

[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Huddersfield County Borough.

Contributors

Huddersfield (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1946

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bjmf55vy>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

LIBRARY

C 44634

County Borough



of Huddersfield.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

County Borough of Huddersfield



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEMBER OF THE OFFICE OF HEALTH

JOHN GIBSON, F.R.S., B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

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 1946.

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

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Member of the British Medical Association.

County of ...

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1900
IN THE CITY OF ...

BY ...

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

...
...
...

November 1947.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services for the Borough for the year 1946.

The Report is mainly a collection of statistics, which can be compared with those of previous years and with similar Reports from other areas. They are of special interest in these days of rationing, when certain foodstuffs regarded as essential are in short supply, and others, which were formerly popular articles of diet, though not so essential, have almost disappeared. A study of the figures given in the Report, and also in the School Medical Report for the year, not only reveals no signs of deterioration in health standards, but indicates, on the contrary, improvements in certain directions. Thus, the prevalence of infectious diseases was during the year exceptionally low - cases of Diphtheria and of Scarlet Fever were particularly few in number; indeed, the notifications of Diphtheria were the fewest ever recorded. Although there was a considerable number of cases of Measles and of Whooping Cough (both of which are now notifiable), last year was outstanding by the fact that there were no deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, or Scarlet Fever. The Birth Rate was well above the previous average, and, although Lower Infantile Mortality Figures have been recorded, the Maternal Mortality Figure at 0.85 was exceptionally low. The Infantile Mortality Figure was affected both last year and in 1945 by a number of deaths which occurred from Gastro Enteritis - a disease which, although it has almost disappeared from the list of "killing diseases", had been responsible for many deaths in earlier years. It accounted for 23 deaths last year, mostly of infants less than four weeks old. A similar rise occurred in several widely scattered areas, and many unsuccessful attempts have been made both to isolate the organism responsible and to ascertain how the infection is spread. The evidence available seems to suggest that it is a virus infection, which is spread in some way through the food, because it is confined almost entirely to bottle-fed babies and unfortunately, when it does occur, its progress is so rapid that treatment is of little avail.

With the gradual reduction in the intestinal infections of infants since the beginning of the Century, diseases of similar type in adults also declined, and cases of Typhoid, Para Typhoid and Dysentery became few in number. Nevertheless, occasional cases do still occur, acting as a reminder that we must always be on our guard to see that no avenue is left open whereby such diseases may assume epidemic proportions. Actually 25 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year, but the disease caused little alarm, owing to the fact that the infecting organisms were of very mild types. Also, 2 cases of Typhoid and 10 of Para Typhoid were notified. One of the Typhoid cases occurred in January and the other in August, so that there was no relationship between the two. In the second case, the source of infection was traced to the Aberystwyth outbreak. The cases of Para Typhoid which occurred in the Autumn were of special interest, because the particular strain of organisms concerned is not often found in this country, but this same strain was responsible for a fairly extensive outbreak of the disease in Sheffield, which commenced a few days previous to the outbreak in this Borough. The local cases were widely distributed throughout the area and were not related to the distribution of milk, water, ice cream, or any locally produced foodstuff. The link with Sheffield suggested that an imported foodstuff was the agent responsible for the spread, but the evidence available was not conclusive.

One of the most gratifying features of this Report is the fall recorded in the number of juvenile cases of surgical tuberculosis - a fall which is not an isolated one, for it has been occurring over a number of years. One recalls that seventeen years ago the 30 beds at the Sanatorium available for children were all occupied, and there was a waiting list of patients for admission. To-day only 5 of these beds are occupied. There is reason to believe that the improvement is due in no small measure to the increased consumption of Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised Milk, which now approximates 6,000 gallons per day.

It cannot be said that there is much improvement in the standard of cleanliness of other grades of milk, for the samples of ordinary milk taken for examination last year revealed the presence of live tubercle bacilli in 6% of the supplies. Moreover, of the cows which were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year, 702, out of a total of 2,182, or roughly one third, showed evidence of Tuberculosis. In fairness to the milk purveyors of the district it must be stated that the Abattoir serves a very wide area, and animals for slaughter are often brought long distances. The samples of milk referred to above were, on the other hand, collected from local purveyors during the course of delivery.

One of the most regrettable features of the Report is the increased prevalence of Venereal Diseases recorded. As explained by the Medical Officer in charge of the Treatment Centre, this is undoubtedly an aftermath of the War and, even though it was anticipated, it is none the less distressing. The Military Authorities have done everything possible to prevent the return of infected Service cases to civil life, for all such cases known to be still in need of treatment are notified upon demobilisation to the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned. Unfortunately there are cases which have never been brought to light, and these concealed cases are the greatest source of danger. To deal effectively with the amount of extra work entailed at the Venereal Diseases Centre, the appointment of an additional Orderly has been found necessary.

Information is given in the Report regarding the inauguration of a municipally owned Ambulance Service. The Ambulance Service established under the auspices of Civil Defence had been found so valuable that the Health Committee decided to continue this Service before the draft proposals of the new National Health Service Act had been published. Under this Act, Local Authorities are required to provide an Ambulance Service for the use of the inhabitants in their area, so, by establishing the Service last year, the Committee anticipated the requirements of the new Act. For the present, ambulances and cars for sitting cases, where other forms of transport are unsuitable, are provided free of charge for journeys within the Borough, but a mileage charge is made for longer journeys. When the Act comes into operation in July 1948, the entire cost of the Service will fall upon the Rates, and journeys, however long, will be free of cost to the user.

It will be observed from the attendance of children at the Day Nurseries that the demand for accommodation of this kind remains high, and it has been decided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that all five Nurseries opened during the War shall be continued. This decision has necessitated the erection of two new Nurseries to take the place of buildings which had been available for war-time use only. Actually, there are many more applications for nursery accommodation than can be met, and a priority list has to be maintained. First consideration is given to the children of those mothers who, through financial stringency, are compelled to work to support themselves and their children, and the majority for whom places have been found are in this category.

In the Report it will be noted that a total of 341 new houses were erected during the year - a welcome addition, but only a fraction of the number required to meet the existing requirements, for there is much overcrowding, and the condition of many of the inhabited houses is below the present day standard of fitness. Difficulties in connection with building are manifold, but in the interests of the health, comfort, and happiness of so many, it is hoped that these difficulties will soon be surmounted. The outstanding need of the community at the moment is houses - and then more houses! Moreover, houses of the prefabricated type will not adequately meet this need, although they have the obvious advantage of speed in erection. Many houses of a more permanent kind are required, built of stone, or brick, so as to be capable of withstanding those extremes of cold in winter and, to a lesser degree, of heat in summer, which are characteristic of local climatic conditions.

In submitting the Report, I again wish to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Committees concerned with the work of the Health Department for their guidance and help on all possible occasions. Their keen interest in every section of the work is a never failing source of encouragement.

And to the members of the Public Health staff, collectively and individually, I am much indebted for another year's most valuable service.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. M. Gibson

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.COMMITTEES, end of 1946.HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: ALDERMAN R.H. BROWNE, J.P.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR J.H. KAHN, M.B., Ch.B.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN THOMAS SMATLES)
Alderman J. Armitage, J.P. Councillor H. Jones.
Councillor J.L. Brook. " S. Marsden.
" A.L. Gardiner, J.P. " J. Oldroyd.
" J.T. Gee. " O. Smith, J.P.
" G.B. Jones. " F.S. Wilmut.

HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR J.A. BRAY.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR C. HICKSON, F.R.I.B.A.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN THOMAS SMAILES)
Alderman A. Gardiner, J.P. Councillor S. Marsden.
" J.E. Lunn. " A.P. Nichol, J.P.
Councillor J.L. Brook. " H. Sims.
" A.L. Gardiner, J.P. " H.R. Sykes.
" G.B. Jones. " G. Tomlinson.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE:

Chairman: ALDERMAN M.E. SYKES, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR A.L. GARDINER, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN THOMAS SMAILES)
Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P. Councillor J.H. Kahn, M.B., Ch.B.
Councillor H.F. Brook. " A.E. Lodge.
" H. Gee. " W. Pickup.
" H. Jones. Mrs. K.J. Broadbent.
Mr. W.K.B. Broadbent, M.A. Miss Irving, J.P.
Mrs. E. Raffan. Mrs. W.L. Sellers.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR J.H. KAHN, M.B., Ch.B.
Deputy Chairman: ALDERMAN W.T. JOYCE.

Alderman J.F. Sykes. Councillor F. Scott.
Councillor H.F. Brook. " H. Smith.
Mrs. Middlebrook Haigh. Miss M. Shires.
Mrs. C. Laycock. Mr. E. Smith.
Mrs. A.L. Sykes.

SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE:

Chairman: COUNCILLOR O. SMITH, J.P.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR G. TOMLINSON.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN THOMAS SMAILES)
The Chairman of the Finance Committee (ALDERMAN J. BARLOW, J.P.)
Alderman W.A. Meadows, J.P. Councillor W. Mallinson.
Councillor J.F. Best. " W. Pickup.
" H.F. Brook. " D.E. Roberts.
" J.L. Brook. " F. Rowcliffe.
" H. Chappell. " H. Smith.
" A.L. Gardiner, J.P. " H.R. Sykes.
" N. Hobson. " F.S. Wilmut.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:	Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.,
Assistant Medical Officers of Health:	Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B.,
	Miss M.M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.,
	David Conway, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.,
	(Left 30.3.46).
	Mrs. F. Stang, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
	(Commenced 21.5.46).
	Miss M.C. Douglas, M.B., Ch.B.,
	(Commenced 2.9.46).
Consultant Obstetricians:	W.S. Dickson, B.A., M.D., M.A.O.,
	W.D. Galloway, M.A., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
	M.R.C.O.G.,
Infant Welfare Nurses:	Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
	Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.,
	Mrs. Ethel Crossley, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
	(Part-time).
Infant Life Protection and Boarding-Out Visitor:	Mrs. Edith Cook.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer:	Thomas P. Twomey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Tuberculosis Nurse:	Miss Catherine Vickers, S.R.N., T.A.
	(Member of the Royal College of Nursing).

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

Assistant School Medical Officers:	Arthur F. Turner, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	(Returned from H.M.F. 1.1.46. Left 30.6.46).
	Miss Honora J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.
	Miss T.F. Kilduff, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.C.H.,
	(Commenced 9.12.46).
School Dentists:	Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
	Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist).
	Cyril Herbert Hill, L.D.S.
Ophthalmic Consultant:	H. Tomlin, M.D., D.P.H.
Orthopaedic Surgeon:	William Barclay, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).
Aural Consultant:	F. Gann, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
School Nurses:	Miss Bessie Tomlinson.
	Miss Sarah A. Maunder, S.R.N., R.F.N.
	(Member of Royal College of Nursing).
	Mrs. H. Vodrey, S.R.N.
	Miss K.M. Scott, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.HILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Resident Medical Officer:	Miss Agnes P. Routledge, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron:	Miss E. White, S.R.N., R.F.N.

BRADLEY WOOD SANATORIUM.

Resident Medical Officer:	Thomas P. Twomey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron:	Miss Maud L.G. Clark, S.R.N., S.C.N.
Teacher:	Miss E.M. Ball.

PRINCESS ROYAL MATERNITY HOME.

Matron: Miss I. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Clerk-Receptionist: Miss V. Brearley.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

(Fieldhead; The Headlands; Lindley Moor Receiving Home).

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: H.R. Findlay, M.B., Ch.B.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

District 1:	H.T. O'Neill, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.
District 2:	C.W. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B.
District Medical Officer:	(Left 31.5.46).
	A. Young, M.B., Ch.B.,
	(Commenced 1.6.46).
Public Vaccinator:	R.A.C. McIntosh, M.B., Ch.B.
District 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.
	(Left 31.12.46).
" 5:	H.U.G. Harrison, M.B., B.S.
" 6:	C.D. Macrae, M.B., Ch.B.
" 7:	K.G. Wrigley, L.N.S.S.A.
" 8 and 9:	J.H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	(Commenced 1.1.46).
" 10:	S. Hall, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Analyst: Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.I.C.

SANITARY SECTION.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:	abce	Dennis Drake.
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	bce	George Foster.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:	bee	William W. Townsend.
	cd	Wilfred Wiles.
	cd	Jack Beaver.
		(Returned from H.M.F. 21.1.46, left 29.6.46).
	bce	Samuel E. Cousins-Mercer.
	d	George Bower.
		(Returned from H.M.F. 17.6.46).
Housing Inspectors:	abcd	Eric Drake.
	cd	Frank Ellam.
Housing Clerk:		Donald Cartwright.
		(Returned from H.M.F. 1.4.46).
Removal Officer:		Stanley Johnson.
Disinfestation Officer:		George Tong.
Rodent Operatives:		William Armitage.
		Renee Booth.
		(Commenced 22.4.46).
		Kathleen C. White.
		(Commenced 22.4.46).
Junior Clerks:		Leonard Daniel. (O.H.N.S.)
		Peter Parsons.
		(Left 23.3.46).

- a Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
- b Smoke Abatement Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
- c Meat Certificate.
- d Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
- e Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

LABORATORY.

Medical Officer in Charge: Miss Honora J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.,
 Technician: Miss Toni Frank.
 (Diploma of Laboratory Technicians).

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer: Tom Netherwood.
 (Commenced 1.3.46).

CLERICAL STAFF.

Lay Administrative Officer: Bernard Pilkington.
 Senior Clerk and M.O.'s Secretary: Miss Alice Derry.
 Cashier and Senior Accounts Clerk: Roland Burns.
 (Returned from H.M.F. 21.10.46).
 Clerical Staff:
 Kenneth Holmes.
 (Returned from H.M.F. 14.1.46).
 John L. Ellis.
 (Returned from H.M.F. 14.8.46).
 Eric P. Smith.
 (Returned from H.M.F. 20.5.46).
 Donald G. Harpin.
 Harold E. Lamb.
 (Returned from H.M.F. 27.3.46.
 Left 30.11.46).
 Miss Gladys M. Armitage.
 Miss Kathleen M. Lockwood.
 Mrs. Doreen Preston.
 (Left 15.2.46).
 Miss Renee Jones.
 Miss Gwennie Todd.
 Miss F.A. Wilkinson.
 Miss Eileen A. Chinn.
 (Transferred to School Medical
 Department 20.3.46).
 Miss Lillian Blackhurst.
 Miss Jean E. Hobson.
 Mrs. C.I. Smith.
 (Left 1.6.46).
 Miss M. Booth.
 (Left 1.2.46).
 Miss Joyce Earnshaw.
 John H. Blackburn.

