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COUNTY BOROUGH



OF HUDDERSFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health,

CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF
HOSPITALS, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS
OFFICER, AND MEDICAL OFFICER
TO THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY
COMMITTEE.

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health,
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
Member of the British Medical Association.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

Committees, 1938-39.**Health Committee :**

Chairman : ALDERMAN F. I. BUTTERWORTH, O.B.E., J.P.
 Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. W. HIRST, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Fred Lawton, J.P.)
 The Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman J. Barlow, J.P.)

Councillor A. Berry.	Councillor H. Jones.
" R. H. Browne.	" J. H. Kahn, M.B., Ch.B.
" J. Cantwell.	" A. H. Noble.
" J. J. Crossley.	" J. Oldroyd.
" J. W. B. Johnson.	" T. Wrigley.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. W. B. JOHNSON.
 Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR T. WRIGLEY.
 His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Fred Lawton, J.P.)

Alderman F. I. Butterworth, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor A. H. Noble.
" Mary E. Sykes.	Mrs. M. Blamires, M.B.E., J.P.
Councillor A. Berry.	Mrs. K. J. Broadbent, M.A.
" J. Cantwell.	Miss M. Irving, J.P.
" J. W. Hirst, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Mr. W. K. B. Broadbent, M.A.
" J. H. Kahn, M.B., Ch.B.	Mrs. W. L. Sellers.

Public Assistance Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. W. B. JOHNSON.
 Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR H. HALE.
 His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Fred Lawton, J.P.)
 The Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman J. Barlow, J.P.)

Alderman A. Willis, J.P.	Councillor P. Hastings.
Councillor A. Berry.	" J. W. Hirst, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
" J. F. Best.	" L. Lodge, J.P.
" F. Bower.	" W. Milburn.
" J. Cantwell.	" T. J. Moran.
" J. J. Crossley.	" A. H. Noble.
" J. R. Gregson.	" T. Wrigley.

Housing Committee :

Chairman : ALDERMAN J. E. LUNN.
 Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. P. NICHOL, J.P.
 His Worship the Mayor (Alderman Fred Lawton, J.P.)
 The Chairman of the Finance Committee (Alderman J. Barlow, J.P.)

Alderman A. Gardiner, J.P.	Councillor L. Denham.
" W. T. Priest, J.P.	" A. Haigh.
" Mary E. Sykes.	" J. W. Hirst, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Councillor A. Berry.	" A. H. Noble.
" J. A. Bray.	" W. Scott.

Mental Deficiency Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. W. HIRST, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Deputy Chairman : COUNCILLOR J. W. B. JOHNSON.

Councillor W. T. Joyce.	Mrs. C. Laycock.
" J. H. Kahn, M.B., Ch.B.	Miss Shires.
" A. H. Noble.	Mrs. A. L. Sykes.
Mrs. Lizette Beaumont.	Mr. E. Smith.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health, Chief School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Medical Officer to the Mental Deficiency Committee :

JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :	Miss Katherine A. Gill, M.B., B.S. (London).
Assistant Medical Officers of Health :	Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B. Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B. Miss Margaret K. Heron, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced duty 18th May, 1938.) Miss Margaret M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced duty 13th June, 1938.) Miss E. Nola A. Milligan, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced duty 12th Dec., 1938.) Miss Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (Left 11th June, 1938.) Miss E. Clare Illingworth, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc. (Left 14th May, 1938.)
Consultant Obstetricians ...	W. S. Dickson, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. D. Galloway, B.A., F.R.C.S.
Infant Welfare Nurses ...	<i>ckj</i> Miss Susan Hegan. <i>kj</i> Miss Ethel Unsworth. (Left 3rd June, 1938.) <i>hj</i> Miss May Tracey. (Commenced duty 20th June, 1938.)
Infant Life Protection and Boarding Out Visitor :	Mrs. Edith Cook.

Tuberculosis.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer ...	Ernest Firth, M.B., Ch.B. (Left 31st March, 1938.) Thomas P. Twomey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced duty 1st April, 1938.)
Tuberculosis Nurse ...	<i>h</i> Miss Catherine Vickers.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases Officer ...	Denton Guest, M.D.
Orderly ...	Frederick Reed.

School Medical Staff.

Assistant School Medical Officers :	George A. W. Neill, M.D., D.P.H. (Left 31st March, 1938.) Miss Jenny D. Craig, M.B., Ch.B., D.Ch. Arthur F. Turner, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Commenced duty 1st April, 1938.)
School Dentists ...	Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. John Stewart, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Ophthalmic Consultant ...	H. Tomlin, M.D., D.P.H.
Orthopædic Surgeon ...	William Barclay, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).
Aural Consultant ...	F. Gamm, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
School Nurses ...	Miss Bessie Tomlinson. <i>h</i> Miss Maud W. Dalton. Miss Mabel E. Daniels. <i>cdh</i> Miss Sarah A. Maunder.

Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium.**MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

Resident Medical Officer ... Miss Agnes P. Routledge, M.B., Ch.B.
 Matron ckMiss E. White.

BRADLEY WOOD SANATORIUM.

Resident Medical Officer ... Ernest Firth, M.B., Ch.B. (Left 31st
 March, 1938.)
 Thomas P. Twomey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 (Commenced duty 1st April, 1938.)
 Matron jkMiss Maud L. G. Clark.

Municipal Maternity Home.

Matron jkMiss I. Smith.

Children's Homes, Springwood Hall.

Matron Miss E. A. Adam.

General Hospital.**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**

Visiting Physician A. M. Affleck, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
 Resident Medical Officer ... Harold Kennedy, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
 (Left 28th February, 1938.)
 Rex Glenny, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Com-
 menced 28th February, 1938; left
 7th September, 1938.)
 James McMaster, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
 (Commenced duty 7th Sept., 1938.)

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators.

District 1 and 2 R. A. C. McIntosh, M.B., Ch.B.
 „ 3 J. J. Hanratty, M.B., Ch.B.
 „ 4 J. McCurdy, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M.,
 L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
 „ 5 E. C. H. Ewart, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M.,
 L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
 „ 6 R. J. Ogden, L.R.C.P.S.I.
 „ 7 and 8 S. H. Waddy, F.R.F.P.S., L.R.C.P.S.,
 L.D.S.
 „ 9 S. Hall, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
 „ 10 W. C. Cresdee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Vaccination Officer Ernest Firth.

Veterinary Officer.

Officer W. R. McKinna, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Public Analyst.

Analyst Henry T. Lea, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Sanitary.

Chief Sanitary Inspector igErnest Richardson.
 Sanitary Inspectors abigDennis Drake.
 bigGeorge Foster
 bigWilliam W. Townsend.
 iJames V. Goodall.
 hgWilfred Wiles.
 (Also part-time Assistant to
 Veterinary Officer) hgJack Beaver.

Housing Inspectors	...	...	...	<i>abgh</i> Eric Drake. <i>gh</i> Frank Ellam.
Assistant Housing Inspectors	<i>big</i> Samuel E. Cousins-Mercer. <i>h</i> David Coups. (Left 11th Feb., 1938.) <i>h</i> Pierce James Shannon. (Left 22nd Jan., 1938.) <i>h</i> Winston Horace Morgan Edwards. (Left 27th April, 1938.) <i>h</i> John Wade. (Left 1st September, 1938.) <i>gh</i> Frederick John Parsons. (Commenced duty 3rd October, 1938; left 22nd October, 1938.) <i>h</i> Harold Brearley. (Commenced duty 24th October, 1938.)

Infectious Diseases.

Removal Officer	Stanley Johnson.
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Clerical.

Chief Clerk	Bernard Pilkington.
Clerical Staff	Miss Alice Berry. Roland Burns. Horace C. Smith. Eric L. Darwin. (Left 9th July, 1938.) Kenneth Holmes. John L. Ellis. Eric Smith. Miss Annie Haigh (Left 3rd Dec., 1938.) Miss Gladys M. Armitage. Miss Joan E. Fleetwood. Miss Sheila J. Adams (Commenced 7th November, 1938.) Miss Joan Bell. (Commenced 15th Nov., 1938, temporary.)
School Medical Department	...	...	...	Miss Marion Gaunt. Miss Marjorie Hirst. Miss Kathleen M. Sykes. Miss Dorothy Ramsden. Miss Alma J. Sleaf. (Left 22nd October, 1938.) Miss Elaine Starkey. (Commenced 24th October, 1938.)
Housing	...	...	...	Raymond Walker. P. Douglas Swallow. Donald Cartwright. Jack Bassindale. (Left 5th March, 1938.)

- a* Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
b Smoke Abatement Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
c Fever Certificate.
d Member of College of Nursing.
e Qualified Queen's Nurse.
f Health Visitor's Certificate.
g Meat Certificate.
h Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
i Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
j Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.
k State Registered Nurse.

DOCTOR E. C. H. EWART.
Died 11th February, 1939.

MR. HENRY T. LEA.
Died 28th July, 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD,

OCTOBER, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. NOBLE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1938 on the Public Health Services of the Borough, in accordance with Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926. The Report follows the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1728, dated October 25th, 1938. As in previous years, a number of Tables, not asked for in the Circular, are included in the Report, for these give, in condensed form, useful comparisons between the statistics of the past year and those relating to earlier years. In Public Health work it is impossible to publish a credit and debit balance sheet, for its assets are represented not merely by a reduction in death-rates, which can be demonstrated, but also by an improved standard of physical fitness and general well-being which cannot be estimated. The Tables do illustrate, however, some of the changes which have taken place.

From the point of view of employment and of trading conditions generally within the Borough, the year presented no outstanding features. The boon, likely to result in an expansion of trade, which had been predicted, did not materialise; indeed the pendulum tended to swing in the opposite direction, for there was an increase in unemployment. In spite of this, however, no deterioration in the standard of the health in the community was observed. On the contrary, the improvement in several directions, recorded in previous years, was continued. Thus we find that the death-rate of children between the years of one and five was the lowest ever recorded. New low records were established also in the death-rate from infectious diseases and in the death-rate from respiratory diseases. The establishment of three new records such as these, in different fields of Public Health work, may not seem so spectacular as the profits obtainable by trading concerns, but they are valuable nevertheless, for they represent savings, not in money, but in human lives.

It is regretted that the steady and substantial downward curve in infantile mortality, recorded over a number of years, has not only been interrupted, but has even shown a tendency to rise during the past three years. Statistics show that this has been due to a greater proportion of deaths from conditions associated with prematurity. As mentioned in the Report, we are now finding that more than fifty per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year of age occur during the first week of life, and so must be attributed to causes which operate either at, or prior to, confinement. It is impossible to state definitely the cause of this, but there are reasons for believing that it is closely associated with the fall in the birth-rate which has been taking place over a number of years and which in Huddersfield has reached an exceptionally low level. This fall has not been accidental nor natural; it has been due to deliberate limitation of families by the use of methods which, although successful generally, in preventing conception, may in some cases result in abortion or

in premature birth. It is not suggested, of course, that all premature births are due to this cause, but the assertion is made that it is an important factor in determining the premature birth of a large number of feeble infants.

Another disappointing result, which must be referred to, is the fact that almost six per cent. of the samples of raw milk taken for examination during the year were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. This is all the more disappointing when we remember that until last year, when all veterinary inspections of cattle were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture, Huddersfield had for a considerable number of years employed a Veterinary Officer, who carried out systematic examinations of the cattle in the area. All the evidence available supports the contention that a pure milk supply cannot be ensured by inspections alone. Indeed, several instances have occurred in our own experience where a Veterinary Officer could not detect the infected animal although he was armed at the time with the knowledge that the milk from a particular herd contained Tubercle Bacilli. It is true, Tuberculin Tested milk may, generally speaking, be relied upon to be free from Tubercle Bacilli, but even it cannot be guaranteed to be safe, for it may give rise to Undulant Fever, or act as a medium for the spread of Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, &c. The only way to secure safety is to treat all the milk distributed by heat. This can be carried out by Pasteurisation in such a way that neither the taste nor the cream line are appreciably altered, and yet harmful bacteria are destroyed. During the past year, the local Branch of the Farmers' Union was approached on this subject to ascertain if it might be possible to formulate a scheme whereby all the milk distributed in the district could be treated in this way, but the representatives, when interviewed, made it clear that they were opposed to any such arrangement. One realises that there are difficulties in the way, particularly when so many of the milk producers are also purveyors, but the matter is of such importance from a health point of view that a solution should be found, for we are faced with the alarming fact that year after year approximately five per cent. of the milk distributed contains Tubercle Bacilli, which are capable of infecting those who consume that milk.

Decisions in recent court cases suggest that the time is not far distant when milk purveyors will be compelled in their own interests to adopt some protective measure of this kind, for the public are now demanding, and one must add quite rightly, that milk when supplied should be as free from infection as it is humanly possible to have it. In a case tried at the Sussex Assizes during the past year (*Harmer v. Cornford*), the plaintiff proved that he had contracted Undulant Fever through drinking the milk of cows suffering from Contagious Abortion, and was awarded substantial damages against the defendant who had supplied the milk. The judge, in summing up the case, stated that the defendant had failed to carry out his contract to supply milk which was fit to drink, and must be held responsible, therefore, for the results which had arisen.

The value of an Annual Report is to some extent reduced by a belated appearance, and it is regretted that its issue this year is so much later than usual, but delay has been inevitable owing to exceptional pressure of work in several directions. In the first place, much time had to be devoted to the various hospital extensions. The Mill Hill extensions were completed in 1938, but there was still much to be done during the present year with regard to furnishing,

etc. The Maternity Home extensions were completed (with the exception of the enlargement of the kitchen) and furnished throughout in the present year: the official opening took place in July. At Bradley Wood Sanatorium work has been proceeding rather slowly: difficulty arose in connection with the heating arrangements, for which a new scheme of central heating had to be prepared. The new Municipal Hospital, approved in principle three years ago, has not yet advanced beyond the paper stage, but many matters in connection with the plans, giving rise to interviews and correspondence, have had to be dealt with. Then slum clearance and housing developments claimed much attention during the past few months. The speed at which slum clearance work can be carried out is regulated by the rate at which new houses can be erected, and with the development of the large housing estate at Brackenhall, unprecedented progress in this direction was rendered possible. Upon the top of all these activities were added the numerous responsibilities and duties introduced by Air Raid Precautions—a very heavy task, which, until the onset of war, was carried out without any increase in the number of staff employed. Time passed and then the threatening clouds of war which had been hovering over for some time burst into reality. At such a time our whole outlook in life must perforce be modified, for measures concerned with the promotion of healthier and happier conditions of living must give priority to those considered necessary for the preservation of liberty and honour, whilst the services established to uplift the health of the community must be diverted to guarding that community against the destruction of highly scientific, though profoundly crazy, warfare.

In the midst of so many activities it can be understood that there has been little time available for the preparation of the various sections which make up an Annual Report. The fact that so much has been accomplished is a tribute to the loyalty of members of the staff of the Department who, week after week, have sacrificed so much of their off-duty time to both official work and to voluntary Air Raid Precautions service. It is a privilege to have this opportunity to express to them my appreciation of the valuable assistance they have rendered in this way.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks also to the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and members of the various committees with which I have been associated for their continued support and never failing encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

John M. Gibson

GENERAL STATISTICS.

- 1.—**Situation of the Borough.**—Latitude varies from 53° 36' 28" N. to 53° 41' 40" N.; Longitude varies from 1° 43' 26" W. to 1° 53' 36" W.
- 2.—**Elevation.**—Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above Sea Level.
- 3.—**Area of the Borough.**—14,149 acres.
- 4.—**Population.**—1931 Census, 113,475; estimated by the Registrar-General at middle of 1938, 126,240; modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths and notifiable diseases of the year 1938, 125,630.
Borough Boundary altered 1st April, 1938.
- 5.—**Density of Population.**—For the Borough 8.9 persons per acre.
- 6.—**Number of Inhabited Houses** (1931) 31,650
- 7.—**Number of Inhabited Houses** (end of 1938) according to
Rate Books 41,985
- 8.—**Number of Families or Separate Occupiers** (Census 1931) 32,109
- 9.—**Rateable Value of the Borough**—£957,833.
- 10.—**Sum represented by 1d. Rate.**—£3,739.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Trade conditions generally in the Borough during the year have been described as "fair"—certainly not so good as in the previous year, and as a result unemployment became more widespread. This is demonstrated by the following figures:—

		Totally unemployed	Temporarily suspended or working short time	Total
January, 1935	...	3,566	3,900	7,466
January, 1936	...	2,211	1,080	3,291
January, 1937	...	1,652	1,071	2,723
January, 1938	...	1,931	3,784	5,715
April, 1938	...	2,458	4,511	6,969
July, 1938	...	2,783	4,825	7,608
October, 1938	...	2,778	4,259	7,037

Towards the end of the year conditions improved again, and the latest figures relating to unemployment show that by July, 1939, the total figure of unemployed or partially unemployed was reduced by approximately one-half. This improvement has brought happier conditions for many, but, unfortunately, the improvement was largely due to the increased activity associated with Air Raid Precautions and National Defence.

The chief local industries given in order corresponding to the number of persons in each are as follows :—

- (1) Woollen industries.
- (2) Commercial occupations.
- (3) Metal trades.
- (4) Transport occupations.
- (5) Clerical occupations.
- (6) Building trades (including quarrying).
- (7) Engineering trades.
- (8) Agricultural occupations.
- (9) Chemical trades.

Below are shown the chief occupations and the number of deaths which have occurred during the past five years amongst the employees in the various groups. The death-rates cannot again be given owing to the fact that an unknown number of employees have been added to each group by the extension of the Borough, which occurred since the last Census was taken.

Occupation	Deaths in				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Metal Workers	9	18	9	22	18
Clerks, Typists & Draughts- men	14	11	10	12	14
Commercial Occupations ...	93	94	91	98	61
Textile Workers	124	139	115	126	143
Transport Workers	29	29	39	25	31
Building Trades (includes Quarry Workers) ...	29	48	31	55	34
Agricultural Workers ...	9	12	6	6	8
Chemical Workers	5	7	1	2	11
Household Duties (includes Housewives, Domestic, etc.)	1087	1139	1240	1279	1201
Retired or not Gainfully Occupied					
Too young for occupation ...					
Engineering Trades... ..	30	17	28	32	36
Unspecified Trades	110	83	81	67	86

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births during 1938.

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	866	804	1,670
Illegitimate	...	...	60	39	99
					—
					1,769

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—**14.13**

Still Births.

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	47	30	77
Illegitimate	...	...	4	1	5
					—
					82

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—44.30.

Deaths.

Males	Females	Total
865	778	1,643

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—**13.12**

Deaths from puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List)—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis ...	5	2.70
No. 30 Other Puerperal Causes ...	3	1.62
	—	—
Total ...	8	4.32

Death-rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	66
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	63
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	111
—	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	216
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age) 1	1

Rate 1.72

—

„ 0.01

„ 0.01

LOCAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the year 1937 was 123,030. Allowing for the natural increase in the population and for the increase brought about by the extension of the Borough, the estimate for the middle of 1938 was 126,240, being an increase of 3,210. The extension represented by a portion of South Crosland was not included in the Borough till April, and as the rates must be based on a smaller population for the first three months of the year than on the remaining nine months, the Registrar-General has submitted a modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths, and notifiable infectious diseases for the year. This estimate is 125,630.

Table I. shows the vital statistics of the area since the year 1911. It will be noted that the rapidly declining birth-rate recorded since 1911 has been checked a little during the past few years. Actually there has been a slight rise in the rate during the past three years, and last year's rate was the highest since the year 1925. The death-rate, on the other hand, was slightly lower than it has been for each of the past ten years, with the exception of the year 1932. Since the year 1930, up till last year, the birth-rate was consistently lower than the death-rate.

Table II. gives a comparison between the local birth and death rates with the average rates for other towns and for the country generally. The death-rate is again higher and the birth-rate lower than the average.

By considering the other columns in this Table, we find that the death-rates locally for the infectious diseases given were lower than the average for the country as a whole. There were no deaths from Measles, nor from Scarlet Fever, and the death-rates from Diphtheria, from Influenza and from Enteritis in children were well below the average.

The infantile mortality figure (66), though low compared with the figure prevailing some twenty or thirty years ago, was higher than usual and above the average for the country as a whole.

Table III. shows the distribution of infant deaths in the various districts of the Borough throughout the year. Once again we find that the Central area gave the highest number of fatalities and that the greatest number of deaths occurred in the winter months. Each of the first three months of the year gives a high death-rate, but the greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of December.

Table IV. relates to the deaths of infants under one year of age. The most striking feature of this Table is the large number of deaths which occur during the first week of life. These represent more than one-half of all the deaths which occur during the first year, and this is the fifth year in succession when a proportion of this kind has been recorded. Such figures show that fifty per cent. of the deaths of babies which occur cannot be prevented by post-natal care, for they must be due to causes which have been in operation either at, or prior to, the birth of the infants concerned.

Table V. gives the causes of all the deaths which occurred during the year, and their distribution over the various age groups. The following figures, extracted from this Table and from the corresponding Table in the previous year's Report, give a comparison between the deaths in these two years which resulted from the chief death producing diseases.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in 1938	Number of Deaths from these diseases in 1937
Heart Disease	369	384
Cancer	216	225
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	119	153
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	117	107
Senility	98	64
Pneumonia	84	82
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	79	72
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	76	99
Violence (excluding suicide) ...	68	42
Bronchitis	65	83
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	53	61

Deaths last year from Heart Disease, Other Circulatory Diseases, Cancer, Nephritis, Bronchitis, and Tuberculosis, were all fewer in number than in the previous year. The chief increase occurred in deaths from Senility, and also in Cerebral Hæmorrhage—a condition usually associated with Senility.

Table VI. relates only to deaths from Cancer. The Table shows how the susceptibility of females to Cancer of the breast is more than balanced by the higher prevalence of the disease in the digestive tracts in males, so that when deaths from all causes are compared, the mortality-rate in males is greater than in females.

Table VII. shows the distribution over the Wards of the Borough of all the births and deaths recorded. It is of interest to note that the comparatively high death-rate from Tuberculosis recorded in previous years in the Central area has fallen, and that deaths from this disease were not above the average of those in other areas. So many families who had lived under overcrowded conditions in the Central area have now been removed by the Slum Clearance Scheme to other areas that a result of this kind was not unexpected.

Table VIII. presents many interesting features, for it gives in statistical form the results of Public Health progress in the area since the beginning of the century. Although there was a slight increase last year in the death-rate amongst infants under one year of age, it will be observed that the death-rate amongst children from one to five continued to decline, so that last year's figure became the lowest yet recorded. New low records were established also in the death-rate from infectious diseases and in that from respiratory diseases.

Table IX. gives the chief vital statistics for the County Boroughs within easy reach of Huddersfield where these have been obtainable.

