings .	-	3	3			_	
Cream	1	7	8		_	-	
Cream of Tartar	_	7	7	_	_	_	
Dried Fruits:							
Apricots	_	4	4		_	-	
Cherries	_	2	2			_	
Peaches	-	2	2		_		
Flour (Self-Raising)		5	5	_	_	_	
Hydrogen Peroxide	_	1	1	-	44.40		
Iodine		1	1		_		
lams:			1				
Assissa		1	1	_			
D = == h =	4114	3	3				
Character and		4	4				
		8	8				
Margarine		7	7				
Mincemeat							
Mint Jelly	-	1	1			-	
Olive Oil	1.1	8	8	0.10	810	0.00	
Potted Meat	11	21	32	§10	\$12	§22	
Sausage		8	8				
Γinned Peas	_	6	6	-		-	
Vinegar		4	4			-	
Total	248	183	431	26	15	41	

^{*}Includes six ''appeal to cow'' samples, four of which were below standard. \$Re preservative, excess moisture, and/or filler. For details see Table 2.

TABLE 2.

Administrative Action taken in respect of Samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine, or otherwise irregular.

No. of Sample		Administrative Action Taken
88	Milk—9% deficient in Fat	Sample from retailer followed one day later by samples taken from producer in course of delivery to retailer. These samples (89 and 90) contained respectively 3.5% and 3.08% Fatty Solids. Retailer was prosecuted in the Halifax Borough Police Court, 18/4/35, and fined £5.
102	Milk—2% deficient in Fat	Sample from retailer followed two days later by sample taken from producer in course of delivery to retailer. This sample (103) was stated to contain 3.15% of Fatty Solids. Health Committee instructed Town Clerk to send warning letter to retailer.
162	Milk—3% deficient in Fat	Sample from producer - retailer followed by a second sample taken six days later (175) which was found to contain 3.40% of Fatty Solids.
184	Milk—2% deficient in Fat Milk—1% deficient in Fat	Sample from retailer followed nine days later by two further samples (189 and 190) certified to contain 2.95% and 3.05% of Fatty Solids respectively. Further samples (193, 194 and 195) taken six days later were each found to contain 3.30% of Fatty Solids.
282	Milk—8% deficient in Fat Milk—8% deficient in Fat	Sample from producer - retailer followed two days later by "appeal to cow" sample (291), which was certified to contain only 2.40% of Fatty Solids showing a deficiency of 20%. The following day retail samples (294 and 295), were obtained when 294 (morning's milk) was found to contain 2.77% of Fat whilst 295 (evening's milk) contained 4% of Fat. The following day an "appeal to cow" sample was obtained from each of the four cows and one from the mixed milk (296-300). One cow was shown to give milk deficient in Fat to the extent of 43%, another 10%, whilst the mixed milk showed a deficiency of 14%. Health Committee instructed Town Clerk to send warning letter to producer-retailer.

TABLE 2-Continued.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action Taken
386	Milk—7.5% deficient in Fat	Sample from retailer followed two days later by samples (388 and 389) taken from producer in course of delivery to retailer. These samples were found to contain respectively 3.20% and 3.70% of Fat. Retailer was prosecuted in the Halifax Borough Police Court, 5/2/36, and fined 14/6 costs, and his man 4/- costs.
424	Milk—2% deficient in Fat	Sample from retailer followed three days later by samples 429 and 430. These contained respectively 2.17%
429	Milk—27% deficient in Fat	and 2.04% of Fat. Two days later a sample (431) was taken from the
430	Milk—32% deficient in Fat	producer in course of delivery to the retailer. This sample was found to contain 3.22% of Fat. Retailer was prosecuted in the Halifax Borough Police Court, 5/2/36, and fined £2 in respect of each sample (429 and 430).
9	Baking Powder— available carbonic acid gas only 3.3%	Informal sample followed five days later by formal sample (22) certified to contain 5.4% of available carbonic acid gas and to be satisfactory.
10 23	Baking Powder— available carbonic acid gas only 3.5% Baking Powder— available carbonic acid gas only 3%	Informal sample followed five days later by formal sample (23) certified to contain only 3% of available carbonic acid gas. Health Committee instructed Town Clerk to send warning letter.
14	Baking Powder— available carbonic acid gas only 4.1%	Informal sample followed five days later by formal sample (24) certified to contain 10.1% of available carbonic acid gas and to be satisfactory.
233	Potted Meat—excess moisture (77.3%)	Informal Samples:— Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244,
239	Potted Meat—excess moisture (76.2%)	248, 249, 250, 251, 252 and 259. Formal Samples:—
240	Potted Meat—excess moisture (71.1%)	Nos. 246, 258, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267 and 268. Reported to Health Committee in
243	Potted Meat—excess moisture (75%) Potted Meat—excess	September that these samples were obtained at the end of July and
	moisture (78.1%) and 58 p.p.m.	that owing to the fact that there was no meeting in August, warning
244	Sulphites Potted Meat—excess moisture (72.5%)	letters had been sent by the Chief Sanitary Inspector to all vendors concerned. Recommended that all

