

**[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Halifax County Borough.**

**Contributors**

Halifax (England). County Borough Council. nb2008024085

**Publication/Creation**

1938

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cm7k9ak7>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



County Borough of Halifax  
Health Department

# Annual Report

ON THE HEALTH  
OF THE BOROUGH  
*for the year 1938*

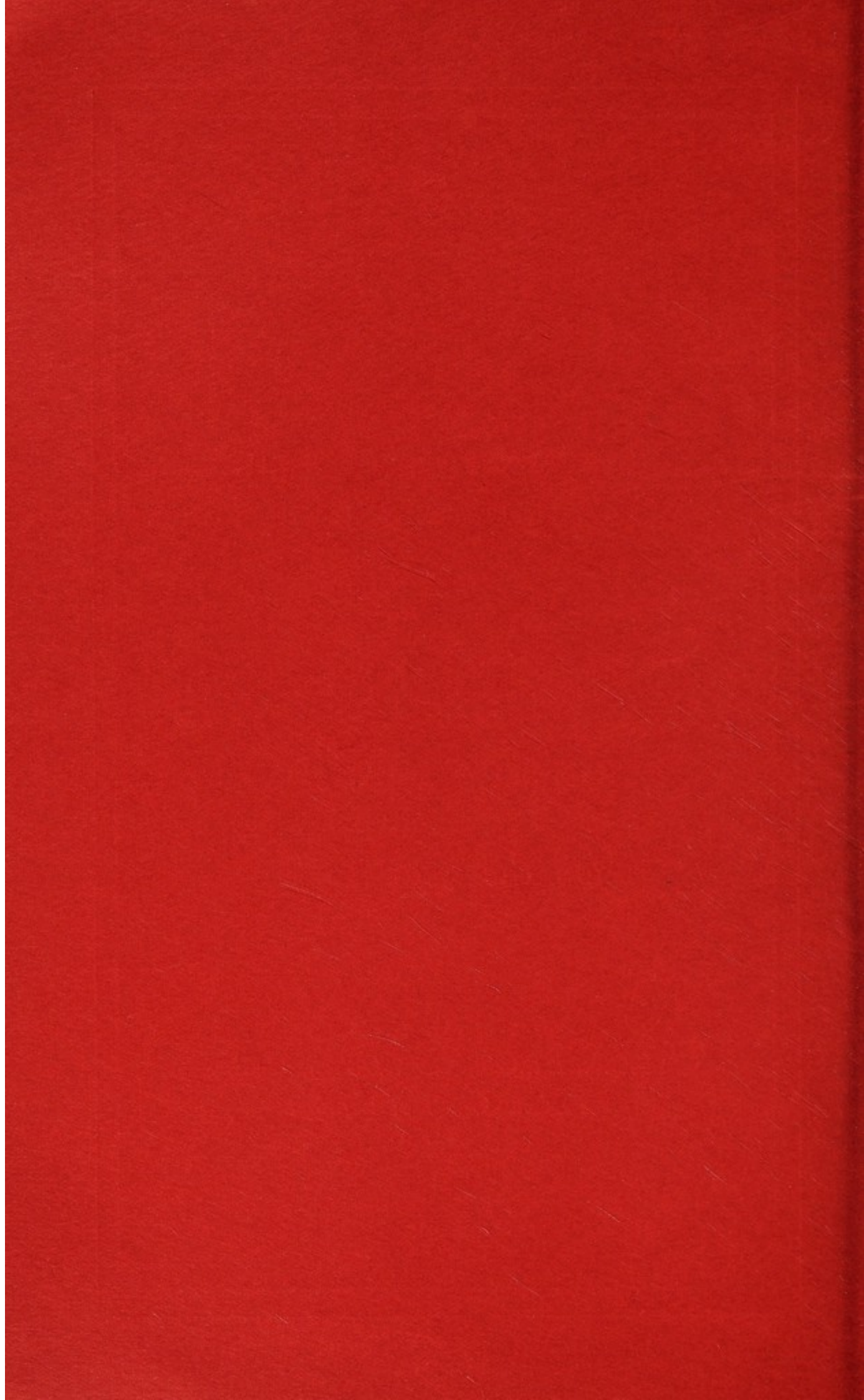


**GEORGE C. F. ROE**

M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H., D.P.M.

*Medical Officer of Health*







County Borough of Halifax  
Health Department

# Annual Report

ON THE HEALTH  
OF THE BOROUGH  
*for the year 1938*



**GEORGE C. F. ROE**

M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H., D.P.M.

*Medical Officer of Health*



# Health Committee

(as on Dec. 31st, 1938).

**Mayor** - ALDERMAN JOHN RADCLIFFE, J.P.

ALDERMAN L. CHAMBERS, *Chairman*.

ALDERMAN A. MUFF, *Vice-Chairman*.

Alderman E. MIDGLEY.	Councillor G. H. BUTTERS.
Councillor J. LATHAM.	G. H. NORMANTON.
" J. C. ARGUILE.	" J. ODDY.
" W. BREEN.	" H. RHODES.
" A. GELDER.	" W. RILEY.
" H. P. POWNEY.	" G. WADSWORTH.
Councillor J. NICHOLL.	

## Sub-Committees

*Appointed by the Health Committee.*

### Health Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.	Councillor BREEN.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	" ODDY.
Councillor NICHOLL.	" RHODES.
	Councillor WADSWORTH.

### Hospitals Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.	Councillor GELDER.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	" LATHAM.
Alderman MIDGLEY.	" NORMANTON.
Councillor ARGUILE.	" POWNEY.
" BUTTERS.	" RILEY.

### Accounts Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.	Councillor BREEN.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	" RHODES.
	Councillor NORMANTON.

### Joint Recovery Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.	Councillor GELDER.
Councillor ARGUILE.	" POWNEY.
" BUTTERS.	" RILEY.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The Health Committee with the following additional Members:—

Mrs. J. STIRK.	Mrs. LAVINIA LUMB.
Mrs. E. Whitaker.	Miss FLORENCE WHITLEY
Mrs. E. E. Rothera.	Mrs. MARY E. WILLIAMSON.
Mrs. E. M. LIGHTOWLER.	

### Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

Alderman L. CHAMBERS	Alderman E. SMITH, J.P.
(Chairman).	Councillor J. W. ALDAM.
Councillor G. H. BUTTERS	W. H. R. SKEMP.
(Vice-Chairman).	Mr. E. HARRISON.
Alderman M. LIGHTOWLER,	Mrs. B. DRACUP.
J.P.	Mrs. A. SMITH, J.P.
Mrs. E. TOWNEND.	

### Welfare of the Blind Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.	Alderman MIDGLEY.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.	Councillor BREEN.
	Councillor RILEY.

# Staff of the Health Department

(as on Dec. 31st, 1938).

## Medical Officer of Health.

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

## Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

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

\*MARGARET M. McDOWALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.C.O.G. Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

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

S. CARTER, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H., Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital.

## Medical Staff, The Halifax General Hospital.

H. I. DEITCH, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.

ALAN CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), Deputy Medical Superintendent.

E. W. JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B., Junior House Surgeon.

M. D. POWER, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Junior House Surgeon.

D. R. CARGILL, M.B., Ch.B., Junior House Surgeon.

## Part Time Medical Officers.

R. W. HENDRY, M.B., F.R.C.S.(E.), Venereal Diseases Clinic.

H. V. PHELON, M.R.C.P., Venereal Diseases Clinic.

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

B. G. THOMPSON, M.D., 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. GREATORREX, M.B., Ch.B., Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

B. L. JEAFFRESON, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G., Consulting Obstetrician.

A. BIGHAM, M.D., Dermatologist.

F. F. HELLIER, M.D., M.R.C.D., Dermatologist.

## 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.

T. J. S. O'NEILL, M.B., Ch.B.

R. DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B.

G. C. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B.

W. H. CRAVEN, B.Sc., M.B.,  
Ch.B., D.T.N.

C. S. OGILVY, L.R.C.P.,  
L.R.C.S.



STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*Continued.***Meat Inspector:** oJ. FLANAGAN.**Sanitary Inspectors.**

‡ J. W. BEAUMONT, Chief Sanitary Inspector.  
 † F. TEAL, District Sanitary Inspector.  
 † J. G. WALSHAW                                 "  
 † E. WILSON   "  
 † H. LEAPER   "  
 ba‡ J. HARRIS   "  
 a‡ H. MARGERISON, Housing Inspector.  
 o F. BURTON, Housing Inspector.  
 T. FEARNLEY, Shops' Inspector.

**Clerical Staff.**

‡ C. CARLTON, Chief Clerk.  
 Clerks—H. WRIGHT.                                 H. CARLTON.                                 A. CLEGG.  
           N. BRADLEY.                                 Miss M. GREENWOOD.  
           T. K. BOOTHMAN.                                 G. WALSHAW.

**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.****Health Visitors.**

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

**Tuberculosis Visitor:** \*x A. VAUGHAN.**Matron, Isolation Hospital:** F. WILSON.**Matron, Sanatorium:** \* W. DAVIDSON.**Removal Officer:** W. P. SHARP.**Public Analyst:** H. T. LEA, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., F.I.C.**The Halifax General Hospital.**

Steward: A. WHEELDON.  
 Assistant Steward: H. E. KEETON.  
 Matron: E. A. WOODWARD.  
 Admission Officer: L. WATSON.

Clerks—E. DIXON.                                 H. V. WILKINSON.                                 Miss D. RILEY.

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

† Certificate Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Royal 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.

x Health Visitors' Certificate.

o Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

a Royal Sanitary Institute. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.

b Institute of Sanitary Engineers—Associate Member.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

## REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
**FOR THE YEAR 1938.**INTRODUCTION.*To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my Eleventh Annual Report, being the sixty-sixth of the series, for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

\* \* \* \*

The Report is planned so that the details of any specific Section can be readily obtained.

\* \* \* \*

The contents have been compiled in compliance with Circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health.

\* \* \* \*

The following Table sets out the more important vital statistics:—

Period	Birthrate	Deathrate	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality	Population
1937	12.8	14.3	63	2.39	97,490
1938	13.4	14.1	57	2.92	97,370



The five principal causes of death at all ages were:—

		No. of Deaths	
		1937.	1938.
(1) Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System		570	570
(2) Cancer	... ..	178	186
(3) Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Respiratory Diseases	... ..	132	91
(4) Tuberculosis (all forms)	... ..	38	55

\* \* \* \*

The order shown in the above Table has remained the same for many years. The Table indicates the principal killing diseases.

\* \* \* \*

A.R.P. in the course of the past year has come to assume enormous proportions, and the additional work placed upon the Department has made it impossible to continue the usual Public Health Education programme during the period under review.

\* \* \* \*

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

\* \* \* \*

It is once again my privilege to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation of the sympathy and interest they have displayed in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE C. F. ROE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
Powell Street, Halifax.

## 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)	...	...	98,115	
(Males 44,600. Females 53,515).				
Population (Mid year, 1938)	...	...	97,370	
Density of population per acre	...	...	6.9	
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	...	28,488		
Average number of persons to each occupied house...		3.40		
Rateable Value, 1937-38	...	£596,078		
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1937-38...	...	£2,285		

### Summary of Vital Statistics.

Birthrate per 1,000 population	...	...	13.4
Deathrate per 1,000 population	...	...	14.1
Infantile deathrate per 1,000 births	...	...	57
Natural decrease of population (Excess of Deaths over Births)	...	...	120
Respiratory deathrate	...	...	.93
Phthisis deathrate	...	...	.45
Deathrate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	.11
Tuberculosis deathrate (all forms)	...	...	.56
Deathrate from Cancer	...	...	1.9

### Summary of Deaths.

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

Cause of Death	Number
Enteric Fever	—
Smallpox	—
Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	—
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	6
Influenza	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	44
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11
Cancer, Malignant Disease	186
Diabetes	28
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	77
Heart Disease	419
Other Circulatory Diseases	151
Bronchitis	26
Pneumonia (all forms)	58
Other Respiratory Diseases	7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	12
Diarrhœa, etc.	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9
Cirrhosis of Liver	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	42
Puerperal Sepsis	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	50
Suicide	22
Other deaths from violence	50
Other defined Diseases	153
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2
Total	1,379



	Year	Birthrate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Deathrate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Births	
			ALL CAUSES	Enteric Fever	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	TOTAL DEATHS under one year
England and Wales ... 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	1938	15'1	11'6	0'00	0'00	0'04	0'01	0'03	0'07	0'11	5'5	53
	1938	15'0	11'7	0'00	0'00	0'05	0'01	0'03	0'07	0'10	7'8	57
HALIFAX ...	1930	13'3	13'4	0'01	0'01	0'06	0'01	0'02	0'07	0'12	4'6	66
	1931	12'6	14'9	0'02	0'00	0'09	0'03	0'04	0'17	0'38	4'8	96
	1932	12'1	14'8	0'00	0'00	0'05	0'01	0'08	0'10	0'18	4'2	80
	1933	11'2	15'4	0'00	0'00	0'05	0'02	0'03	0'13	0'48	12'7	92
	1934	11'7	13'9	0'00	0'00	0'08	0'02	0'02	0'20	0'08	2'6	77
	1935	12'0	14'6	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'02	0'01	0'16	0'00	7'6	60
	1936	12'3	15'2	0'00	0'00	0'07	0'00	0'04	0'12	0'18	5'8	70
	1937	12'8	14'6	0'00	0'00	0'01	0'00	0'02	0'05	0'49	0'8	80
	1938	13'4	14'1	0'00	0'00	0'02	0'00	0'00	0'06	0'05	2'1	54

Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians 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 Bermer-side 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 in-patient treatment. See page 41.



**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.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.****(a) For Infectious Cases—**

Two "Austin" 18 H.P. Ambulances, 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" 20 H.P., 2 "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	Purpose	Where held	Times	
			Days	Hours
Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis	8, Clare Road	Monday	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Ultra Violet Light and Massage	66, 68, Northgate	Thursday	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
	Babies	Do	Monday	Morning
	Children under 5	Queen's Road	Do	Afternoon
	Babies	66, 68, Northgate	Tuesday	Morning & Afternoon
	Babies	Ovenden	Wednesday	Do
	Ultra Violet Light and Massage	66, 68, Northgate	Do	Morning
	Ante and Post-Natal Babies	Do	Thursday	Do
	Ultra Violet Light and Massage	Do	Do	Afternoon
	Ante-Natal	Do	Friday	All day
*Halifax District Nursing Association		Do	Saturday	Morning
		Kirby Leas, Savile Road	First and Third Thursdays in each month	Evening
*Royal Halifax Infirmary	Ante-Natal	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Wednesday	Afternoon & Evening
The Halifax General Hospital	Ante-Natal	The Halifax General Hospital	Thursday	Afternoon
The Halifax General Hospital	Psychiatric	The Halifax General Hospital	Tuesday	Morning & Afternoon
Royal Halifax Infirmary	Venereal Diseases	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Friday	2-30 to 5 p.m.
			Tuesdays (Women and Children)	3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
			Thursdays (Men)	and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
			Auxiliary Centre for Men :	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
			Daily	10 a.m. to 12 noon
			Sunday	and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
				10 a.m. to 12 noon

\*Subsidised by the Corporation.



**Nursing in the Home**—This is provided by :—

Halifax District Nursing Association.  
Siddal Nursing Association.  
Illingworth Nursing Association.  
Luddenden Nursing Association.

**Midwives**—See Maternity and Child Welfare Section, page 45.

**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 106), 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. Thompson, together with a whole time 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, 1938.**

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	...	...	...	614
Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	...	2411
Hair for Ringworm	...	...	...	—
Agglutination Test (Widal) T.A.B.	...	...	...	5
Others (Fluids, etc.)	...	...	...	36
Total ...				3066

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.