School Medical Department:
 Miss Marjorie Hirst.
 Miss Margaret Hallas.
 Miss Marjorie Moore.
 Miss Eileen A. Chinn.
 (Transferred from Health
 Department 20.3.46).
 Mrs. Elaine Wallace.
 (Left 30.11.46).
 Miss G. Joy Edwards.
 (O.H.N.S. Left 30.4.46).
 Miss Peggy Lightfoot.
 Miss Sheelah M. Wilson.
 (Left 30.6.46).
 Miss Rita Firth.
 (Commenced 1.7.46).
 Miss Maureen Young.
 (Commenced 2.12.46).

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.
(Rates calculated on Registrar-General's Figures).

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.
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above Sea Level.
Area of the Borough:	14,149 acres.
Population:	1931 census - 113,479. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1946 - 121,560.
Density of Population:	1946 - 8.59 persons per acre.
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931 - 31,650.
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	31st March 1947 - 40,478.
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 census - 32,109.
Rateable value of the Borough:	1st April 1946 - £1,020,124.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate:	£4,073.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Registered Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate):	2271
Illegitimate Births:	172
HOUDERSFIELD.	18.74
BIRTH RATE: England and Wales.	19.1
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	22.2

STILL BIRTHS.

Registered (Legitimate and Illegitimate):	62
Illegitimate:	8
RATE PER HOUDERSFIELD.	0.51
1,000 England and Wales.	0.53
POPULATION: 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	0.67

DEATH RATE.

Registered Deaths:	1777
HOUDERSFIELD.	14.67
DEATH RATE: England and Wales.	11.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	12.7

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Deaths:	236
DEATH RATE: HOUDERSFIELD.	1.95

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year:	113
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year:	17
INFANT HOUDERSFIELD.	50
MORTALITY England and Wales.	43
FIGURE: 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	46

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of Deaths.	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.		
		HOUDERSFIELD	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).
Abortion with sepsis.	-	-	0.13	Figures not available.
Abortion without sepsis.	-	-	0.06	
Puerperal infections.	-	-	0.18	
Other causes.	2	0.85	1.06	
TOTAL:	2	0.85	1.43	

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1911 TO 1946 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS.			
		Number.	Rate.	At all ages.		Under one year of age.	
				Number.	Rate.		
1911.	108,144.	2122	19.69	1635	15.17	281	132
1912.	109,512	2056	18.84	1507	13.81	199	97
1913.	110,882.	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914.	112,265.	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915.	112,265.	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916.	115,390.	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917.	107,969.	1680	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918.	105,818.	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919.	105,346.	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920.	112,301.	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921.	116,776.	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922.	111,900.	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923.	111,600.	1752	15.75	1404	13.62	126	72
1924.	111,800.	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925.	112,000.	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	67
1926.	111,900.	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	50
1927.	112,100.	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928.	113,000.	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929.	113,100.	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930.	113,100.	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931.	114,300.	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932.	114,000.	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933.	114,000.	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934.	114,500.	1435	12.56	1539	13.49	84	59
1935.	115,000.	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936.	115,300.	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937.	123,030.	1543	12.70	1724	14.28	94	61
1937. For rates	121,173						
1938.	126,240.	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1939.	125,630.						
1939. Birth rate	126,600.						
1939. Death rate	126,200.						
1940.	123,000.	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1941.	112,590.	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1942.	120,000.	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1943.	117,700.	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943.	117,700.	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944.	115,990.	2196	19.00	1680	14.27	95	43
1945.	115,560.	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946.	121,560.	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50

THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures).

CAUSES OF DEATH:	ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria.	39	21	-	-	1	1	19	19	17	3	2	1	2	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	4	3	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	-	-
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
8. Syphilitic Diseases.	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
9. Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis.	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
13. Cancer of Oesophagus, Cav. & Oesophagus (F).	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	3	15	17
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	13	10	31	32
15. Cancer of Breast.	65	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	47	1	4	9
16. Cancer of all other sites.	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	51	85
17. Diabetes.	76	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	24	36	179	176
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions.	266	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	81	61	15	25
19. Heart Disease.	17	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	29	36
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	55	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	18	4	7	4
21. Bronchitis.	29	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	4	6	5	3
22. Pneumonia.	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	-
23. Other Respiratory Diseases.	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Diarrhoea, under two years.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Other Digestive Diseases.	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis.	28	31	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	0	6	15	13
29. Puerperal and Post-parturient Sepsis.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Premature Birth.	25	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Con. Mal. Birth. Inf., Infant Dis.	21	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	3	5	2	2
33. Suicide.	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	2	9
34. Road Traffic Accidents.	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	3	-
35. Other Violent Causes.	12	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	1	1	99	122
36. All other causes.	115	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	10	13	-	-
TOTALS:	872	905	70	43	5	6	5	3	71	71	243	208	470	574

INFANT MORTALITY. (Figures compiled locally).

1946.

	AGES AT DEATH.										TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.
	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total 4 weeks to twelve months.	
Cerebro Spinal Fever.								1		1	1
Pneumonia (all forms).	3	1	1	1	6	7	2	2	1	12	10
Gastro Enteritis.	1	6	6	3	16	3	3		1	7	23
Congenital Malformations - (a) Spina-bifida and meningocele.	1	1			2	1				1	3
(b) Congenital malformations of heart.								1		1	1
(c) Other congenital malformations - 1. Congenital pyloric stenosis.						1				1	1
Congenital debility.		3	2		5	1				1	6
Premature birth.	32	4	5	2	43	4				4	47
Injury at birth.	5				5						5
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy - (a) Atelactasis.	5				5						5
(b) Other diseases.			1		1	1	1			2	3
Other causes - (a) Suffocation - overlying.						1				1	1
(b) Accidental asphyxiation.						1				1	1
	47	15	15	6	83	20	6	4	2	32	115

DEATH RATES 1901, 1921, and 1931 to 1946.

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.						Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Violence and Accidents.	Respiratory System Diseases.
						Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhoea.		
1901.	95,351	16.64	3.02	1.23	4.30	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	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	0.39	3.16
1931.	114,300	13.78	0.75	0.30	6.30	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	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	0.56	2.17
1933.	114,000	15.06	0.56	0.39	6.02	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.52	3.14
1934.	114,500	13.49	0.74	0.35	6.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.30	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.51	2.20
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	0.63	2.60
1936.	115,300	14.10	0.70	0.32	7.10	0.00	1.06	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.46	2.45
1937.	123,030	14.20	0.70	0.16	7.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.50	2.56
1938.	For Rates 121,173 126,240 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	0.66	1.79
1939.	For Birth Rate 126,600 For Death Rate 126,200	14.06	0.91	0.19	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.69	1.40
1940.	123,000	15.70	0.94	0.19	8.41	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.61	2.54
1941.	122,590	15.24	1.06	0.20	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	1.00
1942.	120,000	14.01	1.21	0.20	7.15	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.50	1.62
1943.	117,700	14.93	0.84	0.19	8.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.49	2.27
1944.	115,990	14.27	0.82	0.13	7.91	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.66	1.76
1945.	115,560	15.36	0.64	0.00	4.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.36	1.85
1946.	121,560	14.67	0.93	0.09	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.45	2.01

THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

A SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S LABORATORY WORK.

Miss H.J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer in Charge of the Laboratory.

(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Sputa for Tuberculosis.	574
Swabs for Diphtheria.	1689
Urines (bacteriological and chemical examinations).	356
Faeces (pathogenic organisms).	628
Cerebro-spinal fluids (bacteriological and chemical examinations).	28
Pleural fluids.	4
Blister fluids.	2
Widal (blood agglutinations).	44
Blood cultures.	3
Pus (all organisms).	14
Pus (preparing of vaccines).	22
Sputa (all organisms).	37
Penicillin Sensitivity Tests.	2
Throat and Nasal swabs.	149
Eye swabs.	10
Ear swabs.	5
Rectal swabs.	6
Vaginal, urethral, cervical swabs.	12
Whooping Cough plates.	2
Waters.	114
Loose milks.	305
Pasteurised milks.	110
Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milks.	36
Ice Creams.	140
Miscellaneous.	3
	4,383

(b) BIO-CHEMICAL SPECIMENS.

Urines.	740
Haemoglobin.	66
Complete blood counts.	139
Blood sugar.	20
Blood urea.	8
Blood sedimentation.	2
Blood N.P.N.	1
Occult blood in stool.	1
Fat contents in stool.	1
Test meals.	3
	981

(c) OTHER TESTS.

Tinea capitis.	157
Entamoeba.	1
Malaria.	6
Tapeworm.	1
Threadworms.	2
	167

SUMMARY.

Bacteriology.	4,383
Bio-Chemistry.	981
Other Tests.	167

5,531

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.1. (a) Swabs examined for Diphtheria:

Total.	1,689
Positive.	120
Percentage.	7.6%

(b) Swabs examined for Vincent's Angina:

Total.	169
Positive.	9
Percentage.	5.3%

2. Intestinal Organisms.(a) Blood Agglutinations:

Total.	44
B. Typhosum H.	4
B. Paratyphosum B.	13
Negative.	27

(b) Faeces examined:

Total.	620
B. Dysenteriae Flexner Polyvalent I.	5
B. Dysenteriae Flexner Polyvalent II.	10
B. Dysenteriae Flexner Newcastle.	8
B. Dysenteriae Sonne.	89
B. Typhosum.	18
B. Paratyphosum B.	65
Negative.	433

(c) Rectal Swabs:

Total.	6
Negative.	6

3. Tuberculosis.(a) Sputa examined:

Total.	574
Positive.	178
Percentage.	31%

(b) Pleural fluids examined:

Total.	4
Sterile.	4

4. Meningitis.(a) Cerebro-spinal fluids examined:

Total.	28
Meningococci.	1
Pneumococci.	1
Sterile.	26

5. Haemolytic Streptococci.(a) Nose and Throat swabs examined:

Total.	72
Positive.	6

(b) Ear swabs examined:

Total.	5
Negative.	5

6. Staphylococcus Aureus.(a) Nose and Throat swabs examined:

Total.	75
Positive.	19

7. Gonorrhoea.(a) Vaginal, Urethral, Cervical swabs examined:

<u>Total.</u>	12
Negative.	12

(b) Eye swabs examined:

<u>Total.</u>	10
Negative.	10

8. Water Examinations.

<u>Total.</u>	114
Unfit for human consumption.	90

(The standard of purity regarded as satisfactory was less than 2 presumptive coliforms per 100 c.c. of water).

9. Milk Examinations.(a) Loose Milks:

<u>Total.</u>	305
---------------	-----

(b) Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks:

<u>Total.</u>	36
---------------	----

(c) Pasteurized Milks:

<u>Total.</u>	110
---------------	-----

10. Ice Cream Examinations:

<u>Total.</u>	140
---------------	-----

(NOTE: The details of water, milk, and ice cream examinations referred to in items 8, 9, and 10 are given in the "Sanitary Inspection of the Area" Section of this Report).

11. Other Tests.(a) Tinea Capitis:

<u>Total.</u>	157
Spores of tinea found in	115

(b) Entamoeba:

<u>Total.</u>	1
Negative	1

(c) Malaria:

<u>Total.</u>	6
Positive.	1

(d) Tapeworm:

<u>Total.</u>	1
Positive.	1

(e) Threadworms:

<u>Total.</u>	2
Positive.	2

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Resolution of the County Borough Council authorising the institution of an Ambulance Service in Huddersfield was passed in October 1945.

The Service commenced officially on July 1st 1946, although a few journeys were actually made in the previous month, and the staff at that time consisted of 1 Ambulance Officer, 8 Drivers, and 4 General Porters, or Attendants. The vehicles then in use were 3 Ambulances, 1 Car, and 1 Van. Later, 3 Cars for use by the District Midwives were housed at the Ambulance Station for repairs and maintenance.

On December 16th 1946 the Police Ambulance Service for street accidents and emergency cases was transferred to the Ambulance Service, and 2 Ambulances in use by the Police were taken over. The staff was then increased to 23 - 1 Ambulance Officer, 18 Drivers, and 4 General Porters, or Attendants.

The following Table shows the work carried out up to December 31st 1946:-

Month.	Mileage.	Patients.	Other Removals.	Journeys.	Average miles per patient.	Average miles per removal (Patients and others).	Average miles per journey.
June.	333	8	-	34	41.6	41.6	9.8
July.	1,317	107	-	146	12.3	12.3	9.0
August.	2,129	186	76	295	11.4	8.1	7.2
September.	3,647	198	178	422	18.4	9.7	8.6
October.	3,940	329	133	460	12.0	8.5	8.6
November.	3,683	286	155	432	12.9	8.3	8.5
December.	4,984	265	146	459	18.8	12.0	10.8

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME - 1946.

The Scheme for the provision of domestic help where urgently required on account of illness or infirmity was continued on the same lines as in 1945. Great care had to be exercised to allocate help only to the most urgent cases, and many applicants have had to be left unaided. The period of time too, for which help could be given, was much restricted. The longest period for which a case received full-time help was six months, this being on the recommendation of the patient's doctor, whilst one part-time case was given help for a period of four months. Other cases were assisted by the provision of help on one or two half days per week.

The following figures show the number of helpers employed and the cases dealt with:-

Number of cases dealt with during the year.	85
Number of cases dealt with full-time.	9
Number of cases dealt with part-time.	76
Number of Domestic Helpers employed full-time.	2
Number of Domestic Helpers employed part-time.	4

VOLUNTARY AND MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>	<u>No. of beds.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 2866.	302	Including 15 Maternity beds and 8 Isolation beds.
Green Lea Annexe of the Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 153.	19	For Private Patients.

	TOTAL:	<u>321</u>	

HOSTEL.