TABLE 2-Continued.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action Taken
246	Potted Meat—excess moisture (78.9%) and 85 p.p.m. Sulphites	local potted meat and potted beef manufacturers and retailers be cir- cularised or otherwise notified that 70% of moisture is the maximum
248	Potted Meat—starchy filler present	that will be permitted and that no starchy filler would be allowed, as
249	Potted Meat—excess moisture (70.9%)	has been done by certain other local authorities. It was decided that no
250	and starchy filler Potted Meat—starchy filler and 115 p.p.m. Sulphites	action be taken on these lines but that any future cases where excess of moisture, presence of filler, etc., appeared to warrant it, they should
251	Potted Meat—excess moisture (71.8%)	be reported with a view to legal proceedings being instituted.
252	Potted Meat—excess moisture (73.3%)	proceedings being more and
258	Potted Meat—excess moisture (74.2%) and 49 p.p.m. Sulphites	
259 260	Potted Meat— 50 p.p.m. Sulphites Potted Meat—excess	
261	moisture 74.6%) Potted Meat—excess	
262	moisture 72.2%) Potted Meat—excess	
263	moisture 74.5%) Potted Meat—starchy filler (4.5%)	
265	Potted Meat—starchy filler (4.1%)	
266	Potted Meat—excess moisture 72,6%)	and the second
267	Potted Meat—excess moisture (77.2%)	
268	Potted Meat—excess moisture (71.2%) and starchy filler (8.4%)	

TABLE 3.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

			No. of	Analytical Data				
Mont	h		Samples	Milk Fat per cent	Non-fatty Solids per cent,			
January			21	3.70	9.02			
February			28	3.26	9.05			
March			21	3.86	8.98			
April			20	3.68	9.15			
May			20	3.71	9.09			
June			24	3.84	9.02			
July			25	3.71	9.08			
August			26	3.24	8.93			
September			20	3.83	9.15			
October			15	3.73	9.30			
November			13	3.62	9.10			
December			19	3.48	9*14			
Average for	the ye	ar 1935		3.69	9'07			
,,	,,	1934		3.74	9.09			
,,	,,	1933		3.71	8.99			
,,	,,	1932		3.78	9.04			
"	,,	1931		3.69	9.08			
11	,,	1930		3.69	9.03			
,,	,,	1929		3.63	8.96			
,,	,,	1928		3.81	9.03			
Requirements Regulations,		Sale of	Milk	3.00	8.20			

TABLE 4.

Articles of Food examined for Preservative in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925/6/7.

	No, of	Nature of	Amo	ount	
Food	Samples examin'd	Preservative	Allowed	Found	Remarks
Milk	252	Nil	Nil	Nil	
,, (skimmed) .	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
,, (condensed)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Beef Paste	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Butter	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Confectionery: Marzipan					
Selection	1	Sulphur Dioxide	70 ppm.	32 ppm.	1
Peppermint Creams	1	-11		Nil	
Mint Sweets	1	"		Nil	All satisfactory in that the
Jap Nougats .	1	23	1000	14.5 ppm.	amount of sulphites is small and in all probability
Cocoanut Nougats	1			Nil	due to the glucose added.
Nougats Choc, Easter	1	"		1411	
Fancies	1	11		Nil)
Christmas Puddings	3	"		1-10 ppm. 2-Nil	Satisfactory, Sulphites propably due to an ingredient of pudding.
Cream	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Control parents.
Dried Fruits: Apricots	4	Sulphur Dioxide	2000 ppm.	832 ppm. 954 ppm. 461 ppm. 921 ppm.	All satisfactory
Cherries Peaches	2 2	"	3000 ppm. 2000 ppm.	Nil 685 ppm, 110 ppm.	
Apricot		11	40 ppm.	Nil	
Raspberry		1,	,,	Nil	
Strawberry	8)) NT:1	"	Nil	
Margarine	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Mincemeat	7	Sulphur Dioxide	350 ppm.	Nil	
Potted Meat	. 32	Nil	Nil	1-58ppm. 1-85 ,, 1-115 ,, 1-49 ,, 1-50 ,, 27-Nil	Preservatives found were Sulphites. Warning letters were sent by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Sausages	. 8	Sulphur Dioxide	450 ppm.	1-358 ppm. 1-294 1-243 1-269 1-202 1-340 2-Nil	All satisfactory.