#### **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

Immunisation agents are issued free to medical practitioners in the Borough.

### 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 1938:—

Age Period	Males	Females	Total
Under 25 ... ..	—	—	—
25—35 ... ..	1	—	1
35—45 ... ..	2	6	8
45—65 ... ..	44	54	98
65 and over... ..	37	42	79
	84	102	186

Deathrate per 1000 population during the past 10 years :—

Year	Deathrate	Year	Deathrate
1929	1·7	1934	1·8
1930	1·7	1935	2·0
1931	1·9	1936	1·8
1932	1·7	1937	1·8
1933	1·6	1938	1·9



### General Notes.

I would draw particular attention to the following points:—

- (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.
- (4) There is no scientific evidence that Cancer is infectious or contagious.
- (5) Cancer frequently follows chronic irritation.

### Facilities for Diagnosis and Treatment.

In addition to the Radium Clinic at the Royal Halifax Infirmary before mentioned, facilities for diagnosis and treatment (clinical, laboratory, and X-ray) exist at the Halifax General Hospital.

### Cancer Prevention.

Learn the Danger Signals and remember the importance of Early Treatment.

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.

General Notes

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country and its resources. It is followed by a detailed account of the various industries and occupations of the people. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the climate and the various diseases which are prevalent in the country. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various religions and customs of the people. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various languages and dialects which are spoken in the country. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various arts and sciences which are practiced in the country. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various laws and customs which govern the people. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various taxes and duties which are levied on the people. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various roads and bridges which connect the different parts of the country. The eleventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various ports and harbors which are situated on the coast. The twelfth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various forts and castles which are situated in the interior of the country. The thirteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various mines and quarries which are situated in the country. The fourteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various forests and parks which are situated in the country. The fifteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various lakes and rivers which are situated in the country. The sixteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various mountains and hills which are situated in the country. The seventeenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various plains and valleys which are situated in the country. The eighteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various islands and islets which are situated in the country. The nineteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various rocks and stones which are situated in the country. The twentieth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various plants and animals which are situated in the country.

Particulars

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country and its resources. It is followed by a detailed account of the various industries and occupations of the people. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the climate and the various diseases which are prevalent in the country. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various tribes and nations which inhabit the country. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various religions and customs of the people. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various languages and dialects which are spoken in the country. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various arts and sciences which are practiced in the country. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various laws and customs which govern the people. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various taxes and duties which are levied on the people. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various roads and bridges which connect the different parts of the country. The eleventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various ports and harbors which are situated on the coast. The twelfth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various forts and castles which are situated in the interior of the country. The thirteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various mines and quarries which are situated in the country. The fourteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various forests and parks which are situated in the country. The fifteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various lakes and rivers which are situated in the country. The sixteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various mountains and hills which are situated in the country. The seventeenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various plains and valleys which are situated in the country. The eighteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various islands and islets which are situated in the country. The nineteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various rocks and stones which are situated in the country. The twentieth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various plants and animals which are situated in the country.

## SECTION 4



### 1. Infectious Disease

(a) Isolation Hospital

(b) The Halifax General  
Hospital

### 2. Immunisation



## 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 :—

	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
Total	96

Also there is a Nurses' Home, an Administrative Block and the usual out-offices.

Facilities exist for future extensions.

### Scarlet Fever.

I am indebted to Dr. S. Carter for the following report:—

The number of cases admitted was 166, of whom 134 were Borough cases and 32 out of the Borough cases. 159 were true cases and 7 were found to be not suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The average length of stay (for true cases) was 32.4 days. The following complications and sequelæ occurred amongst the Scarlet Fever cases.

	Present on admission	Onset after admission	Total
Cervical Adenitis ...	7	9	16
Rhinorrhœa ...	2	5	7
Albuminuria ...	—	2	2
Septic Lesions ...	2	4	6
Secondary Rash ...	—	2	2
Rheumatism (Arthritis) ...	1	1	2
Bronchitis ...	4	—	4
Cardiac Lesions ...	1	1	2

No deaths occurred amongst the Scarlet Fever patients. All except the extremely mild cases received serum. There were two return cases. All susceptible patients were, with the necessary consent, immunized against Diphtheria.

### Diphtheria.

During the year 173 cases (152 Borough cases and 21 out of Borough cases) were admitted as Diphtheria. Of these, 25 were found to be not suffering from Diphtheria, 60 were contact or other conditions with positive swab findings, while the remaining 88 were cases of true clinical Diphtheria.

The average length of stay for true clinical cases was 44.1 days. The following complications occurred among the true clinical cases.

			Present on admission	Onset after admission	Total
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	21	2	23
Palatal Paresis	...	...	—	7	7
Strabismus	...	...	—	3	3
General Paralysis	...	...	—	1	1
Myocarditis	...	...	9	7	16
Septic Lesions	...	...	—	3	3
Otitis Media	...	...	5	7	12
Rhinorrhœa	...	...	—	2	2
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	—	1
Laryngitis	...	...	5	—	5
Bronchitis	...	...	2	—	2
Albuminuria	...	...	1	8	9

There were six deaths from Diphtheria during the year. Of two of the cases notified as diphtheria in which the diagnosis was not confirmed, one died from Broncho-Pneumonia and one from Rheumatic Endocarditis.

As to the value of swabbing cases, it was noted that some severe clinical cases had initially negative swabs, while many organisms identical in appearance with the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus were found by the use of telburite media, brochemical and virulence tests not to be so. In some cases in which the germ persisted in the throat of perfectly healthy carriers, removal of the tonsils was necessary before the persons could be allowed to remingle safely with the public.

Results again emphasised the importance of immediate and adequate administration of serum.

**Typhoid and Para-Typhoid.**

No case was admitted during the year.

**Erysipelas.**

Eight cases were admitted; they were all true cases.

**Measles.**

11 cases were admitted, eight being true cases and three were found to be suffering from other conditions.

**Chicken Pox.**

Six cases admitted; all true cases.

**Mumps.**

Four cases admitted of which three were true and one untrue.

**Infantile Paralysis.**

One true case was admitted.

**Whooping Cough.**

Two true cases admitted.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**

A case admitted as Encephalitis Lethargica was not confirmed as such.

**Observation.**

Five cases were admitted for observation. One was a Streptococcal Tonsillitis and four an allergic state of unknown origin.

**Laboratory Report.**

The following examinations were carried out:—

Test	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs for K.L.B. ...	501	1039	1540



The following Table shows the distribution of cases as "Outside the Borough."

District	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Others	Total
Queensbury ...	1	12	—	13
Elland ...	2	1	—	3
Brighouse ...	1	2	—	3
Midgley ...	4	3	—	7
Ripponden ...	24	3	—	27

#### **Ambulance Facilities for Infectious Cases.**

Two ambulances are garaged at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of infectious cases to Hospital. Both "Austin" 18 H.P.

#### **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 Bridge. There is accommodation for 26 patients.

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 disinfecter and Formalin disinfectors are part of the equipment at the Isolation Hospital.

During the year the following were disinfected:—

Patients' articles	...	...	...	...	4,193
Hospital beddings and clothing	...	...	...	...	3,872
Sanatorium beddings and clothing...	...	...	...	...	78
Sundry articles, other sources	...	...	...	...	87

362 "stovings" were carried out during the year.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year there were 372 new cases of which 285 completed the course in the same year. Also 215 Schick tests were carried out.

Three injections (T.A.F.) are given at fortnightly intervals. Schick tests are not performed as a routine. The majority of cases are done at the School Clinic.

No fatal case of diphtheria among the immunised occurred during the year.

### Special Investigations.

Non-clinical cases of diphtheria had full bacteriological investigations carried out. The co-operation of the Pathological Department of the Royal Halifax Infirmary was greatly appreciated in this work.

As a result the prolonged hospitalisation of positive swab cases was minimised.

## Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

### Enteric Fever.

No case of this disease was notified during the year. No death occurred.

The following Table shows the incidence of Typhoid Fever (including para) in Halifax during the past 10 years:—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
8	9	4	1	3	—	—	3	1	—

### Small-Pox.

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified, where they were treated and the results achieved:—

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Died
Notified	Treated					
	at Home	at Hospital				
8	1	7	*9	—	—	—

\*Includes one patient under treatment at the end of 1937.



During recent years there has been a great reduction in the number of blind children. This is mainly due to the efforts of the Maternity and Child Welfare service in preventing blindness from this disease.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 145, and the total number of cases admitted to Hospital was 166. 134 cases were from within the Borough and 32 from outside the Borough.

No deaths occurred.

### **Diphtheria.**

Year		Incidence		Case Mortality per cent.
1937	...	164	...	3.0
1938	...	155	...	3.8

There were 155 notifications received and 173 cases were admitted to the Fever Hospital as suffering from Diphtheria, of which 21 were from outside districts.

There were six 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 toxæmia 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 Pyrexia.**

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.

34 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Under the Public Health Act 1936, Puerperal Fever ceased to be notifiable after the 1st October, 1937.

The obligation to notify cases of Puerperal Pyrexia now includes conditions previously notifiable as Puerperal Fever under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year. One death resulted.

### **Influenza and Pneumonia.**

These diseases were rather more prevalent during the year under review. The mortality is mainly from influenzal pneumonia.

During the year seven notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia and 157 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; 45 cases were visited, 10 being removed to Hospital. Two deaths occurred.

Research is being carried out at the Hospital in respect of the treatment of Measles with Placental Extract. So far the results have been good.

### **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 48 cases were visited by the Health Visitors, five being admitted to Hospital. There were no deaths.

This is one of the most fatal diseases of childhood. Its chief danger is Broncho-Pneumonia. The fatality rate between the ages of 5 and 10 years is about 0.2 per cent., but, during the first year, it is about 4 per cent. This death-age curve is instructive. In no other disease does the age of onset so much affect fatality. It is therefore important (as the death-age curve teaches us) to take every precaution to postpone attack by this disease to later years, when it is a mild illness. Infection is spread by droplets especially in the early catarrhal stage. Diagnosis and discharge of cases are controlled at the Hospital by the cough-plate method. Control is difficult because diagnosis is rarely possible during the infectious catarrhal stage.

**Notification.**

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

Disease					Number
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	145
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	155
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	34
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	55
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	—
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—
Acute Polio Myelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia—					
Influenzal	...	...	...	...	7
Primary	...	...	...	...	156
Non-civilian	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	88
Other Forms	...	...	...	...	14
Total					667



## The Halifax General Hospital

The year has again been a record one. The admissions have risen by 1,000 to 4,300. The average number of occupied beds from 318 to 354. The increase has been uniform both for Halifax and West Riding cases. The number of chronic cases continued to diminish, the average in the Hospital being less than 80.

### Maternity Department.

The Maternity Department has similarly increased, the number of confinements rising from 630 to 750, and the maternal mortality diminished to below 3 per 1,000 births. An Agreement was completed with the Todmorden Corporation whereby the Hospital carries out all the institutional maternity treatment for that Authority.

The number of operations rose from 850 to 1,200.

### Private Patients' Block.

This block has been fully occupied throughout the year, its first full year of utilisation. It definitely fills a want of the public for treatment in private rooms of people who are unable to pay nursing home costs.

### Equipment.

In general the equipment of the Hospital has been improved, out-of-date apparatus being replaced. Additions include two oxygen tents which have been continuously in use, and a short-wave diathermy apparatus for the Massage Department.

### Nursing Staff.

Male Nursing Staff has been engaged for the first time and replaced the female staff in one male ward.

A Home Sister has been engaged and a Course and Certificate in Housekeeping instituted.

The Staffing of the Maternity Department has been re-organised so that it is now under a Maternity Sister Tutor, with separate day and night Maternity Sisters.

A 96-hour fortnight is gradually being introduced, more than half the staff being already on it, and no one working more than 54 hours per week.

Extra accommodation for use as dormitories for the Nursing Staff has been taken in Rhodesia Avenue, and the experiment of staff living out of the Nurses' Home has been a success.

### Medical Staff.

A further Assistant Medical Officer has been added to the Resident Staff and Consulting Dermatologists appointed to the Visiting Staff.

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

Classification of Ward	No. of Wards	BEDS							
		Men		Women		Children under 16		Total	
		Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Medical ...	4	31	16	88	55	—	6	119	77
Surgical ..	3	33	23	32	37	—	4	65	64
Chronic Sick	4	54	45	46	54	—	13	100	112
Children ..	1	—	—	—	—	40	32	40	32
Isolation ...	3	—	—	5	4	—	—	5	4
*Maternity ...	4	—	—	60	35	—	—	60	35
Total ...	19	118	84	231	185	40	55	389	324

\*Includes 23 Ante-natal beds for expectant mothers.

### In-Patients.

- Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital) ... 4,293
- No. of Women confined in Hospital ... 754
- No. of Live Births ... 715
- No. of Stillbirths ... 39
- No. of Deaths among the newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age) ... 24
- Total No. of Deaths among children under 1 year of age (including above) ... 56
- No. of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital ... 2
- Total No. of Deaths ... 510
- Total No. of discharges (including infants born in Hospital) ... 3,806
- Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :  
No. of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—
  - Four weeks or less ... 3,194
  - Exceeding 4 weeks but under 13 weeks ... 872
  - Thirteen weeks or more ... 250



11. No. of beds occupied :				
(a) Average during the year...	...	...	...	354
(b) Highest 403 on 27/6/38.				
(c) Lowest 305 on 24/12/38.				
12. No. of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	...	General	840	
		Spinal	81	
		Local	147	
13. No. of Abdominal sections	...	...	...	237

### Out-Patients.

There is no regular out-patient or casualty departments but many cases (chiefly surgical) attend for re-examination after discharge. Cases are also seen in consultation with reference to admission, and a considerable amount of out-patient work is done in the massage and X-Ray departments.

Total number of persons seen in the out-patient de- partment	...	...	...	...	...	1,103
Number subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment						316
Number who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	...	...	...	...	...	348
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	4,093

Ante-natal Clinic: No. of women seen 720.  
Attendances, 4313.



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

Disease Groups	Children under 16 years of age		Men and Women	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Acute Infectious Disease ... ..	43	4	51	9
Influenza ... ..	3	—	6	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary ... ..	—	3	30	13
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	10	1	10	6
Malignant Disease ... ..	—	—	51	75
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea ... ..	17	1	22	3
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called rheumatism (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)... ..	—	—	13	—
(3) Chronic Arthritis ... ..	—	—	25	—
Venereal Disease... ..	11	—	11	1
Puerperal Pyrexia. Classified (in London) as Puerperal Fever—				
Confined in Hospital ... ..	—	—	11	—
Other Cases ... ..	—	—	14	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth ...	10	20	444	4
Mental Diseases—				
(a) Senile Dementia ... ..	—	—	7	—
(b) Other ... ..	6	—	37	1
Senile Decay ... ..	—	—	17	2
Accidental Injury and Violence ...	18	—	85	22
<i>In respect of Cases not included above.</i>				
Disease of Nervous System and Sense Organs ... ..	11	2	93	43
Disease of Respiratory System... ..	58	10	88	39
„ Circulatory System... ..	6	3	137	160
„ Digestive System ... ..	64	10	179	20
„ Genito-Urinary System ... ..	91	1	158	30
„ Skin ... ..	147	—	58	—
Other Diseases ... ..	88	9	132	6
Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :—				
Mothers	—	—	564	—
Infants	695	—	—	—
Persons not included in above headings	150	6	135	6
Totals ... ..	1428	70	2378	440

**SECTION 5****Tuberculosis**

## Tuberculosis

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

1. 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.
4. 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.