St. Katherine's Hostel for Unmarried Mothers, 10, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 2170.	8	

	TOTAL:	<u>8</u>	

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>	<u>No. of beds.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
St. Luke's Hospital, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield.	Milnsbridge 781.	272	<i>include up to 50 for medical part of requirement</i>
St. Luke's Hospital Annexe, Woodhouse Hall, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 3315.	40	
Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 152.	176	Including 34 Tuberculosis Beds.
Bradley Wood Sanatorium, Bradley, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 1145.	75	
Princess Royal Maternity Home, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 5070.	57	

	TOTAL:	<u>620</u>	

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>	<u>No. of beds.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Trinity Street Nursing Home, 136, Trinity Street, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 151.	16	No Maternity Beds.
The Surgical Home, Bradley Lane, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 648.	16	Including 6 Maternity Beds.

		<u>32</u>	
	<u>TOTAL BEDS AVAILABLE:</u>	<u>981.</u>	

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

<u>MATERNITY CLINIC:</u>	Every afternoon from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
<u>CLINIC FOR INFANTS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE:</u>	Every afternoon from 3.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (These include the immunisation clinics).
<u>DISTRICT NURSES' CLINIC:</u>	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

CLINICS - MEDICAL AND DENTAL.
Available to children of all ages.

<u>MINOR AILMENT CLINIC:</u>	Every morning (including Saturday) from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>DENTAL CLINIC:</u>	Monday to Friday - mornings 9 a.m. to 12 noon, afternoons 1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturday - 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC:</u>	Every Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>OPHTHALMIC CLINIC:</u>	Tuesday and Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC:</u>	Every afternoon except Wednesday from 1.15 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, for infants under school age only, from 1.15 p.m. to 4 p.m.
<u>EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:</u>	Last Friday in the month, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>IMMUNISATION CLINIC:</u>	Tuesday and Thursday from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday when necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

(York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield, adjacent to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary).

Monday to Friday	- Mornings 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Evenings 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
Saturday	- Mornings 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Afternoon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Doctor Guest in Attendance -

Every evening except Wednesday	- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesday morning	- 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Monday Afternoon	- 2.30 p.m.)	} - Special Appointments made for each Session.
Tuesday Evening	- 6 p.m.)	
Thursday Afternoon	- 2.30 p.m.)	

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT RELIEF - 1946.

DISTRICT.	Medical Officer at end of 1946.	WORK DONE.						TOTAL.
		H. Attendances at patients' own houses.	S. Attendances at Surgery or H.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. H.T. O'Neill.	499	75	-	-	-	574	
2. Longwood and Parkdock.	Dr. A. Young.	594	57	-	-	-	651	
3. Marsh, South Central (except Nashcliffe, North Central (except Holdgreen).	Dr. J.J. Hanratty.	106	374	230	39	162	991	
4. Birkby and Fartown.	Dr. J. McCurdy.	166	181	26	3	-	376	
5. Deighton.	Dr. H.U.G. Harrison.	406	345	-	3	1	835	
6. Dalton, North Central (Holdgreen only).	Dr. C.D. Macrae.	440	164	37	-	-	641	
7. Almondsbury.	Dr. K.G. Wrigley.	414	174	192	-	-	780	
8. Newsome.	Dr. J.H. Garnett.	402	35	-	-	-	517	
9. Lockwood, Crossland Moor, South Central (Nashcliffe only).	Dr. J.H. Garnett.	351	56	-	-	-	407	
10. Hilsenbridge.	Dr. S. Hall.	82	1	-	-	-	83	
TOTALS:		3700	1462	485	45	163	5055	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Marjorie Haynes, M.D., B.Sc.,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1946 the Infant Mortality Rate was 50. As will be seen from the Tables in this Report, this is a decrease from the rate of the previous year, which was 53.

Out of a total of 115 infant deaths (local figures) 83, or 72.2%, occurred during the first month of life; 43 infants in this group died owing to prematurity. A further 16 deaths occurred from gastro-enteritis, and 6 from respiratory infections.

In the age group including children from one month to one year there were 32 deaths. As in previous years, the most common cause of death was respiratory infection. There were 7 deaths from gastro-enteritis.

During 1946 a severe epidemic of gastro-enteritis was prevalent in the country as a whole. In spite of bacteriological investigation, in the majority of cases there was no conclusive evidence as to the infecting organism. In the past a common form of gastro-enteritis was caused by the contamination of milk. At the present time, the majority of artificially fed infants are given dried milk preparations, and the risk of contamination of feeds is, therefore, remote. Several deaths have occurred in cases of breast fed babies. The disease is highly infectious.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality Rate during 1946 was 0.85, as compared with 1.43 for England and Wales.

The total number of maternal deaths during the year was 2. Both the deaths occurred in booked hospital cases, and each patient received ante-natal care and specialised treatment in hospital.

War-time Nurseries.

Two of the five Nurseries referred to in last year's Report were closed during the year.

The Brackenhall Nursery closed on the 31st July 1946 as the building was required by the owners.

The Milnsbridge Nursery closed on the 31st August 1946, as the Vicarage, where this Nursery was housed, was required for use by the new Vicar.

At the time of writing this report - October 1947 - a new Nursery has been opened at Sheepridge to replace the Brackenhall Nursery; the official opening ceremony taking place on Tuesday, the 16th September 1947.

The popularity of these Nurseries is proved by the fact that on the 31st December 1946 118 children were on the waiting list for admission to a Nursery.

No Nursery was closed during 1946 on account of infectious disease amongst the children.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The total number of children under five immunised during 1946 was 1139. During the year 2 children under the age of five years suffered from Diphtheria. Neither of these children had been immunised. There were no deaths from Diphtheria of children under five years of age.

At the end of 1946 it was estimated that 72% of the children under the age of five years had received protection against Diphtheria by immunisation.

Home Visits.

In the Annual Report for the year 1945, mention was made of the fact that it had not been possible to carry out the full programme of routine visits to every child, owing to the shortage of medical staff. This occurred again during 1945. Much valuable help has been given by the nursing staff, however, who have continued to supplement the doctors' visits.

It is apparent that many mothers are experiencing great difficulty in bringing up families, owing to the housing shortage. It is exceptional for the parents of "first babies" to be living in a home of their own, and in many cases there is definite, but inevitable, overcrowding.

Owing to the demand for female labour, many mothers are returning to work on either a full or part-time basis. Unfortunately, the Day Nurseries are full to capacity, and the children of mothers who are obliged to work in order to support the family are given priority for admission. It therefore follows that when both parents work, the young children are looked after in many cases by grandparents or neighbours. This is not always to the benefit of the child.

Some firms are contemplating the opening of Nurseries in connection with their works. This should relieve the situation to some extent. It is, however, very desirable that a child should be brought up in the security of its own home, by its own mother. Unfortunately the present day conditions do not allow of this in many cases, and substitutes for home care become inevitable.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

1. Notifications of Pregnancy.

Borough.	2759
Non-Resident.	883
TOTAL.	<u>3642</u>

2. Percentage of Births notified which had been ante-natally notified.

Borough.	94%
Non-Resident.	90%
TOTAL.	<u>93%</u>

3. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Ante-natal Patients.

First visits.	772
Re visits.	1457
TOTAL VISITS.	<u>2229</u>

First Examination of Patients.	427
Re Examination of Patients.	940
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	<u>1375</u>

Attendances of Ante-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First Attendances by Patients.	950
Re Attendances by Patients.	4108
TOTAL ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS.	<u>5066</u>

First Examination of Patients.	883
Re Examination of Patients.	4022
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	<u>4905</u>

4. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Post-natal Patients.

First Visits.	1057
Re Visits.	433
TOTAL VISITS.	<u>1490</u>

First Examination of Patients.	565
Re Examination of Patients.	252
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	<u>817</u>

Attendances of Post-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First Attendances by Patients.	22
Re Attendances by Patients.	5
TOTAL ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS.	<u>27</u>

First Examination of Patients.	20
Re Examination of Patients.	4
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	<u>24</u>

5. Assistance at Confinement - Maternity Outfits.

Number of outfits issued during 1946.	6
---------------------------------------	---

6. Patients referred to Consultants, to Private Doctors, or to Hospitals.

(a) To Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Cause: Myocarditis.	1
Disproportion.	9
Multiple Pregnancy.	4
Toxaemia.	4
Malpresentation.	16
Anaemia.	1
Myoma of uterus.	1
Hydrannios.	1
Vaginal discharge.	2
Repeat caesarean section.	2
Premature rupture of membranes.	1
Post maturity.	<u>1</u>

TOTAL: 43

(b) To Private Doctors.

Cause: Toxaemia.	22	
Malpresentation.	19	
Post maturity.	8	
Pleurisy.	1	
Multiple Pregnancy.	6	
Suspected disproportion.	19	
Ante-partum haemorrhage.	2	
Hyperpiesis.	1	
Hydrannios.	1	
Bronchitis.	2	
Anaemia.	2	
Laryngitis.	2	
Haematemesis.	1	
Myocarditis.	1	
Vaginitis.	1	
Cystitis.	1	
Mental derangement.	1	
Hyperemesis.	1	TOTAL: 91.

(c) To St. Luke's Hospital.

Cause: Post maturity.	2	
Scabies.	1	
Toxaemia.	2	TOTAL: 5.

7. Medical Assistance - Calls for Help.

Number of Calls for Help received - Domiciliary cases.	112	
Institutions.	35	
TOTAL.	147	
Number of Calls for Help passed for payment.	117	
Amount involved.	£208.11s.0d.	

8. Consultant Services.

<u>Name and Address.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>	
W.S. Dickson, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.A.O., Wentworth House, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 2335.	
W.D. Galloway, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G., 134, Trinity Street, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 4500.	
Number of consultations asked for.	57	
Amount involved.	£358.11s.6d.	

9. Home Helps and Daily Assistants.

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of 1946.	4	
Number of Daily Assistants employed at the end of 1946.	3	
Number of cases attended by Home Helps during 1946.	144	
Number of cases attended by Daily Assistants during 1946.	420	

10. Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

<u>Number of cases notified:</u>		
Borough.	9	
Non-resident.	7	
TOTAL.	16	
Number of cases treated in Hospital.	14	
<u>Cause of Puerperal Pyrexia.</u>		
Unknown.	2	
Abortion.	1	
Urinary infection.	2	
Endometritis.	3	
Laceration of perineum.	1	
Full breasts.	1	
Acute mastitis.	1	
Vaginal tear.	1	
Prolonged labour.	2	
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia.	1	
Instrumental delivery.	1	

TOTAL: 16

ALL cured.

11. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.Number of cases notified:

Non-Resident.	1
TOTAL.	1

Number of cases treated in Hospital.	1
--------------------------------------	---

Result of treatment - Cured with no impairment of vision.

12. Notification of Births Act, 1907.(a) Number of Births notified in 1946.

Borough.	2202
Non-Resident.	803
TOTAL.	3005

<u>Borough:</u>			
<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
33	2166	3	2202

<u>Non-Resident:</u>			
<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
2	801	-	803

(b) Number of Stillbirths notified in 1946.

Borough.	59
Non-Resident.	30
TOTAL.	89

<u>Borough:</u>		
<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
13	46	59

<u>Non-Resident:</u>		
<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
-	30	30

13. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health.Children under 1 year of age.

First Visits.	1803
Re Visits.	18731
TOTAL VISITS.	20534

First Examinations.	1510
Re Examinations.	16008
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.	17526

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First Visits.	1493
Re Visits.	3669
TOTAL VISITS.	5162

First Examinations.	1097
Re Examinations.	1996
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.	3093

14. Additional Visits made by Infant Nurses.

Number of new cases attended.	680
Number of re-visits paid.	7114
TOTAL:	7794

15. Infant Clinics.Children under 1 year of age.

First Attendances.	451
Re Attendances.	2276
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	2727

First Examinations.	195
Re Examinations.	74
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.	269

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First Attendances.	2239
Re Attendances.	3172
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	5411
First Examinations.	1566
Re Examinations.	208
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.	1774

16. Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.Children under 1 year of age.

First Attendances.	4
Re Attendances.	8
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	12

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First Attendances.	197
Re Attendances.	2156
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	2353

17. Examination of Three Year Old Children.

Number of children examined.

702

<u>Defect.</u>	<u>No. of children referred for observation.</u>	<u>No. of children referred for treatment.</u>
Malnutrition.	20	11
Uncleanliness.	1	
Skin -		
Ringworm, body.		1
Scabies.		2
Other conditions (Non-Tuberculous).	4	6
Eye -		
Olepharitis.		1
Squint.	2	8
Other conditions.	1	2
Ear -		
Defective hearing.		1
Otitis Media.	1	
Nose and Throat -		
Tonsils.	87	13
Adenoids.	6	
Tonsils and Adenoids.	74	2
Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous).	135	4
Defective speech.	2	
Defective teeth.		11
Heart disease - Functional.	9	1
Anaemia.	2	6
Lungs -		
Bronchitis.	5	3
Other conditions (Non-Tuberculous).	2	1
Deformities. -		
Rickets.	55	26
Spinal curvature.		1
Other conditions.	30	12
Other defects and diseases.	34	21
TOTALS:	470	133

10. Dental Treatment under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.,
Senior School Dentist.

The following figures relate to adults only:-

	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers.</u>
Number of new cases in 1946.	108	23
Total attendances.	557	171
Number of fillings.	250	69
Number of teeth extracted.	313	160
Number of anaesthetics given -		
(a) General.	51	22
(b) Local.	16	1
Number of dentures provided.	51	27

Conservation of the teeth must always have priority in expectant and nursing mothers, as during this vital period impaired mastication will result in faulty assimilation. Conservative treatment must include filling, sealing and gum treatment.

During the year under review various types of gingivitis have been diagnosed, but fortunately most types responded readily to treatment. Lack of self-respect, with a consequent neglect of oral hygiene, results in a marginal gingivitis and accounts for the majority of the cases. Resolution is easily accomplished in such cases. Again, gingivitis resulting from calcium and vitamin deficiencies is quite frequent, but by correcting the diet immediate resolution takes place. The most persistent, but fortunately the most rare type, is the ulcerative gingivitis, which results in marked alveolar absorption. This absorption, if far advanced, demands the extraction of all teeth, which causes a temporary improvement, but a chronic infection invariably persists, and this in due course becomes sub-acute with a further absorption of alveolar bone. It is in this class of case that the Dental Officer is confronted with the greatest difficulty when fitting dentures.

The Scheme for expectant and nursing mothers is gaining in popularity each year, and the demand for advice and treatment increases. The time is not far distant when an additional Dental Officer will be required to meet this increased demand.