Manufacture and/or Sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 277 inspections have been made of 212 registered premises.

Ninety-five samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological examination, particulars of which are given in the following Table:—

Ice Cream. Bacteriological Condition.

PRODUCED I	PRODUCED IN BOROUGH.									
Not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/100th c.c.	More than 100,000 bacteria per c.c. and/or coliform bacillus in 1/100th c.c.									
29 = 45.31% 35 = 54.69%										
PRODUCED OUTSIDE BOROUGH.										
17 = 54.84%	14 = 45.16%									
TOTAL.										
46 = 48.42%	49 = 51.58%									

During 1930 we began taking bacteriological samples of ice cream following the decision to apply the following local bacteriological standard:—Bacterial count not to exceed 100,000 per c.c. and no coliform bacillus in 1/100th c.c.

Although there has been the closest possible co-operation between the Health Department and the trade, bacteriological results have been most disappointing.

The above figures clearly show one of two things; either our local standard is too high to be considered reasonable, or the average bacteriological condition of our ice cream is very poor.

It will also be noticed that locally produced ice cream is much poorer—bacteriologically—than that produced elsewhere. This is the third year in succession that this has been the case.

Fried Fish Shops.

During the year 259 inspections were made of 176 registered premises.

There is usually little trouble caused by these premises which, generally speaking, are kept in good sanitary condition.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Eighteen examples were obtained during the year, 17 being informal and one formal. Five of these samples were of Fertilisers and 13 of Feeding Stuffs.

All were satisfactory with the exception of two samples of Sussex Ground Oats.

The first of these was an informal sample obtained from a local seller, which was certified as unsatisfactory owing to the presence of at least twenty per cent. of foreign cereals (wheat and barley).

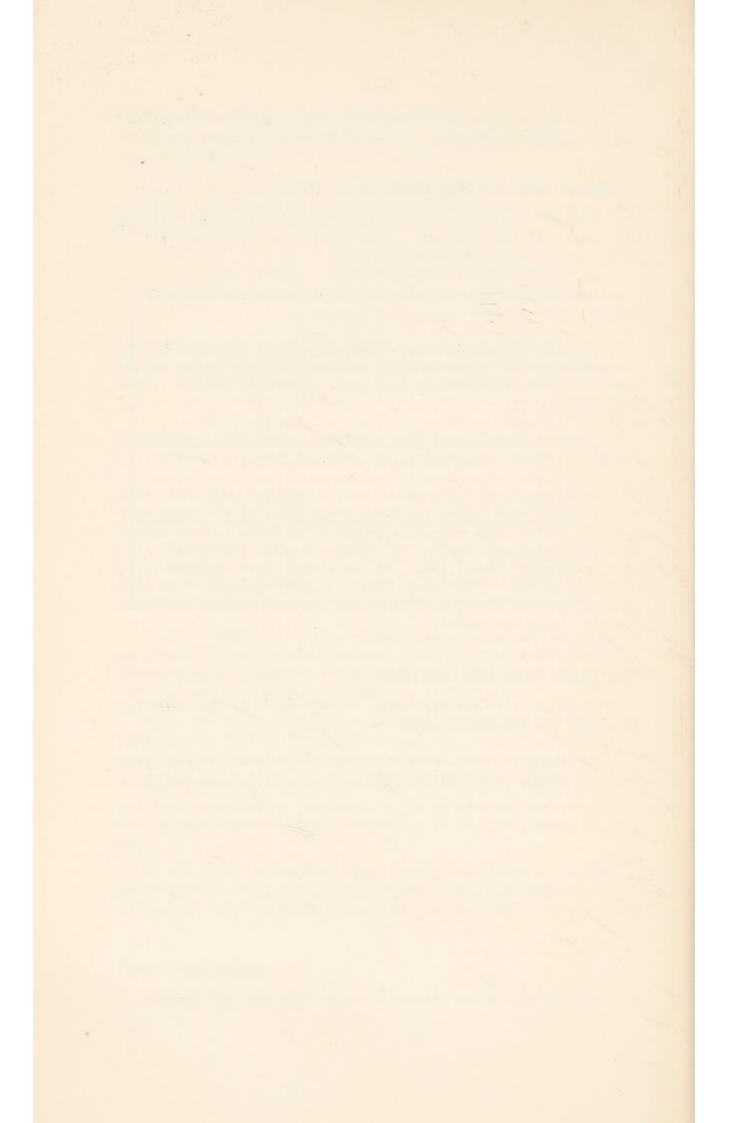
A formal sample was then obtained which was certified to contain at least twenty-five per cent. of foreign cereals.