Vital Statistics of Huddersfield during the Year 1938, and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.			Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
	2	3	4		Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	At all Ages.	
												10	11
1													
1911	108144	2126	2122	19.69	1664	15.44	84	55	281	132	1635	15.17	
1912	109512	2060	2056	18.84	1540	14.11	94	61	199	97	1507	13.81	
1913	110882	2196	2196	19.50	1681	14.92	101	84	227	103	1664	14.77	
1914	112265	2030	2030	18.08	1690	15.05	104	63	227	112	1649	14.69	
1915	112265	1940	1935	17.29	1796	16.05	90	124	212	109	1830	16.35	
1916	115390	1905	1906	17.20	1747	15.71	156	83	198	103	1674	15.11	
1917	107969	1646	1650	15.29	1475	13.29	123	79	132	80	1431	13.29	
1918	105818	1575	1575	13.35	1737	16.41	105	130	158	100	1762	16.65	
1919	105346	1519	1519	12.66	1701	15.81	107	98	144	95	1692	15.81	
1920	112301	2106	2102	18.02	1546	13.81	111	62	169	80	1497	13.37	
1921	116776	2040	2049	17.60	1607	13.80	126	70	178	87	1481	12.72	
1922	111900	1837	1827	16.38	1503	13.47	101	67	137	74	1469	13.17	
1923	111600	1752	1752	15.75	1459	13.11	115	60	126	72	1404	12.62	
1924	111800	1666	1627	14.32	1625	14.31	102	64	159	97	1587	13.97	
1925	112000	1660	1631	14.61	1576	14.11	160	78	112	69	1494	13.38	
1926	111900	1617	1559	13.98	1494	13.19	126	56	90	58	1424	12.77	
1927	112100	1609	1574	14.09	1685	15.08	135	117	117	74	1667	14.92	
1928	113000	1573	1537	13.65	1543	13.70	150	102	102	66	1495	13.27	
1929	113100	1536	1439	12.77	1742	15.45	150	96	114	79	1688	14.98	
1930	113100	1669	1531	13.33	1622	14.12	170	75	85	56	1527	13.29	
1931	114300	1535	1398	12.27	1639	14.39	159	90	86	62	1570	13.78	
1932	114000	1505	1335	11.75	1547	13.62	175	75	70	52	1447	12.74	
1933	114000	1510	1297	11.42	1842	16.21	216	85	64	49	1711	15.06	
1934	114500	1673	1435	12.58	1683	14.75	223	79	84	59	1539	13.49	
1935	115000	1705	1397	12.19	1750	15.27	231	78	63	45	1597	13.93	
1936	115300	1802	1441	12.30	1788	15.27	201	64	91	63	1651	14.10	
1937	*123030	1888	1543	12.78	1812	15.00	173	85	94	61	1724	14.28	
1938	*126240	2086	1769	14.13	1755	14.02	184	72	117	66	1643	13.12	

* For Rates : 1937-121,173 ; 1938-125,630.

TABLE II.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1938.
England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns— (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London Administrative County	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
Huddersfield	14.13	0.65	13.12	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01	66

TABLE III.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age during the Year 1938.
Monthly, Quarterly, and Ward Distribution.

Month	Central	Dalton	Almond-bury	Lockwood	Lindley	Moldgreen	Milns-bridge	South Crosland	Month	Total Quarter	Total Year
January ...	2	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	10	33	117
February ...	2	2	2	—	3	1	1	1	12		
March ...	5	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	11		
April ...	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	9	29	
May ...	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	7		
June ...	2	5	2	—	3	—	—	1	13		
July ...	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	7	21	
August ...	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	7		
September ...	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	7		
October ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	34	
November ...	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	7		
December ...	4	6	3	4	1	1	1	1	21		
Total Year	28	24	22	12	13	6	6	6	117	117	

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1938.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.										Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total Deaths under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths 4 weeks to 12 months.		
Small Pox
Chicken Pox
Enteric Fever
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria
Influenza
Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Syphilis
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
Other Respiratory Diseases
Diarrhea
Other Digestive Diseases
Acute and Chronic Nephritis
Congenital Malformations—
(a) Congenital hydrocephalus
(b) Spina bifida and meningocele
(c) Congenital malformation of heart
(d) Monstrosities
(e) Other congenital malformations—
1. Congenital Fyloric Stenosis
2. Cleft palate, Harelip
3. Imperforate Anus
4. Other stated congenital malformations
5. Congenital malformation, unspecified
Congenital debility
Premature birth
Injury at birth
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy—
(a) Atelectasis
(b) Icterus Neonatorum
(c) Other diseases—
1. Diseases of the umbilicus
2. Pemphigus Neonatorum
3. Other diseases
Other causes—
(a) Erysipelas
(b) Rickets
(c) Meningitis
(d) Convulsions
(e) Suffocation, overlying
(f) Accidentally Asphyxiated
(g) Inattention at birth
(h) Otitis Media
(i) Accidental Burns
(j) Purpura
TOTALS	62	8	3	4	77	14	14	9	3	40	117	117

Nett Births in period—	Nett Deaths in period—	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Legitimate	1,670	106
Illegitimate	99	11

Infant Mortality Figure.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	66
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	111

TABLE VI

Chemical analysis of the soil

Element	Percentage
Carbon	15.2
Hydrogen	5.8
Nitrogen	0.8
Phosphorus	0.2
Potassium	0.5
Sulfur	0.1
Calcium	1.2
Magnesium	0.3
Iron	0.05
Zinc	0.01
Copper	0.005
Manganese	0.02
Silica	68.5

TABLE VII.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the fifty-two weeks ended December 31st, 1938.

TOWNSHIPS	Births Registered during the 52 weeks ended December 31st, 1938.	Deaths Registered during the 52 weeks ended December 31st, 1938.	AGE MORTALITY.			ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Tuberculosis (all forms)	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	Heart Diseases.	Cancer	All other Diseases.			
			Under 1 year	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.								
																		SEVEN		
CENTRAL (includes North Central, South Central, West Central and Paddock)	314	326	28	4	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DALTON (includes Dalton, Deighton and Bradley, Birkby and Fartown)	360	326	24	4	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALMONDBURY (includes Almondbury and Newsome)	309	254	22	2	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOCKWOOD (includes Lockwood and Crosland Moor)	262	198	12	1	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LINDLEY (includes Lindley, Longwood and Marsh)	271	278	13	3	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MOLDCREEN	132	147	6	5	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MILNSBRIDGE	89	79	6	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH CROSLAND	32	35	6	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Infirmary	116	215	27	11	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Lea Annexe	2	13	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Homes	34	27	2	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maternity Home	593	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradley Wood Sanatorium .....	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Hill Isolation Hospital .....	..	23	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Luke's Hospital	175	244	17	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Births and Deaths of Huddersfield Residents occurring outside the Borough	29	72	5	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borough	1769	1643	117	19	843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—In this Table the Births and Deaths in Institutions, and "Other Births and Deaths of Huddersfield Residents occurring outside the Borough," are classified to the districts to which they belonged.

TABLE VIII.

The figures given denote the Death-Rates per 1,000 per annum.

YEAR.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	From all causes and at all ages.	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 year and under 5 years.	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								Violence and Accidents.	Respiratory System Diseases.
						Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhea.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.		
1901	95,351	16.64	3.02	1.23	4.38	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	0.61	4.46
1921	116,776	12.72	1.52	0.49	3.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.34	0.39	3.16
1931	114,300	13.78	0.75	0.30	6.38	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.54	2.66
1932	114,000	12.74	0.62	0.22	6.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.56	2.17
1933	114,000	15.06	0.56	0.39	6.82	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.64	0.52	3.14
1934	114,500	13.49	0.74	0.35	6.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.38	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.48	0.51	2.28
1935	115,000	13.93	0.55	0.27	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.34	0.63	2.68
1936	115,300	14.10	0.78	0.32	7.10	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.46	2.45
1937	123,030 For Rates 121,173	14.28	0.78	0.16	7.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.50	2.56
1938	126,240 For Rates 125,630	13.12	0.93	0.15	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.015	0.05	0.66	1.79

TABLE IX.
Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics, Year 1938.

Population as estimated by Registrar-General, mid-1938.	Comparability Factor.	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Local Adjusted Death-Rate.	Death-Rates per 1,000 Population from—										Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Total Births				
					Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid and Para-typhoid.	Diarrhoea under 2 years.	Influenza.	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis—Other Forms.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	From Sepsis.	From other Causes.	Total.	
Blackburn	1.03	12.2	14.6	15.0	—	0.02	0.01	0.08	—	—	—	2.88	0.07	0.68	0.14	67	0.68	3.41	4.09
Bradford	1.00	13.51	13.78	13.78	—	0.01	0.04	0.08	—	—	—	0.08	0.09	0.53	0.10	58	0.49	3.66	4.15
Burnley	1.08	11.77	14.06	15.18	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	0.045	0.05	0.69	0.12	72.9	0.92	2.75	3.67
Dewsbury	1.03	14.24	13.3	13.7	—	0.13	—	0.04	—	—	—	0.13	0.08	0.30	0.11	51.2	1.28	2.55	3.83
Doncaster	1.08	13.61	11.13	12.02	—	0.07	0.02	0.09	—	—	—	0.04	0.16	0.40	0.12	50.25	—	2.97	2.97
Halifax	0.98	13.4	14.1	13.8	—	0.02	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.45	0.11	57	1.46	1.46	2.92
Huddersfield	1.03	14.13	13.12	13.51	—	—	0.01	0.02	—	—	—	0.01	0.06	0.42	0.10	66	2.70	1.62	4.32
Leeds	1.07	15.4	12.7	13.5	—	0.04	0.03	0.07	—	—	—	0.19	0.06	0.68	0.12	64	0.25	1.51	1.76
Manchester	1.14	14.75	12.35	14.08	—	0.07	0.02	0.07	—	—	—	0.12	0.11	0.83	0.14	68.84	1.39	2.86	4.25
Oldham	1.12	13.3	14.4	16.13	—	0.063	0.016	0.095	—	—	—	0.048	0.151	0.63	0.12	61.27	2.28	—	2.28
Preston	1.11	15.60	13.01	14.44	—	0.11	0.009	0.053	—	—	—	0.035	0.09	0.61	0.17	71	1.70	—	1.70
Rotherham	1.15	17.08	10.50	12.07	—	0.01	0.02	0.13	—	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.33	0.09	55	1.54	3.10	4.64
Sheffield	1.13	15.662	11.358	12.835	—	0.052	0.019	0.056	0.002	—	—	0.031	0.085	0.498	0.083	50	1.54	1.31	2.85

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Laboratory situated at the central Health Department provides a comprehensive service for dealing with the majority of investigations required in Public Health work. Tests carried out elsewhere, for which the Health Committee accepts financial responsibility, are as follows :—

(1) Examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk. These are based upon animal inoculations for which a special licence is necessary, and are carried out at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. The total number carried out during the past year was 185, of which 11 were positive, giving a percentage of 5.9.

(2) Wassermann tests in connection with Venereal Diseases work, for which also an animal licence is necessary. Such tests can be carried out most economically when large numbers of specimens are being dealt with, and so are best dealt with at centres which collect specimens from wide areas. For this reason, tests of this nature for the Huddersfield area are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The number of specimens examined last year was 1,593, being an increase of 286 compared with the previous year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Medical Officer : Arthur F. Turner, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

During 1938 the scope of the Public Health Laboratory remained the same, but the volume of work increased considerably. As an example, 30 water analyses were carried out compared with 5 in the previous year. This was due to the fact that a number of doubtful water supplies were taken into the Borough when the boundary was extended. Some of these waters were found unsuitable, and pure supplies have since been substituted.

The increase in blood agglutination for diagnosis of Enteric infection was due to the fact that all labourers employed on Borough water works are now examined with a view to excluding Typhoid carriers. This is a very necessary precaution.

The bio-chemical examinations also showed a large increase, 122 specimens being dealt with.

(a) Bacteriological Work.

(1) DIPHTHERIA.

During 1938, 2,577 swabs were examined for *C. Diphtheriæ* and 574 positive results were obtained. As in recent years the swabs were cultured on Loeffler's blood serum and also on a medium containing tellurite. The results compared with the previous year are :—

	Total	Positives
1937	2,443	432
1938	2,577	574

The tellurite method again showed a greater number of positive results. This is due to its selective action. Some colonies can be plainly seen on the tellurite which might be easily masked by the luxuriant growth of other organisms which occurs on the Loeffler slope.

(2) ENTERIC FEVER.

Fifty blood agglutinations were carried out during the year, with 2 positive results, one for *B. paratyphosus* B. and one for Dysentery (Flexner Y.).

Forty-six specimens of fæces were examined for Enteric organisms and *B. paratyphosus* B. was isolated in one case. The Wilson Blair method of isolation was used in parallel with McConkey's method.

As already mentioned, all labourers employed on water works were examined to exclude the possibility of Enteric carriers. All had negative blood agglutinations and no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(3) TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 633 sputums examined during the year, of which 89 or 14 per cent. were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. Five pleural fluids were examined for Tuberculosis, but in none of these was the causal organism discovered.

(4) MENINGITIS.

Eleven specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined for the presence of organisms; the meningococcus was found in 2 cases.

(5) HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI.

Throat swabs, cervical swabs and one intra-uterine swab were examined for hæmolytic streptococci. The intra-uterine swab gave a heavy growth of *B. coli* and did not contain any hæmolytic streptococci.

From 27 throat swabs examined, 14 positive results were obtained. Seven cervical swabs were examined for hæmolytic streptococci and 4 gave positive results. Two nasal swabs cultured for hæmolytic streptococci gave negative results.

(6) GONORRŒEA.

Smears from the cervix uteri and the eye were received from St. Luke's Hospital and from the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics for examination. Fifty cervical smears were examined for gonococci, 2 being positive, and of 5 eye smears examined, all were found to be negative.

(7) WATER EXAMINATION.

Thirty samples of water used for drinking purposes were examined by bacteriological methods, and of these 23 were found unsatisfactory. The standard of purity regarded as satisfactory was less than 2 presumptive coli per 100 c.c., as advised in the "Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies," Ministry of Health.

The Huddersfield town supply was tested twice. On both occasions it was found that there were no presumptive coli per 100 c.c., and the plate counts were sterile. These results were, of course, quite satisfactory.

BATH WATERS.

RAMSDEN STREET.

Water taken on 23rd September 1938, at 10 a.m.
Presumptive coli absent in 10 c.c.

Plate count—			
Immediate	...	...	4,280 colonies per c.c.
1 hour	...	...	5,200 " "
2 hours	...	...	3,570 " "
3 "	...	...	Sterile.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD.

Water taken on 20th July 1938, at 10 a.m.

Large Bath.

Presumptive coli absent in 10 c.c.

Plate count—			
Immediate	...	...	1,000 colonies per c.c.
1 hour	...	...	Sterile.

Small Bath.

Presumptive coli absent in 10 c.c.

Plate count—			
Immediate	...	...	Sterile.

Again examined on 24th October 1938.

Presumptive coli absent in 10 c.c.

Plate count—			
Immediate	...	...	3,500 colonies per c.c.
1 hour	...	...	4,000 " "
2 hours	...	...	1,440 " "
3 "	...	...	30 " "
4 "	...	...	Sterile.

LOCKWOOD.

Presumptive coli present in 10 c.c. 3 out of 3 tubes, and
absent in 5 c.c.

Plate count—			
Immediate	...	...	5,000 colonies per c.c.
1 hour	...	...	5,200 " "
2 hours	...	...	3,700 " "
3 "	...	...	2,100 " "
4 "	...	...	900 " "
5 "	...	...	Sterile.

NEW STREET, MILNSBRIDGE.

This bath has no filtration or chlorination plant, and relies on frequent emptying and refilling. On 17th July 1938, a sample was taken and gave the following satisfactory results:—

Presumptive coli absent in 1 c.c., 3 out of 3 tubes.

Plate count—1,520 colonies per c.c.

This water was collected on the third day of use just before emptying, and was, therefore, in its worst possible condition when tested.

(8) EXAMINATION OF MILK.

328 milk examinations were carried out.

197 loose milks were tested.

189 passed the Methylene Blue test.

148 passed the B. Coli test.

99 Accredited milks were tested.

96 passed the Methylene Blue test.

87 passed the B. Coli test.

26 T.T. (Certified) milks were tested.

26 passed the Methylene Blue test.

26 passed the B. Coli test.

Pasteurised milks—

6 milks were tested.

4 passed the B. Coli test and plate count examinations.

2 were unsatisfactory, having a plate count of more than 100,000 per c.c.

(b) **Bio-Chemical Examinations.**

The majority of the bio-chemical examinations required for the Municipal Hospitals and Clinics are carried out in the Public Health Laboratory. During the year, 122 examinations of this kind were carried out in the Laboratory.

(c) **Preparation of Media.**

With the exception of Loeffler's blood serum which is used for the examination of swabs for Diphtheria, all the media required were prepared on the premises. Included amongst these were the special tellurite media used for growing Diphtheria bacilli and those solutions used for bio-chemical work.

A summary of the year's work is given below in tabular form :—

(a) **Bacteriological Specimens.**

Sputums	...	...	...	...	...	633
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2,577
Fresh milks	...	...	...	...	...	328
Pasteurised milks	...	...	...	...	...	6
Urines (blood, pus and organisms)	...	...	...	...	...	137
Sputa (all organisms)	...	...	...	...	...	61
Cervical swabs	...	...	...	...	...	53
Blood agglutinations	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fæces (pathological organisms)	...	...	...	...	...	46
Pus (organisms)	...	...	...	...	...	34
Water (complete bacteriological analysis)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Throat swabs (chiefly hæmolytic streptococci)	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cerebro-spinal fluids (organisms) + 1 complete examination	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eye swabs	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nasal swabs	...	...	...	...	...	7
Swimming Baths (bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blood Cultures	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milks (special investigations)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pleural fluids	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vaginal swabs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mouth swabs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ear swab	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intra-uterine swab	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urethral swab	...	...	...	...	...	1
Perineal swab	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bursitis fluid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ascitic fluid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice cream (bacteriological examination)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sample of dripping (? organisms present)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						TOTAL 4,052
						<hr/>

(b) **Bio-Chemical Specimens.**

Urines (Urea range tests)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fæces (occult blood)	...	...	...	...	...	23
Blood ureas	...	...	...	...	...	37
Blood sugars	...	...	...	...	...	21
Test meals	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hair (for Tinea)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Blood films	...	...	...	...	...	3
Van den Berghs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glycosuria (? lactosuria)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						TOTAL 122
						<hr/>
Total Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	4,174
						<hr/>

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The total number of ambulances available in the Borough is 13. This number appears adequate for the ordinary requirements of the district. Their distribution and particulars regarding their ownership and use are given in the following statement:—

Ambulance owned by	No. available	Ambulance kept at	Telephone No.	Used for
Public Health Committee	3	Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 152	Infectious cases
Public Assistance Committee	1	Corporation Haulage Department, Vine St., Leeds Road, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 2961	Non-infectious cases
Watch Committee	4	Fire Station, Princess St., Huddersfield	Huddersfield 480	2 for accident cases 1 for mortuary cases 1 "Prison Van" which can be converted into an ambulance in emergency
Huddersfield & District Contributory Scheme	1	Highfields Road, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 4966	Cases where patient is a member of the Contributory Scheme
Private Firm ...	2	Messrs. Thomas Currie & Co. Ltd., Central Garage, Zetland St., Huddersfield	Huddersfield 1399	Non-infectious cases
Private Firm ...	2	Messrs. British Dyestuffs Corporation Ltd., Dalton, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 2000	Private use of employees
Total Ambulances available			...	13

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This service continues to work satisfactorily.

The following statement shows the number of staff available for nursing in the home, and the places where it is possible to obtain their services.

Staff employed by	Address	Tel. No.	Staff available	Services available for
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Corporation	Public Health Department, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 3641—3642	2 fully trained Nurses	Maternity and Child Welfare work
Queen Victoria Nurses' Association	4, Clare Hill, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 884	1 Superintendent 1 Asst. Superintendent 5 Midwives 2 Outside Midwives 3 Pupils	Midwifery work
Do.	19, Clare Hill, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 2848	1 Superintendent 1 Asst. Superintendent 17 Nurses	General nursing

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Day	Time	Clinic	Where held	Provided by
Monday	1.30 p.m.—3.0 p.m.	Ante-natal	Public Health Department	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	3.0 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Child Welfare (infants and children, 1-5 years)	do.	do.
Do.	4.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m. (as required)	Dental Clinic (for expectant and nursing mothers)	do.	do.
Tuesday	1.30 p.m.—3.0 p.m.	Ante-natal	Public Health Department	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	3.0 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Child Welfare (infants and children, 1-5 years)	do.	do.
Do.	4.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m. (as required)	Dental Clinic (for expectant and nursing mothers)	do.	do.
Do. (fortnightly)	3.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.	Child Welfare	Longwood	Voluntary Committee
Wednesday	1.30 p.m.—3.0 p.m.	Ante-natal	Public Health Department	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	3.0 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Child Welfare (infants and children, 1-5 years)	do.	do.
Do.	4.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m. (as required)	Dental Clinic (for expectant and nursing mothers)	do.	do.
Do.	1.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Artificial Light Clinic	do.	do.
Thursday	1.30 p.m.—3.0 p.m.	Ante-natal	Public Health Department	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	3.0 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Child Welfare (infants and children, 1-5 years)	do.	do.
Do.	4.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m. (as required)	Dental Clinic (for expectant and nursing mothers)	do.	do.
Friday	1.30 p.m.—3.0 p.m.	Ante-natal	Public Health Department	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	3.0 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Child Welfare (infants and children, 1-5 years)	do.	do.
Do.	4.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m. (as required)	Dental Clinic (for expectant and nursing mothers)	do.	do.
Do. (fortnightly)	2.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.	Child Welfare	Outlane	Voluntary Committee
Friday	11.45 a.m.	Special Ante-natal Clinic	Hudd. Royal Infirmary	Infirmary Governors

Tuberculosis.

Day	Time	Clinic	Where held	Provided by
Mon.	2.30 p.m. onwards	Men, Women and Children	Gold Therapy and Contacts	Public Health Department
Do.	9.0 a.m. onwards (as required)	Men, Women and Children	Artificial Light	do.
Tues.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	6.0 p.m.—8.0 p.m.	Males (Adult)	Tuberculosis	do.
Wed.	9.0 a.m. onwards (as required)	Men, Women and Children	Artificial Light	do.
Thu.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.	Children	Tuberculosis	do.
Do.	6.0 p.m.—8.0 p.m.	Females (Adult)	do.	do.
Fri.	9.0 a.m. onwards (as required)	Men, Women and Children	Artificial Light	do.
Sat.	do.	do.	do.	do.

School Clinics—Medical and Dental.