SYMPTOMS which may be caused by Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and in respect of which it is advisable to consult your Doctor. Remember the importance of early Treatment :—

1. Wasting.
2. Lassitude.
3. Cough—in the early stages slight, later hacking.
4. Spit—Mucoid, thick, airless, and may be streaked with blood.
5. Spitting up blood.
6. Severe Night Sweats.

The Tuberculous Service is greatly handicapped if Tuberculous patients only go to their doctors or the clinic when the disease is already advanced.

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

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE.		
PERIOD	Respiratory only	All Forms
10 years average 1928-37 ...	'53	'68
1938 ... ..	'45	'56



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

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis											Total Notifications	
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		TOTAL (all ages)
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	5	3	4	8	4	16	15	6	4	66	82
“ Females ...	—	—	3	—	3	5	7	3	9	1	1	32	40
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	8	16
“ “ Females	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	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 are set out.

AGE PERIODS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION.											TOTAL
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	5
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
" Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2

	No. of Cases.			
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		
Death Returns { from local Registrars ...	4	4		
transferrable deaths from Registrar General ...	3	1		
Posthumous notifications ...	—	—		
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferrable deaths) ...	2	—		
Other Sources if any (specify) ...	—	—		

The following Table shows the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis remaining in the Borough on December 31st, 1938:—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
703	326	245	571	62	70	132

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 domiciliary treatment by their private doctors. Close co-ordination exists between the Clinic, Medical Practitioners, and the Health Department.

### Tuberculosis Scheme.

Diagnosis	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total
A—New cases (excluding contacts) :			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	89	17	106
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	16
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	112
B—Contacts :			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	8	3	11
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	7
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	75
C—Cases written off Clinic Register as :			
(a) Recovered ...	14	13	27
(b) Non-tubercular (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous ...)	—	—	199
D—Number of cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—			
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	434	112	546
(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	23



Number of cases on Dispensary Register on Jan. 1st...	554
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... ..	10
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of" ... ..	48
Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	48
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) ... ..	1,509
Number of insured persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... ..	27
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal ... ..	45
(b) Other ... ..	275
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ... ..	36
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..	1,812
Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ... ..	614
(b) X Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ... ..	295
Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...	—
Number of "T.B. Plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... ..	215

### Halifax Sanatorium.

At present all X-Ray work in connection with the Sanatorium is done at the Halifax General Hospital. This arrangement was more or less considered as a temporary measure until such time as the financial position of the country becomes easier. There is ample accommodation at the Sanatorium without any structural alterations, for the installation of an up-to-date X-Ray apparatus for chest work. All up-to-date Sanatoria are equipped with such a machine. There is no need to emphasise the great assistance X-Rays are in the treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax of suitable cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. It is not always desirable to move patients by ambulance for an examination by X-Ray when they are undergoing this form of treatment. I may say that this Sanatorium was amongst the first in the country where this



treatment was carried out, and it is desirable that it should be kept up-to-date in the way of modern equipment.

Admissions and Discharges during the year :—

	Halifax cases	Other Cases	Total
Remaining in on December 31st, 1937 ...	31	12	43
Admitted during the year... ..	111	37	148
Discharged during the year ... ..	81	37	118
Died ... ..	18	5	23
Remaining in on December 31st, 1938 ...	43	7	50

#### **Tuberculosis After-Care.**

The After-care Service is now administered by the Health Committee's officials.

Cases recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer are investigated, and the economic position of the families ascertained. From these reports, lists of suitable cases are submitted to the Health Committee on whose authorisation extra nourishment in the way of milk and eggs is supplied to the patients free of charge. The lists are revised quarterly.

Although the scheme has placed an additional administrative burden on the Department, it continues to work quite smoothly, and has been fully justified by the cessation of complaints from patients who had become somewhat resentful of overlapping visits as between the voluntary and official visitors.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my deep appreciation of the services rendered in this connection, over many years, by the Council of Social Welfare, whose relations with my Department have always been most cordial. The Council continues to render invaluable assistance by supplying clothing, etc., in necessitous cases.

**SECTION 6****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.

Dr. R. W. Hendry, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), and Dr. H. V. Phelon, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), are 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 Treatment Centres:—

Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year, and found to be suffering from :—				Local Clinic	Other Clinics
Syphilis	...	...	...	40	1
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	—	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	95	1
Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	...	79	2
Total				214	4
Total attendances at the out-patient clinic				7204	95
Aggregate number of in-patient days...				386	—
Number of injections of approved arsenoben-					
zene compounds given	...	...	...	1061	—

### Pathological Work.

Microscopical :			Specimens examined at the Treatment Centre	Specimens sent to an Approved Laboratory
For Syphilis	...	...	15	—
For Gonorrhoea	...	...	985	—
Cultural for Gonorrhoea	...	...	51	—



Serum :				Specimens examined at the Treatment Centre	Specimens sent to an Approved Laboratory
For Syphilis	...	...	...	—	568
For Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	—	42
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	—	49
Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease	...	...	...	18	—

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.



**SECTION 7**



**Maternity  
and Child Welfare**



## Maternity and Child Welfare

---

The Infant Welfare Centres are not for the purpose of treating sick children but for keeping healthy children healthy. Sick children are referred to a private practitioner or to Hospital. At the Centres they receive regular medical inspection and weighing.

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

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Maternity and Child Welfare work in Halifax for 1938.

The work, on the whole, shows steady progress in every department, there being an increase in attendances at the Infant Welfare and Ante and Post-Natal Clinics and Sunlight Clinics.

The Health Visitors have paid more visits in the patients' homes and the work of the Home Helps has increased, as also the sale of dried and fresh milk.

**Kirby Leas Ante-natal Clinic.** The average attendance per session is now 21 and at the

**Northgate Ante and Post-natal Clinic** it is 10.

**Northgate Infant Welfare Clinic.** The number of attendances have increased by over 1,000. This is gratifying as the work reaches those in the poorest parts of the town.

**Sunlight Clinic.** The number of attendances of non-tuberculous children under school age has increased by over a thousand. The usefulness of this clinic for young children is growing year by year, and the number of sessions devoted to this work could be increased, with advantage to the children of Halifax.

### Infant Mortality.

**Neo-natal Mortality.** 26 children died of Prematurity or Congenital Deformity, 6 died of Intracranial Hæmorrhage, 3 of Gastro-Intestinal Hæmorrhage and 2 of Icterus Gravis Neonatorum.

22 children died from 4 weeks to 12 months of age. The causes of death were as follows:—14 Acute Bronchitis or Broncho Pneumonia, 2 Congenital Heart Disease, 2 Pyloric Stenosis, 2 Acute Mastoiditis, 1 Marasmus and Cleft Palate, 1 Hæmorrhagic Disease of the new born.

### Maternal Mortality.

There were 4 maternal deaths in 1938. Causes of death:—  
2 Toxæmia of Pregnancy, 1 Pyelitis, 1 Septicæmia following miscarriage.

In spite of the increase in numbers of patients at the clinics, they have run smoothly, and my thanks are due to the staff and voluntary workers for their valuable good work.

### Midwives.

Number of Midwives practising in the Borough during the year (including Midwives working in Institutions)	32
Number of independent Midwives	5
Number holding the Central Midwives' Board Certificate	32
Number of cases in which Medical aid was summoned by Midwives	149
Medical aid notices sent on behalf of child...	27

Of these, 5 were for discharging eyes.

3 for dangerous feebleness.

8 for unsatisfactory condition of baby.

3 for prematurity.

2 for small baby.

2 for hæmorrhage.

1 skin eruption.

1 watery blisters.

1 swelling on jaw.

1 hare lip and cleft palate.

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

Intention to resort to artificial feeding	25
Notification of death of infant	2
Liable to be a source of infection	1

### The Work of the Kirby Leas Nurses.

Number of Bookings	457
„ Confinements completed :—	
(a) as Midwife	427
(b) as Maternity Nurse	64
„ cases sent to Hospital	15



## Ante-Natal Clinics :—

Number of Sessions ... ..	42
First attendances ... ..	304
Repeat visits ... ..	578
Total number of attendances ... ..	882
Domiciliary visits ... ..	904
Post-natal domiciliary visits ... ..	330
Average attendance at each Session ... ..	21

**Luddenden.**

Nurse Kniveton left the district in December, 1937, and her place was taken by Nurse Paley.

No. of cases taken in the Halifax Borough—2.

**Notification of Births Act 1907.**

Number of births notified...	} including births transferred to other districts.	{	1,811
Number of births registered			1,868
Ratio of notified to registered ... ..			96·94
Number of stillbirths ... ..			92
Number of notified births attended by doctors with and without midwives ... ..			161
Number of notified births attended by midwives only			484
Number of births notified from the Royal Halifax Infirmary ... ..			368
Number of births notified from the General Hospital...			753
Number of births notified by Nursing Homes ... ..			45
Number of births transferred to other districts ... ..			466

**Infant Welfare Centres.**

## Northgate—

Number of Sessions ... ..	201
New cases ... ..	801
Re-visits ... ..	8,267
Average attendance per Session ... ..	45·1
Percentage seen by doctor at each Session ... ..	47·8

## Queen's Road—

Number of Sessions ... ..	88
New cases ... ..	366
Re-visits ... ..	6,189
Average attendance per Session ... ..	74·45
Percentage seen by doctor at each Session ... ..	42



**Ovenden.**

Number of Sessions ...	...	...	29
New cases ...	...	...	90
Re-visits ...	...	...	1,226
Average attendance per Session ...	...	...	45.3
Percentage seen by doctor at each Session ...	...	...	56

**Ante-natal Clinic.**

Number of Sessions ...	...	...	42
New cases ...	...	...	143
Repeat visits ...	...	...	301
Average attendance at each Session ...	...	...	10.57

N.B.—There are two Sessions less this year at Queen's Road Clinic as the premises were used as a polling booth on November 1st. The Ovenden Clinic was closed for structural alterations on July 27th, and was not re-opened again in 1938.

**Toddlers' Clinic.**

Number of Sessions ...	...	...	38
Total attendances ...	...	...	307
Average attendance ...	...	...	8

**Artificial Sunlight.**

Number of Sessions...	...	...	133
Number of cases treated ...	...	...	324
Attendances ...	...	...	5,215
Average attendance per Session ...	...	...	39.2
Attendances of non-tuberculous children under School age ...	...	...	4,292
Attendances of non-tuberculous children of School age ...	...	...	849
Attendances of tuberculous children...	...	...	74

**The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.**

This Clinic is held each Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Number of new cases treated ...	...	...	61
Number of new cases immunised elsewhere ...	...	...	19
Number of Schick Tests ...	...	...	72

### The work of the Health Visitors.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

First visits	...	...	...	84
Repeat visits	...	...	...	271

Infants under 1 year :—

First visits	...	...	...	1,367
Repeat visits	...	...	...	4,034
Children 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	2,550
Children 2 to 5 years	...	...	...	5,196
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	139

One Health Visitor has attended the Venereal Diseases Clinic each week throughout the year, and has paid 28 visits in connection with this work.

### Infant Mortality.

Of the 72 deaths of infants under 1 year, 46 were boys and 26 were girls. Of these, 44 deaths occurred during the first month.

Of the 44 Neo-natal deaths, 37 died within one week, and of these 22 died within 48 hours.

### Maternal Mortality.

There have been 4 Maternal deaths during the year.

### 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 ... ..	2	2	4
Rate per 1,000 live births...	1'5	1'5	3
" " total " ...	1'4	1'4	2'8

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

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Sepsis ...	3	4	—	7	5	4	1	2	—	2
Other causes	6	8	4	4	6	8	7	7	3	2
Per 1,000 live births	6·8	9·2	3·2	8·7	9·4	10·5	6·8	7·5	2·3	3·0

It is encouraging to note the substantial decline in this rate.

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

- (a) Ante-natal and Post-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. Wilkes.
- (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 Tubercle-free milk, free, to expectant mothers, during the whole period 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.
- (i) The services of a Consultant Obstetrician.

### Midwives' Inspection.

One midwife was referred to the Central Midwives' Board during the year, and she was put on probation for one year.

Under the scheme for assisted midwifery, the following claims were received and dealt with:—

For Assisted Midwifery :

Received	...	...	...	4
Approved	...	...	...	4
For compensation	...	...	...	0



**Home Helps.**

There are now four full-time Home Helps. It was found to be necessary in the early part of the year to appoint two additional Helps as the bookings were very heavy.

53 cases have received attention during 1938.

**Maternity Homes.**

There is only one registered Maternity Home in Halifax, and this has been inspected.

**Free Milk Scheme.**

13,667lbs. of dried milk has been given to nursing mothers and children under '5 years of age, whose income has been under the scale drawn up by the Corporation in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.

$333\frac{3}{4}$  gallons of tubercle free milk has been supplied to expectant mothers under the same scheme.

**Staff.**

The staff of Health Visitors remains unchanged. Miss Chown, the clerk, left to be married in January, and her place was taken by Miss Mary Greenwood.

## SECTION 8



# Orthopædic Service

## Report of the Orthopædic Surgeon

---

### 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 :—

As in previous years the massage and remedial staff has attended at this centre twice and sometimes three times weekly. The Orthopædic Surgeon has attended on six occasions, seeing 152 children, an increase of 12 on last year's figures; 140 were put on treatment as against only 48 in 1937. As a consequence the Clinic has been much busier, there having been 2,407 attendances, 152 for examination and 2,255 for treatment; a total increase of 380 compared with 1937. The staff have devoted 604 hours to the work as against 566 in 1937.

While the percentage of children with deformities due to rickets does not seem to be diminishing, yet the severity of the deformities is much less than it was in the earlier days of the Clinic, and operative treatment has to be adopted much less frequently. At the same time it is a little disappointing to find that some parents who have been instructed in the management and prevention of rickets in their elder children have to bring their younger ones suffering from the same condition.

Of the five children who have required operative treatment at the Municipal General Hospital, eight manipulations and operations have been required. Only one, this year, has been a case of rickets, the others have been treated for club-foot.



**SECTION 9****Mental Deficiency**

## Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938

---

### St. Catherine's Certified Institution.

By consent of the constituent authorities, your Council has now 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)	...	...	8	„
Females, Low Grade	...	...	4	„
Males, Low Grade	...	...	4	„
Total			60	„

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

Name of Institution	Sex of Cases Received	Ages	Accommodation for		Grade	Remarks
			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 16 years	8	—	High	
	Females	Do	—	4	Low	
		Over 16 years	—	23	High	
Gibbet Street, Institution, Halifax	Males and Females	Over 16 years	6	6	Active Medium to Low Grade	

Most of the Halifax cases in Gibbet Street Institution have now been transferred to St. Catherine's Certified Institution. Only 4 cases (3 females and 1 male) remain. The certificate at the end of the year was for 6 males and 6 females.

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

Moss Side Institution, Maghull (1 female transferred by the Board of Control from Rampton State Institution).

Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.

Rampton State Institution.

Whittington Hall, Chesterfield.

Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol.

The Home, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.