The Ministry of Agriculture were communicated with, after which steps were taken to trace the miller of the oats concerned. Before this was accomplished, we had to communicate with the local authorities of Stockport and Manchester. It was eventually found that the oats had been ground by a Todmorden firm. The West Riding County Council were then notified so that they could take the necessary steps to obtain samples from the miller.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no manufacturers of rag flock in the Borough and very few dealers in same.

Two samples were taken during the course of the year, both of which were satisfactory and complied with the Acts.



SECTION 15

*

Analytical Work

BOROUGH ANALYST'S COMMENTARY.

I am indebted to Mr. H. T. Lea, M.Sc., F.I.C., the Borough Analyst, for the particulars given under this heading:

During the year, two hundred and fifty two samples of milk were examined under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Of this number fifteen, or 5.8 per cent., failed to comply with the standards laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations of 3.0 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. non-fatty solids. The unsatisfactory samples were all deficient in fatto an extent which varied from one to forty three per cent. but were all satisfactory in solids not fat.

This percentage of adulterated samples, which is considerably greater than in previous years, is accounted for by the fact that six of these samples were purchased in connection with a complaint about the milk of a certain producer retailer. On investigation it was found that the morning's milk was deficient in fat on two occasions, while the afternoon's milk contained four per cent. of fat and was satisfactory. As this deficiency in the morning's milk could not be wholly accounted for by uneven times of milking it was decided to "appeal to the cow." The following results were obtained:—

Mixed M	Iorning's Milk	 $2.60/_{0}$	Fat.
Cow A.	Morning's Milk	 $3.10/_{0}$	Fat.
Cow B.	Morning's Milk	 1.7%	Fat.
Cow C.	Morning's Milk	 2.7%	Fat.
Cow D.	Morning's Milk	 3.0%	Fat.

The Veterinary Officer advised the sale of cows B and C.

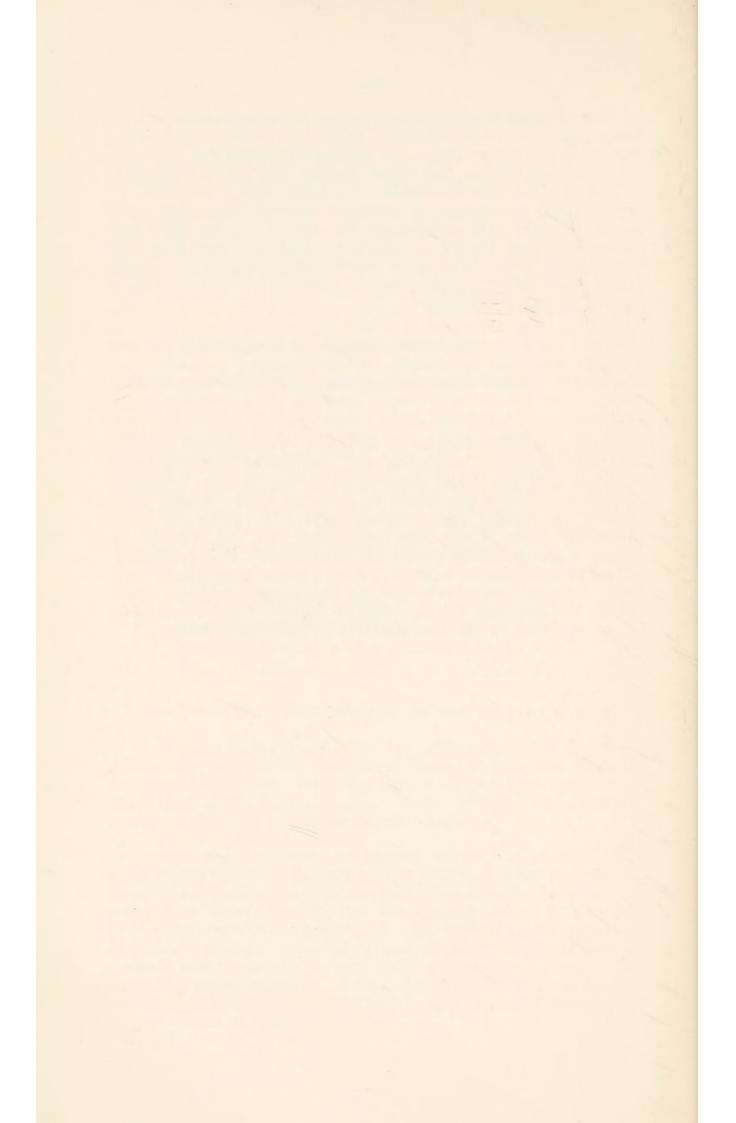
It can be truthfully said that the milk sold in the Borough during the year under review has been of excellent quality. An average of 3.69 per cent. fat, 9.07 per cent. non-fatty solids and good bacteriological results reflects the greatest credit on the milk producers in the district.