Day	Time	Clinic	Where held	Provided by
Mon.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	School children	Public Health Department	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Dental	do.	do.
Do.	1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Artificial Light	do.	Huddersfield Corporation
Tues.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	School children	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Dental	do.	do.
Do.	1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Artificial Light	do.	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	Ophthalmic	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	4.30 p.m.— 5.0 p.m.	Immunisation (against Diph- theria)	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees)
Wed.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	School children	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Dental	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon fortnightly	Orthopædic	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees)
Thu.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	School children	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Dental	Public Health Department	do.
Do.	1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Artificial Light	do.	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	Ophthalmic Clinic	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	4.30 p.m.— 5.0 p.m.	Immunisation (against Diph- theria)	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees)
Fri.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	School children	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Dental	do.	do.
Do.	1.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m.	Artificial Light	do.	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	9.30 a.m.— 11.30 a.m. monthly	Aural Clinic	do.	Huddersfield Corporation (Education Committee)
Sat.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	School children	do.	do.
Do.	9.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	Dental	do.	do.

Mental Clinic.

Day	Time	Clinic	Where held	Provided by
Wed.	3.0 p.m.	Mental Clinic	Hudd. Royal Infirmary	Infirmary Governors and West Riding Mental Hospitals Board

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Day	Time		Clinic	Where held	Provided by
Mon.	11.0 a.m.— 1.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Men	Venereal Diseases	York Place, New North Rd. (adjacent to Hudd. Royal Infirmary)	Huddersfield Corporation
Do.	6.0 p.m.— 8.0 p.m.	Men and Women	do. (M.O. present)	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	Venereal Diseases	do.	do.
Tue.	11.0 a.m.— 1.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Men	do.	do.	do.
Do.	6.0 p.m.— 8.0 p.m.	Men and Women	do. (M.O. present)	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	Venereal Diseases	do.	do.
Wed.	11.0 a.m.— 1.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Men	do.	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	do.	do.	do.
Thu.	11.0 a.m.— 1.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Men	do.	do.	do.
Do.	6.0 p.m.— 8.0 p.m.	Men and Women	do. (M.O. present)	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	Venereal Diseases	do.	do.
Fri.	11.0 a.m.— 1.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Men	do.	do.	do.
Do.	6.0 p.m.— 8.0 p.m.	Men and Women	do. (M.O. present)	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	Venereal Diseases	do.	do.
Sat.	11.0 a.m.— 1.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Men	do.	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	do.	do.	do.
Sun.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon	Men	do.	do.	do.
Do.	10.0 a.m.— 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m.— 8.30 p.m.	Women	do.	do.	do.

**VOLUNTARY AND MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND
PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.**

Bed Accommodation.			
Voluntary Hospitals.			
Institution	Telephone No.	No. of Beds	Remarks
Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 2866	294	Including 15 maternity beds
Green Lea Annexe of the Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 153	27	Including 8 maternity beds
	Total ...	321	
Municipal Hospitals.			
Institution	Telephone No.	No. of Beds	Remarks
St. Luke's Hospital, Crossland Moor, Huddersfield	Milnsbridge 381	232	Including 8 maternity beds
Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Huddersfield 152	194	Including 34 tuberculosis beds
Whitehouse Farm Smallpox Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 3247		
Bradley Wood Sanatorium, Bradley, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 1145	75	
Municipal Maternity Home, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 3253	32	
	Total ...	533	
Private Nursing Homes.			
Institution	Telephone No.	No. of Beds	Remarks
Trinity St. Nursing Home, 136, Trinity St., Huddersfield	Huddersfield 151	16	Including 2 maternity beds
The Surgical Home, Bradley Lane, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 848	14	Including 4 maternity beds
Armitage Road Nursing Home, Armitage Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	Huddersfield 2910	2	
	Total ...	32	
Total Beds Available		...	886

HOSPITALS (PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY).**(1) Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.**

The number of beds available at this institution and their classification are as follows:—

	ROYAL INFIRMARY		GREEN LEA HOSPITAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Surgical Beds	70	38	—	—
Medical Beds	20	21	—	—
Eye Beds	9	9	—	—
Ear, Nose, and Throat Beds	9	9	—	—
Children's Beds	40		—	—
Maternity Beds	—	15	—	—
Isolation Maternity Beds	—	—	—	8
Open Air Beds (Surgical)	—	30	—	—
Casualty—				
Tonsils and Adenoids		18	—	—
Accident		2	—	—
V.D.		2	—	—
Rothwell Ward (emergency use or ? infections) ...		2	—	—
Private Patients' Depart- ment (separate rooms)	—	—		19
	108	64	122	—
				19
				8
TOTAL BEDS AVAILABLE ...				321

(2) St. Luke's Hospital.

This hospital is a portion of the Poor Law Institution which was transferred under the Local Government Act, 1929, from the Guardians to the Local Authority. It is still under Poor Law administration, though the medical services are under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, who, to comply with the phraseology of the Poor Law Acts, has been appointed Medical Officer of the Institution.

For several years past reference has been made to the unsatisfactory accommodation available at this hospital, both for patients and for staff, and last year, when the Annual Report was being written, it was anticipated that very shortly building operations would have been commenced in connection with the new hospital, for which the plans were at the time at a fairly advanced stage of preparation. Various difficulties were afterwards encountered, however, and several changes were made in the plans, with the result that no start to the building operations has up till now been found possible.

The following tabular statement shows the accommodation provided at present at the hospital, for medical, maternity, and mental patients, and also the number of beds occupied at the end of December, 1938.

TABLE X.**St. Luke's Hospital.**

Classification of Wards (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Pro-vided (3)	Occu-pied (4)	Pro-vided (5)	Occu-pied (6)	Pro-vided (7)	Occu-pied (8)	Pro-vided (9)	Occu-pied (10)
1. Medical	14	78	54	116	82	—	—	194	136
2. Surgical									
3. Chronic sick									
4. Children	2	—	—	—	—	24	22	24	22
5. Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Isolation	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
8. Maternity	2	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8
9. Mental (observation)	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total	22	82	54	124	90	26	22	232	166

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) 1490
2. Number of women confined in hospital 240
3. Number of live births 235
4. Number of still births 7
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age) 9
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) 17
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement —
8. Total number of deaths 255
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) 1253
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Give number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—
 - (a) Under four weeks 376
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks 725
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more 407
11. Number of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards) :—
 - (a) Average during the year 190
 - (b) Highest, on 12/3/38 217
 - (c) Lowest, on 10/9/38 142
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) —
13. Number of abdominal sections —

Classification of in-patients who were discharged from or who died
in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1938—

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute infectious disease	20	1	3	6
Influenza	7	2	15	4
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	—	—	8	—
Non-pulmonary	—	—	3	—
Malignant disease	1	—	36	31
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	—	—	6	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (mus- cular rheumatism, fibrositis, lum- bago, and sciatica)	2	—	14	—
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	3	—
Venereal disease	1	—	1	4
Puerperal pyrexia—				
(a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	9	—
(b) Other cases	—	—	1	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	—	7	7	—
Mental diseases—				
(a) Senile dementia	—	—	17	1
(b) Other	3	—	40	—
Senile decay	—	—	35	70
Accidental injury and violence ...	4	—	53	15
In respect of cases not included above :				
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	19	—	45	4
Disease of the Respiratory System ...	19	2	78	16
" " Circulatory System ...	4	2	77	86
" " Digestive System ...	20	—	28	2
" " Genito-urinary System	—	—	7	1
" " Skin	40	—	56	1
Other diseases	32	—	57	—
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—				
Mothers	—	—	231	—
Infants	219	—	—	—
Any persons not falling under any of the above headings... ..	32	—	—	—
Totals	423	14	830	241

(3) Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

The extensions referred to in the previous year's Report were completed and put into use during the year. The cubicle Blocks, which add 56 beds to the accommodation, provided greatly improved facilities for complete isolation, and reduce the dangers of multiple infections to a minimum, whilst the extension carried out at the Nurses' Home is much appreciated by the staff.

During the year, the prevalence of infectious diseases remained well below the average, and the number of patients under treatment in hospital remained in consequence low throughout.

The maximum number of patients at any one time was on January 27th, when 72 beds were occupied, and the minimum number was reached on November 27th, when only 33 beds were occupied. The daily average for the entire year was 50, compared with 45 in 1937. These figures include the patients suffering from advanced Tuberculosis, for whom a ward containing 34 beds is reserved.

Table XXII gives a summary of the cases dealt with in the hospital during the year. It shows that the admissions for the year were 327. This compares with 280 in the previous year, and 496 in 1936.

The following figures give details of the patients' stay in hospital, grouped according to the diseases for which they were admitted. The figures for recoveries and deaths are given separately.

Disease.	Average number of days' stay in Hospital.	
	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	44.37	1.0
Diphtheria Carriers	44.12	6.0
Dysentery	44.0	—
Whooping Cough	39.67	21.0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	38.5	1.0
Para-typhoid Fever	36.0	—
Scarlet Fever	34.87	—
Observation	24.4	8.0
Measles	21.46	—
Mumps	21.0	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	18.0	1.0
Erysipelas	15.92	6.67
Observation Diphtheria	2.0	—

(4) Bradley Wood Sanatorium.

The extensions at this institution, referred to in the previous year's Report, have progressed steadily though slowly throughout the year. The Resident Medical Officer's house was completed and occupied, but the new block for female patients is still unfinished. The delay in completion has been due mainly to a revision of the heating arrangements for the whole institution, and the decision arrived at to erect a new centrally situated heating unit. This work

is now proceeding, and it is anticipated that the Block should be completed about the end of the year. The third stage of the extensions, namely the enlargement of the Nurses' Home, has not yet been commenced. The new Block for patients cannot be used for the reception of patients until this part of the extension has been completed, for the greater part of the Nurses' Home will have to be vacated whilst building operations are proceeding.

The average number of patients in the Sanatorium during the entire year was 63. Vacancies occurred chiefly in the children's Block, indicating that there has been a fall in the number of cases of Tuberculosis requiring treatment amongst children. Needless to say, a fall of this kind is a very welcome sign.

(5) Municipal Maternity Home.

At the time of writing, the extensions to this institution, referred to in the previous year's Report, have been completed and put into use. The extensions were opened on July 28th 1939, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, who has graciously re-named the institution the "Princess Royal Maternity Home." The added accommodation, both for patients and for staff, can only be referred to as excellent, and the institution throughout is now well equipped to deal with the institutional maternity work of the area. The following description of the extensions has been given by the architects, Messrs. Thomas Worthington & Sons, of Manchester:—

"This extension doubles the size of the original building, and adds very much to its efficiency and comfort.

"The new wards on the east side are linked up to the existing administration Block by a connecting corridor, with a patients' entrance off the main forecourt. The main difficulty was the question of levels, but this has been overcome by gradual slopes in the corridors, avoiding all steps on the ground floor level.

"The first or northern Block contains the reception department, two labour wards, and an isolation department, with a sewing room, lecture room, and maids' rooms underneath the isolation department, where the ground slopes steeply to the east. A sloping ramp gives easy exit from the isolation department, avoiding the use of steps.

"The second or southern Block has 25 beds, grouped in two 6 bed, two 4 bed, and five single bed wards. These are airy and sunny rooms with south-west and east aspects. In the centre is a large babies' nursery, with their baths adjacent; the tiny details of the babies' equipment will rejoice the hearts of mothers.

"The usual sluice rooms, ward kitchens, bathrooms, linen rooms and sterilising rooms are all of the most up-to-date standard in their arrangement and equipment.

"The corridors are covered with cork, giving a quiet and non-slippery surface. The wards have teak-block floors, and the sanitary rooms terrazzo floors with tiled walls. The walls of the ward are of Keene's cement with enamel paint. Doors are of teak, and the windows of metal in wood frames, giving full ventilation and sunlight.

“The building is warmed by invisible ceiling panel heating, which makes for cleanliness and comfort. There is a large subway for pipes and other services.

“Underneath the south ward Block the slope of the ground has enabled garages, boiler house, store rooms, and workshops to be provided.

“On the other side of the hospital a useful extension has been made to the Nurses' Home, giving 16 new single bedrooms, each with hot and cold water and a fixture cupboard. Here also, a new sitting room with a bay window at the southern end has been provided for the nurses, and a separate suite for the Resident Medical Officer.

“Architecturally, the extension has been simply designed to suit the existing ward Block and Nurses' Home. It is faced with ashlar dressings and walling of local stone, with slate roofs. The long low effect gives an air of homeliness, and the arrangement of the windows, particularly on the southern side, provides the maximum amount of sunlight and natural ventilation.”

The following figures show the number of admissions to this Home since it was opened in July, 1928 :—

Year					No. of Admissions
1928 (6 months)	...	...	...	...	125
1929	...	...	...	...	340
1930	...	...	...	...	368
1931	...	...	...	...	383
1932	...	...	...	...	431
1933	...	...	...	...	530
1934	...	...	...	...	596
1935	...	...	...	...	687
1936	...	...	...	...	783
1937	...	...	...	...	742
1938	...	...	...	...	842

Poor Law Medical Relief.

The arrangements in operation for the provision of medical assistance to those in poor circumstances were unchanged during the year.

The area is divided for this purpose into ten districts; the names of the medical officers in charge of each and a summary of their attendances are given below.

Since the end of the year one change has occurred in the personnel owing to the death of Doctor E. C. H. Ewart, who was Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Dalton, Bradley, Deighton and Moldgreen District. He was a valuable officer and tribute must be made to the conscientious and efficient manner in which he carried out his duties.

Area No.	DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER.	WORK DONE.						Total.
			H. Attendances at Patients' own Houses.	S. Attendances at Surgery or M.O.'s House.	M. Medicine supplied without seeing patient.	H.M. Attendances at Patients' Houses and medicine supplied.	S.M. Attendances at Surgery and medicine supplied.		
1	Lindley ...	Dr. R. A. C. McIntosh	50	5	28	47	4	134	
2	Paddock and Longwood ...	Dr. R. A. C. McIntosh	232	13	210	123	56	634	
3	Marsh, West, South and North Central ...	Dr. J. J. Hanratty	841	153	236	176	599	2,005	
4	Birkby and Fartown ...	Dr. J. J. Hanratty	43	11	19	21	128	222	
5	(Part) Dalton, Bradley, Deighton and Moldgreen ...	Dr. E. C. H. Ewart	793	578	—	—	—	1,371	
6	Almondbury ...	Dr. R. J. Ogden	514	117	4	—	—	635	
7	Newsome ...	Dr. S. H. Waddy	249	2	74	108	110	543	
8	Lockwood and Crosland Moor ...	Dr. S. H. Waddy	238	31	59	141	141	610	
9	Milnsbridge ...	Dr. S. Hall	45	—	15	15	33	108	
10	(Part) Dalton, Deighton and Bradley ...	Dr. W. C. Cresdee	156	394	26	—	—	576	
			3,161	1,304	671	631	1,071	6,838	

DOCTOR E. C. H. EWART,
Died 11th February 1938

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICES.

(1) Statistics.

The number of mental defectives dealt with, or liable to be dealt with, at the end of the year was as follows:—

(a) IN INSTITUTIONS :	Males	Females	Total
In Certified Institutions—			
St. Catherine's	46	39	85
On Licence from St. Catherine's	1	—	1
Royal Albert, Lancaster ...	1	—	1
Sandlebridge	1	1	2
Brentry Colony, Bristol ...	2	—	2
Meanwood Park Colony, Leeds ...	1	—	1
Rawcliffe Hall, near Goole ...	—	2	2
In State Institutions—			
Rampton	3	1	4
Moss Side, Liverpool	1	—	1
In Public Assistance Institutions—			
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	8	16	24
County Institution, Settle ...	1	—	1
At Other Institutions—			
Storthes Hall Mental Hospital ...	6	6	12
Mill Hill Hospital	—	1	1
(b) IN CERTIFIED HOME :			
St. Joseph's, Sheffield	—	1	1
(c) UNDER GUARDIANSHIP			
	1	—	1
(d) UNDER STATUTORY SUPERVISION ...			
	38	34	72
Total	110	101	211

CASES TRANSFERRED UNDER WEST RIDING REVIEW ORDER, 1938.

IN INSTITUTIONS :	Males	Females	Total
In Certified Institution—			
Rawcliffe Hall, near Goole ...	—	1	1
In State Institution—			
Rampton	—	1	1
UNDER STATUTORY SUPERVISION			
	1	—	1
Total	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	111	103	214

In addition to the above there are 23 mentally defective persons (19 males and 4 females) known to the Authority who are not subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Three of these cases (males) were notified by the Education Committee for voluntary supervision in accordance with Section 4 of the Board of Education's Memorandum No. 151.

Thus the total number of defectives known to the Authority is as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Subject to be dealt with	111	103	214
Not subject to be dealt with	19	4	23
	<hr/>		
Total	130	107	237
	<hr/>		

(2) Ascertainment.

The new cases dealt with during the year were reported from the following sources :—

(a) STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS.	No. of Cases
Notified by Education Committee in accordance with Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928—	
Under Article 2a	6
„ „ 2b	1
„ „ 4	1
Order made by Secretary of State under Section 9 of Mental Deficiency Acts	1
In Public Assistance Institutions	6
Removed from other areas	2
Transferred under West Riding Review Order, 1938	3
	—
Total	20
	—

(b) INFORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Notified by Education Committee in accordance with Section 4 of Board of Education's Memorandum No. 151	3
	—

The 20 cases statutorily notified were dealt with as follows :—

	No. of Cases
Placed under Statutory Supervision	5
Admitted to Institutions under Order	10
Placed under Guardianship	1
To remain at St. Luke's Hospital	2
To remain at Rampton State Institution (Case transferred under West Riding Review Order)	1
To remain at Rawcliffe Hall Institution (Case transferred under West Riding Review Order)	1
	—
Total	20
	—

(3) Provision of Institutional Accommodation.

The official opening of the third instalment of extensions at St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, took place on the 11th October, 1938, the ceremony being performed by Mr. R. Bernays, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health.

The following shows the amount of additional accommodation thus made available :—

	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL
	High Grade Adult	Low Grade	High Grade Children	High Grade Adult	Low Grade	High Grade Children	
Total Additional Accommodation	—	20	30	60	20	50	180
No. of Beds Allocated to Huddersfield	—	4	6	12	5	11	38

The following table shows the total accommodation at St. Catherine's, the number of beds allocated to Huddersfield, the number of beds occupied and the number of patients whose names were on the waiting list at the end of the year :—

	MALE BEDS			FEMALE BEDS			TOTAL
	High Grade Adult	Low Grade	High Grade Children	High Grade Adult	Low Grade	High Grade Children	
Total Accommodation	120	40	50	180	40	50	480
Allocated to Huddersfield Authority	25	8	10	39	9	11	102
Occupied by Huddersfield Patients	31	9	7	30	9	—	86
	(Including 1 on Licence Leave)						
	(3 beds lent by Halifax, 2 lent by Wakefield, 1 lent by Barnsley)						
No. of Huddersfield Patients for whom admission is recommended	14	5	—	17	5	—	41

It will be noted that Huddersfield patients are occupying six beds in the High Grade Block for Adult Males over and above the allocation. In addition to this there are 14 names on the waiting list for this Block, including the names of 6 cases for whom admission is urgently required. Apart from this, our needs regarding accommodation for urgent cases have been satisfied.

(4) Guardianship.

At the beginning of the year one case was under guardianship at Leeds. In June the boy became troublesome and a Varying Order under Section 7 (1) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, was made for his admission to Meanwood Park Colony, Leeds.

At the end of the year there was one case under guardianship. This boy was considered to be certifiable whilst in residence at the East Moor Approved School, Leeds, to which he had been committed under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. The Home Secretary consequently made an Order under Section 9 of the Mental Deficiency Act placing the boy under the guardianship of his father.

(5) Supervision.

At the close of the year there were 76 names (42 males and 34 females) on the list of cases for supervision by the Visitor to the Mental Deficiency Committee. Of these, 3 were cases notified by the Education Committee for voluntary supervision.

In 10 cases, where frequent visitation was considered necessary, this was carried out at monthly intervals; 2 cases were visited half-yearly; the remainder were visited at quarterly intervals.

Two cases were taken off the list for visitation as it was considered that supervision was no longer necessary.

(6) Occupation Centres and Home Training.

No arrangements have been made for the establishment of the above in this area.

(7) Licence, Discharge and After Care.

Two cases were on licence leave from St. Catherine's Institution during the year. One of these was employed locally in domestic service, but owing to unsatisfactory conduct her licence had to be revoked and the girl returned to St. Catherine's Institution. The other case, a male patient, has been on licence leave since 1936. The reports made by the Visitor have been satisfactory in this case, and leave has again been extended.

Cases on licence leave are visited at frequent intervals.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Maternal Welfare.

(a) Ante-natal Care.

During the past year 2,065 births were notified in the Borough, being an increase of 167 over the number for the previous year. Of these, 1,821 had been ante-natally notified, giving a percentage of 88.2. The notification of pregnancy, which is entirely voluntary, is unique to Huddersfield and has been in operation since the year 1916. Since its inauguration almost every year has brought a new record in the percentage of notifications received and a figure has now been reached which critics, at the early stage of the scheme, would have regarded as impossible to attain. The following figures show the progress of the scheme :—

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
1916	... 11.2	1928	... 35.0
1917	... 24.1	1929	... 48.7
1918	... 34.6	1930	... 45.8
1919	... 34.1	1931	... 50.7
1920	... 37.5	1932	... 62.6
1921	... 38.3	1933	... 69.8
1922	... 31.1	1934	... 77.1
1923	... 33.5	1935	... 79.3
1924	... 34.2	1936	... 82.0
1925	... 36.3	1937	... 83.7
1926	... 40.5	1938	... 88.2
1927	... 34.6		

Figures such as the above demonstrate that as time passes the value of ante-natal care is gradually becoming more fully appreciated and they show that over 90 per cent. of all expectant mothers in the Borough are now receiving it, for we must add to the figure of notifications received an unknown number of cases where the mothers concerned, being in good circumstances, make their own arrangements with their family doctors for ante-natal supervision, and do not desire this information to be passed on to the Health Department. The cases notified do not all, of course, receive their ante-natal care from the Staff of the Medical Officer of Health, for a considerable number receive such attention from their family doctors. Notification does mean, however, that for this large percentage of mothers medical supervision is ensured, and for those who desire it, it is given by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health who can give the attention necessary either at the Central Clinic, or at the patients' own homes, according to their wishes in the matter.

The following visits and consultations were made by the Assistant Medical Officers during the year :—

IN HOMES OF PATIENTS.					
First visits	...	...	...	...	948
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	4667
Total visits					5615
First examinations of patients	...	...	...	...	529
Re-examinations of patients	...	...	...	...	3018
Total examinations					3,547

AT THE CLINIC.