The following Table shows the position on December 31st, 1938 :—

Cases "Subject to be dealt with" :—

Under "Order"

In Institutions (excluding cases on licence)	Under 16	Over 16	M.	F.	Total
	Under 16	Over 16	11	6	17
	Under 16	Over 16	42	32	74
On Licence from Institutions	Under 16	Over 16	—	—	—
	Under 16	Over 16	2	3	5
Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	39	43	82

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 approved under Section 37)

Placed under Section 3 ... .. — — —

Other Cases ... .. — — —

Number of instances in which Licences were granted during 1938 ... .. — 1 1

Number of instances in which cases on Licence have been returned to Institutions or transferred to Guardianship during 1938 :—

(1) To Institutions ... .. — — —

(2) To Guardianship ... .. — — —



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 ...	1	1	2
Placed in " Places of Safety "...	—	—	—
Died or removed from the area ...	—	—	—

Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority :—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1937 :

(1) After marriage ...	...	...	1
(2) While unmarried ...	...	...	Nil

(b) Number who have married during 1938... Nil

The following visits were paid by the Official Visitor during the year :—

To cases under Statutory supervision ...	...	149
Enquiries and reports re home surroundings of patients in respect of applications for holiday leave from Certified Institutions ...	...	33
To cases on Licence ...	...	4
Other visits (Petitions for Orders, Special Reports and Certificates, etc.) ...	...	36
Total ...	...	222

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.

**SECTION 10****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.	Public Vaccinator.
No. 1. Copley Ward.	Dr. H. W. Morck, Orrell House, Sowerby Bridge.
No. 2. Central, Pellon, Southowram, East, South, Kingston, West and Skircoat Wards.	Dr. P. Milnes, Arden Lodge, Halifax.
No. 3. North and Akroydon Wards.	Dr. A. Garvie, Woodlands, Halifax.
No. 4. Illingworth and Ovenden Wards.	Dr. J. Morrison, Oak Leigh, Halifax.
No. 5. Northowram Ward.	Dr. J. J. Murphy, 50, West End, Queensbury.
No. 6. Warley Ward.	Dr. C. S. Ogilvy, Wood Bank, Luddenden Foot.
No. 7. The Halifax General Hospital and Gibbet Street Institution.	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" 1,666

No. of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1939,  
in Cols. I., II., IV. and V. of the Vaccination Register, viz. :—

Successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	182
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	Nil

Had Smallpox	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	...	...	...	...	1,287
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	95
No. of these Births which on 31st January, 1939, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of :—					
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	...	6
Removed to other Districts (V.O.'s duly apprised)	...	...	...	...	22
Removed to places unknown, cannot be reached or unfound	...	...	...	...	27
No. of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1939, neither duly entered on Vaccination Register nor temporarily accounted for in Report Book					
	...	...	...	...	47
Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1938...					
	...	...	...	...	216
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year, 1938					
	...	...	...	...	1,339
No. of children successfully vaccinated after declaration of Conscientious Objection had been made					
	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 sent to other Vaccination Officers					
	...	...	...	...	4

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, 1938:—

No. of successful primary vaccinations of persons :—					
Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	114
One year and upwards	...	...	...	...	7
Total					121
No. of successful re-vaccinations of persons who have been successfully vaccinated at some previous time					
	...	...	...	...	4

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.



**SECTION 11**



**Transferred Poor Law  
Services :**

(a) Children Act 1908. Part I

as amended by

**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 :—

(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 ...	...	...	...	8
(ii) who died during the year ...	...	...	...	—
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year...	...	...	...	—
(c) Number of Visitors at the end of the year who were :				
(i) Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	6
(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	1
(iii) Male ...	...	...	...	—
(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 ...	...	...	...	None
(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 ...	...	...	...	—
				—
Total ...	...	...	...	—

## 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 :—

	Males	Females
Number on Register, Jan. 1st, 1938 ...	—	1
Added during the year ...	2	—
Transferred to the care of the Education Committee on attaining the age of 5 years ...	—	—
Remaining on Register, Dec. 31st, 1938 ...	2	1

Two children were 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. Butler, 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.

Thirty-three children were admitted to the Nursery at Gibbet Street Institution for varying temporary periods, mainly on account of domestic difficulties.

One home was visited and a report submitted on behalf of the National Adoption Society, and one on behalf of the National Children's Homes.





**SECTION 12****Public Health Propaganda**

## Health Education & Propaganda

---

*Owing to the enormous proportions which A.R.P. work has come to assume, it was found impossible to carry out the usual Public Health Education programme.*

**SECTION 13**



**Milk Production**

**Food Inspection**

**Farms**

**Offensive Trades**



## Inspection and Supervision of Food

---

In many respects 1938 was a year of change.

Any review must inevitably be tinged with sadness and regret at the passing of the late Mr. John Pollard, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Veterinary Inspector for thirty years—a fine upright character. Outstanding amongst his works was the pioneer work he did in an endeavour to ensure the production of clean and disease-free milk. Once classed as a faddist in his zeal for procuring universal sterilization of utensils used in production and distribution of milk, he lived long enough to see many of his ideals put into practice and receive official approval. His works must long survive him.

Another change was the institution of a State Veterinary Service, and from the 1st April, 1938, the Veterinary Inspection of dairy herds was absorbed by this new service.

As from June 1st, the Chief Sanitary Inspector took over duties under the Milk and Dairies Orders.

As regards Meat and Food Inspection, condemnations of cattle declined, due in part, I think, to an improved standard of animals slaughtered, and perhaps in a greater degree, to the activities of the State Veterinary Service in taking over the examination of livestock in districts from which the bulk of our supplies of livestock for slaughter originate. Nevertheless, one must look forward to the day when the present large ratio of cows slaughtered gives way to a preponderance of bullock and heifer—beef supplies, and, dare one hope, to some form of compensation for confiscation of diseased or unsound carcasses. Meanwhile, as a palliative, butchers themselves might again consider the more extended use of an Indemnity Fund of their own—a system now in vogue in many towns.

### Meat Inspection.

Private Slaughterhouses (Registered) ...	...	...	5
Do (Licensed) ...	...	...	0
			5

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

Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
260	20	1090	280

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

Description of Premises				Number of Visits
Public Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	651
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	251
Borough Market	...	...	...	418
Wholesale Market	...	...	...	262
Lairages	...	...	...	152
Potted Meat Houses	...	...	...	184
Tripe Boiling Houses	...	...	...	139
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	1401
Auction Mart	...	...	...	17
Other Visits	...	...	...	275
Total				3,750

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-house ... ..	8314	1708	22225	5373	37620
Do. condemned..	57	8	9	30	104

In addition to ordinary routine examinations of animals slaughtered, the following special examinations were made, with results as set out below :—

	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves
Whole carcasses condemned ...	57	9	30	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	292	43	169	2



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. 50793
Total Amount of Offals Destroyed ... ..	12451
Total Amount of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis ... ..	47452
Total Amount of Offals Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis ... ..	9966
Total Amount of Meat Destroyed from other causes	3341
Total Amount of Offals Destroyed from other causes	2485
Total Meat and Offals Destroyed ...	63244

Kinds of Food Destroyed	Quantity in lbs.
57 Carcases of Beef... ..	33082
Beef not in Carcase ... ..	11248
8 Carcases of Veal ... ..	362
9 Carcases of Mutton and Lamb ... ..	328
Mutton not in Carcase ... ..	19
30 Carcases of Pork ... ..	4137
Pork not in Carcase ... ..	1617
Rabbits ... ..	1039
Fish ... ..	1275
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	14625
Canned Provisions ... ..	206
Turkey ... ..	8
Total Weight ... ..	67946

It was found necessary to obtain 2 Justices' Orders.

### Shell Fish.

Supplies of shell fish coming into the Borough received a considerable amount of attention in an endeavour to ensure that they had first been subjected to treatment in purification tanks before being offered for sale. Certain known suspect sources were excluded.



### Diseases of Animals Acts.

A Standstill Order was in operation for a period during which strict vigilance had to be observed. Routine work was also done under the Swine Fever and Tuberculosis Orders of 1938.

### Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year for the following contraventions :—

#### (a) Public Health (Meat Regulations) 1924—

	Penalty	Costs
Failure to report slaughter of an Animal on farm premises ... ..	£2	£1/11/6

#### (b) (c) (d) Merchandise Marks Act—

Contraventions of Tomato Marking Orders					
...	...	...	...	(b) £1	—
				(c) £2	£1
				(d) £2	£1

### Offensive Trades.

Regular visits of inspection were paid. One complaint only was received. Improved mechanical equipment at the works in question appears to have had the desired effect of removing cause for complaint, subject to no flaws in the human element.



**SECTION 14**



Sanitary Circumstances

Housing

Milk Production and  
Distribution

Food Sampling

Factories

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.

#### Dwellinghouses :—

Recorded Inspections—Housing Consolidated Regs....	844
Overcrowding ... ..	108
Other inspections and visits under Housing Acts ...	3430
Complaints ... ..	318
Infectious Diseases ... ..	277
Dirty and/or Verminous ... ..	155
Other inspections ... ..	758
Underground Rooms ... ..	9
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	8
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	8
Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	93
Re Disinfestation of Furniture ... ..	166

#### Drainage :—

Drains inspected, etc. ... ..	866
Drains tested ... ..	287

#### Factories :—

Factories with mechanical power ... ..	47
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	84
Other premises ... ..	15
Bakehouses ... ..	286
Outworkers' Premises ... ..	201

#### Shops :—

Sanitary, etc., arrangements (Shops Act, 1934, Sec. 10)	207
Other visits (Shops Act, 1934, Sec. 10) ... ..	13
Half-Holiday Closing visits... ..	267
Assistants' Half-holiday visits ... ..	231
Registration and Administrative visits ... ..	254
Young Persons (1934 Act) ... ..	249
Special ... ..	344
Early Closing ... ..	84
Byelaw (Children) ... ..	258
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act ... ..	76

**Food Inspection :—**

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	345
Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	28
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	430
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	342
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	288
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	39
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	46

**Smoke Abatement :—**

Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	383
Visits to Works re Smoke...	...	...	...	...	118

**Sampling :—**

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	...	...	...	448
Bacteriological Examination—Milk	...	...	...	257
Bacteriological Examination—Ice Cream	...	...	...	68
Biological Examination—Milk	...	...	...	96
Water Analysis and Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	31
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	16
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	...	...	...	6
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	...	2

**General :—**

Complaints (Rats)	...	...	...	...	357
Nuisance from Stables	...	...	...	...	14
Accumulations of Manure, Refuse, etc.	...	...	...	...	37
Swine, Fowls and other animals	...	...	...	...	19
Schools	...	...	...	...	12
Offices	...	...	...	...	1
Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	93
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	313
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	...	...	...	...	5
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	49
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	1509
Total number of Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	15295
Total number of re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	2374

**Sanitary Improvements Effected.****Dwellinghouses :—**

	Informal Action	Formal Action
Dampness remedied	162	11
Lighting provided or improved	23	12
Ventilation provided or improved	73	10
Water supply provided or improved	189	—
Food storage provided or improved	27	3
Cooking accommodation provided or improved...	69	3
Washing accommodation provided or improved	20	3



**Dwellinghouses—Continued.**

	Informal Action	Formal Action
Sinks provided ... ..	239	—
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired ...	198	3
Floors relaid or repaired ... ..	51	21
Eaves gutters or fallpipes provided or repaired	164	4
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved...	20	3
Yards, etc., paved or paving repaired ...	30	3
Overcrowding abated ... ..	101	—
Houses cleansed and/or disinfested ...	433	—
Underground rooms closed ... ..	9	—
Miscellaneous sanitary defects remedied ...	250	45

**Drainage :—**

Drains constructed or re-constructed ...	105	4
Drains repaired or cleansed ... ..	458	—

**Factories (including Bakehouses) :—**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	14	—
Ventilation provided or improved ... ..	11	—
Overcrowding abated ... ..	2	—
Sanitary accommodation improved ... ..	7	—
Additional sanitary accommodation provided...	5	—
Separate accommodation for sexes provided ...	1	—
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed...	8	—
Bakehouses otherwise improved ... ..	2	—
Other nuisances abated ... ..	8	1

**Shops :—**

Separate sanitary accommodation for sexes ...	1	—
Sanitary accommodation improved ... ..	25	—
Ventilation provided or improved ... ..	2	—
Washing facilities provided or improved ...	7	—
Temperature improvement effected ... ..	4	—

**Common Lodging Houses :—**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	6	—
--------------------------------	---	---

**Houses Let in Lodgings :—**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	9	—
Nuisances abated ... ..	1	—
Other improvements effected ... ..	4	—

**Dairies and Milkshops :—**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	1	—
Other improvements effected ... ..	2	—



**Ice Cream Premises :—**

			Informal Action	Formal Action
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	2	—
New premises provided	...	...	10	—
Other improvements effected	...	...	4	—

**Other Food Premises**

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	5	—
Smokeless methods adopted	...	...	2	—
New ranges provided...	...	...	5	—
Other improvements effected	...	...	1	—

**Smoke Abatement :—**

Boiler Plants improved	...	...	—	1
Other improvements effected	...	...	2	1

**General :—**

Sanitary condition of stables improved	...	...	8	—
Manure, etc., accumulations removed...	...	...	37	—
Nuisance abated from Swine, etc.	...	...	14	—
Sanitary condition of Schools improved	...	...	1	—
Sanitary condition of Theatres, etc., improved...	...	...	5	—
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected...	...	...	16	—

**Statutory Action.**

Matters reported to the Health and Housing Committees for Statutory Action were as follows :—

***Housing Act, 1936.***

Disrepair and/or Sanitary Defects (Sec. 11)	...	62 houses
Disrepair and/or Sanitary Defects (Sec. 12)	...	1 house
Disrepair and/or Sanitary Defects (Sec. 25)	...	299 houses
Failure to carry out Undertaking (Sec. 11)	...	5 houses
Failure to give information in Rent Book (Sec. 4)	...	57 houses
Failure to give information in Rent Book (Sec. 61)	...	97 houses
Causing overcrowding (Sec. 59)	...	3 houses
Permitting overcrowding (Sec. 59)	...	1 house
Application for Certificate of fitness (Sec. 51)	...	20 houses
Failure to notify overcrowding (Sec. 64)	...	1 house
Refusing to vacate premises, etc. (Sec. 155)	...	1 case

***Public Health Act, 1936.***

Premises in such a state, etc. (Sec. 92)	...	1 factory
Black Smoke nuisances (Sec. 103)	...	4 factories

*Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*

Selling artificial vinegar as malt vinegar (Sec. 2) 1 case  
 Selling milk deficient in fatty solids (Sec. 2) ... 4 cases

*Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.*

Removal of milk purveyor from Register (Sec. 2) 1 case

*Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.*

Selling Part II. poisons whilst unregistered,  
 selling poison in container not properly  
 labelled, etc. ... 2 cases

*Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.*

Selling rag flock which did not comply with  
 cleanliness standard ... 1 case

*Shops Act, 1934.*

Certificate of exemption re sanitary accommo-  
 dation and washing facilities (Sec. 10) ... 1 case

*Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.*

Illegal sales on Sunday (Secs. 1 and 4) ... 7 cases

**Prosecutions during 1938.**

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
26/1/38	Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Secs. 1 & 19. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Art. 31(2).	Bottling milk on other than registered premises. (Street).	Retailer fined 10/-
26/1/38	Do	Do	Retailer fined £1.
26/1/38	Do	Do	Retailer fined £3.
8/2/38	Housing Act, 1936. Section 59(1).	Causing house to be overcrowded.	Case dismissed on payment of 4/- costs.
8/2/38	Housing Act, 1936. Sections 4 & 62(1).	Failure to deliver in writing to the tenant the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health and the landlord or other person responsible. Failure to provide in prescribed form summary of Sections 58, 59 and 61. and a statement of "permitted number."	Do



## Prosecutions during 1938—Continued.

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
9/3/38	Housing Act, 1936. Sections 4 & 62(1).	Failure to insert name and address of the Medical Officer of Health in rent book. Failure to provide in prescribed form summary of Sections 58, 59 and 61, and a statement of "permitted number."	Defendant fined 5/- on each summons.
9/3/38	Do	Do	Ten Defendants. Cases dismissed on payment of 4/- costs on each summons.
9/3/38	Housing Act, 1936. Section 62(1)	Failure to provide in prescribed form summary of sections 58, 59 and 61, and a statement of "permitted number."	Case dismissed on payment of 4/- costs.
30/3/38	Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933. Section 23. Rule 22; Section 18(1). (b)(ii) and Sec. 18(1) (c).	Selling Sodium Hydroxide not being in a sufficiently stout container. Selling Sodium Hydroxide name not being included in Local Authority's list of sellers. Selling Sodium Hydroxide not labelled in prescribed manner.	All cases dismissed on payment of 18/- costs in all.
5/7/38	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Section 2.	Selling vinegar which was not of the nature and of the substance and quality of the article of food demanded.	The defendant was fined £1 with 10/6 costs.
5/7/38	Do	Do	Case dismissed.
25/10/38	Do	Unlawfully selling an article of food (milk) not of the nature and quality demanded.	Defendant fined £5 with £1/1/- costs.
10/11/38	Housing Act, 1936. Section 62(1)	Unlawfully using a rent book which did not contain a statement of the "permitted number."	Defendant fined 10/- in respect of each of 4 cases.
7/11/38	Housing Act, 1936. Section 155.	Refusing to vacate premises in respect of which a Clearance Order had become operative.	Order made for possession within 21 days Ejectment Order made and executed 3rd and 4th January, 1939.