Potted Meat consists, or should consist, of cooked lean meat which has been minced and to which no other ingredient, other than spice or condiments, has been added. Moisture or gravy is of course present, but the amount should be limited. It is unfortunately the practice of some makers to add gelatine or other "setting" material to potted meat, and turn out a product which contains a very large proportion of water and has a low nutritive value. A starchy filler, consisting of bread, starch or rusks, is sometimes added, and it is not uncommon to find traces of sulphite.

The position of the Analyst is not an easy one, obviously there must be some standard fixing the amount of foreign ingredients in potted meat, yet no local standard has been set up, and it is left to the Public Analyst and Local Authority to set up their own standards. I consider that a standard of a maximum percentage of moisture seventy per cent. (raw uncooked meat contains seventy five per cent.), no filler and no preservatives should be adopted. Such a standard, which has already been selected by many Local Authorities, would inflict no hardship on the manufacturer and would offer protection to the purchaser.

With the exception of four samples of potted meat, all the samples examined specifically for preservatives conformed to the Public Health (Preservative, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1927.

Baking Powder is a mixture of starch or cereals and alkaline and acid chemicals which, on the addition of water, evolves carbonic acid gas. The strength of baking powder is judged by the amount of gas which is given off under baking conditions and usually falls between eight and twelve per cent. Although there is no fixed legal limit for the amount of available gas in baking powders in this country, it is customary to adopt a minimum limit of five per cent. One formal and three informal samples bought by the Inspectors from shops within the Borough did not conform to this limit. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer of the formal sample.



SECTION 16



Miscellaneous

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer, Mr. E. P. Brook, for the following report:—

The water supply is obtained from six valleys, viz.:—The Hebble, Luddenden, Widdop, Greave, Walshaw Dean and Gorple.

The source of supply is chiefly moorland and high mountain pasture. The main supply of water is conveyed from the impounding reservoirs by covered conduits and iron pipes to the Albert and Victoria Reservoirs. It is then conveyed to the Filterhouse as required by demand, and thence after filtration direct to the mains. The water does not again come into contact with the atmosphere until drawn at the consumer's tap.

The Ogden supply is somewhat isolated, and serves the districts of Bradshaw, Holmfield, the higher districts of Boothtown, Southowram and Northowram. Here again, the water is not in contact with atmosphere after filtration, until delivery at the point required. The water for the whole of the Borough is now efficiently treated.

The Filtration Plant at Thrum Hall has been in operation since March, 1931, and at Ogden since June, 1934.

The crude water, as collected from the gathering grounds, is an upland surface water with a strong acidic action and often highly coloured with peaty organic matter. During certain seasons of the year it is no uncommon thing to find as many as 1,000 organisms per cc. growing on gelatine, after 48 hours incubation at 20° C. and the Bacillus Coli present in 1 cc.

The water, after the addition of Lime and Alumina, is passed through the high pressure sand filters and then further treated with lime. The resultant filtrate is supplied direct to the consumer and is a water, neutral in reaction, of high organic purity and low hardness and colour, and in every way suitable for all domestic and industrial uses.

A typical analysis of the filtered water is as follows:— Chemical Analysis.

Total Solids				7.73 Pt	s. per	100,000
Organic Solids				1.58	,,	,,
Chlorine				1.3	33	,,
Free Ammonia				0.0010	33	,,
Albuminoid Amn	ionia			0.0026	,,	22
Nitric Nitrogen				0.028	33	,,
Nitrous Nitrogen				Nil	,,	23
Oxygen absorbed	in 4	hours at 80°	F.	0.0092	,,	,,

Temporary .	Hardness			0.8	Degr	rees
Permanent I	Hardness			3.2		,,
pH Value			***	7.6		,,
Colour Lovibone	d Units.					
2ft. Strata.	Green			0.6	Deg	rees.
	Yellow			0.2		,,
Bacteriological	Examinatio	n.				
Total Micro	-organisms	growing	on (Gelati	ne	
at 20° C	2 days					Nil
	3 days					2
Total Micro	-organisms	growing	on A	gar	at	
37º C. 2	2 days					1
3	days					1
B. Coli	Absent i	n				100 cc

In the Borough, the quantity of water used for domestic purposes is in the region of 21 gallons per head per day. Whilst all encouragement should be given for using water, anything in the nature of waste should be strictly avoided.

The compensation water delivered to the various streams amounts to 5,907,000 gallons per day.

Rivers and Streams.

I am indebted to Mr. D. T. Lloyd Jones, the Borough Engineer, for the following observations:—

Apart from the districts of Northowram where the sewerage falls to Brighouse, part of Warley which drains to Luddenden and certain smaller areas which drain into the sewers of the Sowerby and Southowram authorities, the whole of the sewerage of the Borough gravitates to the Sewage Works at Salterhebble, where the effluent is treated. No known pollution takes place. Surface water in isolated cases is taken direct to water courses.