Pre-school children:-

Number of new cases in 1946.	200
Total attendances.	338
Number of fillings.	46
Number of teeth extracted.	303
Number of anaesthetics given -	
(a) General.	159
(b) Local.	3

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.Attendances of Children under five years of age.

<u>Cause of Defect.</u>	<u>Type of Defect.</u>	<u>New cases.</u>	<u>Total attendances.</u>
Congenital.	Deformity of foot.	1	1
	Talipes Equino Varus.	1	1
	Deformity of toes.	2	2
	Retarded development.	1	1
	Spastic Paraplegia.	1	1
	Spina Bifida.	1	1
	Deformity of feet.	1	2
	Delayed muscular development.	1	1
	Spastic Palsy.	1	1
	Torticollis.	1	1
TOTAL.		11	12

Acquired conditions.

Rickets.	Genu Varum.	15	20
	Genu Valgum.	39	52
Postural.	Pes Planus.	18	23
	Lordosis.	3	4
	Ganglion.	1	1
	Overlapping toes.	1	1
Accident.	Sprain of ankle.	1	1
Other.	Weakness of ankles.	1	1
	Inversion of feet.	10	16
	Deformity of toes.	6	8
	Haematoma.	1	1
	Eversion of feet.	1	1
Ganglion.			1
No Orthopaedic Defect.		10	12
TOTAL.		107	142

Treatment Recommended.Number of cases.

Out-Patient Treatment.

7

Other Treatment.

91

Number not requiring Treatment.9

TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH.

107Cases Discharged during the Year:-

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Severe or Slight.</u>	<u>Treatment.</u>	<u>Condition on discharge.</u>
1.	Deformity of feet.	Slight.	Stretching at home.	Left town before treatment completed.
2.	Ganglion.	Slight.	No treatment.	Cured.

HUDDESFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

STAFF: (a) Resident: 1 Sister in Charge.
1 Staff Midwife.
6 Pupil Midwives (who change every six months).

(b) Non-Resident: 1 District Midwife.

This Department is recognised as a Part II Training School by the Central Midwives Board.

During the year 12 pupils were trained, and sat for the Central Midwives Board Examination. All passed.

The number of cases showed an increase of 80 on the previous year's figures. Among the 451 cases attended by the midwives there was 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia. No maternal deaths occurred. Stillbirths numbered 14, and there were 25 infant deaths.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out throughout the year.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Cases.	35	36	36	30	43	34	39	30	46	44	42	36	451
Births.	31	34	35	26	40	33	37	27	44	37	41	36	421
Stillbirths.	1	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	2	14
Lying-in visits.	605	620	668	515	735	615	705	443	684	730	560	558	7726
Ante-natal visits.	227	201	207	237	245	232	289	373	207	340	339	257	3154
Post-natal visits.	16	18	23	34	18	16	33	9	7	8	14	19	215
Clinic attendances.	34	29	28	31	34	33	20	33	33	28	44	25	372
Infant welfare visits.	6	9	3	2	2	1	-	4	11	6	7	4	55
Supervisory visits.	154	126	152	151	149	101	136	91	130	140	161	169	1660
Infants not entirely breast fed.	5	5	7	4	6	2	1	2	7	3	8	2	52

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Visitor: Mrs. Edith Cook.

Children Act, 1908, Part 1, (as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and the Public Health Act, 1936).

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

	Number of cases on 29th December 1945.	Number added.	Number taken off.	Number of cases on 20th December 1946.
Borough.	6	1	-	7
West Riding.	2	-	-	2
Boarded-out beyond Borough.	2	1	2	1
TOTALS:	10	2	2	10

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

	Number of cases on 29th December 1945.	Number added.	Number taken off.	Number of cases on 20th December 1946.
Borough Cases.	18	18	12 - Returned to care of parents. 3 - Adoption. 1 - Transferred to St. Luke's Hospital. 1 - Attained the age of 9 years. 17 - TOTAL.	19

CHILDREN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	St. Vincent's School, Fulwood, Preston.		Leyfield School, West Derby, Liverpool.		Convent of the Good Shepherd, Blackley, Manchester.		St. Joseph's School, Orpington, Kent.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
Number in Homes on 29th December 1945.	8	-	1	6	-	1	1	-	10	7	17
Number since admitted.	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Number since discharged.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Number in Homes on 20th December 1946.	9	-	1	7	-	1	1	-	11	8	19

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

	FIELDHEAD.			RECEIVING HOME.			HEADLANDS.			BRIARCOURT.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number of children in the Homes on 29th December 1945.	29	21	50	8	-	8	1	14	15	-	-	-	38	35	73
				Transferred from The Headlands 1-8-46											
Number since admitted.	51	40	91	15	-	15	23	29	52	13	13	26	102	82	184
Number since discharged.	47	44	91	13	-	13	15	34	49	17	13	30	92	91	183
Number of children remaining in the Homes on 20th December 1946.	33	17	50	10	-	10	Transferred to Briarcourt 1-8-46.			5	9	14	48	26	74
							9	9	18						

DAY NURSERIES.

The premises used during the war as the Brackenhall Nursery had been designed for use as an inn. The outer walls and roof of the building had been completed when war began, and as sanction to have it completed as an inn had been withheld, the owners very kindly put it at the disposal of the Local Authority for use as a War-time Nursery. It formed an excellent Nursery with accommodation for 50 children, but naturally the owners required it for its original purpose after the cessation of hostilities, and so it had to be vacated in July 1946.

Similarly the Milnsbridge War-time Nursery had to be closed in August 1946 because it had been housed in the Milnsbridge Vicarage, which was again required after the war by the newly appointed Vicar for his own personal use.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, therefore, decided to erect two new Nurseries of the standard hutted type, one at Sheepridge and the other at Milnsbridge. At first it was considered that the Leeds Road Nursery might close, as it also is housed in "borrowed" premises. The demand for nursery accommodation has been so great, however, that the Leeds Road Nursery has been retained, and so the same number of Nurseries as used during the war will be continued for some time at any rate.

STATISTICS.

Brackenhall: Approved Accommodation - 50.

Average daily attendance.

0 - 2 years. 18.27
2 - 5 " 34.93

Greenhead: Approved Accommodation - 40.

Average daily attendance.

0 - 2 years. 16.82
2 - 5 " 23.0

Leeds Road: Approved Accommodation - 25.

Average daily attendance.

0 - 2 years. 4.69
2 - 5 " 19.91

Milnsbridge: Approved Accommodation - 33.

Average daily attendance.

0 - 2 years. 12.51
2 - 5 " 16.10

Southgate: Approved Accommodation - 40.

Average daily attendance.

0 - 2 years. 10.16
2 - 5 " 26.60

(Calculated on 5 day week).

National Society of Children's Nurseries.

6 nurses were successful in the examinations held in May 1946, and have been awarded the Diploma of the National Society of Children's Nurseries.

MATERNITY BEDS.

<u>Name of Institution.</u>	<u>Number of beds provided.</u>	<u>Number of patients admitted during 1946.</u>	
Princess Royal Maternity Home.	57	Borough. 1056 Non-Resident. 458	TOTAL 1514
St. Luke's Hospital.	(Beds available as required, number being used 31-12-46 - 52).	Borough. 523 Non-Resident. 186	TOTAL 711
Bradley Lane Nursing Home.	6	Borough. 81 Non-Resident. 41	TOTAL 122
Royal Infirmary.	15	Borough. 186 Non-Resident. 103	TOTAL 289

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

<u>Name and Address of Institution.</u>	<u>Number of beds.</u>	<u>By whom provided.</u>	<u>Type of Case admitted.</u>
St. Katharine's Hostel, 10, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield. Telephone No: Huddersfield 2170.	8	Huddersfield Ruridecanal Association for Preventive and Rescue Work.	Unmarried expectant mothers. Mothers and babies.
St. Luke's Hospital, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield. Telephone No: Milnsbridge 781.	Beds available as required.	Huddersfield Corporation.	Expectant mothers. Mothers and babies. Babies.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

1. Fieldhead. Telephone No: Huddersfield 4616.	58	Huddersfield Corporation.	Homeless children and children neglected by their parents (under 15 years of age).
2. Briarcourt. Telephone No: Huddersfield 3005.	30	do.	
3. Lindley Moor Receiving Home. Telephone No: Milnsbridge 574.	12	do.	

INFANT MORTALITY.

- (1) Number of Deaths and Infant Mortality Figure, for the past five years.
(Registrar-General's figures).

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Figure.</u>
1942.	148	86
1943.	98	51
1944.	95	43
1945.	97	53
1946.	113	50
<u>Average for the past five years:</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>57</u>

- (2) Age Incidence, (Figures compiled locally).

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Under one week. 47	Four weeks and under three months. 20
One week and under two weeks. 15	Three months and under six months. 6
Two weeks and under three weeks. 15	Six months and under nine months. 4
Three weeks and under four weeks. 6	Nine months and under twelve months. 2
<u>TOTAL UNDER FOUR WEEKS. 83</u>	<u>TOTAL FOUR WEEKS TO TWELVE MONTHS. 32</u>

Number of children who were Legitimate. 100
Number of children who were Illegitimate. 15

IMMUNISATION.

Number of children under five years of age who were immunised during the year: 1139.

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.

MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			Observation Scarlet Fever.			Dysentery.			Observation Dysentery.			Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.			Observation Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.			Pemphigus.			Observation Pemphigus.			Pnephigus Contact.			Observation Anthrax.			Gastric-Enteritis.			Malaria.			Born in Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.	Out. Dis.	Service.	Borough.

WILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

	Typhoid Fever.				Observation Typhoid Fever.				Paratyphoid.				Erysipelas.				Measles.				Whooping Cough.				Observation Whooping Cough.				Rubella.				Chicken Pox.				Mumps.				TOTAL.			
	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.	Borough.	Out.Dis.	Service.	TOTAL.								
No. of patients remaining in Hospital 29th December 1945.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	62	6	-	68						
Number Admitted.	2	-	-	2	10	11	-	21	1	-	-	1	11	1	-	12	10	4	-	14	16	-	-	16	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	0	1	-	1	203	46	11	340					
Number Discharged.	1	-	-	1	5	11	-	16	1	-	-	1	11	1	-	12	8	4	-	12	19	-	-	19	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	9	1	-	1	313	40	11	372					
Number Died.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6							
No. of patients remaining in Hospital 28th December 1946.	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	4	-	30							

CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.			
	At all ages.	At Ages - Years.										Will Hill Isolation Hospital.	St. Luke's Hospital.	TOTAL.		
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55				55-65	65-75
MUMPS.	Borough. TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GASTRO-ENTERITIS.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Non-Boro. TOTAL.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
RUBELLA.	Borough. TOTAL.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
PERIPHIGUS.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Non-Boro. TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PERIPHIGUS CONTACT.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Non-Boro. TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
OBSERVATION PERIPHIGUS.	Borough.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1
	TOTAL.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1
OBSERVATION PERIPHIGUS CONTACT.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
OBSERVATION DIPHTHERIA.	Borough.	32	3	1	1	8	9	5	1	3	1	1	1	32	1	32
	Service. TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
OBSERVATION SCARLET FEVER.	Borough.	33	3	1	1	8	10	5	1	3	1	1	1	33	1	33
	Non-Boro. Service. TOTAL.	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
OBSERVATION ANTHRAX.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5
	TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5
OBSERVATION DYSENTERY.	Borough.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	TOTAL.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
OBSERVATION WHOOPING COUGH.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
OBSERVATION D.S.M.	Borough.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	TOTAL.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
OBSERVATION TYPHOID FEVER.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
OBSERVATION PARATYPHOID FEVER.	Borough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL:	Borough.	51	4	5	3	1	10	11	7	4	2	1	48	1	1	48
	Non-Boro. Service. TOTAL.	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	5
		56	8	5	3	1	10	13	8	4	2	1	54	1	1	59

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

NOTIFICATIONS.

The total notifications during the year were 100, and of these 69 were pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary notifications. These figures show an increase of 16 pulmonary and a decrease of 5 non-pulmonary notifications.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 66, as compared with 64 last year, an increase of 4. Of this total 30 occurred in one or other of our institutions, and one case died at Pinder Fields Hospital, Wakefield.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1940.

Information was sent to the Minister of Labour and National Service respecting 26 patients on the Tuberculosis Register, in conformity with these Regulations.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Two afternoon and one evening sessions per week were held as in the previous year. Attendance, so far as possible, was by appointment, both for new and old cases, and throughout the year the attendances were very satisfactory, the total attendances numbering 1804. A small number of cases received a course of Tuberculin injections at the clinic, and one patient received a course of Gold Therapy.

NEW PATIENTS.

365 new cases were examined, and of these 89 were considered to be tuberculous and 276 non-tuberculous. Diagnosis was based on the medical history, clinical, radiological and bacteriological findings, and 24 Tuberculin Tests were carried out in children.

CONTACTS.

The total number of contacts to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis examined during the year was 123; 22 adults and 10 children were X-rayed. For those cases of children and adolescents who have been exposed to much infection continued supervision and frequent examination over a period of a year or more has been practised. Of these contacts 4 were found to be tuberculous.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

These totalled 442 examinations of specimens of sputum from the Tuberculosis Clinic, the Bradley Wood Sanatorium, and the Mill Hill Hospital. Also a small number of specimens of urine and pleural fluid was examined.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer paid 54 home visits to patients during the year, mostly to suspected new cases unfit to attend the Clinic. The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 1480 visits during the year. Her duties, as in former years, have included instructions to the relatives regarding precautionary measures to be taken while there is a case of Tuberculosis in the home, encouraging the relatives to present themselves for examination as contacts, rounding up absentees, etc. She also made 362 attendances at the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

CLINIC REGISTER.

At the year end the number of cases on the register was 477, a decrease of 7 as compared with last year. Of this number 334 were pulmonary cases, and of these 194, or 58.08% had a positive sputum.

BRADLEY WOOD SANATORIUM (BEDS AVAILABLE 75).

Cases admitted to the Sanatorium have been, where possible, those offering reasonable hope of improvement, and the Tuberculosis Wards at Mill Hill Hospital have been reserved for advanced and chronic cases requiring institutional treatment. Admissions to the Sanatorium numbered 63, an increase of 1 compared with last year. Extensive alterations to the Sanatorium kitchen were commenced during the latter part of this year, and were still in progress at the year end. Modern and up-to-date equipment is to be installed.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 913 X-ray examinations and 1625 screen examinations were made. These included the follow up of 63 cases referred after examination by the Hass Radiography Unit.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

This form of collapse therapy continues to prove highly beneficial in selected cases, and during the year 8 inductions were made. In all 38 patients received treatment during the year, including 2 bilateral cases, the refills for the year totalling 696. Of these cases 20 were still under treatment at the year end.