First attendances by patients	...	...	946
Re-attendances by patients	...	...	2979
Total attendances	...	...	<u>3925</u>
First examination of patients	...	...	865
Re-examinations of patients	...	...	3214
Total examinations	...	...	<u>4079</u>

As a result of the examinations carried out, the following cases were reported for medical attention:—

(1) REFERRED TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS—

Toxæmias of pregnancy	...	...	...	38
Disproportion	...	...	...	17
Malpresentation	...	...	...	11
Heart disease	...	...	...	6
Post-maturity	...	...	...	6
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	4
Anæmia	...	...	...	3
Fœtal death	...	...	...	3
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	2
Uterine growths	...	...	...	2
Cystitis	...	...	...	1
Glycosuria	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	1
Wassermann re-action positive	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	<u>103</u>

(2) REFERRED TO THE OBSTETRIC SURGEONS AT THE HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY—

Disproportion	...	...	...	18
Malpresentation	...	...	...	11
Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	5
Toxæmias of pregnancy	...	...	...	5
Hydramnios	...	...	...	2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Heart disease and albuminuria	...	...	...	1
Post-maturity	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	<u>51</u>

(b) Assistance at Confinement.**(1) Maternity Outfits.**

Since it became known in 1932 that maternity outfits could be obtained at any period of the day or night from the Municipal Maternity Home, the demand for them has increased year by year, and below is given the number of these outfits which have been issued since the scheme was inaugurated :—

Year	Number of outfits issued.			
1932	11
1933	27
1934	21
1935	51
1936	93
1937	120
1938	147

(2) Maternity Beds.

The number of beds available for maternity cases in the Borough and the use made of them during the year are shown below :—

Name of Institution.	No. of Beds provided.	No. of Births.	No. of Still births.
Municipal Maternity Home	32	817	20
St. Luke's Hospital	8	237	7
Green Lea Hospital	8	3	3
Trinity Street Nursing Home	2	9	1
Bradley Lane Nursing Home	4	38	1
Royal Infirmary	15	155	31
TOTAL	69	1259	63

(3) Medical Assistance.

In case of any emergency arising during pregnancy, or confinement, a midwife may call a medical practitioner to her assistance, and, in accordance with Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, the Local Supervising Authority is required to pay the practitioner called upon for his services. A scale of payment, fixed by the Ministry of Health, applies in these cases. It is subject to certain limitations which are defined, and the amount paid may be reclaimed from the patient.

During the past year 304 "Calls for Help" were issued, and accounts for 253 have been passed for payment. The amount involved was £383 3s. 0d.

(4) Consultant Services.

Name and address.	Telephone No.
W. S. Dickson, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.A.O., Wentworth House, New North Rd., Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 2335.
W. D. Galloway, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G., Sunny Bank, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.	Holmfirth 74.

The above are the consultant obstetricians who may be called in by any medical practitioner when attending a confinement within the Borough, either in the Municipal Maternity Home or in the patient's own home, if additional medical help is thought advisable.

The fee of the consultant obstetrician is guaranteed by the local authority.

The number of consultations asked for during 1938 was 47.

(c) **Post-natal Care.**

(1) **Examinations.**

When visiting the mothers and their babies in their own homes, the Assistant Medical Officers explain the benefits to be derived from post-natal examination, and in those cases in which no medical practitioner was present at the time of confinement they carry out the necessary examination if this is acceptable.

During the past year the total number of women who consented to be examined was 385, and the number of examinations carried out was 515. Of those examined, 15, or 4 per cent., were referred to their private practitioners for treatment.

Further statistics relating to this service are as follows :—

IN HOMES OF PATIENTS.					
First visits	...	...	...	...	1199
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	712
Total visits				...	1911
<hr/>					
First examinations of patients	...	...	...	...	352
Re-examinations of patients	...	...	...	...	124
Total visits				...	476
<hr/>					
AT THE CLINIC.					
First attendances by patients	...	...	...	...	52
Re-attendances by patients	...	...	...	...	16
Total attendances				...	68
<hr/>					
First examinations of patients	33
Re-examinations of patients	6
Total examinations				...	39
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Conditions for which patients were referred to general practitioners or to obstetric surgeons :—

Mastitis	...	...	...	...	4
Prolapse	...	...	...	...	3
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	2
Breast abscess	...	...	...	...	2
Cervicitis	...	...	...	...	1
Retroverted uterus	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL					15
<hr/>					

(2) Home Helps and Daily Assistants.

Three Home Helps and five Daily Assistants were employed regularly during the year at this work. The duty of those so employed is to assist with, or to take full charge of, the housework in maternity cases. The value of this service is fully appreciated; this is demonstrated by the great demand which is made upon it, for the requests for assistance are invariably more than can be dealt with, and assistance has to be limited to those cases where it is most required.

The following is a statistical record of the work carried out during the year:—

HOME HELPS.

No. of new homes visited	...	...	94
Total No. of homes visited	...	...	142

DAILY ASSISTANTS.

No. of new homes visited	...	...	264
Total No. of homes visited	...	...	533

(3) Provision of Milk and Cod Liver Oil.

In necessitous cases milk and cod liver oil are provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and for children under five years of age. As in previous years, the supply of milk was limited to dried milk only. The quantity issued was 18,448 lbs., being 5,800 lbs. more than in the previous year, and the expenditure on this, at £688, was £217 more.

The amount of milk distributed has increased considerably during the past four years, whilst the cost of providing it has increased in still greater proportion. This is demonstrated by the following figures:—

Year	...	1935	1936	1937	1938
Amount of milk, in					
lbs., distributed		11,200	11,872	12,640	18,448
Cost	...	£206	£324 17s.	£470 16s.	£688

The increase in the amount distributed has not been due, to any appreciable extent, to an increase in unemployment, although, as stated earlier in the Report, trade conditions and the state of employment generally were not so good as in the previous year. Nor was it due to any lowering of the scale of income which regulates the issue of a free supply. It has been brought about almost entirely by the application of Circular 1519 of the Ministry of Health issued in 1937 which recommended that the services, previously limited to infants under one year of age, should be extended to apply to all children under five years of age.

It is of interest to note that whilst the amount of milk distributed in four years has not quite been doubled, the cost of providing it has been increased more than threefold. This lack of proportion has been due to the higher prices paid for the milk purchased. The price of dried milk has steadily increased since the supplies of milk throughout the country came under the control of the Milk Marketing Board.

The application of Circular 1519 has increased also the amount of cod liver oil distributed. Last year 5,472 bottles, either in the form of emulsion or of pure cod liver oil, were issued at a cost of £126. For the previous year, the corresponding figures were 3,744 bottles at a cost of £93 12s. 0d.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 8 maternal deaths during 1938, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.32 per 1,000 births registered, counting both live and still births. If reckoned upon the number of births notified, the rate would be 4.61, and if calculated according to the number of live births registered, the rate would be 4.52.

The following figures give a comparison between the local mortality figure and that of England and Wales:—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :	} per 1,000 Live Births	0.89	2.19	3.08
	} per 1,000 Total Births	0.86	2.11	2.97
The maternal mortality rates for Huddersfield are as follows :	} per 1,000 Live Births	2.83	1.69	4.52
	} per 1,000 Total Births	2.70	1.62	4.32

Of the 8 deaths above recorded, in 5 the cause of death was Puerperal Sepsis, 2 patients died from Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, and the remaining death was due to spontaneous rupture of the uterus in a case of twin pregnancy.

Since the introduction of the drug Prontosil for the treatment of Puerperal Sepsis, definitely favourable results have been obtained locally, as elsewhere, by its use in cases of this kind, but cases occur from time to time in which the drug seems to have little or no effect. All the 5 cases mentioned above were treated in this way in hospital—in one case the patient had been admitted to hospital for her confinement before labour commenced—but none of them responded to the treatment.

Deaths due to Post-Partum Hæmorrhage are generally classified as preventable, but in the 2 cases, referred to above, everything possible appears to have been done to prevent a fatal termination, without success. In the case of the death which occurred from rupture of the uterus, there had undoubtedly been a weakness resulting from a previous abdominal operation at which removal of some of the pelvic organs had been found necessary.

Of these 8 cases which ended with fatal results, 1 had not been ante-natally notified, 2 had been notified but were supervised by private doctors, 4 had been notified and were supervised by the Medical Officer of Health's Staff, and 1, though notified, had refused to submit to medical examination in spite of the repeated advice and even warnings given.

Since the scheme for the notification of pregnancy was introduced in the Borough, some 25,000 births have occurred. It is of interest to note that in approximately one-half of these, where the pregnancy had been notified and supervised by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, the mortality rate was less than half the rate

which occurred amongst the other half where this supervision had not been given. The actual figures relating to this are as follows:—

	Number	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
Pregnancies ante-natally notified and supervised by the Medical Officer of Health's staff during the past sixteen years	13,399	40	3.0
Other pregnancies (as ascertained by the birth notifications) during this period	12,021	101	8.4

The following particulars give further detailed information regarding the above mentioned cases:—

AGE INCIDENCE.

20-25 years	1	
25-30 „	3	
30-35 „	—	
35-40 „	3	
40-45 „	—	
45 years	1	
	—	8

CAUSE.

Puerperal Sepsis	5	
Other Puerperal causes	3	
	—	8

PRIMIPARA OR MULTIPARA.

Primipara	4	
Multipara	4	
	—	8

CASES ATTENDED BY.

Doctor	8	
	—	8

WHETHER DELIVERED.

Live births	5	
Still births	2	
Twins (livebirth and stillbirth)	1	
	—	8

WHERE DEATH OCCURRED.

Home	1	
Institutions	7	
	—	8

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.

No. of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in 1938	49
No. of births notified from institutions	31
No. of births notified from patients' homes	16
No. of cases in which Pyrexia followed abortion	2
	—
No. of cases in which institutional treatment was given	38
No. of cases in which death occurred	4

The cause of the Pyrexia in the cases notified was stated to have been as follows:—

Sapraemia	8
Unknown	7
Mastitis	5
Adherent placenta	4
Breast abscess	3
Pelvic cellulitis and peritonitis	3
Abortion	2
Eclamptic toxæmia	2
Macerated foetus	2
Manual removal of placenta	2
Instrumental delivery	2
Albuminuria	1
Coryza	1
Cæsarean section	1
Enteritis	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	1
Placenta prævia	1
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	1
Prolonged labour due to self-neglect	1
Septic perineum	1

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Dental Treatment under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

A scheme for the provision of dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers has been in operation since 1935. Treatment is given also under the scheme to children under five years of age, but the following figures relate to adults only:—

No. of new cases in 1938	78
Total No. of cases treated	101
No. of fillings	4
No. of teeth extracted	1,038
No. of anæsthetics given	63
No. of dentures provided	27

Infant Welfare.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

(a) Number of births notified in 1938	2,065
Resident Non-resident Total	
Notifications 1,734 331 2,065	
Notified by doctors 79 3 82	
Notified by midwives 1,626 325 1,951	
Notified by parents, relatives, and others 29 3 32	
(b) Number of still births notified	98
Resident Non-resident Total	
Notifications 83 15 98	
Notified by doctors 18 1 19	
Notified by midwives 60 13 73	
Notified by parents, relatives, and others 5 1 6	
(c) Number of births with—	
Resident Non-resident Total	
(1) Doctors in attendance 845 119 964	
(2) Midwives in attendance 889 212 1,101	

Infant Visiting.

In accordance with the Special Scheme for Infant Welfare, adopted in June 1928, the following routine visits are paid by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

- (1) As soon as possible after notification.
- (2) Once a week for the first four weeks.
- (3) Once a fortnight for the next two months.
- (4) Once a month for the final nine months.

Additional visits are paid as considered necessary in the interests of mother and child.

The Assistant Medical Officers also supervise, as far as time will allow, children between one and five years, in their respective districts, particularly those children who are known to require the greatest amount of supervision.

No treatment other than that of a special character is provided. Young children requiring orthopædic, or dental, treatment, can be dealt with at the clinics, but in other cases, where medical attention is advisable, the mother is recommended to consult her family doctor.

Visits and Examinations carried out by Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

(1) CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.					
First visits	1,730
Re-visits	23,707
Total visits					25,437
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First examinations of children	1,545
Re-examinations of children	16,884
Total examinations					18,429
<hr/>					
(2) CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.					
First visits	...	...	...	...	514
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	4,627
Total visits					5,141
<hr/>					
First examinations of children	264
Re-examinations of children	838
Total examinations					1,102
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Infant Clinics.

The six Assistant Medical Officers of Health each reserve one afternoon per week for attendance at the clinic held in the Public Health Department for infants and children from one to five years of age.

Children are weighed on these occasions, and, if necessary, examined by the Medical Officers. Advice is given to the mothers regarding the management and feeding of the babies, but little treatment is given.

There are also two clinics held fortnightly, one at Longwood, and the other at Outlane. These clinics were commenced and are still run by voluntary enterprise, but they are attended by the Assistant Medical Officers for those districts.

In addition, an Ultra Violet Ray Clinic is held weekly at the Public Health Department for children up to five years of age who suffer from rickets, debility, skin diseases, &c. Good results from this treatment are reported, and as a result its popularity with the parents increases year by year.

The following attendances were made during the year :—

(1) CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			
Children seen for first time by A.M.O.H.	...	...	287
Children who re-attended to see A.M.O.H.	...	...	1,122
Total attendances	...	...	<u>1,409</u>
Children examined by A.M.O.H.	...	...	243
Children re-examined by A.M.O.H.	...	...	1,118
Total examinations	...	...	<u>1,361</u>
Total attendances at Clinic—			
First attendances by children	...	...	547
Re-attendances by children	...	...	3,219
Total attendances	...	...	<u>3,766</u>
(2) CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE.			
Children seen for first time by A.M.O.H.	...	...	749
Children who re-attended to see A.M.O.H.	...	...	1,003
Total attendances	...	...	<u>1,752</u>
Children examined by A.M.O.H.	...	...	708
Children re-examined by A.M.O.H.	...	...	891
Total examinations	...	...	<u>1,599</u>
Total attendances at Clinic—			
First attendances by children	...	...	1,061
Re-attendances by children	...	...	2,120
Total attendances	...	...	<u>3,181</u>
(3) ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.			
		Re-	
	New Cases	attendances	Total
Under one year	...	6	8
One to five years	...	2,004	2,389
Total	...	<u>2,010</u>	<u>2,397</u>

Routine Medical Examination of Young Children.

A circular letter is sent to the parents of all children in the Borough, as the children become three years of age, offering a complete medical examination and pointing out the merit of such an examination. When the post card which had been forwarded at the same time is returned, an appointment is made for the child to be examined at a definite time, either at the Central Clinic, or in the child's own home.

The number of children examined was 288, and the following Table shows the results of these examinations :—

Defect.	No. of children referred for treatment	No. of children referred for observation
Malnutrition	14	15
Skin—		
Impetigo	3	—
Other conditions (Non-tuberculous) ...	—	1
Eye—		
Squint	2	2
Other conditions	—	1
Ear—		
Defective Hearing	1	1
Other conditions	—	2
Nose and Throat—		
Enlarged Tonsils	2	52
Adenoids	2	6
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	4	11
Enlarged Cervical Glands	5	58
Defective Speech	—	2
Defective Teeth	16	1
Heart Disease—		
Anæmia	3	1
Lungs—		
Bronchitis	2	5
Other Non-tuberculous Disease ...	1	6
Nervous system—		
Other Forms	—	1
Deformities—		
Rickets	8	9
Other Forms	4	2
Other Defects and Diseases	7	2
Total	74	178

INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of Deaths and Infant Mortality Figure for past Five Years.

Year.	No. of deaths.	Infant Mortality Figure.
1934	84	59
1935	63	45
1936	91	63
1937	94	61
1938	117	66
Average for past five years	90	59

Age Incidence.

Under one week	...	...	...	62
One week and under two weeks	...	...	...	8
Two weeks and under three weeks	...	...	...	3
Three weeks and under four weeks	...	...	...	4
Total under four weeks	...	...	...	77
Four weeks and under three months	...	...	...	14
Three months and under six months	...	...	...	14
Six months and under nine months	...	...	...	9
Nine months and under twelve months	...	...	...	3
Total four weeks to twelve months	...	...	...	40
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	117

Preventable, Non-Preventable, or Doubtfully Preventable.

Total deaths under one year of age	...	...	117
	No.	Percentage	
Considered preventable	17	14.53	
Considered non-preventable	75	64.10	
Considered doubtfully preventable	25	21.37	
	117	100.00	

Immunisation.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is still offered free of charge for all children whose parents are willing to accept it. As a result of the epidemic of Diphtheria which occurred some five years ago, and also of the fairly widespread acceptance of immunisation which took place at that time, a large proportion of the older children have a comparatively high immunity to Diphtheria.

A younger generation, however, is growing up which has not acquired this protection, and the need for immunisation is to them of vital importance.

As already mentioned in the Report, a complete medical examination is offered for all children as they become three years of age, and when this proposal is submitted to parents, a leaflet is sent at the same time, explaining the protective value of immunisation. Many parents seem to think, however, that there is no need to accept immunisation until an epidemic has occurred, forgetting that it may then be too late to seek protection. Whatever their objection may be, the fact remains that only a small percentage of those to whom the position is explained accept the offer.

Last year, of approximately 1,300 three year old children to whom immunisation was offered, only 224 were immunised.

Infant Nurses.

The services of two fully trained nurses are available for the nursing of sick infants in their own homes.

The record of their visits in this connection during the year is as follows :—

No. of cases attended	522
No. of re-visits paid	2117
TOTAL	<u>2639</u>

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases less of this disease were reported during the year under review, compared with the previous year. Of the 15 cases reported, 7 were treated in hospital, the remaining 8 being treated by private practitioners in the infants' own homes.

Again there was no impairment of vision in any case.

Of the 14 cases of discharging eyes reported by the midwives, 5 were subsequently notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following Table shows the notifications received during the past ten years :—

Year	No. of cases notified
1929	20
1930	18
1931	20
1932	14
1933	16
1934	14
1935	9
1936	12
1937	18
1938	15

Compensation to Midwives for loss of work.

Section 2 of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, provides that a midwife who has been suspended from practice, in order to prevent the spread of infection, may claim compensation from the Local Authority, but during the year no claims were made under this Section.

Compensation was paid, however, in a few cases where the midwives, through no fault of their own, had been unable to obtain any payment for their services.

A payment of 10/- is made in cases where a midwife has been booked to attend a confinement, but owing to some abnormality being discovered the mother is admitted to hospital for treatment and the midwife loses her case. During the past year, 12 such cases were dealt with, the amount involved being, therefore, £6.

Cases also occur where no maternity benefit is available, and the midwife is then unable to receive even a portion of her usual fee. In cases of this kind a minimum fee of 15/- is guaranteed; during the year, 5 such cases were dealt with, the sum of £3 15s. 0d. being paid.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The arrangements reported in the previous year's Report continue for the care of mothers and/or children.

The following is a list of the institutions available for the admission of such cases:—

Name and address of institution.	Telephone No.	By whom provided.	Type of case admitted.
St. Katherine's Hostel, 10, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 2170	Huddersfield Ruri-decanal Association for Preventive and Rescue Work.	Expectant mothers. Mothers and babies. Babies.
St. Luke's Hospital, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield.	Milnsbridge 381	Huddersfield Corporation.	Expectant mothers. Mothers and babies. Babies.
Children's Homes, Springwood Hall, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 4616	Huddersfield Corporation.	Homeless children and children neglected by their parents (under four years of age).
Children's Homes, The Leas, Scholes, nr. Huddersfield.	Holmfirth 127	West Riding County Council with whom the Huddersfield Corporation have an agreement.	Homeless children and children neglected by their parents (over four years of age).

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The arrangements for orthopædic treatment continue as in previous years—the orthopædic surgeon holding a session at the Central Clinic every fortnight, at which children of school age and those under five years of age are dealt with alike.

The following statement shows the cases dealt with amongst children under five years of age and the attendances made by them during the year.

Orthopædic Clinic, 1938.

ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Cause of Defect	Type of Defect	New Cases	Total Attendances	
Congenital ...	Spastic Diplegia ...	2	5	
	Spastic Paraplegia ...	3	4	
	Spastic Hemiplegia ...	6	12	
	Torticollis ...	2	2	
	Talipes Equino Varus	2	2	
	Talipes Calcaneus Valgus	1	2	
	Contracture of Thumbs	1	1	
	Contracture of Fingers	2	4	
	Deformity of Foot ...	1	1	
	Exostosis of Os Calcis	1	1	
	Deviation of Neck ...	1	2	
	Mental Deficiency ...	1	2	
	Acquired Conditions :			
	Anterior			
Poliomyelitis	Paresis of Limbs ...	1	1	
Rickets ...	Genu Varum ...	14	27	
	Genu Valgum ...	14	25	
	Severe general Rickets	1	1	
Postural ...	Kyphosis ...	2	3	
	Pes Planus ...	17	29	
Osteomyelitis	Knock Knee ...	1	3	
Accident ...	Sprain of Foot ...	1	1	
Other ...	Semi-membranosus			
	Bursitis ...	1	2	
	Muscular weakness of			
	Thigh ...	1	1	
	Inversion of Feet ...	2	4	
	Eversion of Feet ...	1	2	
	Deformity of Toes ...	2	2	
	Retarded development			
	of Legs ...	1	1	
	Nævus dorsum of Foot	1	1	
	? Cartilaginous nodule			
Hand ...	1	1		
N.A.D. ...	3	4		
TOTALS ...		87	146	

Treatment recommended :—	No. of Cases
Admission to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	1
Out-Patient Treatment (massage, exercises and electrolysis)	8
X-ray Examination	2
Cod Liver Oil	15
Crooked Heels	19
Ultra Violet Light Treatment	6
Massage and Exercises at Home	4

Cases discharged during the year :—

No.	Type	Severe or Slight	Treatment	Condition on Discharge
1.	Deformity of Foot	Slight	Stretching at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Improved
2.	Genu Varum	...	„ Cod Liver Oil	Cured
3.	„ „	...	„ „	„
4.	Pes Planus	...	„ Crooked Heels	„
5.	„	...	„ Crooked Heels and Cod Liver Oil	„
6.	„	...	„ Cod Liver Oil	Improved (Left Borough)
7.	Deformity of Toes	„	Strapping	Improved

NURSING HOMES.

A list of the Nursing and Maternity Homes in the County Borough has been given in the "Hospital" Section of this Report.

Those under private management have all been registered, and they are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and his assistants. All returns of births are carefully scrutinised and records kept, and if there seems any doubt as to the standing of any particular place of birth, enquiries are made to eliminate the possibility of any place being used as a Nursing Home without being registered.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

This work is administered by the Huddersfield Society for the Blind (registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920) and the Blind Persons Act Committee of the Corporation.

All assistance possible is given to persons suffering from disease of, or injury to, the eyes, by both Committees, and treatment is provided where necessary at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, or at the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, and by the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Society.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Visitor : Mrs. Edith Cook.

Children Act, 1908, Part I. (as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

Infant Life Protection.

In last year's Report reference was made to the non-registration of children put out to nurse for reward. This non-compliance with the requirements of the Act continued, and the Medical Officer of Health found it necessary to report on this subject to his Committee. Subsequently, an advertisement was issued in the local Press, calling the attention of the public to the provisions of the Children Act, 1908. In spite of this, and of the care taken by the staff in their work of visiting homes to try and trace such cases and to impress upon the general public their duty under the terms of the Act, it would appear that further efforts will be necessary before complete registration can be ensured.