Storm water overflows to main sewers are regulated to the requirements of the Ministry of Health and periodically inspected and cleansed.

Sewerage.

Whilst the main sewerage of the Borough has for many years been considered adequate to deal with the maximum normal flow, a recent survey has disclosed conditions which show the necessity for the construction of certain relief sewers to mitigate surcharge problems in various urbanised sections of the town. Sanction of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to the works and an early commencement will be

made. The scheme will occupy several years and the various sections will be co-ordinated with works of highway reconstruction along the various routes.

Building development and conversion of closets in various districts will call for extensions of branch sewers and replacements of sewers of obsolete construction.

It is anticipated that the Sewage Disposal Works will be adequate to deal with the whole of the effluent of the Borough for some time to come, but in the light of recent research, the most modern methods in the various stages of treatment are being adopted.

Disposal of Refuse and Street Cleansing.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing, Mr. A. J. Burrell, for the following report:—

Refuse Collection.

The weight of refuse collected during the year was 23,554 tons, an increase of 500 tons over the previous year. The weight per 1,000 population per day increased from 12.35 to 13.3 cwts.

Dustless loading and semi-dustless loading vehicles are chiefly employed for the collection of refuse.

There are still over 1,400 goux closets in use and during the year 47,636 goux pails were collected, emptied, cleansed and disinfected.

Refuse Disposal.

The quantity of refuse dealt with at our Refuse Disposal Works was 18,594 tons, and the analysis of this refuse was as follows:—

				T.	C.	Q.	%
Dust				 7209	19	0	40.35
Cinders				 2028	17	0	 11.37
Pots and	Brick	s		 251	17	2	 1.41
Tins				 446	0	0	 2.50
Iron				 147	0	0	 0.82
Glass				 71	17	2	 0.40
Tailings				 6670	7	0	 37.36
Garbage				 791	15	2	 4.44
Miscellane	eous			 241	4	0	 1.35
Т	otal H	ouse Ref	use	 17851	17	2	 100.00
Fish				 294	15	3	
Blood				 258	12	3	
Meat, Fat	t and			 173	15	2	
911 Dogs				 15	1	0	
							-
		Total		 18594	2	2	

At our various tips 4,960 tons of refuse was received, and the system of controlled tipping in operation ensures satisfactory results.

The sale of bye-products in the way of Fish Meal, Fertiliser, Meat and Bone Meal, etc., etc., manufactured at our works together with the sale of recovered materials such as Cinders, Paper, Glass, Metals and Sundries, is a source of considerable income to the department. It is a pleasant fact that the whole of the cinders recovered from the refuse by screening have been sold.

The Special Compound Fertiliser manufactured at our works is exceedingly popular, and large quantities are sold locally. The fertiliser is also supplied in bulk to Municipal Authorities, Sports Clubs, Nurserymen, etc., in all parts of the country.

Street Cleansing.

The 'beat' system of street cleansing has been generally adopted as an improvement on the 'gang' system formerly in operation, and sweepers are supplied with orderly trucks fitted with pneumatic tyres carrying two bins for the collection of sweepings.

Snow Removal and Gritting of Roads.

From the point of view of a Public Cleansing Department, we have had a very severe winter and large quantities of snow have been removed from the streets.

Perhaps the most difficult feature has been the prolonged periods of frosty weather necessitating the application of thousands of tons of salt, sand, and ashes, and conditions have been such that the department has had to employ vehicles and staff, night and day, in order to maintain the roads in a safe condition.

Shop Inspection, etc.

I am indebted to Mr. Fearnley, the Inspector under the Shops Acts 1912 to 1934, the Children's Byelaws, the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919, and the Hairdressers and Barbers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act 1930, for the particulars given below:—

Half-holiday Closing Visits				661
			 	664
Assistants' Half-holiday Visits			 	523
Registration and Administrative	Visit	S	 	530
Young Persons (1934 Act)	. ,,		 	665
Special	,,		 	319
Early Closing	,,		 	458
Bye-Law (Children)	,,		 	539

Fabrics (Misde	escription) Act	Visits			148
	Sunday Closing)				146
Rats and Mice	(Destruction) A	ct ,,			645
	Assistants' Hal				
Do	Young Persons				
Do	Mixed Business	3	" (Sec	. 10)	80
Do	Half-holiday C	losing	" (Se	c. 4)	52
Do		ale Assis	stants (Se	c. 3)	1
Do	Seats Notice (1				113
Contravention	of Mealtimes		(Sec. 1, Su	b. 5)	1
Do	Assistants' Hal	f-holiday	(Sec. 1, Sul	b. 1)	5
Do	Half-holiday C	losing	- (Se	c. 4)	185
Do	Closing Orders				127
Do	Young Persons'	Hours (1934 Act)		7
Do	Children's Bye				- 6
Do	Hairdressers' S		sing		
	es sent				7
Prosecutions					-

Shops Act, 1934.