THORACIC SURGERY.

Mr. P.R. Allison, F.R.C.S., has continued to pay visits at intervals to the Bradley Wood Sanatorium for consultations with the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. Cases selected as suitable for collapse therapy other than artificial pneumothorax have been operated upon at Pinder Fields Hospital. In addition, certain cases having pneumothorax treatment have been referred to Pinder Fields for thoracoscopy and adhesiotomy. Operations performed during the year were as follows -

- 3 Thoracoplasties.
- 2 Extra pleural pneumolysis.
- 1 Phrenic Crush.
- 4 Adhesiotomies.

DIVERSIONAL THERAPY.

For both male and female cases diversional therapy has been encouraged as a profitable means of recreation and a relief of boredom. In this field the voluntary services of Miss Kilner of the Red Cross have been greatly appreciated. Her advice and help in obtaining materials have been of real value.

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES.

Treatment of these cases has been along the usual lines; conservative methods of treatment by immobilisation has again proved satisfactory. The steady decline in osseous forms of tuberculosis in children has been maintained, and during the year reached a new low level. Only 2 cases were admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment. It seems evident that the campaign to procure a cleaner milk supply is bearing fruit. Mr. Barclay, F.R.C.S. has continued to act as Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, and has paid regular visits to the Sanatorium for the direction of treatment. The following plaster splints were made -

- Spinal shells - 3
- Hip spicas - 7

VISIT OF THE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT TO HUDDERSFIELD.

November - 1946.

Total cases X-rayed.	4597
Cases referred to Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, for supervision or further examination:	
Males.	32
Females.	12
TOTAL:	44

2 females proved to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and of these 1 was admitted to the Bradley Wood Sanatorium, and 1 is under supervision at the Tuberculosis Clinic.

3 cases were already on the Tuberculosis Register.

2 had previously been on the Tuberculosis Register but had been discharged as recovered.

2 had previously been under observation and had been discharged as Non-Tuberculous.

These 7 cases remained satisfactory - the films being submitted for filing only.

Of the remaining 35 - 3 have refused further X-ray examination.
32 have attended the Bradley Wood Sanatorium for further X-ray examination,

and of these 9 have been discharged as Non-Tuberculous, and the remainder, although not suffering from Active Tuberculosis, have been given future appointments as a precautionary measure.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH - HANOANRUH 266/T, APRIL 1943.

(Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances).

The following is a report on the working of the Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowance Scheme for the year ended 31st December 1946:-

The necessary investigations of applications for allowances were made by the Tuberculosis Visitor and submitted to the Chief Tuberculosis Officer for authorisation of payment.

Payment is made by means of a weekly cheque, posted to the person authorised to receive the allowance, to be cashed at the Borough Treasurer's Rents Department.

Maintenance Allowances granted: 26 - (16 males.
(10 females.

Of the 16 males -

15 were men with dependants.
1 was a man with no dependants.

Of the 10 females -

2 were single women with dependants.
8 were single women with no dependants.

During the year 1946:

The number of patients who ceased working and accepted Sanatorium treatment on the advice of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer was - 19

The number who ceased working and remained under supervision at the Tuberculosis Clinic was - 7

26

The position of these cases at the end of 1946
was as follows:

Still in the Bradley Wood Sanatorium. 5

On the waiting list for the Bradley Wood Sanatorium.

Attending the Tuberculosis Clinic
(including 6 who have regained working
capacity).

Domiciliary treatment after discharge
from the Bradley Wood Sanatorium. 2

Attending the Bradley Wood Sanatorium as out-patients (including 2 who have regained working capacity). 5

Went to America (G.I. Bride).	1
-------------------------------	---

Number who died during the year. 3

26

TUBERCULOSIS.

	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A. (At Ages - Years).												TOTAL Notifications (including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A.
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 and over.	TOTAL.	
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	-	-	2	3	2	7	8	4	6	2	34	37
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	3	8	7	5	6	5	-	1	35	37
<u>NON-</u> <u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	2	6	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	14	16
<u>NON-</u> <u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	1	3	5	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	17	18
<u>TOTAL.</u>	-	3	9	11	12	10	16	18	11	6	4	100	108

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS. (Figures compiled locally). (At Ages - Years).													
	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 and over.	TOTAL.	
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	1	-	1	2	3	6	6	11	9	2	41	
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	5	1	-	1	21	
<u>NON-</u> <u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
<u>NON-</u> <u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	
<u>TOTAL.</u>	-	1	-	2	3	9	14	14	12	10	3	68	

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.
(Other than formal notifications).

	At Ages - Years.											<u>TOTAL.</u>
	0 1	1 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 25	25 35	35 45	45 55	55 65	65 and over.	
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	2	9
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	8
<u>NON-</u> <u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	5
<u>NON-</u> <u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
<u>TOTAL.</u>	-	1	-	3	-	5	6	4	2	3	2	26

Source of Information.

	<u>PULMONARY.</u>	<u>NON-PULMONARY.</u>
<u>DEATH RETURNS.</u> (From Local Registrars).	-	2
<u>TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.</u>	2	-
<u>POSTHUMOUS NOTIFICATIONS.</u>	3	1
<u>TRANSFERS FROM OTHER AREAS.</u> (Other than Transferable Deaths).	12	6
<u>TOTAL.</u>	17	9

TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

ADULTS.										CHILDREN.										GRAND TOTAL.
PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.					OBSERVATION.					TOTAL.					
PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.			OBSERVATION.			TOTAL.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.			OBSERVATION.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number in Hospital on 29th December 1945.																				
Bradley Wood Sanatorium.					10	20	6	4	1											
Hill Hill Hospital.					8	3														
TOTAL:					18	23	6	4	1											
Number since admitted.																				
Bradley Wood Sanatorium.					20	27	1													
Hill Hill Hospital.					22	18		1												
TOTAL:					42	45	1	1												
Number discharged.																				
Bradley Wood Sanatorium.					15	29	2	2	1											
Hill Hill Hospital.					7	10														
TOTAL:					22	39	2	2	1											
Number died.																				
Bradley Wood Sanatorium.					2	3		2												
Hill Hill Hospital.					17	5														
TOTAL:					19	8		2												
Number remaining in Hospital on 28th December 1946.																				
Bradley Wood Sanatorium.					13	15	5													
Hill Hill Hospital.					6	6		1												
TOTAL:					19	21	5	1												

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1946.

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.	31	27	2	1	3	7	9	8	34	34	11	9	88
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Non-tuberculous.	126	97	27	25	-	-	-	1	126	97	27	26	276
B. Contacts examined during the year.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous.	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	5
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Non-tuberculous.	22	43	24	30	-	-	-	-	22	43	24	30	119
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as -													
(a) Recovered.	1	7	-	-	5	6	5	2	6	13	5	2	26
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error).	149	140	52	57	-	-	-	3	149	140	52	60	401
D. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December 1946.													
(a) Diagnosis completed.	190	137	2	5	41	45	31	26	231	182	33	31	477
(b) Diagnosis not completed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December 1945.	484	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners.	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned.	18	(a) at homes of applicants.	14
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of".	26	(b) at Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	213
4. Number died during the year.	60	(c) otherwise.	340
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts).		8. Number of other visits by Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to homes.	54
(a) Tuberculosis Clinic.	1804	9. Number of visits by Nurse to homes for Dispensary purposes.	1480
(b) Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	1122	10. Number of -	
(c) Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.	362	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined.	442
6. Number of attendances in connection with the Military Medical Board.	26	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.	913
		(c) Screenings.	1625
		11. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons, Form G.P.36.	10

CONTACTS.

New cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis seen at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic - 61

	Adults.	Children.
Contacts of the above cases.	97	43
Examined.	50	31
Refused examination.	34	5
Found to be tuberculous.	-	1
Already receiving medical treatment for some other cause and advised to consult own doctor re contact examination, or preferred to be examined by own doctor.	10	-
In the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, too young for X-ray.	-	2
To attend during 1947 (case notified late 1946).	2	4
Already X-rayed under Mass Radiography Scheme.	1	-
	97	43

V A C C I N A T I O N .

THE VACCINATION ACTS 1867 to 1898, and THE VACCINATION ACT 1907.

Number of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December 1945.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Number insusceptible of vaccination.	Number who have had Small Pox.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objections.	Number who have died unvaccinated.	Number postponed by Medical Certificate.	Number removed to other districts and Vaccination Officers notified.	Number of cases not found.	Number of Defaulters.
2,494	874	4	-	1,406	97	12	84	15	2

Percentage of Children Vaccinated 35.04%
 Percentage of Children in respect of whom Statutory Declarations were made 56.37%

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Denton Guest, M.D.
Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases Work.

The year ended the 31st December 1946, shows a considerable increase in the work carried out at the Centre, both as regards new cases of Syphilis, Chancroid and Gonorrhoea, and also as regards the number of patients seen for non-venereal conditions.

Of the total attendances, 8463 received the individual attention of the Medical Officer, whilst 1666 received intermediate treatment from the Male Orderly, Sister and Nurses of the Department.

In addition to this, there were 252 extra attendances for Penicillin injections, this number being lower than in the previous year, owing to the replacement of Straight Penicillin by the One Shot Beeswax and Oil Suspensions of Penicillin.

The new cases seen for the first time during the year under review were as follows:-

Syphilis (recently acquired infections).	126
" (congenital infections).	8
" (old standing infections).	23

10 cases of Chancroid were seen and treated, and also 242 cases of Gonorrhoea and 279 cases of non-venereal disease.

As will be seen when these figures are compared with those for previous years, there is a marked increase in the number of new infections by Syphilis, and there is no doubt that some considerable proportion of these is accounted for by the return of infected Services cases, who have then passed on the disease to contacts in this area.

The number of new cases of Gonorrhoea has also increased considerably, as has the number of cases of Soft Sore.

The number of new cases of Congenital Syphilis keeps reasonably steady, and must be regarded as satisfactory.

The Defaulter Rate is also satisfactory in view of the large increase in new cases, as only 10 cases of recently acquired Syphilis failed to complete their treatment, and 11 old standing cases defaulted, whilst only 5 cases of Gonorrhoea defaulted.

It is to be regretted, however, that 5 cases of Congenital Syphilis did not complete their treatment.

Of the above cases, however, only a small proportion of the Syphilis cases failed to complete one full course of treatment, namely, 5 recently acquired infections, 3 old standing infections and 1 congenital case.

The number of pathological examinations made by the Medical Officer during the year is as follows:-

Dark Ground Illumination for Spirochaetes.	110
Smears for presence of Gonococcus.	1413
Cultures for Gonorrhoea.	6

In addition, large numbers of fresh wet films were examined for the presence of Trichomonas Vaginalis.

It is a source of satisfaction to find that only 2 mild cases of Arspenamine Jaundice were encountered during the year under review.

With the introduction of Beeswax Penicillin, and the giving of only one injection per day, as against the previous three hourly injections, it has been possible to dispense with the use of 8 beds which had been allotted for this work in the previous year.

In all, 439 cases were treated during the year with Penicillin.

It is with pleasure that I again place on record my thanks to the Sister, Orderly and Nurses, for their work and sustained efforts during a year of greatly increased activity.

My thanks are also due to the Honorary Medical Staff of the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary for their co-operation, and once again I wish to thank Doctor John H. Gibson for the support and help so gladly given by him.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

ANALYSIS OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

		CLINIC				PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT				INFIRMARY				PRIVATE DOCTORS				TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
		Neg.	Pos.	Doubt.	TOTAL	Neg.	Pos.	Doubt.	TOTAL	Neg.	Pos.	Doubt.	TOTAL	Neg.	Pos.	Doubt.	TOTAL	Neg.	Pos.	Doubt.	
WASSERMAN BLOOD.	MALE.	962	91	31	1084	12	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	78	11	3	92	132	105	34	1191
	FEMALE.	664	107	29	800	17	4	-	21	-	-	-	-	59	11	2	72	741	122	31	894
	MALE CHILDREN.	36	10	2	48	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	10	2	50
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	39	3	-	42	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	42	3	-	45
WASSERMAN C.S.F.	MALE.	+68	4	-	72	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	71	4	-	75
	FEMALE.	61	2	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	2	-	63
	MALE CHILDREN.	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
KAHN REACTION.	MALE.	36	33	3	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	9	41	35	5	81
	FEMALE.	17	12	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	18	14	1	33
	MALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GONOCOCCI.	MALE.	7	5	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	7	10	9	4	22
	FEMALE.	18	6	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	19	8	3	30
	MALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	MALE.	1073	133	37	1243	13	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	88	16	6	110	1174	152	43	1369
	FEMALE.	760	127	31	918	17	4	-	21	-	-	-	-	61	15	4	80	839	146	35	1020
	MALE CHILDREN.	41	10	2	53	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	10	2	55
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	42	4	-	46	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	45	4	-	49
GRAND TOTAL.		1916	274	70	2260	34	7	-	41	-	-	-	1	150	31	10	191	2101	312	80	2493

+Large gold curve 1 male C.S.F.

SPECIMENS WHERE NO SEX OR AGE WAS GIVEN.

		CLINIC.	PUBLIC HEALTH.	PRIVATE DOCTORS.	TOTAL.
<u>Wassermann.</u> <u>(Blood).</u>	Negative.	28	2	4	34
	Positive.	6	-	-	6
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
<u>Wassermann.</u> <u>(C.S.F.)</u>	Negative.	5	-	-	5
	Positive.	-	-	-	-
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
<u>Kahn</u> <u>Reaction.</u>	Negative.	2	-	-	2
	Positive.	-	-	-	-
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
<u>Total.</u>	Negative.	35	2	4	41
	Positive.	6	-	-	6
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
<u>GRAND TOTAL.</u>		41	2	4	47

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS WHICH IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO EXAMINE.