The following Table gives particulars of the cases dealt with during the year :—

No. of cases on Register on 1st Jan., 1938	No. added	No. taken off	Reasons for removal	No. remaining on Register on 31st Dec., 1938
38	21	12	4 returned to parents 6 legally adopted 2 admitted to St. Luke's Hosp. — 12 —	47

The number of visits paid to these cases was 390.

Boarded-out Children.

The following Table gives particulars of the cases dealt with during the year :—

Boarded-out Children.

	No. of Cases on Register on 1st Jan., 1938	No. added	No. taken off	Reason	No. remaining on Register on 31st Dec., 1938
Borough Cases	6	5	4	1 attained age of sixteen years 3 returned to parents	7
West Riding Cases	4	1	1	1 attained age of sixteen years	4
Borough Cases Boarded-out in other Areas	2	—	2	2 returned to c/o father	—
TOTAL ...	12	6	7		11

The number of visits paid to these cases was 420.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

As explained in the Report for the previous year, the Children's Homes at Scholes, formerly owned by the Board of Guardians and later by the Huddersfield Borough Council, were taken over by the West Riding County Council in 1937.

By the agreement entered into, when the Homes were transferred to the County Council, four-tenths of the accommodation available is for the time being reserved for the use of children from this area.

In the previous Report it was mentioned that plans for the adaptation of the property at Fieldhead, Lindley, to convert it into a Children's Home, had been submitted to the Ministry of Health. These plans, which included the erection of four cottages in two blocks, in addition to alterations to the main building, were subsequently approved, and the necessary building work and alterations are now proceeding. In the meantime, the older children remain at the Homes at Scholes, and the younger children (those under four years of age) are accommodated at Springwood Hall—a residence situated within the Borough.

The following tabular statements give the number of children dealt with during the year:—

Children's Homes, The Leas, Scholes.

	COUNTY BOROUGH		
	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
No. in Homes on 1st Jan., 1938 ...	22	3	25
No. since admitted	24	8	32
No. since discharged	24	7	31
No. remaining in Homes on 31st December, 1938	22	4	26

Children's Homes, Springwood Hall.

	COUNTY BOROUGH		WEST RIDING		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
No. in Homes on 1st Jan., 1938	6	3	2	—	8	3	11
No. since admitted	32	22	3	4	35	26	61
No. since discharged	29	17	3	4	32	21	53
No. remaining in Homes on 31st December, 1938 ...	9	8	2	—	11	8	19

Children in Special Schools.

In addition to the children referred to above, who are under the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and reside either at the Children's Homes at Scholes, or at Springwood Hall, a few children are maintained by the Committee at Special Schools.

The following statement gives the distribution of these children and the numbers dealt with during the year:—

Children in Special Schools.

	St. Vincent's School, Fulwood, Preston		Leyfield School West Derby, Liverpool		St. Mary's Orphanage, Richmond Hill, Leeds		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. in Homes on 1st Jan., 1938 ...	1	—	5	2	—	—	6	2
No. admitted	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
No. discharged	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
No. remaining in Homes on 31st Dec., 1938 ...	2	—	6	3	—	1	8	4

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

**J. P. Beveridge, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Waterworks Engineer
and Manager.**

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures :—

For Domestic Purposes ...	25.42	gallons per head per day.	
For Trade Purposes ...	9.59	do.	do.
Total ...	35.01	do.	do.

This shows a decrease of 5.12 gallons per head per day on the consumption returns for 1937, which is accounted for by the reduced consumption in trade supplies and also by the attention to leakages on the supply detected by night inspectors.

The quality of the water supplied both from a chemical and bacteriological view-point has been satisfactory, although several complaints have been received throughout the year from certain districts as to the colour of the water. These complaints are being dealt with, and during the year nearly 12,000 lin. yards of distribution mains throughout the area of supply have been reconditioned by the "Eric" process, which has not only improved the character of the water supplied but increased the carrying capacity of the mains. This work is being continued.

To meet the ever growing demand, 2,057 lin. yards of 9 in. and 6 in. trunk mains have been laid and further similar works are in hand.

In September a booster pump was installed at the Blackmoorfoot North Filters to boost the water through the pressure filters at this Station when the water level in Blackmoorfoot Reservoir is low.

The service tanks at Deerhill and Hall Bower have been covered with light steel and cement asbestos roofs to guard against possible contamination of the filtered water.

A portable chlorinator has been purchased and all new mains of 6 in. diameter and over are now sterilised before being brought into service.

A chemical examination of the water is made every quarter and the following analyses show the results of these examinations :—

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Date	Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F.	Loss in Ignition	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed in 3 minutes	Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness
March ...	10.32	2.60	1.70	.056	.0116	.0040	.020	.068	2.25	1.25	3.50
July ...	9.20	2.68	1.62	.040	.0058	.0038	.038	.110	3.00	1.25	4.25
November	10.44	3.46	1.55	.024	.0058	.0030	.042	.122	5.00	1.00	6.00
December	10.06	2.76	1.45	.032	.0070	.0032	.034	.116	4.37	1.13	5.50

In addition to the chemical analyses, bacteriological examinations of all the supplies have been carried out every fortnight by the Manager of the Sewage Works. The samples for examination are collected from the taps of the consumers, and his report shows that on four occasions *B. coli* was present in 50 cc. in samples from Blackmoorfoot and Longwood, on two occasions *B. coli* was present in 50 cc. in samples from Deerhill and Scapegoat Hill, and on one occasion *B. coli* was present in 50 cc. in samples from Cowlersley.

The average results of all the other examinations carried out during the year are as follows:—

No. of microbes per cc. growing on agar at 37° C.		B. Coli absent in 100 cc. expressed as a percentage
24 hrs.	48 hrs.	
3	11	96

During the year, 5,221 lin. yards of distribution mains have been laid to supply Corporation and other housing schemes.

Sewerage.

W. Jaggar, M. Inst. C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

During the year the following extensions were made to the sewerage system:—

6,785 lineal yards of new sewers have been laid in connection with new development as follows:—

Bracken Hall Estate	2,635 lin. yards.
Private Estates	2,660 do.
Dalton Outfall Sewer	870 do.
Fixby re-drainings	620 do.

In addition to the above, several lengths of defective sewers have been reconstructed under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In connection with the Longwood Intercepting Sewer, the following storm overflows have been laid:—

King's Mill Lane	330 lin. yards.
Paddock Foot	150 do.

The disused Sewage Works at Outlane have now been demolished.

Street Scavenging.

The Borough Engineer reports that street scavenging has received constant attention throughout the year and that during the winter months the work has been continued day and night in accordance with the policy approved by the Council three years ago.

Sewage Disposal.

W. D. Scouller, M.Sc., A.I.C., Sewage Works Manager.

There have been no extensions nor important alterations to the Sewage Disposal Works during 1938. Plans were prepared (1937) for considerable extensions to the Works. These have now been forwarded to the Ministry of Health for loan sanction, which will be the subject of an Enquiry at an early date.

Rivers and Streams.

The subject of rivers pollution is dealt with in the West Riding by a specially constituted Rivers Board, and no action has been taken during the year by the Local Authority.

Public Cleansing.**H. Neaverson, Cleansing Superintendent.**

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets to the water carriage system, commenced in the year 1925, was continued during the past year.

Under it, a grant of £10 is made for the conversion of tub closets. The scheme is being continued in the new areas, and eventually the conversions will be carried out in all cases where a sewer and water supply are available.

The number of conversions carried out during the year, under the scheme, were as follows:—

Privies with movable receptacles converted under Corporation Scheme	24
Slop water closets converted	3

The following Table shows the progress made during the last five years and the numbers of closets, &c., of various types in use at the close of the year:—

TABLE XI.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of clean water closets, including trough closets	32,469	33,569	34,587	37,079	38,470
Number of waste water (slop) closets	120	119	115	113	110
Number of tub closets ...	437	332	323	403	530
Number of tubs in use ...	485	346	337*	421*	542*
Number of ashpits in use	21	19	19	19	12
Number of ashbins in use	37,451	38,582	39,763	43,439	45,928
Number of existing privy middens	35	26	17	163†	194†

Closet conversions during the period 1915–1938 carried out under Sanitary Notices.

Privies with fixed receptacles converted to clean water closets	250
Privies with movable receptacles converted to clean water closets	973
Slop water closets converted to clean water closets	11

NOTE.—In every case where a sufficient sewer and water supply is available, all new closets erected must be on the water carriage system, and be flushed with clean water.

* This figure includes 76 which have been issued in place of midden privies where water or sewers are not available, also 217 which were issued to new areas.

† This figure includes 177 in new areas.

Methods of Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The container system of refuse collection, introduced in 1935, was continued during the past year and again proved entirely satisfactory.

The containers are equipped with patent dustless tops, and when full are taken to the Destructor and exchanged for empty ones. The full containers are taken directly to the incineration plant and emptied through bottom doors. Collection and disposal has now been completely dustless during the past three years.

During the past year the collection of refuse has been dealt with as follows :—

Weight of refuse collected	...	...	29,595 tons.
Loads of refuse collected from Cesspools			35
Refuse incinerated	...	...	29,335 tons.
Number of dust bins in use	...	...	45,928
Dust bins collected	...	...	2,236,453
Midden privies emptied	...	...	2,127

The results obtained at the Destructor during the past twelve months are as follows :—

Actual Steam raised...	...	127,668,000 lbs.
Average Superheat ...	...	595°F.
Total Weight of clinker	...	6,835 tons.
Total Weight of dust	...	3,136 tons.
Total Weight of metal	...	542 tons.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

These are emptied into a container cart by means of a pump, and the contents of the cart are discharged into a sewer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

E. Richardson, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A list of the inspections and of other work carried out by the Sanitary Staff during the year is given in the following tabular statement :—

TABLE XII.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

Drains requiring Re-construction	...	...	...	...	34
" " connecting with main sewer	...	...	...	...	7
" not efficiently trapped	...	...	...	...	7
" requiring Ventilation Shafts	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains	...	...	...	...	85
" Yard Drains	...	...	...	...	113
" Cellar Drains	...	...	...	...	18
" Eave and Fall Pipes	...	...	...	...	33
" Roofing	...	...	...	...	23
" Urinals	...	...	...	...	4
" Baths	...	...	...	...	—
" Water Supply	...	...	...	...	2
" Water Closets	...	...	...	...	289
" Woodwork or Plaster round Sinks	...	...	...	...	6
" Floors	...	...	...	...	2
" Plaster	...	...	...	...	16
" Sewers	...	...	...	...	2
Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting	...	...	...	...	4
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting	...	...	...	...	7
To provide Sinkstones in Houses	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from want of Drains	...	...	...	...	3
" " Choked Sewers	...	...	...	...	10
" Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	21
" Cess Pools	...	...	...	...	6
" Street Gullies	...	...	...	...	4
" Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	2
" Defective Surface of Yard	...	...	...	...	7
" Smoke	...	...	...	...	24
" Poultry, Pigeons and Animals	...	...	...	...	3
Shops requiring Washing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	27
" Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	...	1
Ashpits requiring proper doors and covering	...	...	...	...	9
Closets requiring	...	...	...	...	3
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or w.c. system	...	...	...	...	15
Tub Closets requiring conversion to w.c. system	...	...	...	...	25
Tiplers	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	...	...	...	...	20
Houses Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	1
" requiring Cleansing	...	...	...	...	13
" requiring Ventilation	...	...	...	...	8
" Damp	...	...	...	...	23
" requiring Water Supply	...	...	...	...	9
Cowsheds requiring Lighting	...	...	...	...	1
" " Paving	...	...	...	...	2
" " Ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies requiring Paving	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouse requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing	...	...	...	...	1
Factories requiring Fire Escape	...	...	...	...	101
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1014</u>

TABLE XIII—SUMMARY.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL
No. of Premises where Notifiable diseases have occurred	174	169	142	150	635
Do. inspected do. do. do. ...	136	121	112	119	488
Do. disinfected do. do. do. ...	98	102	83	73	356
Do. flushed do. do. do. ...	21	25	30	24	100
Do. visited searching for fever	183	149	127	138	597
Number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home	22	15	8	12	57
Do. houses visited for Zymotic or other particulars	58	57	38	48	201
Total number of visits to infected houses	361	323	256	271	1211
Cases removed to Hospital	125	129	121	88	463
Number of Articles disinfected	3293	2719	2971	2720	11703
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for)	160	166	154	104	584
Other premises, yards or courts flushed	87	85	90	78	340
Drains found choked by Flushers	263	237	247	170	917
Drains made clear	252	220	228	162	862
Nuisances reported to Public Health Department ...	112	97	95	119	423
Do. inspected	112	97	95	119	423
Inspection of premises where nuisances are found ...	158	132	102	295	687
Do. premises where no nuisances are found...	330	405	174	231	1140
Do. premises where offensive trades are conducted	28	30	19	17	94
Do. Houses let in lodgings	4	16	4	2	26
Do. Common Lodging Houses	6	6	2	14	28
Do. Workshops	12	8	10	—	30
Do. Factories	7	56	241	305	609
Do. Schools	2	13	1	—	16
Do. Slaughter Houses	240	231	232	289	992
Do. Canal Boats	3	8	5	30	46
Do. Dairies and Milkshops	35	29	28	13	105
Do. Cowsheds	—	312	362	334	1008
Do. Bakehouses	12	223	5	210	450
Do. Markets and Shops	487	410	308	382	1587
Do. Under Merchandise Marks Acts	124	132	52	141	449
Do. Van Dwellings	3	157	124	3	287
Re-visits to work in progress	424	297	110	338	1169
Visits to property under notice	1161	1218	803	1436	4618
Total number of Inspections of Premises	3036	3683	2582	4040	13341
No. of Entries in Report Book	136	120	100	275	631
Preliminary Notices to Owners	41	39	28	50	158
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of nuisances	16	15	—	4	35
Owners seen personally	212	226	116	217	771
Sections of New Drains tested	11	8	3	16	38
Do. and satisfactory at first test	11	8	3	16	38
Old Drains tested	31	35	11	31	108
Do. and found sound	13	14	4	10	41
Do. and found defective	18	21	7	21	67
Smoke observations taken	219	200	150	113	682
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Acts	162	122	147	157	588
Food and Drugs—samples purchased	101	88	94	111	394
Do. do. adulterated	4	1	4	2	11
Water Samples taken for Analysis	1	2	—	—	3
Do. polluted	—	1	—	—	1
Number of visits under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts	—	—	—	1	1
Number of Samples procured	—	—	—	1	1
Do. found adulterated	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Samples for Bacteriological Examination	99	83	55	83	320
Water Samples do. do.	3	13	5	7	28

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

1. Houses let in Lodgings.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The short tabular statement given below shows the number of houses let in lodgings on the Register at the beginning of the year ; the number of such houses removed from the Register, and the number remaining on the Register.

Houses let in lodgings on Register January 1st 1938	...	66
Houses removed from Register during the year 1938	...	34
„ added to	„	—
Net decrease to Register during the year 1938	...	34
		—
Houses remaining on the Register on December 31st, 1938		32
		—

Of the above houses, all are in the Central District of the Borough.

The 32 houses afford accommodation for 337½ lodgers in 174 rooms, giving an average of 1.932 persons per room.

2. Offensive Trades.

The number of premises on the Register of Offensive Trades is 8, in which the following trades are carried on :—

Soap Boiling	...	1
Tripe Boiling	...	6
Fat Melting	...	7
Bone Boiling	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	1
Number of inspections during year	...	94

The whole of the premises are kept in compliance with the Bye-Laws, and no contravention was discovered during the year.

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AND THE
 FACTORIES ACT, 1937**
 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on the 1st July, 1938).

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ...	609	4	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	480	—	—
Total	1,089	4	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	5	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	5	2	—	—
Conveniences { unsuitable or defective	366	52	—	—
(S. 7) { not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	89	13	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total	465	68	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

Class.	Number of		
	Lists.	Out-workers	
		Con-tractors.	Workmen
List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—			
List received from Employers twice per year	1	1	1
" " " " " once " ...	2	—	103
Prosecutions		—	
		Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ...		Nil.	
Cases of infectious diseases notified in home workers' premises			
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S.110)			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS now (NON-MECHANICAL) FACTORIES

on the Register (S. 8) at the end of the year.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	Clothing and similar trades	...	...	...	106
	Leather	...	...	...	68
	Iron and Tin	...	...	...	70
	Wood	...	...	...	45
	Lead and Paint	...	...	...	48
	Jewellery	...	...	...	10
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	129
	Miscellaneous Trades and Manufactures	...	...	...	91
	Total number of (Non-Mechanical) Factories on Register

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133, 1901)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other	—

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—

Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	—
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	3

CLASSIFIED LIST OF (NON-MECHANICAL) FACTORIES.

	On Register Dec. 31st, 1937.		Added during 1938.		Removed during 1938.		Remaining Dec. 31st, 1938.	
	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.
1 Dress and Mantle Makers and Milliners, Tailors, Waterproof Manufacturers, &c. ...	69	39	—	3	11	1	58	41
2 Boot and Shoe Makers, Cloggers, Saddlers and Carriers ...	15	53	—	4	3	1	12	56
3 Black, Shoeing, Tin, and White Smiths; Cycle Repairs, &c. ...	40	35	—	—	5	—	35	35
4 Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Picture Framers and Gilders ...	15	23	—	2	2	—	13	25
5 Plumbers, Painters and French Polishers ...	29	24	—	1	5	1	24	24
6 Coopers, Carriage Builders, and Wheelwrights ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	5
7 Watchmakers, Jewellers, Engravers, and Electrical Engineers ...	11	3	—	—	4	—	7	3
8 Rug Makers and Rag and Wool Sorters ...	10	3	—	—	3	1	7	2
9 Upholsterers, Basket and Brush Makers ...	14	6	1	—	2	—	13	6
10 Hosiery Knitters, Shirt Makers, and Laundries ...	4	4	—	—	1	—	3	4
11 Monumental Sculptors ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4
12 Organ Builders, Piano Repairers, &c. ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
13 Tripe Dressers ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
14 Bakehouses ...	33	101	—	1	3	3	30	99
15 Manufacturing Chemists; Mattress, Corset, Blind, and Waggon Cover Makers; Wire Workers, Tea Packers, Teazle Trimmers, Rope Makers, Tallow Chandlers, &c., &c. ...	36	19	—	3	5	3	31	19
	288	319	1	14	45	10	244	323
	607		15		55		567	

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.
Public Health Act, 1936.

Huddersfield Registration District.

(1). Arrangements made for the inspection of boats, the name, address, and remuneration of the Inspector.

Ernest Richardson, Public Health Department, Huddersfield, was appointed Inspector of Canal Boats on the 10th day of October, 1917, and the remuneration for the work is included in his salary as Sanitary Inspector.

(2). The number of boats inspected during 1938, was 16, and of inspections 46.

The 16 boats were made up of 1 broad boat and 15 fly boats, the last being all broad boats.

The place of registry in all cases was Goole. All the boats inspected were found in good condition and conforming to the Acts and Regulations, and the occupants of all the boats were in good health.

(3). Infringement of the Acts and Regulations with respect to the following matters :—

- (a) Registration.—None.
- (b) Notification of change of master.—None.
- (c) Masters without certificates.—None.
- (d) Marking.—None.
- (e) Overcrowding.—None.
- (f) Separation of sexes.—None required.
- (g) Cleanliness.—None.
- (h) Ventilation.—Nothing to complain about.
- (i) Painting.—None.
- (j) Provision of water casks.—All boats provided.
- (k) Removal of bilge water.—This work received regular attention.
- (l) Notification of infectious diseases.—None.
- (m) Admittance of Inspector.—No difficulty experienced.

(4). Legal proceedings taken.—None.

(5). Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations.—None.

Matters of cleanliness of minor moment have received prompt attention at the instigation of the Inspector.

- (6). Infectious diseases.—None.
- (7). Detention of boats.—None.
- (8). (a) Number of boats on the Register.—10.
 Number of boats in use or available.—10.
 Propelled by motor.—None.
- (b) Number of boats that cannot be traced.—None.
- (9). Number registered during 1938.—None.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

Summary Appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal Boats
Inspector for the year 1938.

	1936	1937	1938
Number of boats inspected	14	16	16
Made up of Broad Boats	1	1	1
Broad Fly Boats	13	15	15
Narrow Boats ..	—	—	—
Narrow Fly Boats	—	—	—
Registered Accommodation—Aft Cabin ..	45	55½	54
Centre Cabin ..	—	—	—
Fore Cabin ..	42	54	53
	87	109½	107
Population found on board			
Adults	34	39	37
Children	3	3	—
	37	42	37
Children under school age	3	3	None
Number of children of school age	None	None	None
Number of days on which inspections have been made	13	19	18
Number of inspections made	40	44	46
Number of boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	14	16	16
Number of boats with one or more infringements	None	None	None
Number of infringements met with	None	None	None
Number remedied ..	None	None	None
Number dealt with by magistrates	None	None	None
Number still under Notice December 31st	None	None	None
Number service affected..	None	None	None

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The following tabular statement summarises the action taken under the above Act during the year 1938 :—

Nature of Defect	Found	Remedied
Defective W.C.'s	2	—
Dirty W.C.'s	3	3
Insufficient W.C.'s	1	—
No W.C.	1	1
Defective washing accommodation ...	1	1
No washing accommodation	6	3
Accumulation of refuse	4	4
Choked and defective drains	5	4
Defective fall pipes and waste pipes	3	3
Insufficient water supply	2	2
TOTAL	28	21

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

1938.	Number of Observations taken.	Number shewing no Black Smoke.	Number shewing Black Smoke.	Number of cases in which the permitted time of two minutes was exceeded.	Total minutes of Black Smoke emitted.	Average number of minutes of Black Smoke emitted from chimneys per half-hour.
January	54	39	15	3	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.117
February	67	45	22	3	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.886
March	89	57	32	8	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.336
April	63	47	16	3	21	1.312
May	82	54	28	—	26	.928
June	63	39	24	1	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.177
July	48	34	14	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.821
August	46	32	14	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.195
September	56	40	16	1	24	1.500
October	36	22	14	1	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.375
November	49	35	14	1	18	1.285
December	29	19	10	1	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.725
TOTAL ...	682	463	219	23	361	1.648

The new Bye-Law, limiting the period of black smoke to two minutes per half-hour, which came into operation on April 1st, 1937, appears to have had a salutary effect. The number of cases of breach of the Bye-Law was 23, as against 29 in 1937, and the average number of minutes of Black Smoke emitted per half-hour was 1.648, as against 1.822 the previous year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are three public baths owned and controlled by the Corporation Baths Committee, and one controlled by the Education Committee.

Cambridge Road Baths.

A modern building; the equipment includes two swimming pools, twenty-one slipper baths, with a medical baths department containing foam baths, &c., and artificial sunlight apparatus.

Ramsden Street Baths.

One swimming pool, which is used during school hours by the Education Committee for the teaching of swimming to school children. After school hours the bath is open to the public.

Lockwood Baths.

A smaller establishment with one swimming pool and twenty-four slipper baths. The swimming pool is used mainly by the school children from the Borough schools, and from schools under the West Riding Education Authority.