The above Act came into operation on the 30th Dec., 1934. The Act limits the hours of employment for Young Persons to 52 hours for the first two years, and afterwards, 48 hours. And also makes provision for Sanitary and other Health matters in Shops.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Number of premises that are or have been rat-infes	ted	
during the year		129
Premises temporarily clear after Rat Week		29
Premises where numbers were reduced		56
Premises at present rat-infested		100
Visits paid for National Rat Week purposes		209
Visits paid to rat-infested premises during the year		645
Number of rat tails brought to the Health Dept. dur	ing	
the year (excluding Rat Week)		3221
Number of rat tails brought to the Health Dept. dur	ing	
Rat Week		933
Number of rats killed in addition		495

The increase of 439 in the number of rat tails, brought to the Health Department during the year, may mean more than increased destruction. It may mean more rats and therefore "more food" must be available, for rats increase only to the limit of the food supply. This implies that though the destruction of rats is, important, it is also necessary to cut down the food supply of the rodents. Thus food-containers should be made rat-proof, waste food should not be left about for birds, the rats feed largely on Waste Food. Therefore destroy the rats and stop their food supply.

Co-operation with Medical Practitioners.

Number of visits to houses by Dcctors of the Health Department at the request of Private Practitioners		Telephone Consultations	Total
20	22	84	126

(This Table does not include visits and consultations by the Tuberculosis Officer. These appear in the Tuberculosis section of the Report).

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.

Under Road Traffic Act	Other Examinations	Total	Examined by
30	12	42	Dr. Roe.
	4	4	Dr. W. Smith.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

An Act for paving lighting cleansing watching and improving the Township of Halifax and for supplying the same with water. 1823.

The Halifax Improvement Act 1853.

The Halifax Park and Improvement Act 1858.

The Halifax Improvement Act 1862.

The Halifax Extension and Improvement Act 1865.

The Halifax Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act 1868.

The Halifax Water and Gas Extension Act 1870.

The Halifax Water and Gas Extension Act 1876.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1882.

The Halifax Corporation Waterworks Act 1888.

The Halifax Corporation Tramways Act 1897.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1898.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1900.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1902.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1905.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1911.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1915. The Halifax Corporation Act 1920.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1920.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1924.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1926.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1929.

CONFIRMATION ACTS.

ORDER THEREBY SHORT TITLE. CONFIRMED. The Public Health Supplemental Act 1851 (No. 3). The Halifax Order 1851. The Public Health Supplemental Act 1856. Section 2 relating to Hlfx. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1881. Confirmation (Halifax etc.) Act 1881. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1886. Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1886. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1887. Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1887. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1889. Confirmation (No. 11) Act 1889. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1890. Confirmation (No. 3) Act 1890. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax (No. 2) Order Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1892. 1892. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax (No. 3) Order Confirmation (No. 9) Act 1892. 1892. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Borough of Halifax Confirmation (No 10) Act 1892. Order 1892. The Commons Regulation (Halifax) Provisional Provisional Order dated Order Confirmation Act 1895. 30th April 1895. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1896. Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1896. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Borough of Halifax Order 1899. Confirmation (No. 7) Act 1899. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax and Sowerby Confirmation (No. 5) Act 1901. Bridge Order 1901. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax (Extension) Confirmation (No. 7) Act 1912. Order 1912. The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders The Halifax Order 1918. Confirmation (No. 1) Act 1918. Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirma- The Halifax Order 1924. tion (No. 5) Act 1924. Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirma- The Halifax Order 1928. tion (No. 3) Act 1928. Ministry of Health (Halifax and West Riding Pro-

The Halifax (Extension) Order 1928.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirma- The Halifax Order 1929.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

visional Orders) Confirmation Act 1928.

tion (No. 11) Act 1929.

The undermentioned Acts have been adopted in the Borough :—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890. The Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919.

BYELAWS, ETC.

Nuisances. Common Lodging Houses. Houses Let in Lodgings. Smoke Abatement. New Streets and Buildings. Offensive Trades.

General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Public Library, Belle Vue, from January 1st, 1935, to December 31st, 1935. By E. GREEN, CHIEF LIBRARIAN.

LONGITUDE = 1* 52 W. HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL = 625 FEET.