		CLINIC.	PRIVATE DOCTORS.	TOTAL.
<u>Wassermann.</u> <u>(Blood).</u>	Male Adult.	13	1	14
	Female Adult.	8	1	9
	Male Child.	3	-	3
	Female Child.	-	-	-
<u>Wassermann.</u> <u>(C.S.F.)</u>	Male Adult.	5	-	5
	Female Adult.	3	-	3
	Male Child.	-	-	-
	Female Child.	-	-	-
<u>Kahn</u> <u>Reaction.</u>	Male Adult.	2	-	2
	Female Adult.	-	1	1
	Male Child.	-	-	-
	Female Child.	-	-	-
<u>Gonococci.</u>	Male Adult.	1	-	1
	Female Adult.	3	-	3
	Male Child.	-	-	-
	Female Child.	-	-	-
<u>Total.</u>	Male Adult.	21	1	22
	Female Adult.	14	2	16
	Male Child.	3	-	3
	Female Child.	-	-	-
<u>GRAND TOTAL.</u>		38	3	41

NOTE: 1 - not possible to examine and no sex given.

<u>SUMMARY.</u>	
Number of Specimens sent for examination,	2562
Number of these examined,	2540
Number which it was not possible to examine,	42

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE IN HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER 1946.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancres.		Gonorrhoea.		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation.	133	148	-	-	48	48	10	13	191	209	400
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection.	7	12	-	-	2	5	-	-	9	17	26
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from:-											
Syphilis, primary.	69	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	17	86
" secondary.	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	34
" latent in 1st year of infection	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
" all later stages.	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	23
" congenital.	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Soft Chancres.	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection.	-	-	-	-	(3)186	54	-	-	186	54	240
" later.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Non-venereal conditions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)154	125	154	125	279
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres, or Service Hospitals, or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226.	(2)49	(1)6	(1)4	-	64	4	(1)3	-	120	10	130
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1,2,3, and 4.	285	227	12	2	301	112	167	138	765	479	1244
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal.	14	10	2	-	133	50	149	106	298	166	464
6(a) Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:-											
Syphilis, primary.	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
" secondary.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
" latent in 1st year of infection.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" all later stages.	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11
" congenital.	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Soft Chancres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection.	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	5
" later.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6(b) Number of cases under treatment or observation which died:-											
From the disease.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
From treatment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From other causes.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure.	11	14	2	1	33	22	-	-	46	37	83
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres, or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners.	13	8	1	-	20	3	6	-	40	11	51
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation 31st December.	231	172	7	1	111	36	12	32	361	241	602
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5,6,7,8, and 9.	285	227	12	2	301	112	167	130	765	479	1244

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancres.		Gonorrhoea.		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth:- Syphilis, primary. " secondary. " latent in 1st year of infection. " all later stages. " congenital	3 - - - -	1 1 - 3 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 - - - -	1 1 - 3 1	4 1 - 3 1
11. Number of attendances:- (a) for individual attention of the medical officer. (b) for intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation, dressing.	2882 429	2541 296	63 -	7 -	1624 137	550 658	452 34	344 112	5021 600	3442 1066	8463 1666
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	3311	2837	63	7	1761	1208	486	456	5621	4508	10129
Extra Penicillin attendances.	15	10	-	-	168	59	-	-	183	69	252
12. In-patients:- Name of Institution (if other than the Treatment Centre) - HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY. (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year. (b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given.	7 158	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 158	- -	7 158
13. Number of cases treated with penicillin.	94	56	-	-	219	62	7	1	320	119	439
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods.	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	6	
	Microscopical.		Cultural		Serum.		Cerebro spinal fluid.		Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease.		
	for Syphilis.	for Gonorrhoea.	for Gonorrhoea.		for Syphilis.	for Gonorrhoea.					
15. PATHOLOGICAL WORK:- (a) Number of specimens at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre. (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre for Examination to an approved laboratory.	110 -	1413 -	6 -		- 1405	- 1	- 1		- -		

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES RENDERED AT THE HUDDERSFIELD TREATMENT CENTRE

AND IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1946.

The following Table shows the services rendered at the Treatment Centre and in Hospital during the period under review, classified according to the area in which the patients resided:-

<u>Name of County Borough or County in which person treated ordinarily resides.</u>	<u>HUDDERSFIELD.</u>	<u>West Riding.</u>	<u>Army.</u>	<u>Navy.</u>	<u>R.A.F.</u>	<u>M.A.A.F.</u>	<u>Bradford.</u>	<u>Dewsbury.</u>	<u>Glasgow.</u>	<u>Halifax.</u>	<u>Leeds.</u>	<u>Manchester.</u>	<u>Walsley.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
<u>Number of cases dealt with at Treatment Centre for the first time.</u>	471	190	6	-	1	-	-	3	1	5	1	1	1	688
<u>TOTAL ATTENDANCES.</u>	6920	3015	17	4	3	2	14	69	1	61	12	2	1	10129

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.WATER SUPPLY:

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

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

For Domestic Purposes	26.10 gallons per head per day.
For Trade Purposes	16.93 gallons per head per day.
Total	<u>43.03</u> gallons per head per day.

The figures show a decrease of .43 gallons per head per day in Domestic supply and an increase of 1.04 gallons per head per day in Trade Supply on the consumption returns for 1945.

The quality of the water supplied both from a chemical and bacteriological viewpoint has been satisfactory.

During the year 104 lineal yards of distribution mains have been renewed, and 13,848 lineal yards have been reconditioned by the "Eric" process. This reconditioning process has dealt effectively with coloured water complaints, and at the same time has increased the carrying capacity of the mains.

In addition, 1,474 lineal yards of 4" high pressure main have been laid in Honley to improve the supply to Farnley Tyas. 250 lineal yards of 9", 368 yards of 6" and 676 yards of 4" main have been laid to supply Corporation houses at Almondbury and Dalton. 245 lineal yards of 6" and 1,351 yards of 4" main have been laid to supply other houses.

Chemical examination of all waters are carried out every quarter and the following tables show the results obtained.

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.
1946.											
April 1.	8.12	1.90	1.40	.040	.016	.009	.032	.096	2.63	.62	3.25
July 8.	8.82	2.16	1.60	.032	.005	.005	.008	.028	2.75	.75	3.50
October 7.	8.32	2.94	1.25	NIL	.004	.006	.056	.142	2.75	.25	3.00
1947.											
January 6.	7.74	1.62	1.20	NIL	.017	.011	.044	.128	2.88	.62	3.50

In addition to the chemical analyses, bacteriological examinations of all supplies have been carried out fortnightly.

186 samples have been collected from consumer's taps during the year and the reports on these show the following results:-

- B. Coli absent in 100 c.c. in 96.8% of samples.
- B. Coli present in 100 c.c. in 3.2% of samples.
- B. Coli present in 50 c.c. in 2.1% of samples.
- B. Coli present in less than 50 c.c. in 2.1% of samples.

SEWERAGE:

T.F. Cliffe, P.A.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Enlargement of sewer to 21" in Drycough Road, Crosland Moor from Woodside Road to Longden Avenue, a distance of approximately 88 yards, for the prevention of flooding has been carried out during the year.

STREET SCAVENGING:

This has received constant attention during the year and there is nothing outstanding to record in connection with the service.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

H.H. Goldthorpe, Des. Sec. A.I.C., A.M.I.S.P., Sewage Works Manager.

Sewage Treatment.

There have been no important extensions or alterations to the Sewage Works during 1946. Shortage of plant and building materials have prevented one or two minor improvements being carried out. The laying of the enlarged pipeline from L.B. Holliday and Co's. works has been delayed until 1947.

The domestic and textile sewages continue to be acid precipitated and settled separately before joining the settled lime treated chemical wastes. The three chemical trade waste settling tanks are being fitted with balancing valves.

The bio-aeration plants continue to treat only the domestic and textile sewages. Some difficulties have occurred due to discharges of gas liquor especially during dry periods and at week ends.

On the percolating beds the number of flies emerging in the Spring is increasing. The conditions for the encouragement of the Enchytraeid worms i.e. wingless forms of life which feed on the filter slime and cause no aerial nuisance, have been reviewed by Doctor T.B. Reynoldson, research chemist, now at Bangor University. This worm competes for food in the bed with the larva of the psychoda fly and so reduces the number of emerging flies. No complaints of fly nuisance have been received. During the peak period of fly emergence the grass verges and walls were dusted with Gammexane D.034 which kept the fly from passing beyond the boundaries of the works.

Repairs to the peripheral wall of No. 4 bed are nearing completion.

Little progress has been made with any experimental work. The laboratory assistants called to the forces during the war have not yet returned and the younger assistants attaining the age of eighteen years have been taken for military training. Even routine testing has had to be curtailed.

The newer process of combined azeotropic drying and grease extraction with a special solvent of the pressure filtered domestic and textile sludges is held up due to difficulties in obtaining plant and cast iron pipes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS:

The subject of rivers pollution is dealt with in the West Riding of Yorkshire by a specially constituted Rivers Board. Two cases of the pollution of streams, (a) by sewage from a Prisoner-of-War Camp, and (b) by sewage from farm premises, were reported by the Local Authority to the Rivers Board during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

W. Pitchforth, Acting Cleansing Superintendent.

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets to the water carriage system, commenced in the year 1925, still continues. Under it, a grant of £10 is made for the conversion of tub closets and slop-water 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. Two conversions have been done during the year.

The following table shows the progress made during the last five years, and the numbers of closets, etc. of various types in use at the close of each year.

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Number of clean water closets, including trough closets.	45,196	45,196	45,415	45,505	45,977
Number of waste water (slop) closets.	107	107	106	106	105
Number of tub closets.	493	493	493	489	459
Number of tubs in use.	507*	507*	507*	503*	473*
Number of ashpits in use.	12	12	12	12	12
Number of ashbins in use.	45,296	45,319	45,417	45,440	45,613
Number of existing privy middens.	155	155	148	141	137

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

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.

Salvage activities in respect of paper, scrap metal, rags, rope, string, bones and kitchen waste were again carried out throughout the year. Kitchen waste and bones are collected specially twice each week from communal bins.

The staff available for refuse collection duties fluctuated from period to period throughout the year. During the summer months, the staff situation did improve somewhat, and with the assistance of German prisoners of war and female labour, the refuse collection frequency at that period was reduced to an average of 11½ days throughout the Borough. As the winter months came upon us, however, staff difficulties again became very acute, and the earlier promise of more frequent collections of refuse could not be maintained. The type of labour which the department is employing on this class of work is far from being up to pre-war standard.

Due to shortage of steel plate, the number of dust bins which the department has been able to purchase has been limited to a maximum of two-thirds of the pre-war minimum.

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

Weight of refuse collected.	21,455 tons.
Loads of refuse collected from cesspools.	21
Refuse incinerated.	17,365 tons.
Number of dust bins in use.	45,613
Dust bins collected.	1,013,812
Privy middens emptied.	1,578

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

Actual steam raised.	57,346,000 lbs.
Average superheat.	595°F.
Total weight of clinker.	4,663 tons.
Total weight of dust.	2,929 "
Total weight of metal.	332 "

Cleansing of Cesspools.

There are 21 cesspools in the Borough; of these 9 are emptied by the staff of the Cleansing Department, 6 are emptied by the owners and at the remaining 6 the contents are allowed to overflow over adjacent fields. The method employed in emptying the cesspools is to pump the contents into a container cart which is afterwards emptied as a rule, into a sewer. Occasionally the contents are emptied on adjacent land at the request of the farmers.

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH.

A.W. Toalster, M.N.A.D.S., Superintendent of Baths.

Cambridge Road Baths:

A modern building; the equipment includes two swimming pools, twenty-three slipper baths, with a medical baths department containing foam baths, etc. and artificial sunlight apparatus. The water used in the swimming pools is constantly pumped through a filtration plant and its chlorine content is maintained at the generally accepted standard.

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. Here also there is an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant in use.

New Street, Milnsbridge:

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

Private Baths:

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

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.Dennis Drake, M.R.San.I., F.R.C.O., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Details of the inspections and other work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department are contained in the subjoined tabular statements.

General Summary.

Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified.	1477
do. removed to Hospital.	340
do. disinfected.	281
do. premises flushed.	29
do. cases isolated at home.	36
do. visited searching for infection.	194
do. re-visits where cases are isolated at home.	36
do. houses visited for Zymotic or other particulars.	177
Total number of visits to infected houses.	688
Number of articles disinfected.	3050
Number of visits by Removal Officer for all purposes.	1060
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for).	527
Other premises, yards or courts flushed.	267
Drains found choked by Flushers.	846
Drains made clear.	752
Nuisances reported to Public Health Department.	706
do. inspected.	706
Inspection of premises where nuisances are found.	999
do. where no nuisances are found.	2061
do. where offensive trades are conducted.	27
Inspection of Restaurant Kitchens.	30
do. premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	308
do. Houses let in Lodgings.	145
do. Common Lodging Houses.	10
do. Factories (Mechanical).	722
do. Factories (Non-Mechanical).	15
do. Work Places.	11
do. Schools.	47
do. Slaughter Houses.	753
do. Canal Boats.	50
do. Dairies and Milkshops.	175
do. Cowsheds.	851
do. Bakehouses.	376
do. Markets and Shops.	302
do. Under Merchandise Marks Acts.	2
do. of Van Dwellings.	254
do. under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1939.	3714
Re-visits to work in progress.	1068
Visits to property under notice.	7304
Total number of Inspections of Premises.	19312
Number of entries in Report Book.	959
Preliminary Notices to Owners.	462
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of Nuisances.	205
Owners seen personally.	700
Summonses taken out.	4
Sections of New Drains tested.	21
do. and satisfactory at first test.	21
Old Drains tested.	256
do. and found sound.	129
do. and found defective.	127
Smoke observations taken.	876
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Acts.	626
Food and Drugs - samples purchased.	492
do. samples adulterated.	12
Number of visits under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.	15
Number of samples procured.	12
Number of visits under Rag Flock Act.	13
Samples taken.	2
Milk Samples for Bacteriological Examination.	511
Water Samples do. do.	111
Ice Cream Samples do. do.	130

Defects Found:

Drains requiring Re-construction	41
do. connecting with main sewer.	2
Drains not efficiently trapped.	4
do. requiring Ventilation Shafts.	4
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains.	173
do. Ventilation Shafts.	1
do. Yard Drains	138
do. Sewers.	2
do. Cellar Drains.	44
do. Walling.	1
do. Eave and Fall Pipes.	111

Defects Found (Continued).