**Prosecutions during 1938**—Continued.

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
22/12/38	Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936. Section 1.	Defendant being the occupier of a certain shop did unlawfully fail to cause the said shop to be closed for the serving of customers.	Of the six defendants one was dismissed and the other five were each fined 7/6.
22/12/38	Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936. Sections 1 and 14(1). Shops Act, 1912. Section 14(2).	Defendant being the manager, agent or servant of the occupier of a certain shop did unlawfully fail to cause the said shop to be closed for the serving of customers.	Defendant fined 7/6.

**Factories.**

*Factories Act, 1937.*

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Section 22.*

*Halifax Corporation Act, 1900. Section 130.*

The register of factories with mechanical power was not completed by the end of the year.

The number of factories without mechanical power on the register at the end of the year was 131.

Inspections were made as follows:—Factories with mechanical power 47; Factories without mechanical power 370 (including 286 visits to bakehouses); other premises 15; Outworkers' premises 201. Total 633.

H.M. Factory Inspector sent 10 notices under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937, all of which referred to factories with mechanical power.

Complaints dealt with during the year numbered 12, of which 11 referred to factories with mechanical power, and one to a factory without mechanical power.

There were no offences respecting outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 111.

There were 82 outworkers on the register at the end of the year.

**Table 1.**  
**Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.**

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories ... .. (with mechanical power)	47	5	—
Factories ... .. (without mechanical power)	370	1	—
Other Premises ... ..	15	—	—
Total ... ..	432	6	—

**Table 2.**  
**Defects found in Factories and Workplaces.**

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	22	22	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	2	2	...	...
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	11	11	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient ... ..	5	5	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	7	7	...	...
Not separate for sexes...	1	1	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	9	9	...	...
Total ... ..	57	57	...	...

**Bakehouses.***Factories Act, 1937.**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 101.

There were 286 inspections made and the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

**SMOKE ABATEMENT.***Public Health Act, 1936.**Halifax Corporation Black Smoke Byelaw, 1928.*

The number of smoke observations taken of other than domestic chimneys during the year was 383, details of which are given in the following Table. Visits to works in connection with smoke emission numbered 118, and the black smoke byelaw was transgressed on five occasions.

It will be seen that the average emission of black smoke is 0.53 minutes per observation, or 1.06 minutes per hour. This is a reduction upon last year.

**Domestic Smoke.**

In this connection it is doubtful whether there has been any real improvement despite the continued efforts of the Gas and Electricity Departments to supply a smokeless fuel at an economic price.

If the subject of smoke abatement ever becomes a matter of national importance in the same way as slum clearance was a few years ago and National Service is at present, we shall make more progress in 12 months than has been made in any previous 20 years.



## Smoke Observations, 1938.

CHIMNEY (1)	No. of Observa- tions (30 minutes each) (2)	Average minutes of black smoke per Observation (3)
Ackroyd & Ashworth, Garden St. Nth. ...	2	Nil
Adelaide Street Mills ...	3	0'33
Albert Street Mills ...	3	Nil
Albion Mills ...	3	0'66
Archer Street Mills ...	2	Nil
Atlas Boiler Works (Brick) ...	1	Nil
Atlas Boiler Works (Stone) ...	3	Nil
Atlas Dyeworks ...	6	1'25
Bailey Hall Mills ...	3	0'16
Bankfield Mills ...	1	Nil
Battinson Road Mills ...	3	Nil
Beacon Brickworks ...	4	1'62
Beechwood Mills ...	4	2'50
Billinghay Mills ...	3	Nil
Binner's Boiler Works ...	2	Nil
Blackwood Mills ...	4	Nil
Bottoms Mill ...	2	Nil
Bowling Dyke Dyeworks ...	4	0'25
Bowling Dyke Mills ...	3	0'33
Bradshaw Mills ...	1	0'50
Brierley Hill Works ...	4	1'12
Brunswick Mills ...	2	Nil
Calder & Hebble Navigation Co. ...	2	Nil
Cinder Hill Fireclay Works ...	4	1'75
Clarence Mills ...	2	1'50
Clay Pits Works ...	2	Nil
Copley Chemical Works ...	1	Nil
Copley Mills ...	2	1'0
Craven Edge Mill ...	3	Nil
Crosslands Works ...	1	Nil
Crossley & Porter School ...	4	0'37
Dean Clough Mills (Brick) ...	29	0'34
Dean Clough Mills (Stone) ...	29	0'34
Dunkirk Mills ...	2	Nil
Ellenroyd Brick Works ...	1	1'0
Falcon Laundry ...	4	0'87
Fenton Works ...	2	Nil
Forest Mills, Ovenden ...	4	Nil
Globe Mills ...	4	1'0
Goodall's, Salterhebble ...	2	0'50
Grove Mill ...	1	Nil
Haley Hill Mills ...	4	Nil
Halifax Corporation—		
Battinson Road School ...	2	Nil
Electricity Works (Stone) ...	1	Nil
Electricity Works (Brick) ...	1	Nil
General Hospital ...	4	0'62
Gibbet Street Institution ...	2	Nil
Ovenden Senior School ...	1	Nil
Salvage Works ...	2	Nil
Sewage Disposal Works ...	2	1'50
Halifax Ice and Cold Storage Co. ...	4	0'12
Halifax Steam Laundry ...	3	Nil
Hanson Lane Mill ...	6	0'41
Hare Street Mills ...	2	Nil

## Smoke Observations, 1938—Continued.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Hartley's Malleable Fittings Works ...	1	Nil
Hebble Mills ...	1	Nil
Highroad Well Works (No. 1) ...	2	Nil
Highroad Well Works (No. 2) ...	1	2.50
Illingworth Mill ...	1	Nil
Jackroyd Mill ...	1	Nil
Keighley Mills ...	1	Nil
Kingston Mills ...	3	Nil
Kingston Works ...	4	Nil
Ladyship Mills ...	10	0.20
Lee Bank Mill ...	11	Nil
Lewis Street Works ...	4	0.25
Miall Street Mills (North) ...	3	Nil
Miall Street Mills (South) ...	3	Nil
Mile Thorn Works ...	1	Nil
Mixenden Carbonising Company ...	2	0.75
New Mill, Wainstalls ...	1	Nil
Old Lane Dyeworks ...	11	0.95
Ovenden Wood Brewery ...	1	0.50
Pellon Lane Mills ...	2	Nil
Perseverance Mills ...	1	Nil
Pioneer Iron Works ...	1	Nil
Providence Soap Works ...	1	Nil
Queen's Road Chocolate Factory ...	2	Nil
Queen's Road Mill ...	4	Nil
Raglan Street Dyeworks (Brick) ...	3	Nil
Raglan Street Dyeworks (Stone) ...	3	Nil
Regent Works ...	1	Nil
Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	2	Nil
Royal Mills ...	14	2.67
Ryburne Mills ...	5	Nil
Salterhebble Mills ...	4	0.87
Savile Mills ...	2	Nil
Sedburgh Mills ...	3	1.66
Shaw Lodge Mills ...	5	1.20
Shay Lane Dyeworks ...	1	Nil
Shroggs Wire Works (Round) ...	2	Nil
Shroggs Wire Works (Square) ...	2	0.50
Smith Messrs. T. & W., Dyers ...	4	1.50
Spring Edge Works ...	3	Nil
Spring Hall Mill ...	3	Nil
Spring Mill ...	2	Nil
Square Mills, Wainstalls ...	1	Nil
Sterne Mills ...	1	Nil
Stone Trough Brewery ...	10	0.90
Stoney Royd Mills ...	4	0.12
Sun Works ...	4	1.50
The Brewery ...	4	1.12
Trafalgar Mills ...	3	1.0
Union Mills ...	3	1.0
Victoria Mills ...	6	0.83
Waterside Works (Brick) ...	3	0.83
Wellington Mills ...	5	0.70
West Croft Mills ...	2	Nil
West Grove Mills ...	5	Nil
West End Cabinet Works ...	3	Nil
Wheatley Dyeworks ...	1	2.0
Total ...	383	0.527



**Atmospheric Pollution Records.**

Throughout the year we have maintained observations at our five existing stations, particulars of which are given in Tables 1—6 following.

It will be seen that the monthly average of deposited atmospheric pollution for the whole Borough shows a small increase, which is probably accounted for by the increased rainfall during the year.

It would appear that as some compensation for the above, figures with respect to the measurement of daylight show a considerable increase over those for the previous year.

The figures for sulphur pollution are interesting, as they show that with a heavier atmospheric deposit, we have had a considerable reduction in the figures for sulphur pollution.

---



TABLE 1.—DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION. 1938.

Month	WADE STREET (Central)				BELLE VUE PARK ( $\frac{1}{2}$ mile West)				AKROYD PARK ( $\frac{1}{2}$ mile North)				INFIRMARY (1 mile South)				WEST VIEW PARK (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles West)			
	Rainfall in Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ...	5.21	14.89	12.97	27.86	5.42	8.39	17.56	25.95	5.53	12.79	18.15	30.94	5.72	9.36	15.61	24.97	4.81	3.82	8.52	12.34
February ...	1.38	17.56	8.90	26.46	1.27	8.49	6.02	14.51	1.28	8.84	5.59	14.43	1.26	6.41	6.36	12.77	1.20	7.61	5.92	13.53
March ...	0.77	11.10	4.49	15.59	0.95	5.19	5.23	10.42	0.85	6.97	2.83	9.80	0.70	4.87	3.14	8.01	0.76	2.82	2.11	4.93
April ...	0.35	19.23	3.48	22.71	0.33	9.26	2.42	11.68	0.36	6.03	1.97	8.00	0.37	7.30	2.23	9.53	0.32	6.63	2.28	8.91
May ...	3.76	26.44	7.34	33.78	4.21	12.86	7.73	20.59	3.88	11.84	5.62	17.46	3.78	7.76	7.96	15.72	4.13	8.55	5.78	14.33
June ...	4.45	20.56	6.99	27.55	4.42	7.72	5.28	13.00	3.88	17.94	6.48	24.42	4.46	7.89	5.06	12.95	4.46	4.92	3.92	8.84
July ...	4.93	21.11	8.04	29.15	4.68	8.24	6.04	14.28	4.88	10.37	4.54	14.91	4.17	17.58	5.50	23.08	4.73	5.83	7.47	13.30
August ...	4.83	23.09	8.25	31.34	4.53	7.39	6.38	13.77	5.00	8.90	8.22	17.12	4.66	6.89	7.13	14.02	4.70	5.15	6.49	11.64
September ...	1.66	29.84	7.59	37.43	1.51	10.28	3.59	13.87	1.73	11.16	3.96	15.12	1.47	6.41	2.47	8.88	1.69	4.59	2.90	7.49
October ...	8.16	19.78	15.71	35.49	8.46	6.48	15.10	21.58	7.62	14.94	15.32	30.26	8.62	6.49	17.26	23.75	8.01	3.51	15.13	18.64
November ...	5.32	11.74	9.13	20.87	4.50	6.41	7.69	14.10	4.66	14.36	7.91	22.27	4.72	4.29	7.61	11.90	5.17	4.74	8.72	13.46
December ...	3.85	13.34	10.81	24.15	3.38	8.10	4.97	13.07	3.52	9.01	5.78	14.79	3.40	5.40	5.22	10.62	2.97	5.23	3.92	9.15
AGGREGATES	44.67	228.68	103.70	332.38	43.66	98.81	88.01	186.82	43.19	133.15	86.37	219.52	43.33	90.65	85.55	176.20	42.95	63.40	73.16	136.56
MONTHLY AVERAGES...	3.72	19.05	8.64	27.69	3.63	8.23	7.33	15.56	3.59	11.09	7.19	18.29	3.61	7.55	7.12	14.68	3.57	5.28	6.09	11.37

Monthly Average for whole Borough :— Rainfall in inches ... 3.63  
 Insoluble Solids ... 10.24 tons per square mile.  
 Soluble Solids ... 7.27 ”  
 Total Solids ... 17.52 ”

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough = 210.29 tons per square mile.

## 89.90

FIVE HALIFAX STATIONS





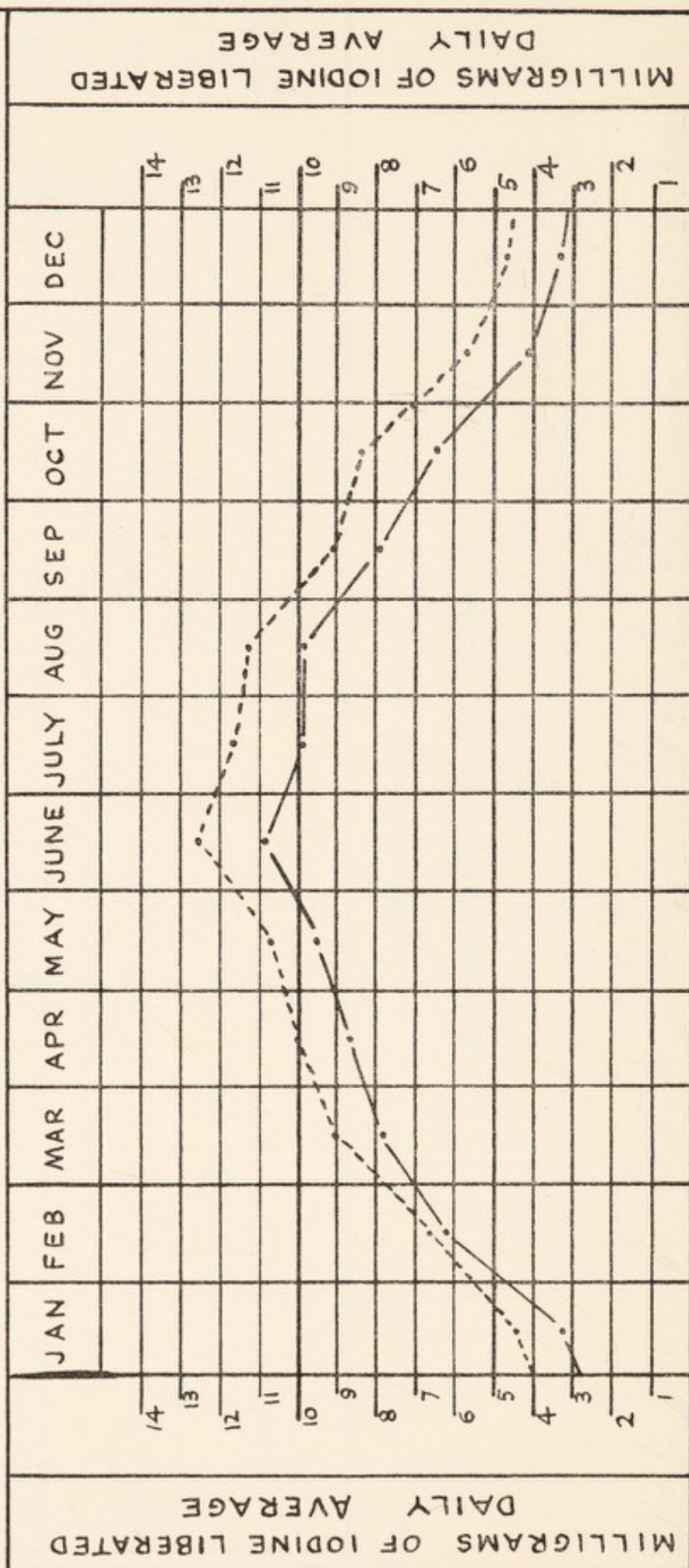


TABLE 3.  
MEASUREMENT OF DAYLIGHT. 1938.  
Potassium Iodide Method.