All the swimming baths under the control of the Baths Committee have up-to-date filtration plants with sterilising apparatus. The circulation period of filtration is four hours, and sterilisation is carried out by means of chlorine, the content of which is maintained at from .2 to .5 parts per million.

Samples of water from each of the public baths were taken for bacteriological examination at a time when the baths were being most used, and all proved satisfactory. Full details of the examinations and of the results obtained are given elsewhere in the Report.

New Street, Milnsbridge.

The bath at this school is used by the school children. It has no filtration plant, but it is kept at a satisfactory standard of cleanliness by frequent refilling with clean water.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the Borough.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1) (a)	Number of Council houses found to be infested ...	40
	Number of Council houses disinfested	40
(b)	Number of other houses found to be infested ...	46*
(c)	Number of houses treated by a contractor with liquid H.C.N. gas	5

* All these houses are being dealt with under the Housing Acts.

(2) METHODS EMPLOYED FOR FREEING INFESTED HOUSES.

The infested houses are fumigated with sulphur or sulphur compound candles, the premises having been prepared by having the paper stripped from the walls, woodwork eased off the walls, and the premises sealed.

Slight infestations are dealt with by spraying with an insecticide.

(3) METHODS EMPLOYED FOR FREEING THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES.

Before transfer to new houses, the whole of the household effects, with the exception of bedding, belonging to tenants from slum clearance properties are treated with hydrogen cyanide gas. All bedding is passed through the steam disinfecter.

This work is carried out by the Council's own employees.

Furniture is collected from the condemned houses, packed into the van in the morning, and taken to the fumigation plant. There the van is sealed up, warm air is introduced to raise the temperature, and later cyanide gas is admitted from the plant in a manner which renders the process as safe as it possibly can be made. The contents are kept in contact with the gas for two and a half hours, after which warm air is blown through for two hours. Before removal from the station, tests are made to ascertain that the gas has been cleared away. After a sufficient airing, the furniture is delivered to the new house in the evening or late afternoon of the same day on which it was collected.

Houses on the new estates are visited periodically and instruction is given to those tenants who do not appear to have responded to the new conditions by displaying a higher standard of cleanliness in their homes.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools and the action taken with regard to the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases has already been reported upon in the School Medical Report for the year.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are now no premises dealing with rag flock, and so it was not found necessary to take any action under the Acts during the year 1938.

HOUSING.

The following list shows the number of houses erected by the Corporation and those in course of erection since 1914 :—

LIST OF HOUSES ERECTED BY THE CORPORATION.

				Erected.	In course of erection.	
1914	...	...	...	94	...	—
1915	...	...	...	70	...	—
1916	...	...	...	10	...	—
1917	...	...	...	—	...	—
1918	...	...	...	—	...	—
1919	...	...	...	26	...	—
1920	...	...	...	77	...	—
1921	...	...	...	98	...	—
1922	...	...	...	99	...	—
1923	...	...	...	94	...	—
1924	...	...	...	69	...	—
1925	..	...	...	118	...	—
1926	...	...	...	110	...	—
1927	...	...	...	154	...	—
1928	...	...	...	314	...	—

				Erected.	In course of erection.
1929	...	...	...	329	...
1930	...	...	...	250	...
1931	...	...	...	370	...
1932	...	...	...	106	...
1933	...	...	...	240	...
1934	...	...	...	26	...
1935	...	...	...	110	...
1936	...	...	...	284	...
1937	...	...	...	439	...
1938	...	...	...	960	410
Houses erected in added areas since 1914 now transferred to the Corporation				174	...
Total				4,621	410

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics.—Year ended 31st December, 1938.

(1) Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	126,240
(2) General death-rate	...	...	...	...	13 12
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.52
(4) Infantile mortality	...	...	...	...	66
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	41,282
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses (including 3115 working-class dwelling-houses in added areas)	...	...	...	...	34,808
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	1396

Number of New Houses erected during the Year :—

Total—

(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	960
(ii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	468

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2017
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2017
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	2017
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2017
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	2017
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	None

2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	None
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
	A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	None
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
	B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	None
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	None
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
	C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	210
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	77
	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	14
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	None
4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.	
	(a) (1) No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	663
	(2) No. of families dwelling therein	677
	(3) No. of persons dwelling therein	3,877
	(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported and discovered during the year	71
	(c) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	545
	No. of persons concerned in such cases	3,149

TABLE XIV.

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 to 1936.—Report on Work done from May 1st, 1911, to December 31st, 1938.

Year.	No. of inspections from month to month.	No. of houses re-inspected.	No. of defects found.	No. of houses involved.	No. of defects remedied without notice.	No. of defects remedied under P. H. Act 1875 and H. T. P. Act 1909.	No. of defects remedied after letter Housing Act 1925.	No. of defects remedied after Legal Notice Housing Act 1925.	No. of defects remedied after letter Housing Act 1930.	No. of defects remedied after Legal Notice Housing Act 1936.	No. of defects remedied after letter Housing Act 1936.	No. of defects not remedied.
1911 to 1925	3078	439	11813	3130	282	11335	—	175	—	—	—	21
1926	472	—	1940	453	5	—	—	1933	—	—	—	2
1927	405	37	937	316	—	—	24	913	—	—	—	—
1928	378	14	1313	340	13	—	12	1272	—	—	—	16
1929	501	—	2407	465	16	—	16	2372	—	—	—	3
1930	576	4	1703	491	15	—	127	906	646	—	—	9
1931	774	3	2145	676	—	—	—	—	1461	—	—	26
1932	686	34	1913	533	5	—	—	—	1376	—	—	25
1933	389	19	2168	313	—	—	—	—	1948	—	—	90
1934	4	1013	23240	1011	—	—	—	—	18071	—	—	5165
1935	613	1012	49035	1624	—	—	—	—	19064	—	—	29971
1936	2206	287	68772	2493	—	—	—	—	8597	—	—	60175
1937	4562	—	94674	4562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94359
1938	2017	—	40670	2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40670
	16661	2862	302730	18424	336	11335	179	7571	51163	1299	315	230532

Number of houses inspected ...
 Number of houses re-inspected ...
 Number of houses in which defects were found ...
 Number of houses in which no defects were found ...
 Number of houses in which defects were wholly remedied ...
 Number of houses in which defects were partially remedied ...
 Number of houses in which none of the defects were remedied ...

Total number of defects found ...
 Total number of defects remedied ...
 Percentage number of defects remedied ...
 Total number of defects not remedied ...

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Slum Clearance.

Progress under Programmes.

	Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas.	Houses dealt with under Part II. of the Act, including Houses in Im- provement Areas.	Total.
Number of houses included in the total programme :—			
(1) Which have been demolished	438	216	654
(2) Which have been made fit ...	—	108	108
(3) Which have been put out of use for human habitation (in- cluding parts of buildings closed) and are not to be demolished ...	—	27	27
(4) Totals of items 1 to 3 ...	438	351	789
(5) In respect of which action is necessary but was not completed by 31st December, 1938 (including 1,650 houses to be dealt with in Clearance Areas)			7,510
(6) Total of items 4 and 5			8,299

4. Details of Clearance Areas Represented.

Name of Area	No. of Area	No. of Houses in Area		No. of Persons to be displaced
		As Represented	As Confirmed	
Water Lane	1	41	41	145
Upperhead Row	2	32	32	113
York Street	3	27	27	81
Learoyd's Row, Leeds Road	4	9	9	36
Thomas Street	5	232	200	657
Leeds Road	6	15	15	47
Leeds Road and Castlegate	7	61	59	273
Castlegate	8	91	91	273
Shearing Cross	9	28	27	79
Kilner's Buildings	10	26	26	70
Union Street	11	64	64	217
Well Street, Longroyd Bridge	12	7	7	14
Violet Street	13	22	22	73
Longroyd Lane No. 1	14	7	7	31
Longroyd Lane No. 2	15	21	21	100
Wilson's Buildings, Great Northern Street	16	19	19	76
Manchester Street	17	98	98	365
Rashcliffe Hill Road	18	28	28	85
Shires Hill	19	34	34	105
Hope Street	20	32	32	95
Market Street, Paddock	21	6	6	16
Lockwood Scar	22	77	66	191
Firth Street	23	9	8	27
Woodhead Road	24	58	57	168
Sheepridge Road No. 1	25	4	4	6
Sheepridge Road No. 2	26	3	3	11
Sheepridge Road No. 3	27	11	11	27
Fenay Row, Sheepridge	28	11	11	28
Occupation Road, Sheepridge	29	3	3	7
Wasp Nest Road	30	8	8	20
Cowliffe Hill Road	31	7	7	20
South Cross Road No. 1	32	7	7	19
South Cross Road No. 2	33	3	3	6
North Cross Road	34	8	6	13
Netheroyd Hill Road No. 1	35	3	3	8
Netheroyd Hill Road No. 2	36	3	3	5
Netheroyd Hill Road No. 3	37	3	3	9
Folly Road	38	17	17	42
Laithcroft, Lockwood	39	7	7	26
Hawk Street	40	5	5	16
Pine Street	41	2	2	6
Northumberland Street No. 1	42	4	4	15
Northumberland Street No. 2	43	5	5	20
Westgate, Almondbury	44	7	7	19
Northgate, Almondbury, No. 1	45	13	13	43
Northgate, Almondbury, No. 2	46	18	18	54
Northgate, Almondbury, No. 3	47	10	10	29
Schoale's Square, Northgate	48	6	6	31
Colne Bridge Road	49	7	7	22
Mill Side, Colne Bridge	50	26	26	69
Deighton Road No. 1	51	14	—	34
Deighton Road No. 2	52	9	—	25
Deighton Road No. 3	53	4	—	5
Deighton Road No. 4	54	2	—	7
Deighton Road No. 5	55	2	—	5
Deighton Road No. 6	56	16	—	59
Cherry Nook Road	57	6	—	23
Hillhouse Lane	58	4	—	12
Park Road West	59	8	—	26
Off Park Road West	60	7	—	21
Clough Lane	61	6	—	10
Smith's Row, Paddock	62	13	—	39

Name of Area	No. of Area	No. of Houses in Area		No. of Persons to be displaced
		As Represented	As Confirmed	
Upper Brow Road No. 1	63	9	—	31
Upper Brow Road No. 2	64	11	—	24
Upper Brow Road No. 3	65	9	—	27
Nettleton Road	66	10	—	33
Silver Street West	67	17	—	53
Chapel Hill	68	16	—	58
Outcote Bank No. 1	69	19	—	47
Outcote Bank No. 2	70	17	—	48
Victoria Road	71	41	—	134
Rashcliffe Hill Road No. 2	72	2	—	5
Lockwood Road	73	26	—	83
Victoria Street, Lockwood, No. 1	74	3	—	8
Victoria Street, Lockwood, No. 2	75	4	—	12
Lockwood Scar No. 2	76	27	—	88
Lockwood Scar No. 3	77	4	—	15
Lockwood Scar No. 4	78	10	—	34
BOROUGH EXTENSION.				
Wood Street	1	3	3	9
Totals		1,564	1,198	4,883

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of areas numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 46. These orders include the following property as lands adjoining the area.

No. of Area	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced	No. of Houses vacated	No. of Houses demolished
5	32	123	32	32
6	2	10	2	—
7	50	221	47	24
8	43	184	43	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
17	18	98	14	—
18	—	—	—	—
46	—	—	—	—
Totals	145	636	138	56

(5) Progress of Slum Clearance Programme.

Area No.	Date of Representation.	Date of Order.	Date of Enquiry.	Date of Confirmation.	No. of Houses vacated.	No. of Houses demolished.
1	13th July, 1933	20th Dec., 1933	6th Feb., 1934	11th April, 1934	41	37
2	29th Dec., 1933	18th April, 1934	30th May, 1934	13th July, 1934	32	30
3	27th July, 1934	17th Oct., 1934	4th Dec., 1934	5th Feb., 1935	27	2
4	28th Dec., 1934	17th April, 1935	No enquiry	19th June, 1935	9	9
5	1st Feb., 1935	20th March, 1935	14th May, 1935	16th Aug., 1935	200	200
6	29th Nov., 1935	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	15	—
7	29th Nov., 1935	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	59	8
8	29th Nov., 1935	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	89	—
9	29th Nov., 1935	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	27	—
10	27th Dec., 1935	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	25	9
11	27th Dec., 1935	5th Aug., 1936	27th Oct., 1936	9th Feb., 1937	63	25
12	31st Jan., 1936	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	6	6
13	31st Jan., 1936	18th March, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	22	7
14	31st Jan., 1936	5th Aug., 1936	27th Oct., 1936	9th Feb., 1937	7	—
15	31st Jan., 1936	5th Aug., 1936	27th Oct., 1936	9th Feb., 1937	21	—
16	28th Feb., 1936	15th April, 1936	24th June, 1936	6th Oct., 1936	19	—
17	28th Feb., 1936	20th May, 1936	30th June, 1936	12th Oct., 1936	89	4
18	29th May, 1936	5th Aug., 1936	27th Oct., 1936	9th Feb., 1937	26	—
19	26th June, 1936	5th Aug., 1936	27th Oct., 1936	9th Feb., 1937	32	4
20	28th July, 1936	7th Oct., 1936	16th Feb., 1937	22nd April, 1937	32	10
21	18th Sept., 1936	9th Nov., 1936	16th Feb., 1937	22nd April, 1937	5	—
22	18th Sept., 1936	9th Nov., 1936	16th Feb., 1937	22nd April, 1937	63	19
23	16th Oct., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	No enquiry	4th Aug., 1937	7	4
24	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	20th April, 1937	4th Aug., 1937	53	6
25	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	20th April, 1937	4th Aug., 1937	3	—
26	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	20th April, 1937	4th Aug., 1937	3	—
27	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	20th April, 1937	4th Aug., 1937	11	—
28	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	20th April, 1937	4th Aug., 1937	11	—
29	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	No enquiry	4th Aug., 1937	3	—
30	13th Nov., 1936	3rd Feb., 1937	20th April, 1937	4th Aug., 1937	7	—
31	15th Jan., 1937	3rd March, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	5	—
32	15th Jan., 1937	3rd March, 1937	No enquiry	11th Aug., 1937	1	—

Area No.	Date of Representation.	Date of Order.	Date of Enquiry.	Date of Confirmation.	No. of Houses vacated.	No. of Houses demolished.
33	15th Jan., 1937	3rd March, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	—	—
34	15th Jan., 1937	3rd March, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	4	1
35	15th Jan., 1937	3rd March, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	2	—
36	15th Jan., 1937	3rd March, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	1	—
37	17th Feb., 1937	7th April, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	1	1
38	17th Feb., 1937	7th April, 1937	8th June, 1937	11th Aug., 1937	6	—
39	16th April, 1937	2nd June, 1937	3rd Sept., 1937	29th Nov., 1937	6	—
40	16th April, 1937	2nd June, 1937	3rd Sept., 1937	29th Nov., 1937	4	—
41	16th April, 1937	2nd June, 1937	No enquiry	29th Nov., 1937	2	—
42	18th June, 1937	1st June, 1938	30th Aug., 1938	30th Nov., 1938	—	—
43	18th June, 1937	1st June, 1938	No enquiry	30th Nov., 1938	—	—
44	12th Nov., 1937	2nd Feb., 1938	26th April, 1938	10th Aug., 1938	3	—
45	12th Nov., 1937	2nd Feb., 1938	26th April, 1938	10th Aug., 1938	6	—
46	12th Nov., 1937	2nd Feb., 1938	26th April, 1938	10th Aug., 1938	12	—
47	12th Nov., 1937	—	—	10th Aug., 1938	9	—
48	17th Dec., 1937	2nd Feb., 1938	26th April, 1938	10th Aug., 1938	—	—
49	11th Feb., 1938	6th April, 1938	4th July, 1938	16th Nov., 1938	—	—
50	11th Feb., 1938	6th April, 1938	4th July, 1938	16th Nov., 1938	—	—
51	29th July, 1938	9th Nov., 1938	15th Feb., 1939			
52	29th July, 1938	9th Nov., 1938	15th Feb., 1939			
53	29th July, 1938	9th Nov., 1938	No enquiry			
54	14th Oct., 1938	7th Dec., 1938	15th Feb., 1939			
55	14th Oct., 1938	7th Dec., 1938	No enquiry			
56	14th Oct., 1938	7th Dec., 1938	15th Feb., 1939			
57	14th Oct., 1938	7th Dec., 1938	No enquiry			
58	11th Nov., 1938	4th Jan., 1939	16th May, 1939			
59	11th Nov., 1938	4th Jan., 1939	16th May, 1939			
60	11th Nov., 1938	4th Jan., 1939	No enquiry			
61	13th Jan., 1939	1st March, 1939	16th May, 1939			
62	13th Jan., 1939	1st March, 1939	16th May, 1939			
63	14th Feb., 1939	5th April, 1939				
64	14th Feb., 1939	5th April, 1939				
65	14th Feb., 1939	5th April, 1939				

Area No.	Date of Representation.	Date of Order.	Date of Enquiry.	Date of Confirmation.	No. of Houses vacated.	No. of Houses demolished.
66	14th Feb., 1939	5th April, 1939				
67	14th Feb., 1939	5th April, 1939				
68	24th Feb., 1939	3rd May, 1939				
69	24th Feb., 1939	3rd May, 1939				
70	24th Feb., 1939	3rd May, 1939				
71	31st March, 1939					
72	31st March, 1939					
73	31st March, 1939					
74	31st March, 1939					
75	31st March, 1939					
76	12th April, 1939					
77	12th April, 1939					
78	12th April, 1939					
BOROUGH EXTENSION : 1	9th Jan., 1936	10th Sept., 1936	2nd March, 1937	27th May, 1937	1	—

Slum Clearance has again steadily progressed during the year, but there remains much more to be done before the housing conditions in the Borough can be said to be wholly satisfactory.

When all the houses scheduled to be dealt with as Clearance Areas have been disposed of, there will still remain a large number of stone built back to back houses, the structures of which are fairly good. These will have to be dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, and if the owners take advantage of the opportunity of converting them into through houses and satisfactorily reconditioning them, with the provision of a bathroom, &c., the houses should serve a useful purpose for many years.

In keeping with the slum clearance programme, rehousing has been speeded up during the year, a total of 960 houses having been erected.

Overcrowding.

The constant movement of the population is almost impossible to record, but there is evidence to suggest that the prevalence of overcrowding has diminished. Of the 1,341 cases of overcrowding revealed by the initial survey, 733 of the houses have ceased to be so crowded, and 241 cases have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations. On the other hand, 296 new cases of overcrowding have either been discovered as a result of house inspections or have come in with the added areas. This left 663 cases of overcrowding known to the Department at the close of the year.

It would appear from these figures that overcrowding in the Borough is at present less than one-half of what it was at the time of the initial survey, and of the 663 known cases, 201 are in houses included in the slum clearance programme. The remainder are being dealt with as and when a surplus of accommodation becomes available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

For many years past the inspection of all farms and dairies in the Borough was carried out by a Veterinary Officer, employed by the Local Authority on a part-time basis. By the passing of the Agricultural Act, 1937, however, the administration of the veterinary duties in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture, and consequently the employment of Veterinary Officers by Local Authorities to discharge these duties ceased. The inspection of farms and dairies from the hygienic point of view remained the responsibility of the Local Authority, but it was not considered necessary to retain the services of a Veterinary Officer to carry out this service, and the work is now carried out by one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

At the close of the past year there were 142 registered cow-keepers, of whom 30 were on the roll of Accredited producers, 3 producers of Tuberculin Tested milk and 109 producers of ungraded milk.

During the year there were 289 registered purveyors of milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 328 samples of milk were examined for cleanliness as follows :—

RAW MILK.					
Produced in the Borough	...	...	...	...	92
Produced out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	89
Supplied to Schools	...	...	...	...	16
ACCREDITED MILK.					
Supplied to Schools	...	...	...	...	61
Other than to Schools	...	...	...	...	38
TUBERCULIN TESTED (CERTIFIED) MILK	...	...	...	...	26
PASTEURISED MILK.	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL					328

These samples were all, with the exception of the Pasteurised milk, examined for cleanliness by the Methylene Blue test and also, including the Pasteurised samples, for the presence of B. Coli.

The standard of cleanliness found was as follows :—

Raw Milk.

Of the 92 samples of milk produced in the Borough, 89, or 95.7 per cent., were found satisfactory by the Methylene Blue test, and in the test for the presence of B. Coli the test revealed B. Coli absent in 1/100th c.c. in 66, or 71.7 per cent., of the samples. Two samples only were reported as unsatisfactory in both tests.

Of the 89 samples of milk produced out of the Borough, 84, or 94.4 per cent., were found satisfactory by the Methylene Blue test, and in 70, or 78.6 per cent., B. Coli was reported absent in 1/100th c.c. Two samples only were reported as unsatisfactory in both tests.

Of the 16 samples of raw milk supplied to schools, 16, or 100 per cent., were found satisfactory by the Methylene Blue test, and in 12, or 75 per cent., B. Coli was reported absent in 1/100th c.c.

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

Ninety-nine samples of milk produced as Accredited milk under licence from the Borough Council were examined, 61 samples being from milk supplied to schools and 38 from retailers in course of ordinary delivery.

Of the 61 samples of milk supplied to schools, 60, or 98.3 per cent., were found satisfactory by the Methylene Blue test. B. Coli was reported absent in 1/100th c.c. in 59, or 96.7 per cent., of the samples.

Not one of the samples was reported as unsatisfactory in both tests.

Of the remaining 38 samples, 36, or 92.1 per cent., were found satisfactory by the Methylene Blue test—B. Coli was reported absent in 1/100th c.c. in 28, or 73.7 per cent., of the samples.

Two of the samples were reported as unsatisfactory in both tests.

Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk.

Twenty-six samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk were examined, and were all found satisfactory by the Methylene Blue test, and B. Coli reported absent in 1/100th c.c. in all the 26 samples.

Pasteurised Milk.

The samples of Pasteurised milk were examined by the Plate Count test, and of the 6 samples examined, 4, or 66.6 per cent., were found satisfactory, and B. Coli was reported absent in 1/100th c.c. in all samples. The 2 unsatisfactory samples exceeded the count of 100,000 per c.c. prescribed by the Order.

The following Tables give details of the milk examinations :—

Raw Milk.

PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH					PRODUCED OUT OF THE BOROUGH				
Samples	Methylene Blue Test		B. coli 1/100th c.c.		Samples	Methylene Blue Test		B. coli 1/100th c.c.	
	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Absent	Present		Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Absent	Present
92	89	3	66	26	89	84	5	70	19

Accredited Milk.

SCHOOLS SUPPLY					OTHER THAN TO SCHOOLS				
Samples	Methylene Blue Test		B. coli 1/100th c.c.		Samples	Methylene Blue Test		B. coli 1/100th c.c.	
	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Absent	Present		Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Absent	Present
61	60	1	59	2	38	36	2	28	10

Guinea Pig Inoculation Test for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 185 samples of milk have been examined by the guinea pig inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

Tubercle Bacilli were found in 11 samples, giving a percentage of 5.94.