1935-	Pressure Atmosphi Monti	e of ere in h.		Temp	erature o	d Air in	Month.		Temp	ran crature.	,	Vapour		- 0	24	Mean Res Thermo	ding of meter.					W	nd.							Rain.		
	Str E. Lerel.						Mean		(Adop- ted.)			In a foot o	cubic f Air.	degree midity.				degree midity. Hen 11		e 2 es	8 2	Relative proportion of							Cloud.	sin.	57	REWARDS
Month.	Mean at 37 and Sea L	Range.	Eighest.	Lowest.	Range.	Of all Highest.	Or all Lovest.	Dally Range.	Air.	Dew Points	Elastic Ford	жиз.	Short of Saturation.	Mean H. Satur	Mean oubic	Maximo in Bays of	Minimum on Orass.	Estima Streng	N.	N.E.	E.	8.E.	8.	s.w.	w.	NW.	Calms.	Mean	No. of 1	Annes		
February March April May June July August September October November	30·109 30·133 29·764 30·116 29·795 30·066 29·950 29·762 29·727 29·599 29·667	1.672 1.458 1.148 0.760 1.720 0.808 0.934 1.402 1.208 0.948 1.642	52·7 56·1 60·7 70·6 82·8 84·7 80·0 69·2 59·7 58·9 47·6	27·1 30·0 31·2 32·1 39·8 43·1 41·9 36·9 28·2 32·0 20·2	25·6 26·1 29·5 38·5 43·0 41·6 38·1 32·3 31·5 26·9 27·4	43.7 46.9 49.1 54.6 63.1 66.2 68.2 68.2 8 60.0 51.6 9 46.9 4 39.9	7 35-8 9 36-1 1 36-3 3 39-1 1 48-3 3 51-3 2 50-2 0 46-4 5 40-3 9 31-1	8 7.9 7 10.2 8 12.8 1 15.5 5 14.6 5 16.3 7 17.5 4 13.6 5 11.0 0 8.9 8 8.1	9 40·4 2 41·8 8 42·6 5 46·5 6 56·6 6 53·2 0 46·0 9 42·3 1 35·4	36·5 37·5 39·8 39·6 53·2 55·2 45·0 41·7 39·8 35·0	0·215 0·225 0·245 0·244 0·405 0·407 0·299 0·265 0·215 0·204	2·5 2·6 2·8 4·5 4·6 4·9 3·4 3·1 2·8 2·4	0.5 0.5 0.8 0.7 1.0 0.7 1.1 0.5 0.3	84 83 92 79 87 82 88 74 86 92 100	536.7 535.5 535.3 531.2 518.8 516.8 516.6 523.6 531.0 535.3 543.3	62·6 74·2 85·6 95·3 104·6 112·1 108·1 98·3 77·1 62·3 49·9	26·3 28·9 41·5 45·5 43·6 41·1 35·9	4·0 3·0 3·0 2·5 3·0 2·0 4·0 3·0 2·5	4 0 6 4 0 1 2 0 0 0 2	8 7 3 6 19 0 0 2 0 5 5 4	0 0 9 0 12 3 2 1 0 1 2 5	0 1 3 2 2 4 1 0 4 0 9 0	0 1 2 3 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 2 1	1 13 8 5 1 18 6 11 14 17 18 6	2 9 8 8 1 5 9 10 13 14 5 3	22 5 4 8 0 4 17 9 6 3 4 11	8 4 11 4 6 6 6 12 9 8 6 3 13	7:3 8:9 7:4 7:5 5:5 7:2 6:4 6:5 5:0 7:0 5:6 8:5	18 22 15 18 6 22 12 5 22 24 24 21	1·64 4·96 1·33 3·95 0·79 3·58 1·20 1·26 6·13 7·64 5·77 3·30	The observations hav been reduced to mea values by Glaisher Barometrical & Diurns Range Tables, and th Hygrometrical result have been deduced from the seventh edition of Hygrometrical Tables after corrections for Index errors of the Instruments employed.	

The Mean Monthly Readings of the Earth Thermometer, four feet below the surface, were as follows:-

January, 45°

February, 43° August, 57°

March, 43° April, 45° September, 56° October, 50°

October, 50°

May, 48° November, 48°

June, 51°

Highest Readings = 58° on Aug. 24th to Sept. 5th.

Lowest Readings = 43° from Feb. 11th to March 25th.

Rain fell on 209 days, and measured 41.55 inches.

and mort surveyed Summary of Meteorological Ob-

By E. Games, Come American

40.4 41.6 42.6 40.5 56.6 69.7						Bandary S February S March April May S June July S August September Gotober November December
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- swolled as erayl'ber-Meane-Monthly Rendings of the hisrtles and the list A January 145% February 145% February 145%

Julyrenotestas: Augus

Highest Readings - 55° on Aug. 24th cto.

Rain fell on 209 days, and measured 4 life

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