Station	Milligrams of Iodine liberated—Daily Average.												Total Daily Average
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	
WADE STREET (Central)	3.20	6.20	7.80	8.60	9.50	10.80	9.90	9.80	7.90	6.50	4.10	3.30	7.30
WEST VIEW PARK (1½ miles West)	4.40	6.60	9.00	10.00	10.70	12.50	11.60	11.30	9.10	8.40	5.70	4.70	8.66
Total Daily Average ...	3.80	6.40	8.40	9.30	10.10	11.65	10.75	10.55	8.50	7.45	4.90	4.00	7.99

# 4 MEASUREMENT OF DAYLIGHT 1938

WEST VIEW PARK ----- WADE STREET

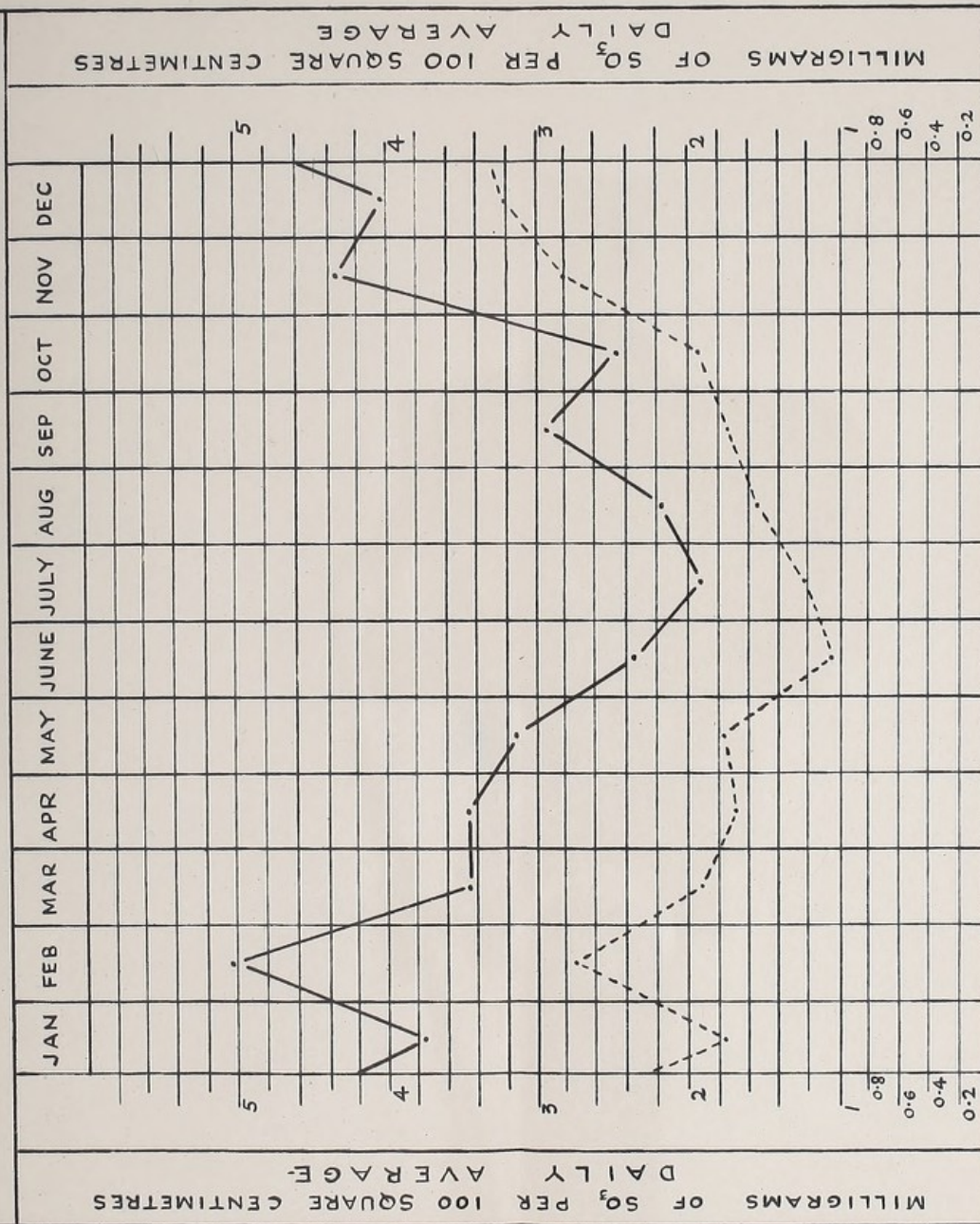




# 6 SULPHUR POLLUTION

1938

WEST VIEW PARK ----- WADE STREET -----









# Housing

## Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :—
  - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 2365
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2489
  - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 844
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 844
  - (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 834
  - (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 1127
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—
 

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 1119
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—
  - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
    - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
    - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
      - (a) By owners ... Nil
      - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil



## (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- |   |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:          |     |     |     |     |     |
| (a) By owners   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners   |     |     |     |     | Nil |

## (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- |  |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | 47 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    | ... | ... | 15 |

## (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- |   |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

## 4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part iv.)—Overcrowding.

- |  |     |     |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1208 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1208 |
| (3) Number of "persons" dwelling therein                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4614 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5    |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103  |
| (2) Number of "persons" concerned in such cases                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 544  |

- |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| (d) | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... .. | Nil |
| (e) | Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... ..                   | Nil |

### **Eradication of Bed-Bugs.**

- |     |     |  |      |
|-----|-----|--|------|
| (1) | (a) | (1) No. of Council houses found infested ... | 2    |
|     | (2) | No. of Council houses disinfested ...        | 2    |
|     | (b) | (1) No. of other houses found infested ...   | *433 |
|     | (2) | No. of other houses disinfested ...          | 103  |

\*Of these, 330 were in clearance areas which on vacation are not disinfested before demolition. Arrangements are made to have all woodwork burned on the site or taken direct to some foundry, etc., for the purpose.

- (2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed-bugs are as follows :—

In all cases the occupier or owner is required to remove all wallpaper. The owner is required to remove or "ease" from the walls all wooden skirtings, picture moulds (if present), architraves, etc., prior to an application of some approved vermicide by the Health Department. Those at present being used are "Zaldecide," "Lawes," "Vermicine" and "Lowes Gassing Solution." A second application is usually given after an interval of 14-21 days.

- (3) The household effects of tenants moving from a clearance area into Council houses are invariably disinfested by collecting same in a gas-tight trailer van which is taken to the Disinfesting Station situate in a yard belonging to the Cleansing Department at Charlestown. Here all bedding and soft goods are taken out of the van and put through the steam disinfector which adjoins the building used for HCN gas disinfestation. The van is then sealed up and HCN gas—400 c.c.—is evaporated and discharged



into the van by the "Galardi" process. All goods are returned to the new house the same day. No charge is made for this service, which has been found to work quite smoothly and to be very effective.

- (4) All disinfestation work is carried out by the Health Department.
- (5) Measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing :—

In respect of tenants of privately owned houses no special steps are taken to educate them in the steps necessary to prevent infestation. The District Sanitary Inspectors in the course of their various visits to dwellinghouses call the attention of the tenants to any dirty conditions that may obtain and, if necessary, serve notices (informal) to cleanse. At the same time the tenant is warned as to the possibility, or likelihood, of vermin infestation occurring as a result of such dirty conditions, and advised as to necessary preventive measures. After the disinfestation of any verminous house, the tenant is again advised as to the steps necessary to be taken to prevent any re-infestation.

In the case of tenants of Council houses—if from clearance areas—they have already received their education by reason of the Health Department having disinfested their household effects on removal. In addition to this, a "black list" of tenants is kept, and the District Sanitary Inspector visits the houses of such at intervals as found practicable.



### Closing and Demolition Orders : Housing Act, 1936.

Continuing the information given in the Annual Report for 1937 on page 114, the following must be added to show the position on the 31st December, 1938:—

Ref. No. (1)	Situation. (2)	Date of Report. (3)	Date of Closing Order. (4)	Date of Demolition Order. (5)	Remarks. (6)
71	1 and 2, Newlands Gate, Warley	17/2/38	—	—	Undertaking to make fit accepted 24/3/38.
72	3 and 4, Newlands Gate, Warley	17/2/38	—	6/12/38	Undertaking to make fit accepted 24/3/38. Failure to comply with undertaking. Demolition Orders made 6/12/38.
73	Little Peel House, Benns Lane, Luddenden	17/2/38	—	9/5/38	Demolished by owner 23/8/38.
74	21, 22, 23, Bankhouse Lane, Salterhebble	24/3/38	—	—	Undertaking to make fit 14/4/38. Works completed 17/2/39.
75	13 and 14, Brook Street, Luddenden	19/5/38	—	17/8/38	Houses vacated but not yet demolished.
76	Back of 5, Whitehill, Illingworth	21/7/38	6/10/38	—	Closing Order complied with 31/10/38.
77	1, 2, 3, Pule Hill, Boothtown	21/7/38	—	15/2/39	Houses vacated but not yet demolished.
78	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Chapel Lane Terrace 45, Chapel Lane, Salterhebble	21/7/38	—	6/10/38	Demolished by owner 27/4/39.
79	6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, Chapel Lane, and 1, 2, 3, Walton Terr., Salterhebble	21/7/38	—	6/10/38	Houses vacated but not yet demolished.
80	4/5, Chapel Lane Terr., Salterhebble	21/7/38	—	6/10/38	Demolished by owner 27/4/39.
81	25, Bankhouse Lane	21/7/38	—	—	Undertaking to make fit accepted 23/11/38.
82	28, Gibbet Street	13/10/38	—	—	Undertaking to use only for business premises accepted 24/11/38.
83	6, Listers Fold	13/10/38	—	—	Undertaking not to occupy as a dwellinghouse accepted 24/11/38. Converted into a warehouse 2/3/39.

## Closing and Demolition Orders—Continued.

Ref. No.	Situation.	Date of Report.	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
84	47, Pellon Lane	13/10/38	—	—	Undertaking not to use for human habitation accepted 24/11/38.
85	3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Savile Green, and 4, Well Head Lane	24/11/38	—	4/1/39	All houses not yet vacated.
86	6, 7, Upper Brockholes, Ogden	24/11/38	—	—	Undertaking to make fit accepted 23/3/39.
87	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Range Terrace	24/11/38	—	21/7/39	Houses not yet vacated.
88	28, 30, Pollard St.	22/12/38	—	—	Undertaking to use for business purposes accepted 23/3/39.
89	13, Blackledge	22/12/38	—	8/2/39	House not yet vacated.

NOTE.—To complete the observations made in the Annual Report for 1937, the following information is given:—

No. 68—Demolition of this property was completed 12/8/38.

No. 69—Demolition of this property was completed 22/10/38.

## Clearance Areas.

Particulars were given on pages 110 and 111 of the Annual Report for 1934, pages 107 and 108 of the Annual Report for 1935, page 114 of the Annual Report for 1936, and pages 114, 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119 of the Annual Report for 1937, of Clearance Areas already dealt with. To these the following must be added to show the position at the end of 1938.

Orders were confirmed in their entirety in respect to the following:—

Halifax (Back Beacon Terrace) Clearance Area	July, 1938.
Halifax (Ann Street) Clearance Area ... ..	October, 1938.
Halifax (Bailey Hall Bank No. 2) Clearance Area ... ..	October, 1938.
Halifax (Caddyfield) Clearance Area ... ..	October, 1938.
Halifax (Holdsworth Street) Clearance Area...	October, 1938.
Halifax (Lilly Lane) Clearance Area ... ..	October, 1938.
Halifax (Malt Shovel Yard) Clearance Area...	October, 1938.
Halifax (Southowram Bank) Clearance Area	October, 1938.
Halifax (Taylors Buildings) Clearance Area ...	October, 1938.
Halifax (Wade Place) Clearance Area... ..	October, 1938.
Halifax (Wiscombe Bank No. 2) Clearance Area ... ..	October, 1938.



Orders were confirmed with modifications in respect to the following:—

Halifax (Dobby Hall) Clearance Area...	...	July, 1938.
Halifax (Grove Street) Clearance Area	...	July, 1938.
Halifax (Chapelton) Clearance Area...	...	July, 1938.
Halifax (Bailey Hall Bank No. 1) Clearance Area	...	October, 1938.
Halifax (Crosshills) Clearance Area	...	October, 1938.
Halifax (Wiscombe Bank No. 1) Clearance Area	...	October, 1938.

#### **Halifax (Bankhouse Lane) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 995 square yards or 0.206 acres. It contained 7 dwelling-houses, with a total population of 17 persons. The dwelling-houses have a density of 34 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

This Order was confirmed in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Brook Street, Luddenden) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 571 square yards or 0.117 acres. It contained 7 dwelling-houses, 1 public house, 1 lock-up shop, and 1 other business premises, making a total of 10 buildings, with a total population of 12 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 68 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Chapel Street, Luddenden) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 3,220 square yards or 0.665 acres. It contained 35 dwelling-houses, with a total population of 89 persons. The dwelling-houses in the area give a density of 52 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

This Order was confirmed with modifications in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Clarence Square) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 2,102 square yards or 0.434 acres. It contained 37 dwelling-



houses with a total population of 98 persons. The dwelling-houses in the area give a density of 85 to the acre.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Crib Lane) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 2,030 square yards or 0.419 acres. It contained 36 dwelling-houses and 2 other buildings, making a total of 38 buildings with a total population of 107 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 85 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed with modifications in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Green Lane) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in June, 1938, and comprises 5,760 square yards or 1.19 acres. It contained 90 dwelling-houses with a total population of 255 persons. The dwelling-houses have a density of 76 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Lee Bridge) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 482 square yards or 0.1 acres. It contained 7 dwellinghouses (including 2 houses and shops) with a total population of 17 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 70 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed in May, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Highroad Well Square) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprises 4,217 square yards or 0.873 acres. It contained 32 dwelling-houses (including 2 houses and shops) with a total population of 92 persons. The dwellinghouses have a density of 37 to the acre.