Of the 185 samples, 112 were of milk produced in the Borough, and of these, 7 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli, giving a percentage in the Borough production of 6.25. The remaining 73 samples were of milk produced out of the Borough, and of these 4 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli, giving a percentage of 5.48.

When the presence of Tubercle Bacilli had been reported, information was immediately passed on to the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and steps were taken by him in each case to eradicate the infected animal from the herd.

Of the 11 cases reported, information was received subsequently that the offending animal or animals had been discovered in 6 cases. It is of interest to note that even when armed with the information that the milk from a particular herd contained Tubercle Bacilli, the diseased animal could not be detected by clinical examination in 5 instances.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are ten Private Slaughter Houses and one Knacker's Yard in the Borough, all of which are licensed. The increase in the number of Private Slaughter Houses during 1938 is due to the extension of the Borough.

	1914		Jan., 1938		Dec., 1938
Registered					
Slaughterhouses	—	...	—	...	—
Licensed					
Slaughterhouses	13	...	7	...	10

The Private Slaughterhouses are visited by the District Inspectors during the usual killing hours.

There is also a Public Abattoir, over which constant supervision is kept during killing hours.

The number of carcasses wholly or partly condemned was 104 and 492 respectively.

TABLE XV.

Carcases Wholly or Partly Condemned and Destroyed

(not including offals).

Animals.	PUBLIC ABATTOIR.			OUTER DISTRICTS.			Grand Total.
	Wholly.	Partly.	Totals.	Wholly.	Partly.	Totals.	
Cows	18	6	24	—	—	—	24
Heifers	7	4	11	1	—	1	12
Bullocks	13	17	30	1	—	1	31
Calves	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sheep	15	—	15	—	—	—	15
Pigs	42	450	492	4	15	19	511
	98	477	575	6	15	21	596

Table XVI.

Showing Classification of Diseases and Conditions found
(not including offals).

Disease or Condition.	PUBLIC ABATTOIR.							OUTER DISTRICTS				Grand Total.
	Cows.	Heifers.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.	Heifer.	Bullock	Pigs.	Totals.	
Tuberculosis	18	11	30	2	—	480	541	1	1	19	21	562
Moribund	—	—	—	—	12	1	13	—	—	—	—	13
Bruisings	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Septic Mammitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Septic Pleurisy & Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gangrenous Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Dropsy ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy and Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	24	11	30	3	15	492	575	1	1	19	21	596

Table XVII.

The total weight of unsound or unwholesome meat and offals destroyed, was as follows :—

Beef	28,194 lbs.
Mutton	932 lbs.
Pork	13,498 lbs.
Veal	210 lbs.
Offals	26,503 lbs.
Total	69,337 lbs.

Other foods found unsound or unwholesome and destroyed.

Tinned Foodstuffs	322 tins
Fish	497 lbs.
Bacon	28 lbs.
Rabbits	26 couples
Pears	2 boxes.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Particulars of Cows slaughtered at the Public Abattoir under the above Order during 1938.

No. of Cows slaughtered	5
No. wholly condemned	3
No. partly condemned	1
No. of Offals only condemned ...	1
Weight of condemned carcasses ...	1982 lbs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
No. Killed	6,890	428	738	23,900	10,355
No. Inspected	6,890	428	738	23,900	10,355
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	5	1	15	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	263	4	2	140	64
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	3.83%	2.10%	.046%	.65%	.73%
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	22	13	3	Nil	34
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	316	60	1	Nil	517
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	4.9%	17.05%	.54%	Nil	5.32%

TABLE XVIII.
 Showing the Number of Animals Slaughtered, and also Numbers and Weights of Carcases wholly and partly Condemned in (1) the
 Public Abattoir, and (2) Private Slaughter Houses.

MONTHS.	1-PUBLIC ABATTOIR.										2-PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.															
	ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED					CARCASES CONDEMNED.					WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED CARCASES					ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED					CARCASES CONDEMNED.			WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED CARCASES.		
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Totals.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Totals.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Totals.
1938											Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	44	—	139	120	303	—	—	—	—	—	
January ...	538	48	1443	636	2665	5	1	—	41	47	2473	90	—	1119	3682	49	—	128	119	296	—	—	—	—	—	
February ...	564	74	1593	853	3084	5	—	2	51	58	2682	—	140	1187	4009	57	1	193	120	371	—	—	—	—	—	
March ...	669	61	1935	967	3632	4	—	1	47	52	1436	—	70	553	2059	27	—	85	50	162	—	—	—	—	—	
April ...	518	64	1564	671	2817	9	1	—	51	61	4089	60	—	1211	5360	61	1	194	107	363	—	2	2	—	250	250
May ...	518	41	1703	660	2922	9	—	—	40	49	4208	—	—	2085	6293	30	—	88	41	159	—	7	7	—	80	80
June ...	616	46	2362	577	3601	9	—	2	32	43	4341	—	108	652	5101	60	3	210	53	326	—	—	—	—	—	
July ...	579	47	1898	468	2992	4	—	1	24	29	1744	—	40	581	2365	48	2	192	90	332	—	—	—	—	—	
August ...	555	55	2401	581	3592	7	—	1	42	50	1836	—	70	1139	3045	52	3	210	49	314	1	4	5	505	487	992
September	498	67	1731	675	2971	2	1	—	36	39	1155	60	—	469	1684	25	1	72	40	138	—	1	1	—	12	12
October ...	508	66	1771	877	3222	1	—	1	25	27	135	—	22	1063	1220	75	3	278	158	514	—	—	—	—	—	
November...	666	89	2078	1063	3896	2	—	6	55	63	966	—	412	1254	2632	44	—	121	68	233	1	5	6	621	55	676
December	517	66	1511	1312	3406	8	—	1	48	57	2624	—	70	1158	3852	572	14	1910	1015	3511	2	19	21	1126	884	2010
Totals	6746	724	21990	9340	38800	65	3	15	492	575	27689	210	932	12471	41302											

Note:—Cows, bullocks and heifers are classified "Cattle."

FOOD INSPECTION.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Report on Action taken under the above-named Act in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the year 1938.

1.—ARTICLES ANALYSED.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

New Milk ... 268 Of this number 17 were certified as adulterated

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Arrowroot ... 3	Jams ... 4
Butter ... 4	Lemon Cheese ... 3
Baking Powder ... 5	Lard ... 3
Bread ... 4	Margarine ... 3
Borax ... 3	Marmalade ... 2
Boric Acid ... 3	Mineral Waters ... 2
Beer ... 1	Mustard ... 2
Beef Dripping ... 3	Mincemeat ... 1
Bi-carbonate of Soda ... 3	Oatmeal ... 2
Cream (fresh) ... 3	Olive Oil ... 2
Cream (tinned) ... 1	Potted Meat ... 2
Cheese ... 4	Potted Fish ... 2
Condensed Full Cream Milk ... 3	Pepper ... 2
Cream of Tartar ... 1	Rice ... 1
Cocoa ... 3	Sauces ... 2
Coffee ... 3	Sausages ... 2
Cornflour ... 3	Shredded Suet ... 2
Dried Fruits ... 3	Sago ... 1
Drugs ... 3	Sugar ... 3
Dried Milk ... 3	Tea ... 3
Epsom Salts ... 2	Tinned Vegetables ... 2
Flour ... 2	Tapioca ... 1
Flour (self-raising) ... 4	Tartaric Acid ... 1
Ground Ginger ... 2	Vinegar ... 2
Ground Rice ... 1	Total ... 126
Golden Syrup ... 3	
Honey ... 3	

2.—DETAILS OF SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO BE ADULTERATED.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
13	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 4.0%	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
36	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 22.0%.	Case heard Mar. 18th, 1938. Defendant fined £2.
43	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 2.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
50	New Milk	Not genuine, but contains at least 9.0% of added water. This quantity of added water is more than sufficient to account for the reduction of fat from the minimum standard of 3.0% to the 2.83% found.	Case heard April 8th, 1938. Case dismissed on payment of 4/- costs.
62	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 13.0%.	Case heard April 22nd, 1938. Defendant fined £3.
80	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 10.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
117	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 5.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
124	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 6.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
133	New Milk	Non-fatty solids fall below the minimum limit required by the Sale of Milk Regulations.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
145	New Milk	The deficiency of fat is 1.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
146	New Milk	Unsatisfactory in that the percentage of non-fatty solids is slightly below the standard of 8.5%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
148	New Milk	Unsatisfactory in that the percentage of non-fatty solids is slightly below the standard of 8.5%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
149	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 4.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
163	New Milk	Unsatisfactory in that the percentage of non-fatty solids is slightly below the standard of 8.5%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
209	New Milk	Not genuine, but contains at least 3.0% of added water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
247	New Milk	Not genuine, but contains at least 3.0% of added water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
253	New Milk	Not genuine, but is deficient in fat to the extent of at least 3.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.

3.—OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.—None.

4.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Offence Charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result.
March 18th 1938	36	Selling New Milk from which had been abstracted at least 22.0% of its fat	G. H. N.	Fined £2.
April 8th, 1938	50	Selling New Milk to which had been added at least 9.0% of water	J. P.	Dismissed on payment of 4/- costs.
April 22nd, 1938	62	Selling New Milk from which had been abstracted at least 13.0% of its fat	H. H.	Fined £3.

FOOD EXAMINATION.

The chemical examination of food is carried out in the laboratory of the Public Analyst, the bacteriological examination in the Public Health Department or at the Bacteriological Department of the Royal Infirmary, depending upon the nature of the examination required.

TABLE XX.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases
received in the years 1929 to 1938.

Disease.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Small-pox ...	45	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	531	236	98	114	835	736	448	219	122	120
Diphtheria ...	355	286	135	116	547	492	294	181	94	76
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	12	9	4	5	3	3	4	4	2	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	4	3	2	4	8	9	4	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	21	17	23	42	31	31	13	23	30	49
Pneumonia ...	210	199	214	107	170	127	159	134	153	147
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	1	4	4	4	1	3	2	1	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	20	18	20	14	16	14	9	12	18	15
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	62	97	42	38	76	83	66	81	63	71
Diarrhoea (in Infants under 5 years of age)	8	7	—	6	2	5	2	1	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	135	154	220	172	152	133	109	106	78	89
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	78	72	63	66	62	33	39	46	47	53
Total ...	1483	1183	832	690	1900	1672	1155	816	612	635

TABLE XXI.

Analysis of Notifications, 1938.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria ...	4	5	7	7	7	5	3	8	8	4	5	13	76
Erysipelas ...	4	6	17	7	7	2	4	7	5	6	1	5	71
Scarlet Fever ...	12	13	6	9	10	9	9	7	9	9	9	18	120
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	7	4	4	7	2	3	6	2	1	6	1	49
Pneumonia ...	17	11	10	11	23	14	11	4	15	4	7	20	147
Diarrhoea (in Infants under 5 years of age) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	2	1	15
Dysentery ...	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7	11	6	4	10	11	7	9	4	9	4	7	89
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	5	4	4	3	6	4	1	7	3	6	5	53
Total ...	58	59	57	50	67	52	43	46	53	38	42	70	635

TABLE XXII.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases treated in Mill Hill Isolation Hospital during 1938.

	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis			Diphtheria			Erysipelas			Scarlet Fever			Enteric Fever			Dysentery			Observation Diphtheria			Diphtheria Carriers			Observation			Measles			Whooping Cough			Mumps			Pemphigus Neonatorum			Total		
	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total	Borough	Non-Borough Outside Districts	Total						
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1938 ...	—	—	—	12	—	12	2	—	2	15	1	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1	34			
Admitted ...	3	—	3	74	1	75	14	2	16	109	2	111	5	—	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	318	322			
Discharged ...	2	—	2	69	1	70	13	2	15	110	3	113	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	311	312			
Died ...	1	—	1	2	—	2	3*	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10			
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1938	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31			

* Includes one case, cause of death: 1 (a) Erysipelas. (b) Operation for Epithelioma of Face (counted death from Cancer).

† Cause of death: 1 (a) Cerebral Hemorrhage.

‡ Cause of death: 1 (a) Broncho Pneumonia.

TABLE XXIII.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
notified during the year 1938.

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
15	8	7	15	—	—	—

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

A complete list of all the cases of infectious diseases notified during the year is given in Table XIX. Included in this Table are the age and ward distribution of the cases notified, the numbers treated in hospital, and the numbers of deaths caused by the various diseases.

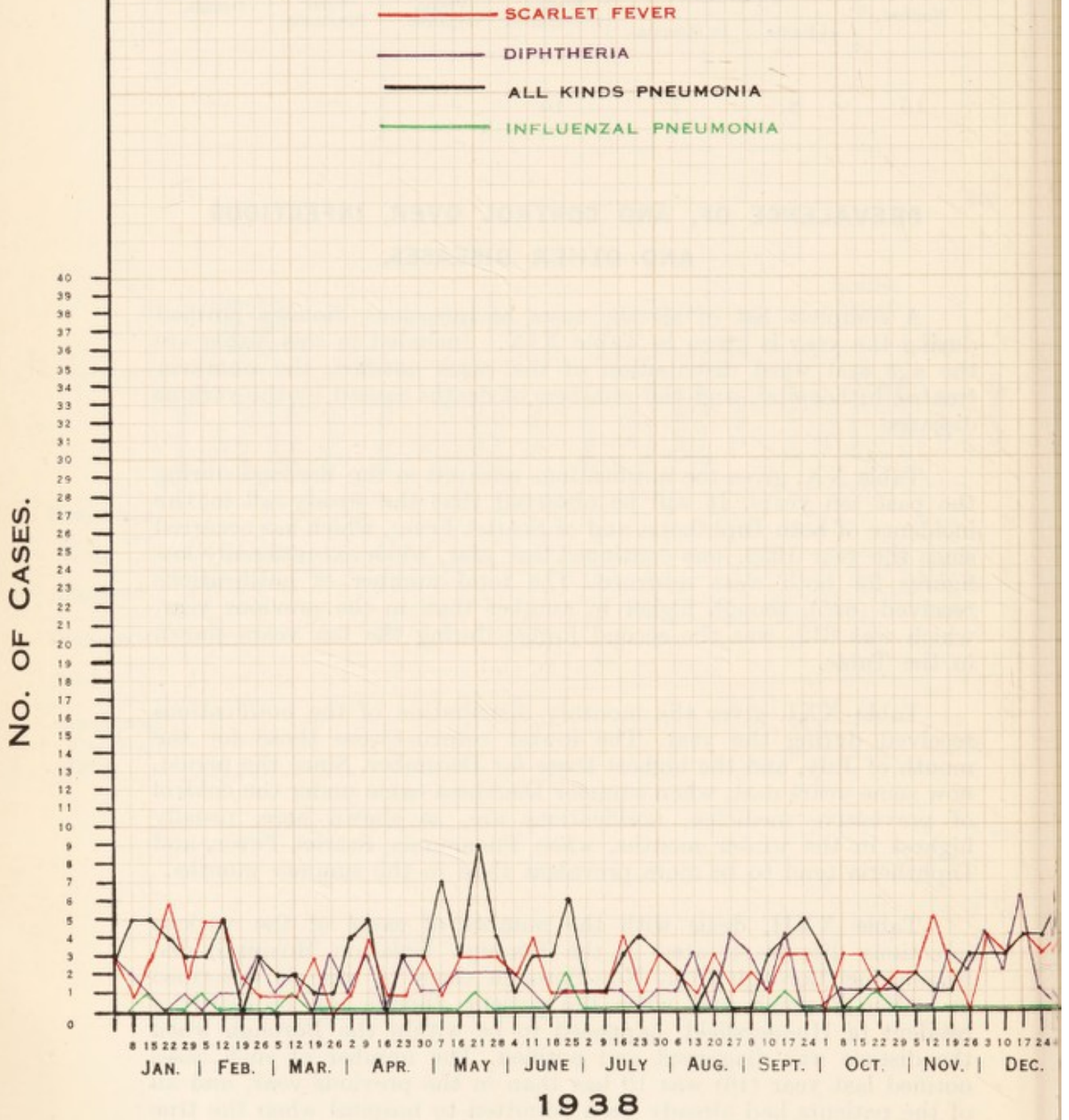
Table XX. gives the notifications received in the Borough during the past ten years. It will be observed that the steady fall in the incidence of both Diphtheria and of Scarlet Fever, which has occurred since the year 1933, was continued last year, when exceptionally low figures for both were returned. The total number of notifications received (635), though higher in number than in the previous year, which was 612, was the second lowest during the ten years shown in the Table.

Table XXI. gives the monthly distribution of the notifications received during the year. The lowest returns were those for the month of July, and the highest those for December. Since the period, now some years past, when summer Diarrhoea came under the control of preventive medicine, notifications are, as shown here, usually highest in the winter months, when Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria tend to be more prevalent than in the summer months.

Table XXII. deals with the number of cases of the various infectious diseases treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, distinguishing Borough from Non-Borough cases. A case is described as a Non-Borough case when the patient, though not ordinarily a resident of Huddersfield, happened to be within the Borough when the disease was diagnosed and notified. The number of such cases notified last year (16) was 10 less than in the previous year, and all of the patients had already been admitted to hospital when the true nature of their infection was recognised.

The graph on the following page shows diagrammatically the weekly notifications of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Pneumonia. It is interesting to note that the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria received during any week in the year never exceeded 6.

NOTIFICATIONS 1938.



1938

Case-Rate.

The following figures show the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases which occurred locally, as compared with England and Wales as a whole and the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (of which Huddersfield is one):—

Disease.	Case-Rate in England and Wales	Case-Rate in 126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	Case-Rate in Huddersfield
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	0.95
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	0.60
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.008
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.56
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	1.17
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	Not known	Not known	0.39

From the above it will be observed that the case-rates of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, were each almost one-third the averages for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (of which Huddersfield is one).

Again, as in previous years, the incidence of Erysipelas was above the average.

Small-pox.

No case of this disease was notified during the year—this being the eighth year in succession that the Borough has been quite free from Small-pox. During the year several requests were received from practitioners for a consultant's opinion in doubtful cases, but in each instance the Medical Officer of Health was satisfied that the case was one of Chicken-pox.

Particulars of the work carried out in connection with vaccination are given in a special section devoted to this purpose which appears elsewhere in this Report.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Four cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were notified—this number being double the notifications received in the previous year. In each case the source of infection remained a mystery. They occurred one in March, one in July, and two in September. Two of the cases were removed from St. Luke's Hospital, one from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, and the other from a private address in the Lindley Ward. Three of the cases were treated in the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital; the remaining case, notified from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, remained there for treatment. Three of the patients recovered completely, but one, who was dangerously ill on admission to hospital, died the following day.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of Diphtheria was again less than in the previous year; 76 cases were notified, compared with 94 in 1937.

Altogether there were 3 deaths; 2 of these occurred in Mill Hill Hospital, being children aged five and six years respectively. The third case in which death occurred had never been notified to the Medical Officer of Health, as a doctor was not called in until after the child's death. At the Coroner's inquest, which was therefore necessary, a verdict was given that the cause of death was "Toxæmia from Diphtheria."

Only 1 case of this disease was isolated at home during the year under review, the patient being a child just over a year old.

There were again no deaths during the year amongst children who had been immunised.

Erysipelas.

The number of notifications of this disease was higher this year than in 1937, 63 cases being notified in 1937, and 71 in 1938.

As in previous years, the incidence of Erysipelas in Huddersfield was above the average for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (of which Huddersfield is one).

Three deaths from this disease occurred during the year—1 more than in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.

Two cases less of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year under review compared with 1937, the numbers being 122 and 120 respectively.

Again there were no deaths from this disease.

The number of cases removed to hospital was less than in the previous year—9 cases being nursed at home, giving a percentage of 92.5 treated in the Isolation Hospital. The Medical Officer of Health, however, was satisfied in each case of the cases nursed at home that careful nursing and satisfactory isolation could be received.

Enteric Fever.

Only 1 notification of this disease was received, and the patient, an adult male, was removed to the Isolation Hospital from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. The disease was Para Typhoid B. in type, and the patient made a complete recovery.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

During 1938 there was 1 case of Encephalitis Lethargica notified. The patient was treated in a private nursing home in the Borough, and recovered completely. There was, however, 1 death from this disease, but, as it was some twelve years before death that the patient had suffered from Encephalitis Lethargica, no notification had been received during 1938, of course, that the patient had the disease. Actually the medical practitioner who certified the death gave Encephalitis Lethargica as a secondary cause of death, but, in accordance with the usual practice, the Registrar-General counted this a death from the disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was an increase in the number of notifications of this disease received—49 being received during the year, compared with 30 in the previous year. These were not, of course, all cases of Puerperal Sepsis. They include all those cases where during the puerperium a temperature of 100.4° F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period.

Of the 49 cases notified, 38 were treated in hospital, and amongst them there were 3 deaths.

Pneumonia.

There were 6 notifications less of this disease than in the previous year, but, on the other hand, there were 2 deaths more. Of the 84 deaths which occurred, again only a small percentage (29 per cent.) had been notified to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from the disease.

Diarrhœa.

Only 1 case of this disease was notified, and the patient, a baby of fourteen months, was treated at home. As there were only 2 deaths from this disease, neither of which had been notified, it is assumed that the notified case made a complete recovery. One of the deaths occurred in St. Luke's Hospital—a baby aged two weeks. In the other case the patient, a child of two years, died whilst under treatment in its own home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notifications of this condition were 3 less in number than in the previous year. Fortunately, in each case notified, a complete cure was effected, and there was no impairment of vision.

Dysentery.

Eight cases of this disease were notified during the year under review, but the disease in all cases was mild in type and no deaths attributable to it occurred. It is probable that other cases occurred which were not notified, for the symptoms in all cases were of short duration—usually three to four days—and the true nature of the infection in any particular case might never have been suspected. Only 2 of the cases notified were dealt with in the Isolation Hospital.

Undulant Fever.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that a case of this disease occurred during the year—the patient being treated in the Green Lea Hospital. After a very serious illness, lasting over a long period, the patient made a complete recovery. This disease is fairly common in cattle and may be passed on to human beings through the medium of milk, but, fortunately, the spread of infection in this way is rare. It could be entirely prevented if milk were pasteurised before being consumed.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The monthly distribution of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases is given in the Table below :—

Month.	Measles.	German Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Chicken Pox.	Influenza.	Total.
January	16	2	—	46	38	3	105
February	23	1	—	55	30	—	109
March	98	—	3	77	35	—	213
April	34	—	3	104	10	—	151
May	99	—	2	133	3	2	239
June	65	1	—	71	8	—	145
July	10	—	5	26	3	—	44
August	1	1	26	13	1	—	42
September	8	1	3	20	15	1	48
October	4	1	23	30	36	—	94
November	6	1	65	53	33	—	158
December	3	1	24	17	61	—	106
TOTAL	367	9	154	645	273	6	1454

The total number of cases of these diseases, occurring amongst school children, shows a substantial decrease over that for 1937, the number being almost one-half—1,454, compared with 2,678. The decrease is accounted for chiefly by a decline in the prevalence of Influenza—there being only 6 in 1938, compared with 1,373 in the previous year.