A Clearance Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed in April, 1939.

#### **Halifax (Upper Brunswick Street) Clearance Area.**

This area was represented in May, 1938, and comprise 3,857 square yards or 0.796 acres. It contained 48 dwelling-houses with a total population of 153 persons. The dwelling-houses in the area have a density of 60 to the acre.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in October, 1938, and a Public Enquiry was held by order of the Minister of Health in January, 1939.

The Order was confirmed in May, 1939.

#### **Common Lodging Houses.**

There are now only four Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. Eleven inspections of same have been made and conditions found were generally satisfactory.

#### **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**

At the end of the year there were 32 Houses-let-in-Lodgings, providing accommodation for 128 families.

There were 93 inspections made during the year, and nine notices were served requiring cleansing and limewashing. One nuisance was abated, and in four cases other improvements were effected.

#### **Theatres, Cinemas, etc.**

During the year 77 inspections were made of premises for which stage play licences were necessary, and improvements were carried out in nine cases.

### **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

#### **Milk Supply.**

*Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.*

*Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922*

*Milk and Dairies Orders, 1936 and 1938.*

*Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.*

There are 121 producers of milk with premises situate within the Borough, with 202 cowsheds containing approximately 1,412 cows.



Of these there are three holding a licence to produce Tuberculin Tested milk, and 25 with the requisite licence to produce Accredited milk. None of the latter retail their milk as Accredited, a fact to be deplored, as the full benefit of the cleaner milk produced is not passed on to the consumer.

During the year there were 345 inspections of cowsheds, and many improvements have been made and are in progress.

There are 144 registered retailers of milk with premises within the Borough, and in addition there are 76 registered retailers with premises outside our area. The number of registered dairy premises is 123.

In addition to the above, there are 288 registered retailers of milk in sealed bottles only.

During the year there were 430 inspections of dairies and milkshops.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

During the year 257 samples of milk were examined. Of these 197 were of ungraded milk, 22 were Tuberculin Tested milk, one Accredited milk, 4 Pasteurised milk, 5 Sterilised milk, and 28 farm samples of Accredited milk.

Of the ungraded milks, 110 were produced within the Borough and 87 were produced outside.

The reductase and coliform tests are applied in all cases, and of locally produced milk, 24 samples or 21.8 per cent. failed to pass the test. In the case of milk produced outside the area, 13 samples or 14.9 per cent. failed.

Of the 22 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk 6 failed to pass the test. The one sample of Accredited milk retailed as such was satisfactory, as were the four samples of Pasteurised milk and the five samples of Sterilised milk. Of the 28 samples of Accredited milk obtained at the farms, 5 failed to pass the test.

### **Biological Examination of Milk.**

During the year 96 samples of milk were submitted to this test, of which 57 were of milk produced within the Borough, the remaining 39 having been produced outside.

Four samples, two of which were of locally produced milk, were reported as having given a positive result. In each case the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed, and in two cases the affected cow was discovered and slaughtered.



**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.****Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.**

A total of 448 samples of Food and Drugs was obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

These included 274 samples of milk and 174 samples of other foods and drugs.

Excluding five "appeal to cow" samples, one of which was below standard, samples of milk not genuine according to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, numbered 12, giving a percentage of 4.46.

Of the 174 samples of other food and drugs, 9 or 5.17 per cent. were reported as not genuine. Four of these samples were of Rum found to be above the limit of 35° u.p.; two were of Unbrewed Vinegar sold as Malt Vinegar, and the remaining three samples were of Raspberry Cordial (containing both Benzoic Acid and Sulphites); Raspberry Flavour Wine (containing both Benzoic Acid and Sulphites); and Orange Juice and Halibut Oil (no appreciable amount of oil present).

Including these as adulterated or not genuine samples the total is 21, giving a percentage of 4.69.

Full details of all samples taken will be found in the following Tables:—

107  
TABLE 1.

Nature of Sample	No. of Samples taken			No. not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk ... ..	*259	15	*274	10	2	12
Alcoholic Drinks:						
Gin ... ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Rum ... ..	2	7	9	2	2	4
Whisky ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Baking Powder ... ..	—	10	10	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Carbonate of Magnesia ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Chinese Ginger ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chocolate Roll ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Cream Sandwich ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruits:						
Citron Peel ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Currants ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dried Apricots ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon Peel ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Orange Peel ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sultanas ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Gregory Powder ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Jams:						
Apricot ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black Cherry ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stoned Damson ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stoned Greengage ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stoned Plum ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Strawberry ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Victoria Plum ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Tonic Wine ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ... ..	1	8	9	1	1	2
Margarine ... ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Mincemeat ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Non-alcoholic Drinks:						
Orange Wine ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raisin Flavour Wine ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Cordial ..	1	1	2	—	1	1
Rasp. Flavour Wine ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Orange Juice and						
Halibut Oil ... ..	—	2	2	—	1	1
Pepper ... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Sausages ... ..	—	15	15	—	—	—
Spirit Vinegar ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge Buns... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Table Jelly ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Tea ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total ... ..	264	184	448	13	8	21

\*Includes five "appeal to cow" samples, one of which was below standard.



TABLE 2.

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

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action Taken
64	Milk—2% deficient in fat.	Sample from producer-retailer. Further sample (96) obtained and found to be genuine milk containing 3.30% of milk fat.
83	Milk—Less than 1% deficient in fat and non-fatty solids.	Sample of tuberculin tested milk obtained at Sanatorium. Further samples (84 and 85) obtained in course of delivery two days later found to be genuine milk containing 3.20% of milk fat in each case and 8.77% and 8.66% of non-fatty solids respectively. Letter from C.S.I. calling attention to matter.
141	Milk—1.5% deficient in fat.	Sample of tuberculin tested milk obtained at Sanatorium. Further samples (144 and 145) obtained in course of delivery three days later found to be genuine milk containing 3.10% and 3.20% of milk fat respectively. Further letter sent from C.S.I. calling attention to the poor quality of this milk.
184	Milk—3% deficient in fat.	Sample from producer-retailer. Further sample (231) obtained and found to be genuine milk containing 3.90% of milk fat.
269	Milk—5% deficient in fat.	This was an informal sample of tuberculin tested milk and the following day two formal samples (281 and 282) were obtained in course of delivery, which were found to contain only 2.75% and 2.88% of milk fat respectively. The milk had been produced outside the Borough and arrangements were made for "appeal to cow" samples to be taken. These samples (285, 286 and 287) were certified to contain 3.32%, 3.14% and 3.05% of milk fat respectively. The producer was the same as for samples 83, 84, 85, 141, 144 and 145, reported above, and he was prosecuted in the Halifax Borough Police Court on 25th October, 1938, when he was fined £5 with £1/1/- costs.
281	Milk—8% deficient in fat.	
282	Milk—4% deficient in fat.	



TABLE 2—Continued.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action Taken
270	Milk—3% deficient in fat.	This was an informal sample of tuberculin tested milk and the following day two formal samples (283 and 284) were obtained in course of delivery. These were found to contain 3.30% and 2.84% of milk fat respectively. The milk had been produced outside the Borough and arrangements were made for "appeal to cow" samples to be taken. These samples (288 and 289) were certified to contain 3.22% and 2.97% of milk fat respectively.
284	Milk—5% deficient in fat.	
382	Milk—7% deficient in fat.	Formal sample of milk obtained from a milk bar, followed three days later by a sample (391) taken in course of delivery. This sample was certified to contain 4.20% of milk fat. Reported to Health Committee and warning letter sent by Town Clerk.
384	Milk—5% deficient in fat.	Formal sample of milk obtained from a milk bar, followed three days later by a sample (392) taken in course of delivery. This sample was certified to contain only 2.65% of milk fat. These cases—retailer and supplier—were reported to Health Committee and warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk.
392	Milk—11% deficient in fat.	
208	Rum—35.1° under proof.	Informal sample followed by formal sample (228) taken a week later. Warning letter sent by C.S.I.
228	Rum—35.4° under proof.	
209	Rum—35.9° under proof.	Informal sample followed by formal sample (229) taken a week later. Warning letter sent by C.S.I.
229	Rum 35.2° under proof.	
153	Malt Vinegar— Certified to be an unbrewed or artificial vinegar.	Informal sample followed by a formal sample (160) taken six days later. Retailer prosecuted in the Halifax Borough Police Court, 5th July, 1938, and fined £1 with 10/6 costs.
160	Malt Vinegar— Certified to be a mixture of artificial and brewed vinegar containing not more than 20% of the latter.	

TABLE 2—Continued.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action Taken
121	Orange Juice with Halibut Oil— Certified to contain so little oil as to render its identification impossible.	This was an informal sample from a bottle sent to the Medical Officer of Health. Impossible to obtain further samples as no place of sale could be discovered.
397	Raspberry Flavour Wine—Certified to contain 140 ppm. Benzoic Acid and 284 ppm. Sulphites.	Informal sample. —Impossible to obtain formal sample as stock had been sold out.
437	Raspberry Cordial— Certified to contain 102 ppm. Benzoic Acid and 190 ppm. Sulphites.	Informal sample. Impossible to obtain formal sample as stock had been sold out.

TABLE 3.

## Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk Fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.
January ... ..	20	3.49	9.08
February ... ..	20	3.69	9.11
March ... ..	28	3.56	8.90
April ... ..	20	3.53	8.97
May ... ..	26	3.66	9.04
June ... ..	23	3.54	9.05
July ... ..	22	3.60	9.00
August ... ..	18	3.87	8.86
September ... ..	21	3.60	9.03
October ... ..	20	4.05	9.21
November ... ..	31	3.77	8.95
December ... ..	20	3.74	8.84
Total ... ..	269		
Average for the year 1938 ...		3.67	9.00
"    "    1937 ...		3.77	9.07
"    "    1936 ...		3.77	9.09
"    "    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
"    "    1930 ...		3.69	9.03
"    "    1929 ...		3.63	8.96
"    "    1928 ...		3.81	9.03
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 ... ..		3.00	8.50

NOTE.—Five "appeal to cow" samples are excluded from the above Table.



TABLE 4.

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

Food	No. of Samples examined	Nature of Preservative	Amount		Remarks
			Allowed	Found	
Milk ...	269	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Butter ...	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Chinese Ginger	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Chocolate Roll	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cream ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Dried Fruits:					
Citron Peel ..	2	Sulphur Dioxide	100 ppm.	1-Nil 1-70 ppm.	} Satisfactory
Currants ..	3	"	750 ppm.	Nil	
Dried Apricots	3	"	2000 ppm.	2-819 ppm. 1-1114 ppm.	} Satisfactory
Lemon Peel	3	"	100 ppm.	Nil	
Orange Peel ..	2	"	100 ppm.	Nil	
Sultanas ..	3	"	750 ppm.	1-251 ppm. 1-262 ppm. 1-291 ppm.	} Satisfactory
Jams:					
Apricot ...	1	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
Black Cherry	1	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
Raspberry	3	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
St. Damson ...	1	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
St. Greengage	1	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
Stoned Plum ..	2	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
Strawberry ...	6	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
Victoria Plum	1	"	40 ppm.	Nil	
Malt Tonic Wine	1	"	450 ppm.	Nil	
Margarine ...	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Mincemeat ..	5	Sulphur Dioxide	350 ppm.	Nil	
Non-alcoholic Drinks:					
Orange Wine ..	1	{ Sulphur Dioxide or Benzoic Acid	350 ppm.	113 ppm. Nil	} Satisfactory
			600 ppm.		
Raisin Flavour Wine ...	1	{ Sulphur Dioxide or Benzoic Acid	350 ppm.	Nil	} Satisfactory
			600 ppm.	130 ppm.	

TABLE 4—Continued.

Food	No. of Samples examin'd	Nature of Preservative	Amount		Remarks
			Allowed	Found	
Non-alcoholic Drinks— <i>Cont</i> : Rasp. Cordial	2	{ Sulphur Dioxide or Benzoic Acid	350 ppm. 600 ppm.	Nil 543 ppm. 190 ppm. 102 ppm.	} Satisfactory Unsatisfactory, in that both these preservatives were found. This was an informal sample. It was found impossible to obtain a formal sample as the stock had meantime been sold out.
Rasp. Flavour Wine... ..	1	{ Sulphur Dioxide or Benzoic Acid	350 ppm. 600 ppm.	284 ppm. 140 ppm.	
Sausages ...	15	Sulphur Dioxide	450 ppm.	6-Nil 1-43.5 ppm. 1-69 ppm. 1-83.2 ppm. 1-85 ppm. 1-199 ppm. 1-214 ppm. 1-215 ppm. 1-271 ppm. 1-323 ppm.	} Satisfactory
Sponge Buns ...	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Table Jelly ...	4	Sulphur Dioxide	1000 ppm. parts of gelatine	1-Nil 1-92 ppm. 1-28 ppm. 1-113 ppm.	} Satisfactory

### Manufacture and/or Sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 342 inspections have been made of 234 registered premises. These were generally found satisfactory, although in a few cases slight improvements were found to be necessary.

Sixty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted to bacteriological examination, of which 35 were produced in the Borough and 33 were manufactured outside.

Only a total of 20 samples satisfied the bacteriological test applied, namely not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c., and no coliform bacillus in 1/100 c.c. Of these 20 samples, 9 were of locally produced ice cream and 11 of ice cream produced elsewhere.



### **Fried Fish Shops.**

During the year 288 inspections have been made of 159 registered premises. In five cases it was necessary to require cleansing to be done, and in one case other sanitary improvements were effected. In two other cases smokeless methods of heating were adopted, and five new ranges were installed.

### **GENERAL.**

#### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Sixteen samples were obtained during the year, nine were informal and seven formal.

Seven of these samples were of Fertilisers and nine of Feeding Stuffs.

The following were reported as unsatisfactory:—

**Case No. 1.** An informal sample of fertiliser sold as Bone Meal was stated to be "not Bone Meal as defined by the Act," and unsatisfactory. A formal sample was then obtained and certified as follows by the Agricultural Analyst:—"the sample is unsatisfactory in that it is not 'Bone Meal' as defined in the fourth Schedule of the Act, but rather Bone Meal from which part of the Nitrogen has been removed."

The Chief Sanitary Inspector wrote the firm of retailers asking for their observations. The firm took the matter up with their suppliers—another large firm—from whom a letter was received in a few days contending that their product was correctly described. There was much correspondence between the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the retailing and supplying firms, also the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as a result of which it was decided that although it appeared likely that the label was misleading, it would not be possible to demand alteration.

**Case No. 2.** An informal sample of feeding stuff sold as Cotton Seed Meal was certified unsatisfactory in that the percentage of oil present was higher, and the percentage of fibre present lower, than those declared, by more than the amounts allowed by the limits of variation under the Act. A formal sample was obtained, when it was found that in this case the limits of variation were exceeded only in the oil constituent, where 5.7 per cent. was present and only 4.0 per cent. declared.

Warning letter was sent by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

**Case No. 3.** Two formal samples of feeding stuff sold as Feeding Meat Meal were certified as unsatisfactory. Both samples were obtained from the same firm, one being of imported goods whilst the other was from their own stock and



mixing. The sample of imported goods was unsatisfactory in that the percentages of Oil and Phosphoric Acid were greater than those declared by more than the amounts allowed under the limits of variation, whilst their own goods sample was unsatisfactory in respect to oil percentage as in case mentioned, whilst there was no declaration as to the presence of Phosphoric Acid, as required by the Act.

Warning letter was sent by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

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

Six samples were obtained during the year, two of which were unsatisfactory. An informal sample was obtained and found to contain 73.7 parts of Soluble Chlorine per 100,000. This was followed up by a formal sample stated to contain 108.0 parts of Soluble Chlorine per 100,000.

Facts were reported to the Health Committee who instructed that retailer be prosecuted. Case was heard in the Halifax Borough Police Court, 5th January, 1939, when the retailer was fined 5/- and ordered to pay £1/8/- costs.

### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**

At the end of 1938, there were 126 registered sellers of Part II. Poisons, occupying 181 registered premises.

Inspections of these premises as to their compliance with requirements numbered 313.

One sample of Stone Paste and one sample of Caustic Soda were obtained. In connection with the sale of the Caustic Soda, the following offences were committed by the vendor:—

- (1) Sale of Part II. Poisons by unauthorised seller from unregistered premises. Section 18.
- (2) Sale of Part II. Poisons otherwise than in a closed container as closed by the manufacturer. Rule 14.
- (3) Sale of Part II. Poisons in container not properly labelled. Section 18. Rules 18 and 19.
- (4) Sale of Part II. Poisons in container not sufficiently stout to prevent leakage therefrom. Rule 22.

The facts were reported to the Health Committee who instructed that vendor be prosecuted. Case was heard at Halifax Borough Police Court, 30th March, 1938, when all cases were dismissed on payment of 18/- costs.



**SECTION 15**



**Analytical Work**

*(Deleted for this year.)*





**SECTION 16**



**Miscellaneous**

## Miscellaneous

### WATER SUPPLY.

The following routine weekly examinations of the town's water are carried out :—

Thrum Hall Main Supply :	2 Chemical.
	3 Bacteriological.
Ogden supply :	1 Chemical.
	2 Bacteriological.

Samples are collected from the filtered water main as it leaves the filter house and from the consumers' taps.

Water supplied by Halifax to other authorities is examined at least once a fortnight.

Copies of the reports relating to the above examinations are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and arrangements exist whereby a "bad" report is immediately 'phoned to the Medical Officer of Health.

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 Gorpse.

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 "Multelec" pH Recorder has now been installed at the Thrum Hall Filter Plant, and is giving a continuous record of the lime content of the water.

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

#### Chemical Analysis.

Total Solids	...	...	...	7.73 Pts. per 100,000
Organic Solids	...	...	...	1.58    "    "
Chlorine	...	...	...	1.3    "    "
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0010    "    "
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0026    "    "
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.028    "    "
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil    "    "
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	0.0092    "    "
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	0.8 Degrees
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	3.2    "    "
pH Value	...	...	...	7.6    "    "

#### Colour Lovibond Units.

2ft. Strata. Green	...	...	0.6 Degrees.
Yellow	...	...	0.2    "    "

#### Bacteriological Examination.

Total Micro-organisms growing on Gelatine				
at 20° C. 2 days	...	...	...	Nil
3 days	...	...	...	2
Total Micro-organisms growing on Agar at				
37° C. 2 days	...	...	...	1
3 days	...	...	...	1
B. Coli	Absent in	...	...	100 cc.

Detailed copies of Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of waters collected in the Borough, are regularly forwarded to the Medical Officer.

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**

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.

The scheme for dealing with surcharge by the laying of relief sewers has been proceeding for two years, and it is hoped that conditions being favourable, the relief sewers to deal with centre of town surcharge will be completed by the end of this year, following which the re-construction of worn-out sewers will be undertaken and regularly proceeded with until completion.

Meanwhile the survey is in hand of the sewerage draining to the Ovenden Brook Trunk Sewer, and a scheme will be prepared for dealing with the remainder of the main sewerage in a similar manner.

## **CLEANSING.**

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

### **Refuse Collection.**

During this year, the Department collected 25,396 tons of house and trade refuse, and a weekly service was given practically throughout the year. The demolition of slum property with consequent re-housing is making a considerable



difference to the Department, and inevitable increased costs are resulting. The collection of refuse from new housing estates is a matter which appears to receive little consideration, and, in many cases, dust bins have to be carried 50 or 60 yards to the vehicle.

Over 100 pail closets have been removed owing to demolitions or converted to the water carriage system, reducing the number to 1,342 at the year end.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

The separation and incineration plant at our Charlestown works received and dealt with 17,348 tons of refuse, the remainder being disposed of at various tips by "Controlled Tipping."

### **Street Cleansing.**

The Department employs a machine sweeper working in conjunction with hand sweepers who are responsible for given areas. The building of new estates, together with new roads, is increasing the duties of the Department.

### **Snow Removal and Gritting.**

This is a very exacting and costly duty, and conditions were very trying during last winter.

### **Gully Cleansing.**

With the exception of a few to which access is not available, the whole of the street gullies are cleansed by machines by means of which the contents of gullies are drawn into a tank by suction, and sealing with clean water carried out.

### **Air Raid Precautions.**

To the Cleansing Department has been allotted the duty of decontamination, and two members of the staff have qualified as L.A.R.P. Instructors.

70 workmen have received a course of theoretical training, and progressive training of squads still continues.

### **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**

National Rat Week, November 7th—14th, 1938.

For the purpose of rat destruction this year, visits to known and other rat-infested premises were made to induce occupiers to increase their efforts at rat destruction.



The results of local efforts are as follows:—

Number of premises that are, or have been rat-infested during the year	...	...	...	...	...	121
Premises temporarily clear of rats	...	...	...	...	...	36
Premises where numbers were reduced...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Premises at present rat-infested	...	...	...	...	...	85
Visits paid for National Rat Week	...	...	...	...	...	168
Number of rat tails brought to Health Department—						
(a) During rat week	...	...	...	...	...	677
(b) During the year	...	...	...	...	...	2,450
Total number of rat tails	...	...	...	...	...	3,127
Rats killed in addition to above	...	...	...	...	...	485

The professional and amateur rat catchers are responsible for a large percentage of the rat tails brought to the Health Department during the past year. The demolition of old property has been responsible for migrations of the rat population, and it is to the best interests of property owners to make their premises rat-proof by replacing broken ventilators and making-up holes and burrows.

### 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 1922.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1924.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1926.

The Halifax Corporation Act 1929.

# General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Public Library, Belle Vue, from January 1st, 1938, to December 31st, 1938.

By E. GREEN, F.L.A., CHIEF LIBRARIAN.

LATITUDE OF STATION = 53° 43' N.

LONGITUDE = 1° 52' W.

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL = 625 FEET.

1938.	Pressure of Atmosphere in Month.		Temperature of Air in Month.								Mean Temperature.		Vapour		Max. degree of Humidity of Saturation in 100.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Reading of Thermometer.				Wind.								Mean amount of Cloud.	Rain.		REMARKS
Month.	Mean at 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.			(Adopted.)	Dew Points.	Relative Hum.	In a cubic foot of Air.	Maximum Rays of Sun.	Minimum on Glass.			Estimated Strength.	Relative proportion of								Calms.	No. of Days of Fall.	Amount Collected.				
						Of all High.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.										N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.							
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	ins.	ins.			
January	29.725	1.818	51.8	29.2	22.6	45.0	36.9	8.1	40.9	38.7	0.235	2.7	0.3	92	536.5	57.9	34.0	3.5	3	3	0	0	1	17	12	6	4	6.8	24	4.97	The observations have been reduced to mean values by Glaisher's Barometrical & Diurnal Range Tables, and the Hygrometrical results have been deduced from the seventh edition of Hygrometrical Tables, after corrections for Index errors of the Instruments employed.	
February	30.201	1.432	54.7	30.0	24.7	44.5	36.0	8.5	40.4	34.2	0.197	2.3	0.7	77	536.8	66.0	32.1	3.5	1	14	4	0	2	11	2	6	2	7.5	13	1.27		
March	30.140	1.010	59.3	32.8	26.5	52.9	40.6	12.3	46.6	41.7	0.265	3.1	0.5	86	531.1	85.9	38.0	3.0	0	0	0	1	1	15	14	12	6	7.0	13	0.82		
April	30.259	0.908	62.2	29.7	32.5	51.2	36.9	14.3	44.2	37.5	0.224	2.6	0.7	77	533.4	90.5	34.6	2.5	0	20	0	0	0	1	6	6	9	7.5	6	0.41		
May	29.921	0.944	65.2	31.0	34.2	56.2	41.5	14.7	48.7	41.7	0.263	3.0	0.8	79	529.0	93.5	39.9	3.0	3	8	4	1	1	11	6	4	10	7.9	16	4.06		
June	29.962	0.942	73.7	42.2	31.5	61.0	47.5	13.5	54.1	46.1	0.310	3.5	1.2	74	522.5	103.5	46.0	4.0	0	0	0	0	1	10	20	3	9	7.2	19	4.32		
July	29.871	0.634	70.9	44.0	26.9	61.6	49.4	12.2	55.4	51.1	0.375	4.2	0.7	87	521.0	99.5	47.4	2.5	2	0	2	4	0	9	15	6	8	7.4	22	4.64		
August	29.972	0.934	73.4	42.5	30.9	64.8	51.2	13.6	57.9	50.4	0.367	4.1	1.3	76	518.1	104.0	48.9	3.0	0	0	1	3	5	3	11	6	13	7.0	20	4.58		
September	29.996	0.716	68.8	36.4	32.4	60.6	48.0	12.6	54.7	45.2	0.302	3.4	1.5	70	521.5	94.2	43.4	2.5	1	8	0	0	7	11	8	1	11	7.5	17	1.51		
October	29.787	1.398	63.1	36.2	26.9	53.8	43.5	10.3	48.5	43.8	0.285	3.3	0.5	86	528.8	85.9	39.1	3.5	1	2	0	1	3	20	11	3	7	5.5	24	8.49		
November	29.710	1.820	61.4	41.2	20.2	50.7	42.0	8.7	46.2	41.7	0.265	3.1	0.5	86	531.0	68.1	38.4	3.0	0	1	0	2	1	20	8	5	10	5.7	24	5.56		
December	29.738	1.414	51.0	22.2	28.8	42.6	34.3	8.3	38.5	36.7	0.218	2.5	0.3	92	538.8	51.0	31.7	2.5	4	4	1	5	2	13	4	3	7	8.0	28	3.90		
Annual Means	29.857	1.164	63.0	34.8	28.2	53.7	42.3	11.4	48.0	42.4	0.275	3.1	0.7	82	529.0	83.3	39.5	3.0	1	5	1	1	2	12	10	5	8	7.1	—	—		

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

January, 43°

February, 43°

March, 44°

April, 46°

May, 48°

June, 51°

July, 54°

August, 56°

September, 55°

October, 52°

November, 50°

December, 46°

Highest Readings = 57° on Aug. 10th to 24th.

Lowest Readings = 42° on Feb. 21st to March 2nd.

Rain fell on 226 days, and measured 44.53 inches.





**CONFIRMATION ACTS.**

SHORT TITLE.	ORDER THEREBY 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 Confirmation (Halifax etc.) Act 1881.	The Halifax Order 1881.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1886.	The Halifax Order 1886.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1887.	The Halifax Order 1887.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act 1889.	The Halifax Order 1889.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act 1890.	The Halifax Order 1890.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1892.	The Halifax (No. 2) Order 1892.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act 1892.	The Halifax (No. 3) Order 1892.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act 1892.	The Borough of Halifax Order 1892.
The Commons Regulation (Halifax) Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1895.	Provisional Order dated 30th April 1895.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1896.	The Halifax Order 1896.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act 1899.	The Borough of Halifax Order 1899.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act 1901.	The Halifax and Sowerby Bridge Order 1901.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act 1912.	The Halifax (Extension) Order 1912.
The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act 1918.	The Halifax Order 1918.
Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act 1924.	The Halifax Order 1924.
Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act 1928.	The Halifax Order 1928.
Ministry of Health (Halifax and West Riding Provisional Orders) Confirmation Act 1928.	The Halifax (Extension) Order 1928.
Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act 1929.	The Halifax Order 1929.

**ADOPTIVE ACTS.**

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.



# INDEX.

Acts, Housing, Public Health, etc. ... ..	125	Medical Examination— Corporation Employees ...	
After-Care, Tuberculosis ...	40	Medical Practitioners, Co-operation with ...	
Ambulance Facilities ...	25	Mental Deficiency ...	56
Analytical Work ...	117	Meteorology Observations ...	126
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ...	49	Midwifery ...	47, 51
Atmospheric Pollution Records	87	Milk Production, etc. ...	75
Bacteriological Examinations	15, 105	Milk Samples ...	111
Bakehouses ...	84	Miscellaneous ...	120
Birth Control Clinic ...		Mumps ...	24
Birthrate ...	5, 10	Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases ...	28
Births, Notification of ...	48	Notification of Births ...	48
Boarding-out of Children ...	65	Notification of Infectious Diseases	30
Cancer ...	18	Offensive Trades ...	73
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	28	Orthopædic Clinic ...	54
Chicken Pox ...	24	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	26
Children Act, 1908. Part I. ...	64	Pharmacy and Poisons Act ..	115
Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. Part V. ...	64	Places of Public Amusement ...	104
Clearance Areas ...	101	Pneumonia ...	28
Clinics ...	14	Poliomyelitis ...	
Common Lodging Houses ...	78	Population ...	5
Dairies ...	78	Preservatives, etc., in Food ...	112
Deathrate ...	5, 10	Private Slaughterhouses ...	70
Deaths ...	9	Prosecutions ...	80
Diphtheria ...	23, 27	Public Health Propaganda ...	68
Disinfection ...	25	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...	28
Drainage ...	76	Rag Flock Acts ...	115
Dwellinghouses ...	76	Rats & Mice Destruction (Act) ...	123
Enteric Fever ...		Refuse Collection ...	122
Erysipelas ...	24	„ Disposal ...	123
Factories and Workshops	76, 82	Rivers and Streams ...	122
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs ...	114	Sampling ...	77
Food and Drugs ...	106	Sanatorium, Halifax ...	39
Food Inspection ...	70, 77	Sanitary ...	76
Fried Fish Shops ...	114	Scarlet Fever ...	22, 27
General Provisions of Health Services ...	12	Sera ...	
Halifax General Hospital ..	31	Sewerage ...	122
Health Committee ...	2	Shops Inspection, etc. ...	76
Health Education and Propaganda ...	68	Slum Clearance ...	
Health Visiting ...	50	Smallpox ...	26
Home Helps ...	52	„ Hospital ...	25
Hospital Facilities ...	13	Smoke Abatement ...	77, 84
Houses let in Lodgings ...	78	Smoke Observations ...	85
Housing ...	96	Social Conditions ...	8
Ice-cream ...	79	St. Catherine's Certified Institution ...	56
Infant Mortality ...	5, 50	Staff ...	3
Infant Welfare Centres ...	14	Statistics ...	8
Infectious Diseases ...	26	Statutory Action ...	79
Influenza ...	28	Street Cleansing ...	123
Immunisation ...	26, 49	Sub-Committees ...	2
Isolation Hospital ...	22	Sulphur Pollution ...	95
Lectures, Public Health Education ...		Summary of Deaths ...	9
Legislation in Force ...	124	Theatres, Cinemas, etc. ...	104
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	46	Transferred Poor Law Services	63
„ Homes, Inspection of	52	Tuberculosis ...	36
Maternal Mortality ...	5, 47, 50	Tuberculosis After-Care ...	40
Measles ...	24	Typhoid ...	24
Measurement of Daylight ...	91	Vaccination ...	60
Meat Inspection ...	70	Vaccines ...	16
		Venereal Diseases ...	42
		Vital Statistics ...	5, 8
		Voluntary Workers ...	
		Water Supply ...	120
		Whooping Cough ...	24, 29