TABLE XXIV.
CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED.

Age periods.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		All Forms.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	2	—	2
1 & under 5 yrs.	1	—	2	2	3	2
5 „ 10 „	—	—	5	7	5	7
10 „ 15 „	1	—	5	3	6	3
15 „ 20 „	7	7	2	4	9	11
20 „ 25 „	2	6	—	1	2	7
25 „ 35 „	14	9	4	5	18	14
35 „ 45 „	9	3	—	3	9	6
45 „ 55 „	12	3	—	5	12	8
55 „ 65 „	12	1	—	1	12	2
65 & upwards	2	—	1	1	3	1
Total at all ages.	60	29	19	34	79	63

TABLE XXV.
TUBERCULOSIS.
Total Cases notified in each Township.

WARD.	PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Adult.		Child.		Total.	Adult.		Child.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Central ...	16	5	—	—	21	4	4	4	3	15	36
Dalton ...	14	6	—	—	20	—	5	1	4	10	30
Almondbury ...	4	4	—	—	8	2	5	4	3	14	22
Lockwood ...	6	8	—	—	14	—	—	2	1	3	17
Lindley ...	10	2	—	—	12	1	4	1	1	7	19
Moldgreen ...	3	2	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	2	7
Milnsbridge ...	4	2	2	—	8	—	—	—	1	1	9
South Crosland	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
Whole Borough	58	29	2	—	89	7	20	12	14	53	142

TABLE XXVI.
NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
(Other than formal notifications.)
1933.

Age Periods.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	1	1
1 and under 5 yrs.	—	—	1	—	1
5 „ 10 „	—	—	—	1	1
10 „ 15 „	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20 „	1	—	—	1	2
20 „ 25 „	—	—	1	—	1
25 „ 35 „	2	1	—	2	5
35 „ 45 „	2	3	—	1	6
45 „ 55 „	1	1	—	—	2
55 „ 65 „	1	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards ...	—	—	1	—	1
Total at all ages ...	7	5	3	6	21

NON-NOTIFIED CASES.

**Source of Information as to the
above-mentioned cases.**

	No. of Cases	
	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.
Death Returns—		
(a) From local Registrars	1	1
(b) Transferable deaths from Registrar- General	2	1
Posthumous notifications	2	3
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	7	4
Other sources if any (specify)	—	—
Total	12	9

TABLE XXVII.
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.
Age Distribution of Deaths.
1938.

Age Periods.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	2	2
1 and under 5 yrs.	—	—	1	—	1
5 „ 10 „	—	—	—	2	2
10 „ 15 „	—	1	—	—	1
15 „ 20 „	1	1	—	3	5
20 „ 25 „	3	1	—	—	4
25 „ 35 „	8	4	—	1	13
35 „ 45 „	4	3	1	—	8
45 „ 55 „	9	—	—	—	9
55 „ 65 „	16	1	1	—	18
65 and upwards	1	—	1	1	3
Total at all ages	42	11	4	9	66

TABLE XXVIII.
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Occupations and Sex of Tuberculous Persons in Huddersfield.

Occupation.	1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.		1938.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Agricultural Workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Metal Workers ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	6	—
Transport Workers	4	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	12	—
Commercial Occupations ...	7	—	9	2	4	1	8	2	3	—	31	5
Household Duties (includes Housewives, Domestic, etc.)	14	30	16	21	15	15	13	19	12	14	70	99
Retired or not gainfully Occupied												
Too Young for Occupation												
Textile Workers ...	8	6	7	10	7	7	7	3	9	5	38	31
Building Trades (includes Quarryworkers) ...	2	—	4	—	1	—	6	—	7	—	20	—
Clerks, Typists, and Draughtsmen ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	5	2
Unspecified Trades ...	11	3	8	—	5	—	6	—	7	—	37	3
Chemical Workers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Engineering Trades...	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	11	—
Total ...	51	40	47	33	40	23	48	24	46	20	232	140

TABLE XXIX.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Periods between Notification and Death.

Total Deaths.

1938.

Age Periods.	Died prior to notification	Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Total under 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4 years and over	Grand Total
Under 1 year ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
1 to 15 years ...	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
15 to 25 years ...	1	3	1	—	1	6	—	1	2	9
25 to 45 years ...	3	2	4	1	3	13	1	2	5	21
45 to 65 years ...	2	6	6	2	3	19	1	3	4	27
Over 65 years ...	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Total ...	9	16	12	3	7	47	2	6	11	66

TABLE XXX.
No. of Cases of Tuberculosis Treated in Hospital.

	ADULTS.																		CHILDREN.						GRAND TOTAL.										
	Pulmonary.						Non-Pulmonary.						Observation.						TOTAL.																
	M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.				M.			F.						
No. in Hospital on January 1st, 1938	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	16	15	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	4	6	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	—	30	32	10	4	—
No. since Admitted	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	26	18	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	22	4	6	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	—	40	36	—	—	—	—
No. Discharged	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	28	22	2	3	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	28	6	5	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	—	—	—	—	49	42	15	10	—	—
No. Died	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
No. remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1938	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
	19	15	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	18	1	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	28	23	6	4	—	—
TOTAL	25	17	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	22	1	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	34	27	—	—	—	—	

TABLE XXXI.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE HUDDERSFIELD COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.
RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1938.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	46	25	2	—	5	11	13	10	51	36	15	10	112	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	4	15	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	57	13	7	139	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	31	29	33	118	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:														
(a) Recovered	22	15	9	13	6	7	8	10	28	22	17	23	90	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	94	49	43	270	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous...	203	190	34	32	41	60	54	40	244	250	88	72	654	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	5	16	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1938	694	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	12
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	14	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	49
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	3617	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December, 1938	17
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other	48 498	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	159
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1742	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	704 732
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	Nil	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1938	172

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	Nil.

TABLE XXXIII.

(G. Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on Admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.																		Grand Totals.
		Under 3 months but exceeding 25 days.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.						
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	2	1	—	8	3	3	3	2	4	4	1	—	4	14	6	11	31		
	Quiescent ...	2	1	—	8	3	3	3	2	4	4	1	—	4	14	6	11	31		
	Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Died in Institution ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3		
	Class T.B. plus.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3		
	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3		
	Not quiescent ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2		
	Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2		
	TOTALS (pulmonary) ...	17	8	—	15	8	3	10	13	4	4	5	2	4	47	31	11	89		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	4		
	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	4		
	Not quiescent ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	4		
	Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Abdominal.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	8		
	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	8		
	Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS (non-pulmonary) ...	1	2	3	2	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	3	19	25			

TABLE XXXIV a.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1928 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1928.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.				1937.				1938.			
	Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.			
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).												
Disease Arrested.	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Disease not Arrested.	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Condition not ascertained during the year.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December.	23	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Discharged as Recovered.	25	10	6	16	3	6	10	19	1	8	14	23	1	5	10	16	1	11	15	27	1	18	24	43	1	15	20	36	1	14	19	34	1	11	15	27	1	15	20	36								
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.	101	26	22	4	29	8	4	2	14	22	1	8	1	10	29	3	4	2	9	45	—	6	—	6	24	2	6	1	9	23	—	3	2	5	12	2	3	—	5	8								
Dead.	26	38	55	22	115	1	4	16	9	29	11	6	25	4	33	16	15	10	27	52	1	12	12	4	19	6	18	5	5	2	16	14	32	5	8	16	32	5	8	16								
Total written off Dispensary Register.	436	100	142	47	289	63	15	31	19	65	61	12	46	7	65	82	5	32	17	57	117	—	37	29	57	81	4	31	23	58	47	1	14	26	51	47	1	14	26									
GRAND TOTALS	459	192	150	47	299	68	15	32	19	66	65	14	48	7	69	82	5	34	17	60	146	—	44	29	66	85	6	39	26	71	76	5	23	28	66	68	5	48	8									

(1) Not over 4 Dispensary Register entries for each patient.

TABLE XXXIV b.
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year in which the Return relates.	Previous to 1928.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.				1937.				1938.			
	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.	Bores and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Protoplasmic Glands.												
Disease Arrested.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.												
Disease not Arrested.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.												
Condition not ascertained during the year.																																																
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December.	8	1	—	10	2	1	—	3	3	1	—	4	3	—	3	6	4	1	11	5	5	1	11	7	4	1	12	7	4	1	12	7	4	1	12													
Transferred to Pulmonary.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Discharged as Recovered.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.												
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.												
Dead.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.	M.	F.	Children.	Total.												
Total written off Dispensary Register.	692	70	40	802	119	331	15	224	13	10	60	13	18	14	25	74	15	13	11	19	58	17	12	3	8	40	14	22	2	16	48	11	9	30														
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).	110	71	40	221	341	17	23	13	50	63	16	10	14	25	74	15	13	11	19	58	17	12	3	8	40	14	22	2	16	48	11	9	30															

(1) Not applicable to Dispensary Register, and reasons for removal of patients.

TUBERCULOSIS.

T. P. Twomey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.,
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

Notifications.

The total notifications during the year were 142, and of these, 89 were Pulmonary and 53 Non-Pulmonary. Compared with the previous year these figures show an increase of 11 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary notifications.

Accurate rates of incidence and deaths, &c., per 1,000 of the population cannot be given, since accurate population figures are not available owing to the inclusion of new areas in the Borough.

Deaths.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis was 66—a decrease of 6 on the figures of last year.

Deaths prior to notification numbered 9—an increase of 1 on the corresponding figures of last year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No occasion arose during the year when it was deemed necessary to enforce these Regulations.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

The number of sessions per week and hours of same were unchanged during the year. The main use of the clinic is for the examination and diagnosis of new cases and for keeping in contact with and advising known cases as to mode of life, &c. The attendances were 3,152, a decrease of 553 on the previous year's figures. This decrease is largely explained by a change in the clinic routine introduced early in the year. Previously known cases of Tuberculosis have reported at the clinic at fairly short intervals. These intervals have been extended in many cases, but a clinical examination has been carried out at every attendance, instead of at every fifth or sixth attendance, as before. Thus it has been possible for each case to be examined more frequently during the course of the year; and the new system is working very satisfactorily.

Several patients who were discharged from the Sanatorium before the completion of a course of Gold treatment had it completed at the clinic.

New Patients.

Two hundred and sixty-six new cases were examined, and of these, 112 were considered to be tuberculous.

Of the remainder, 139 were not suffering from Tuberculosis, and in 15 the diagnosis was not completed at the year end.

As previously, clinical and X-ray examination and laboratory examination of sputum were the main props in diagnosis.

Every effort is made to keep the private practitioner fully informed of his patient's condition. A report is forwarded after the first investigations have been completed, and a further report, with details of treatment and latest X-ray findings, is forwarded on the patient's discharge from the Sanatorium.

Contacts.

The immediate family contacts to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year numbered 127 adults and 47 children. Of these, 48 adults and 34 children were examined, and 24 had an X-ray examination. Sixty-six adults refused examination, and parental consent was not granted in the case of 11 children.

Of those examined, 1 adult and 1 child were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis—a proof, if any were needed, of the desirability of examining every contact.

Five of the children whose examination was refused were later examined at the School Medical Inspection and found to be Non-Tuberculous.

Laboratory Examinations.

These numbered 704 during the year, and consisted mostly of specimens of sputum, with a relatively small number of specimens of urine, pus, and pleural fluid.

Domiciliary Visits.

The number of home visits paid by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer was 159, as compared with 181 the previous year.

This number consists mostly of new cases who were unfit to attend the clinic for examination. At 48 of these visits the patient's private practitioner was present.

Visits by the Tuberculosis Nurse numbered 1,742, an increase of 199 over last year.

In addition to these, 465 attendances were made by her at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

As before, her main duties consist in advising families where there is a case of Tuberculosis how best to arrange the household in order to prevent spread of infection. This has been made considerably easier owing to the number of families re-housed on Corporation Estates during the year.

Her duties also include persuading patients and contacts to attend the clinic for examination and advice.

Clinic Register.

On December 31st the number of cases on the register was 654, a decrease of 27 as compared with last year.

Of the total number, 459 were Pulmonary cases, and of these, 172, or 37 per cent., had a positive sputum. This represents a small increase on the previous year.

During the year no case removed at an earlier date, when the condition was thought to be completely arrested, was restored to the register.

Bradley Wood Sanatorium.

Building extensions.

The new Recreation Hall was completed early in the year, and during the autumn and winter months was used for concerts, lantern lectures, and talking-film performances.

The Resident Medical Officer's house was completed and occupied at the beginning of December.

Work has proceeded throughout the year on the new Female Pavilion which was commenced in the latter part of 1937.

Patients treated.

During 1938, 101 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium, a decrease of 24 compared with the previous year.

Wherever possible only those cases in which there was a reasonable prospect of arresting the disease were admitted to the Sanatorium. Advanced cases were admitted to Mill Hill Hospital, as in previous years.

Deaths in the institution numbered 8, a decrease of 7 compared with last year.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 22, or 33 per cent., died in one or other of our institutions.

X-ray Examinations.

During the year, 732 cases were examined and 908 screenings done.

No alterations to the existing plant were required, and the unit continues to give very satisfactory service.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Cases which were considered suitable for this method of treatment numbered 16, and of these, 10 were successfully induced.

In 3 cases, however, the treatment was abandoned shortly after the induction, as adhesions rendered the collapse ineffectual.

During the year treatment was given to 24 patients and the total refills numbered 395. Treatment was discontinued in 8 cases; of these, the lung re-expanded in 5 cases, and in 3 the treatment was abandoned for the reason given above.

The condition of the remaining 16 patients was undoubtedly improved by this treatment, and their refills will be continued in 1939. One patient who had previously had her pneumothorax converted into an oleothorax had three oil replacements during the year.

Phrenic Evulsion.

The number of cases considered likely to benefit from this method of treatment was again small, and only 5 patients were operated upon.

All had complete evulsion, and 3 patients showed definite improvement and relief from troublesome symptoms. In the other 2 cases, however, improvement was only temporary and the symptoms recurred after a short interval.

Thoracoscopy and Thoracoplasty.

One patient having pneumothorax treatment was sent to St. James' Hospital, Leeds, to have thoracoscopy and division of adhesions which were preventing satisfactory collapse of the lung. The adhesions were found to be too numerous and large to make total division a safe procedure, and a further operation will be required at a later date.

There were no cases during the year which were considered suitable for Thoracoplasty.

Gold Therapy.

Sixteen patients had a course of injections during the year. In 4 cases it was necessary to discontinue the treatment before completion of the course, on account of toxic symptoms.

The following is an assessment of the condition of the other 12 patients at the year end:—

Improved	9
No change	2
Worse	1

The patient whose condition was worse at the end of the course at no time showed any toxic symptoms, and there is no reason to believe that the deterioration was the direct result of the Gold treatment.

Orthopædic Cases.

Arrangements were made early in the year for Mr. Barclay, F.R.C.S., the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, to pay a monthly visit to Bradley Wood to advise and direct the treatment of all orthopædic cases in the Sanatorium.

As usual, conservative treatment has proved to be the method of choice, and the results have been very satisfactory.

One patient was temporarily transferred to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where a Femoral Osteotomy was performed by Mr. Barclay, with good results.

The following plaster splints were made:—

Wrist joint	1
Ankle joint	1
Knee joint	1
Double Spica	3
Plaster spinal beds	6
Plaster spinal jacket	1

Several Posterior Spinal Supports were also obtained.

Ultra Violet Light (Bradley Wood Sanatorium.)

Treatment has been given on the usual lines and has proved very useful in cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis complicated by discharging sinuses.

Cases treated were as follows:—

				Adults Male	Adults Female
Abdomen ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Spine ... ..	...	...	...	1	—
Shoulder ... ..	...	...	...	1	—
Kidney ... ..	...	...	...	—	1
				—	—
	Total	...	...	3	2
				—	—
				Children Male	Children Female
Abdomen ... ..	...	...	...	5	6
Cervical Glands ... ..	...	...	...	5	2
Hip Joint ... ..	...	...	...	1	—
Knee ... ..	...	...	...	1	—
Bronchial Glands ... ..	...	...	...	—	2
				—	—
	Total	...	...	12	10
				—	—

During the year there were 248 sessions, and of these, 129 were for adults and 119 for children. The total attendances were 1,044.

Particulars regarding Ultra Violet Light treatment for children will be found in the School Medical Report for the year.

Mill Hill Hospital.

In the two Tuberculosis Wards at this Hospital there are 34 beds available. These beds have, as usual, been reserved for the more advanced and chronic type of case, and during the year 35 patients were admitted. Of these, 12 died in the institution, and there were 2 additional deaths of patients who had been admitted in the year 1937.

During the year 25 patients were discharged, the reason for their discharge being as follows :—

Quiescent	9
Not quiescent—maximum benefit obtained	1
Own request	10
Transferred to Bradley Wood Sanatorium	4
Non-Tuberculous	1
	—
Total	25
	—

Of these 25 patients who were discharged, 18 had been admitted during the year.

VACCINATION.

Ernest Firth, Vaccination Officer.

The Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and the Vaccination Act, 1907.

The percentage of children vaccinated in the year 1937 was 22.57, which showed a reduction of practically one per cent. compared with the figures for 1936.

The percentage of children in respect of whom parents made a statutory declaration before a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner for Oaths that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child was 67.8, compared with 67.9 for the year 1936.

These figures have varied so little for the past few years that it is almost safe to assume that we now have a fairly reliable estimate of the number of parents in favour of vaccination, and those who are not, but there is reason to believe that should Small-pox again make its appearance, many would immediately seek the protection offered by vaccination.

The following statement gives details from the Vaccination Officer's returns :—

TABLE XXXV.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December 1937.	No. successfully Vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.	No. successfully Vaccinated by Private Practitioners	No. In-susceptible of Vaccination.	No. who have had Small-pox.	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objections.
1. Huddersfield ...	1263	172	112	3	—	857
2. Almondbury ...	209	27	13	—	—	152
3. Lockwood ...	380	69	29	—	—	243
4. Slaithwaite ...	37	4	1	—	—	29
5. Brighouse ...	3	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	1892	272	155	3	—	1283

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. who have died Un-vaccinated.	No. Postponed by Medical Certificate.	No. removed to other Districts and Vaccination Officers notified.	No. of Cases not Found.	No. of Defaulters.
1. Huddersfield ...	74	15	3	21	6
2. Almondbury ...	8	3	—	2	4
3. Lockwood ...	22	1	2	13	1
4. Slaithwaite ...	1	1	—	—	1
5. Brighouse ...	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	105	21	5	36	12

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Denton Guest, M.D., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Venereal Diseases Work.

During the year under review there has been an increase in the total attendances to a figure of 17,145, an increase of 570 attendances over the figure for 1937.

The number of new cases of Gonorrhœa rose to 148 from the County Borough of Huddersfield and to 48 from the West Riding areas.

On the other hand, the new cases of Syphilis showed a welcome decline, only 68 new cases being seen during 1938, as against 82 in 1937.

Of these cases of Syphilis, 34 were of recent acute type, 4 were of congenital origin, and 30 were long-standing infections.

The drop in new cases of Syphilis is most pleasing in that the fall is almost entirely accounted for by the fewer numbers of recent and of congenital infections seen.

The total number of defaulters during the year was 55, and of these, 8 were recent dated infections by Syphilis, 4 congenital infections, and 9 long dated infections.

Cases of Gonorrhœa which defaulted numbered 34.

Of the Syphilitics which defaulted, only 2 recent dated infections and 2 old infections failed to receive at least one full course of treatment.

Also, 5 cases of Syphilis and 12 cases of Gonorrhœa were amongst these defaulters, but they had completed their treatment but not completed their tests of cure.

The pathological work of the Department increased still further during the year under review, no less than 1,238 smears being examined for Gonorrhœa and 22 Dark Ground Illuminations for Syphilis being performed.

In addition, the examination of warm wet films for *Trichomonas Vaginalis* infections has been instituted in all doubtful cases.

After further experience and careful evaluation of the Laughlen Test referred to in last year's Report, it was decided that the test was not reliable, and its use has been discontinued.

This experience was disappointing, and it is hoped that the manufacturers may be able to improve the reagent, so that it may be relied upon, for by this test an immediate microscopic diagnosis of Syphilis would be possible.

During the year opportunity was taken to estimate the value of Uleron, and M. & B. 693, in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, and as a result of his own experience, the Venereal Diseases Officer has decided to use M. & B. 693 as a routine.

Both drugs gave good results, but M. & B. 693 seemed definitely superior and had two advantages. These were that it could be given immediately to a new case, and as a result the inconvenience to the patient of having to carry on for a week or more with a profuse discharge is obviated, since in over 80 per cent. of cases the disappearance of the discharge after taking M. & B. 693 has only taken about twenty-four hours. Secondly, there is much less tendency to severe intolerance with this drug, and relapses seem much less frequent.

Pathological Examinations.

In addition to the work carried out by the Venereal Diseases Medical Officer personally, Wassermann tests to detect the presence of a Syphilitic infection are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The following Table shows the number of examinations carried out during the year and shows the source from which the specimens examined were obtained.

TABLE XXXIV.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1928.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.				1937.				1938.					
	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Home and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.										
Disease Arrested.	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Disease not Arrested.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Condition not ascertained during the year.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December.	85	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Transferred to Pulmonary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Discharged as Recovered.	22	6	6	3	9	40	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17						
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.	22	21	13	34	90	8	5	7	4	24	5	8	11	12	36	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Dead.	3	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Total written off Dispensary Register.	102	70	40	119	331	15	22	13	10	60	13	18	14	25	50	12	13	10	19	54	11	8	2	7	23	9	17	1	9	36	5	5	7	9	29	—	2	3	6	16	1	3	2	14	20	—	2	2	4	8
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).	110	71	40	129	341	17	23	13	10	63	16	19	14	25	74	15	13	11	19	58	17	12	3	8	40	14	22	2	10	48	12	12	8	12	44	3	12	5	7	27	8	5	5	20	38	7	7	3	25	42

(1) Total cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

In-patient Treatment.

As reported in previous years, patients requiring in-patient treatment on account of venereal diseases are admitted to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary under the care of the Venereal Diseases Officer. The maintenance charges in such cases (8/- per patient day) are paid by the Local Authority.

During the past year, 22 persons received in-patient treatment in accordance with this arrangement, the average duration of residence in hospital being 11.3 days.

The Local Authority accepted responsibility for the payment of the maintenance charges for the treatment of two patients (a mother and her child) in the Hope Hospital at Leeds.

Huddersfield Patients Treated Elsewhere.

Reports have been received from the Medical Officers of Health concerned that the following patients, whose home addresses are situated in the County Borough of Huddersfield, received treatment in their town.

Name of Town.	No. of patients.
Blackpool	1
Bradford	1
Leeds	1
Total	3

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