Defective Tub Closets.	1
do. Roofing.	148
do. Windows.	4
do. Urinals.	21
do. Skylight.	1
do. Baths.	1
do. Door Frame or Door.	3
do. Water Closets.	619
Additional do.	3
Defective Woodwork or Plaster round sinks.	26
do. Chimneys.	2
do. Floors.	46
do. Water Pipes.	1
do. Plaster.	119
do. Pointing.	5
Waste Pipes requiring disconnecting.	7
Sub soil Drain Pipes requiring disconnecting.	1
Fall Pipes requiring disconnecting.	12
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes.	5
do. Sinkstones in Houses.	24
Nuisances from want of Drains.	2
do. from Choked Sewers.	1
do. Water in cellar.	20
do. Cellar Walls.	1
do. Cess Pools.	4
do. Street Gullies.	9
do. Stagnant Water.	1
do. Defective Surface of Yard.	17
do. Smoke.	22
do. Effluvia.	1
do. Poultry, Pigeons and Animals.	2
Offensive Accumulations.	21
Closets requiring Line Washing.	22
Cellars requiring Line Washing.	1
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or W.C. system.	2
Insufficient Closet Accommodation.	25
Houses requiring cleansing.	13
do. requiring ventilation.	76
do. damp.	124
do. requiring water supply.	10
do. with insufficient water supply.	1
Non-Mechanical Factories requiring Line-washing.	1
Dairies requiring paving.	1
Cowsheds requiring walls rendering.	3
do. do. reconstruction.	1
do. do. lighting.	2
do. do. paving.	1
do. do. ventilation.	6
Bakehouses defective floors.	2
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing.	3
Foodstores do. do.	16
Bakehouse requiring ventilation.	1
Beer Cellar requiring Line-washing.	1
TOTAL:	1983

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:-

Houses let in lodgings on Register, January 1st 1946.	44
Houses removed from Register during the year 1946.	2
Houses added to Register during the year 1946.	9
Net increase to Register during the year 1946.	7
Houses remaining on the Register on December 31st 1946.	51

Of the above houses all except four are in the Central district of the Borough.

The 51 houses afford accommodation for 793 lodgers in 305 rooms, giving an average of 2.61 persons per room.

2. Offensive Trades.

The number of premises on the Register of Offensive Trades is 9, in which the following trades are carried on:-

Soap Boiling.	1
Tripe Boiling.	6
Fat Melting.	7
Bone Boiling.	1
Gut Scraping.	2
Number of inspections during year.	27

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

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections: (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories with mechanical power.	722	108	-
Factories without mechanical power.	402	4	-
TOTAL:	1124	108	-

2. Defects found:

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):				
Insufficient.	3	1	-	-
Unsuitable or defective.	138	96	-	-
Not separate for sexes.	1	-	-	-
Other Offences:	12	12	-	-
(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:	154	109	-	-

3. Home Work:

Class.	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
List of Outworkers (S.107.)			
List received from Employers twice a year.	2	-	44
List received from Employers once a year.	4	2	14
Prosecutions.	-	-	-
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S.108). Cases of infectious disease notified in home workers' premises. Orders prohibiting home work in infected premises (S.110).	Wearing Apparel.		Other.
	1		-
	-		-
	-		-

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

Clothing and similar trades.	88
Leather.	54
Iron and Tin.	54
Wood.	30
Lead and Paint.	46
Jewellery.	8
Bakehouses.	131
Miscellaneous Trades and Manufactures.	86
Total number of Non-mechanical Factories on the Register.	505

5. Other Matters.

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

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory Act, 1937 (S.114). -

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector:-

Notified by Inspector.	21
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	21
Other.	-

Underground Bakehouses (S.54.)

Certificates granted during the year.	-
In use at the end of the year.	2

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTIONS 249-258 - CANAL BOATS.
HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

1. The number of boats inspected during 1946 was 11, and of inspections 57. The 11 boats were made up of fly boats, being all broad fly boats. The place of registry in 10 cases was Goole, and in 1 case, Wakefield. All the boats inspected were found in good condition and conforming to the Act and Regulations, and the occupants of all the boats were in good health.
2. Infringement of the Act 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 Inspectors.	No difficulty experienced.
3. Legal proceedings taken. None.
4. Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Act and Regulations. None.
5. Infectious Diseases. None.
6. Detention of Boats. None.
7. (a) Number of boats on the register. Ten.
 (b) Number of boats in use or available. Ten.
 (c) Number propelled by motor. One.
 (d) Number of boats that cannot be traced. None.
8. Number registered during 1946. None.

Summary Appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal Boats Inspector for the Year 1946.

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Number of boats inspected.	13	12	11
Made up of Broad Boats.	-	-	-
Broad Fly Boats.	13	12	11
Narrow Boats.	-	-	-
Narrow Fly Boats.	-	-	-
Registered Accommodation: Aft Cabin.	40	34½	34
Centre Cabin.	-	-	-
Fore Cabin.	38½	34	31
Population found on board: Adults.	27	25	23
Children.	-	-	4
Children under school age.	-	-	4
Number of children of school age.	-	-	-
Number of days on which inspections have been made.	34	39	45
Number of boats conforming to Act and Regulations.	13	12	11
Number of inspections made.	51	50	57
Number of boats with one or more infringements.	3	-	-
Number of infringements met with.	3	-	-
Number remedied.	3	-	-

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Number of retailers on list of sellers of Part 2 Poisons on 31st December 1945.		174
Number of retailers added during 1946.	61	
Number of retailers deleted from list during 1946.	<u>10</u>	<u>51</u>
Number of retailers remaining on list 31st December 1946.		<u>225</u>
Number of sellers dealing in Poisons which are also in Part 1 of the Poisons List and in respect of which a Poisons Book is kept and signature obtained for each sale.		4
Number of visits paid to premises on which poisons are sold.		171

Prosecutions: Two retailers have been proceeded against during the year.

1. J.B., 13th May 1946.

For selling a Poison - not being on the list of sellers of Part 2 Poisons - Fined £1.
For selling a Poison without the name and address of the seller on the container - Fined £1.

2. E.S., 13th May 1946.

For selling a Poison - not being on the list of sellers of Part 2 Poisons - Fined £1.
For selling a Poison without the name and address of the seller on the container - Fined £1.

SMOKE ACT, 1934.

The following tabular statement summarises the action under the above Act during the year 1946:

<u>Nature of Defect.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Defective W.C.'s.	7	7
Accumulation of refuse.	1	1
Choked and defective drains.	22	22
Defective fallpipes and waste pipes.	2	2
Defective ceiling.	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

1946.	Number of observations taken.	Number showing no black smoke.	Number showing black smoke.	Number of cases in which a nuisance was recorded.	Total minutes of black smoke emitted.	Average number of minutes of black smoke emitted per half hour.
Jan.	37	34	3	1	3	1.000
Feb.	72	66	6	1	23	3.833
Mar.	70	59	11	1	29	2.636
Apr.	82	73	9	2	28½	3.166
May.	107	89	18	-	19	1.055
June.	89	78	11	-	11	1.000
July.	55	47	8	-	4½	0.594
Aug.	46	46	-	-	-	-
Sept.	60	53	7	1	27	3.857
Oct.	94	79	15	3	63	4.200
Nov.	53	46	7	-	8½	1.214
Dec.	100	85	15	2	28	1.066
TOTAL.	865	755	110	11	244½	2.225

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested.	48 +
Number of Council houses disinfested.	48 +
Number of other houses found to be infested.	51
Number of houses treated by a contractor with Liquid H.C.N. Gas. (a) Privately owned.	7 *
(b) Council houses.	21 *

+ This figure includes 28 tenement dwellings.

* This figure includes the houses adjoining the bug infested houses.

Temporary accommodation is provided for the families of the tenants during the fumigation of their houses.

The 28 tenements and 11 other Council houses have been treated with liquid insecticide and D.D.T. and/or Gammexane. All the tenements and 4 of the houses are reported to be free of bugs. 45 privately owned houses have been treated with liquid insecticide and D.D.T. and/or Gammexane. 25 are reported to be free of bugs, and the remaining houses are still under observation.

1129 inspections for general cleanliness and vermin have been made of Council houses. Of these, 379 were revisits to houses previously found to be unsatisfactory.

1356 inspections have been made of private houses, where the occupier has applied for a Council house, prior to a house being granted. 39 of these were found to be bug infested, in 11 cases a Council house was granted, and on removal the furniture was fumigated by liquid H.C.N. gas in the Council's removal van, and the beddings passed through the steam disinfecter.

All the privately owned houses found on inspection to be bug infested have been dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

As an additional precaution 75 visits have been paid to dealers in second-hand furniture and clothing, and to furniture removers, in an effort to prevent the spread by these channels. No evidence of vermin was found during these visits.

HOUSING.

Houses erected by the Corporation since 1914.

1914 to 1944.	5349
1945.	8 (prefabricated, Arcon type).
1946.	242
"	4 (permanent).

5603

Houses in course of erection.

52 (permanent).

Housing Conditions - Statistics - Year ended 31st December 1946.

(1) Estimated population.	121,560
(2) General Death-rate.	14.67
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis.	0.50
(4) Infantile Mortality.	50
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes.	42,076
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses.	35,624
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected.	341

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(1) By the Local Authority.	246
(2) By other bodies and persons.	95

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	599
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	599
(iii) Number of re-visits.	1520
(b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	Nil.
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	Nil.
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	Nil.
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	379

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:-	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which defects were remedied.	169

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
(a) by owners.	Nil.
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	147
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) by owners.	111
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	23

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

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

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year.	169
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	229
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	1170
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported and discovered during the year.	72
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	35
Number of persons concerned in such cases.	201

Progress of Slum Clearance Programme - Clearance Areas.

No further action has been taken during the year.

Legal Proceedings.

Under the Housing Act, 1936.

Date.	Offence Charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result.
6th March 1946.	Re-letting dwelling-house on which a Demolition Order is operative.	A.E.C.	Fined £2.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Date.	Offence Charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result.
12th July 1946.	Failing to comply with notice under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936.	A.E.A.	Fined £5.
16th Sept. 1946.	Failing to comply with notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.	M.W.	Order made for work to be done within 1 month.

SCHOOLS.

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

Periodical inspection is made of the sanitary accommodation in schools, and defects and insanitary conditions are brought to the notice of the Education Committee, and steps taken to remedy such defects or insanitary conditions.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

2 premises were found to be dealing with rag flock. 13 visits were made in ascertaining this. 2 samples were taken, and were found to be satisfactory.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The problem of surface infestation is being assiduously dealt with by three full-time rodent operatives, one male and two females, who proceed in accordance with the technique laid down by the Ministry of Food. A system of servicing is available to occupiers of infested premises at a small charge. In cases where such servicing is not desired, advice is given to occupiers on disinfection. In cases in which the drainage systems are involved the drains are tested. The following tabulation summarises the action taken during the year 1946.

Complaints received.	Advice given.	Treatment by rodent operatives.
219	59	211

In addition, the area of the Borough bounded by East Parade, South Parade, Manchester Street, Market Street, Railway Street, John William Street, Fountain Street, Northgate, Kirkgate, Ramsden Street and Queen Street South, is being treated by systematic block disinfection and previous infestations are spot checked. The following tabulation summarises the action taken during the year 1946.

Block Inspections.	No. of premises in the blocks.	No. of blocks treated.	No. of blocks cleared.	No. of blocks showing no evidence.	Spot checks.	Total no. of premises cleared.	Total no. of visits.
22	449	20	18	2	97	305	3343

In all these operations the total number of rodents destroyed was 2235, and the total number of visits 3714.

MILK SUPPLY.

On the 31st December 1946 there were 115 registered farms in the Borough, comprising 233 sheds in which were housed approximately 2,020 dairy cows.

During the year frequent visits have been made to the farms, during which sheds have been inspected on 851 occasions. Of these visits 36 visits were made in investigating the cause of unsatisfactory milk samples.

Number of Registered Farms.	115
" " Cowkeepers.	108
" " Wholesale Producers.	23
" " Retail "	80
" " Producers producing both wholesale and retail.	5

<u>Vendors of Milk.</u>	<u>In Borough.</u>	<u>Coming into Borough.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Retail Producers.	84	41	125
Retailers only.	24	7	31
Milkshops (including 134 shops where bottled milk only is sold).	146	-	146

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946.

<u>Description of Licence.</u>	<u>Number in force 31st December 1946.</u>
<u>To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested".</u>	
To produce, bottle and sell.	5
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	11
Bottling establishment.	1
<u>To use the designation "Accredited".</u>	
To produce, bottle and sell.	10
To produce, but not bottle.	22
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	4
<u>To use the designation "Pasteurised".</u>	
Pasteuriser's Licences.	2
To sell by retail.	3

There are two licences in force authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised". Both these dairies have well equipped laboratories in which samples of both untreated and treated milk are frequently examined. Approximately 4,300 gallons of milk are pasteurised daily, and in addition approximately 1,000 gallons of pasteurised milk are delivered to one of these dairies for distribution to milk retailers. Also, approximately 45 gallons of "Tuberculin Tested" milk are bottled daily at one of the dairies.

The quantity of milk being pasteurised in the Borough at the end of 1946 was approximately 1,400 per day, more than in the previous year.

Milk supplied to Schools.

All the schools in the Borough, with the exception of one, are supplied with pasteurised milk, from out of the Borough. Samples of these milks have been examined and two samples out of twenty-one were found to be below the standard expected.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Undesignated Raw Milk.
(Produced in the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	B. Coli.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
194	161	82.99	33	17.01	3	1.546	22	11.340	8	4.124

(Produced out of the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	B. Coli.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
191	159	83.246	32	16.754	4	2.094	15	7.854	13	6.806

Designated Milks.
Tuberculin Tested Milk produced in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	B. Coli.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
8	8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tuberculin Tested Milk produced out of the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	B. Coli.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
8	8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accredited Milk Produced in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	B. Coli.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
20	17	85	3	15	1	5	2	10	-	-

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.					
			Count.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
97	95	97.938	2	2.062	-	-	-	-

Schools' Supply - Pasteurised.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.					
			Count.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
21	19	90.476	2	9.524	-	-	-	-

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Undesignated Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	PRODUCED IN BOROUGH.			PRODUCED OUT OF BOROUGH.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.
91	7	7.692	46	6	13.043	45	1	2.222

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	PRODUCED IN BOROUGH.			PRODUCED OUT OF BOROUGH.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.
6	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-

Accredited Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	PRODUCED IN BOROUGH.			PRODUCED OUT OF BOROUGH.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.
39	2	5.128	31	2	6.452	8	-	-

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	PRODUCED IN BOROUGH.			PRODUCED OUT OF BOROUGH.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.
8	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-

SUMMARY OF ALL MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli Found.	Percentage.
144	9	6.25

THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and for the sale of ice cream.

Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

27
02

Although there is no legal standard relating to the purity of Ice Cream, it is felt that it should at least reach the standard required for good quality of milk and where on examination it is found that the sample falls below the standard fixed originally for Grade A milk, the position is explained to the purveyor concerned and the sample classified as unsatisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.Produced in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	More than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.	Percentage.	B. Coli present in .01 c.c.	Percentage.	Both Count and B. Coli.	Percentage.
101	64	63.366	37	36.634	5	4.950	23	22.773	9	8.911

Produced out of the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	More than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.	Percentage.	B. Coli present in .01 c.c.	Percentage.	Both Count and B. Coli.	Percentage.
17	14	82.353	3	17.647	-	-	1	5.882	2	11.765

EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM FOR PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS.Produced in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. with no Pathogenic Organisms.	Percentage.
22	22	100

INSPECTION OF BEER CELLARS.

Increased attention was given during the year to the inspection of Beer Cellars, with the following results:-

Number inspected.	44
Number found satisfactory.	19
Number of re-visits.	193

Defects.	Outstand- ing 1945.	Found 1946.	Total.	Remedied during 1946.	Out- standing.
Defective drains.	42	25	67	67	-
" floors.	31	27	58	57	1
" ceilings and walls.	9	14	23	23	-
Cellars requiring linewashing.	38	26	64	64	-

It is gratifying to note that only one defect remained outstanding at the end of the year. Continued inspection of beer cellars is maintained.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are eleven private slaughterhouses (one of which is for horseflesh only), and one knackers' yard in the Borough.

Under the 16th January 1940 all were licensed, but on that date all slaughtering at the private slaughterhouses ceased (except at the one place licensed for horseflesh only), on account of the centralisation of slaughtering at the Public Abattoir, under the Meat and Livestock Control Order, 1940.

Throughout the year there has been constant supervision during the hours of slaughter. The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered and the numbers found unsound during 1946, together with the percentage of animals found diseased.

	Cattle (ex Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed.	5845	2182	6008	25872	4437
Number inspected.	5845	2182	6008	25872	4437
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	5	47	21	29	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1875	376	9	2107	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	30.43	19.38	0.499	8.25	0.743
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	20	133	5	1	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	621	569	-	-	293
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	10.96	32.17	0.083	0.0003	7.05

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Number of cows slaughtered.	20
Number wholly condemned.	15
Number partly condemned.	-
Number where offals only condemned.	5
Weight of condemned carcasses.	6111 lbs.

The total weights of unsound meat and offals are as follows:-

Beef.	93,965 lbs.
Mutton.	1,233 "
Pork.	7,630 "
Veal.	1,247 "
Offals.	87,380 "
	<u>191,455 "</u>

Slaughter of Horses for Human Consumption.

During the year 300 horses were killed for human consumption. 127 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors and all the carcasses were examined.

5 carcasses and organs were found unfit for human consumption and were dealt with accordingly.

Other foods found unsound or unwholesome:-

Butter.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Jam.	17 jars.
Margarine.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sauce.	2 bottles.
Tea.	15 "	Pickles.	100 jars.
Cocoa.	4 "	Fish Paste.	44 "
Sugar.	53 "	Shell Eggs.	529
Flour.	45 "	Bacon.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bread.	35 "	Fowls.	40
Biscuits.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Fish Cakes.	1101
Weetabix.	4 pkts.	Fish.	1351 lbs.
Crumpets.	598	Crabs.	410 "
Meat Pies.	124	Mussels.	3 bags.
Slab Cake.	19 lbs.	Lobsters.	34 lbs.
Sponge Puddings.	6	Shrimps.	150 "
Nougat.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Sausage.	146 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Boiled Sweets.	3 "	Tripe.	122 "
Chocolate.	171 bars.	Black Puddings.	48 "
Fruit.	1050 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Polony.	2 "
Cheese.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cabbages.	31 crates.
Macaroni.	59 "	Cauliflowers.	40 "
Gelatine.	12 pkts.	Lettuces.	127 "
Beef Cubes.	40 "	Brussel Sprouts.	720 lbs.
Orange Juice.	9 galls.	Tins.	3565

FOOD INSPECTION.FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Report on action taken under the above named Act in
the County Borough of Huddersfield during the year 1946.

Food Examination.

The chemical examination of food is carried out in the Laboratory of the Public Analyst, and 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.

1. ARTICLES ANALYSED:

	<u>Formal Samples.</u>	
New Milk.	347	Of this number 20 were certified as adulterated.
	<u>Informal Samples.</u>	
Cocoa.	5	
Baking Powder.	9	
Sauce.	8	
Coffee.	7	
Coffee Essence.	1	
Arrowroot.	3	
Tartaric Acid.	2	
Grapefruit Squash.	1	This sample was certified as unsatisfactory.
Mustard.	6	
Borax.	5	
Gelatine.	3	Of this number 2 were certified as unsatisfactory.
Glycerine.	6	
Castor Oil.	4	
Self Raising Flour.	2	
Coffee and Chicory Essence.	2	Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Cake Mixture.	4	
Bi-Carbonate of Soda.	4	
Boracic Acid Powder.	1	
Lemon Squash.	1	
Epsom Salts.	3	
Cream of Tartar.	1	
Ground Ginger.	5	
Sausage.	6	
Potted Meat.	3	
Camphorated Oil.	2	
Bread.	3	
Vinegar.	3	
Fish Paste.	6	
Cheese.	1	
Butter.	3	
Extract of Beef.	2	
Chocolate Powder.	1	
Pepper.	2	
Pudding Mixture.	3	
Cough Mixture.	4	
Currie Powder.	3	
		Liquorice Powder. 2
		Ground Cinnamon. 1
		Pickles. 2
		Frying Mixture. 1
		Indian Brandy. 1
		Barley. 1
		Chocolate Spread. 1
		Saccharin Tablets. 1
		Ice Cream. 12
		Soup. 3
		Ground Nutmeg. 2
		Mineral Water. 1

TOTAL: 153

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

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
10	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 3.10% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
25	do.	Adulterated by at least 5.1% of extraneous water.	Further sample taken, proved satisfactory.
10	Grapefruit Squash (informal).	Contains only 10.1oz. instead of 24oz. of Citric Acid per 10 gallons.	Information passed to Ministry of Food.
14	Gelatine. (informal).	Excessive zinc content (150 parts per million).	Stocks withdrawn from sale.
15	Gelatine. (informal).	Excessive zinc content (190 parts per million).	Stocks withdrawn from sale.
71	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 7.0% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
94	do.	Adulterated by at least 7.1% of extraneous water.	Case heard 24th May 1946. Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
95	do.	Adulterated by at least 7.4% of extraneous water and by abstraction of 7.0% fatty solids.	Case heard 24th May 1946. Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
96	do.	Adulterated by at least 7.2% of extraneous water.	Case heard 24th May 1946. Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
97	do.	Adulterated by at least 9.7% of extraneous water.	Case heard 24th May 1946. Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
90	do.	Adulterated by at least 6.9% of extraneous water and by abstraction of 33.0% fatty solids.	Case heard 24th May 1946. Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
104	do.	Adulterated by abstraction of 6.0% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
139	do.	Adulterated by abstraction of 11.3% fatty solids.	Case heard 28th June 1946. Fined £3. and £1.1s.0d. costs.
140	do.	Adulterated by abstraction of 11.0% fatty solids.	Case heard 28th June 1946. Fined £3. and £1.5s.0d. costs.
170	do.	Adulterated by abstraction of 19.6% fatty solids.	Case heard 23rd August 1946. Fined £2. and 10s.6d. costs.
105	do.	Adulterated by at least 6.3% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
192	do.	Adulterated by at least 2.3% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
202	do.	Adulterated by at least 2.9% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
234	do.	Adulterated by at least 2.9% of extraneous water.	Case heard 16th October 1946. Fined £1.
08	Coffee and Chicory Essence. (informal).	Excessive amount of Benzoic Acid.	Manufacturers written to. Advice has been taken by them to insure future supply.
270	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 9.6% of extraneous water.	Case heard 2nd December 1946. Fined £5.
281	do.	Adulterated by at least 2 or 3% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
282	do.	Adulterated by at least 10.5% of extraneous water.	Case heard 2nd December 1946. Fined £5.
312	do.	Adulterated by at least 20.9% of extraneous water.	Case heard 3rd January 1947. Fined £10. and £1.1s.9d. costs.

3. OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.

Obstruction of Inspector in order to prevent a sample being taken.	Case heard 13th November 1946. Fined £3.
Obstruction of Inspector in order to prevent a sample being taken.	Case heard 3rd January 1947. Fined £2.

4. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	No. of sample.	Offence charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result.
1946. 24th May.	94	Selling New Milk to which had been added 7.1% of water.	W.H.B.	Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
do.	95	Selling New Milk to which had been added 7.4% of water, and 17.0% fatty solids extracted therefrom.	W.H.B.	Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
do.	96	Selling New Milk to which had been added 7.2% of water.	W.H.B.	Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
do.	97	Selling New Milk to which had been added 9.7% of water.	W.H.B.	Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
do.	98	Selling New Milk to which had been added 6.9% of water, and 33.0% fatty solids extracted therefrom.	W.H.B.	Fined £1. and £5.15s.6d. costs.
28th June.	139	Selling New Milk from which had been abstracted at least 11.3% fatty solids.	J.B.	Fined £3. and £1.1s.0d. costs.
do.	140	Selling New Milk from which had been abstracted at least 11.0% fatty solids.	F.P. for E.L.	Fined £3. and £1.5s.0d. costs.
23rd August.	178	Selling New Milk from which had been abstracted at least 19.6% fatty solids.	J.A. for J.H.	Fined £2. and 10s.6d. costs.
16th October.	234	Selling New Milk to which had been added 2.9% of water.	J.A.W.	Fined £1.
2nd December.	276	Selling New Milk to which had been added 9.6% of water.	J.W.	Fined £5.
do.	282	Selling New Milk to which had been added 10.5% of water.	J.W.	Fined £5.
1947. 3rd January.	312	Selling New Milk to which had been added 20.9% of water.	J.H.H. for J.T.H.	Fined £10. and £1.1s.9d. costs.
1946. 13th November.		Obstructing Inspector.	H.E.	Fined £3.
1947. 3rd January		Obstructing Inspector.	J.H.H.	Fined £2.

INDEX.

	<u>PAGES.</u>		<u>PAGES.</u>
Ambulance Service.	15.	Institutional Accommodation.	17.
Analyst - Public.	5.	Laboratory - Public Health.	12,13,14
- Report on Samples.	65,66.	Letter - Medical Officer of Health's	1,2.
Baths - Public.	52.	Live-Births.	7.
Births - Live.	7,23.	Maintenance Allowances - Tuberculosis.	38.
- Still.	7,23.	Mass Radiography.	37.
Birth Rates.	7, 8.	Maternal Mortality.	7.
Births, 1911 to 1946.	8.	Maternity and Child Welfare Work:	
Boarded-out Children.	28.	Ante-natal care.	21.
Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	4,36,41.	Births - Notification of	23.
Cancer - Deaths from.	7, 9.	Boarded-out Children.	28.
Causes of Death.	9.	Calls for Help.	22.
Children Act, 1908.		Children's Homes.	29.
Boarded-out Children.	28.	Clinics - District Nurses.	18.
Children's Homes.	5,29.	- Infant.	18,23.
Infant Life Protection.	28.	- Maternity.	18.
Cleansing of Pools.	52.	Consultant Services.	21,22.
Clerical Staff - Public Health Department.	6.	Day Nurseries.	30.
Clinics and Treatment Centres.	18.	Dental Treatment.	25.
Committees.	3.	District Midwifery Service.	27.
Daily Assistants and Home Helps.	22.	Home Helps and Daily Assistants.	22.
Day Nurseries.	30.	Immunisation.	20,31.
Deaths - 1911 to 1946.	8.	Infant Mortality: Causes of	10.
- Ages at.	9.	Infant Nurses.	23.
- Cancer.	7, 9.	Infant Life Protection.	28.
- Rates, 1901,1921 and 1913-1946.	11.	Infant Visits.	23.
- Rates, 1911 to 1946.	8.	Maternity Beds.	31.
- Rates - 1946.	7, 8.	Maternity Outfits.	21.
Dental Treatment - Maternity and Child Welfare.	25.	Medical Officer's Observations.	20.
District Medical Officers.	5.	Midwives - Municipal.	27.
District Midwifery Service.	27.	Nurseries - Day.	30.
Domestic Help Scheme.	16.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	23.
General Statistics.	7.	Orthopaedic Clinic.	26.
Green Lea Hospital, Lindley.	17.	Post-natal Care.	21.
Home Helps and Daily Assistants.	22.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	22.
Hospitals (Municipal and Voluntary).	17.	Special Schools.	28.
Hospitals - Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	4,36,41.	Staff.	4,5,6.
- Mill Hill Isolation.	4,33,34.	Statistics.	21.
- Princess Royal Maternity Home.	5,17.	Three-year Old Examinations.	24.
- St. Luke's Hospital.	5,17.	Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.	24.
Housing.	54,58,59.	Maternity and Nursing Homes.	17.
Immunisation.	20,31.	Meat and Foods - Inspection.	63,64,65,66.
Infant Life Protection.	28.	Medical Officer of Health's Introductory Letter and Observations.	1,2.
Infants - Mortality.	7,10.	Medical Out Relief.	19.
Infectious Diseases - Hospital Treatment.	33,34.	Midwifery Service.	27.
- Immunisation.	20,31.	Milk - Bacteriological Examination of,	60,61,62.
- Non-Notifiable.	35.	" - Examinations - Laboratory, Public Health Department.	14.
- Notification of.	32.	" - Supply.	60.
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	23.	" - Tubercle Bacilli.	61,62.
- Puerperal Pyrexia.	22.	Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.	4,17.
- Statistics.	32,35.	" " " " Statistics.	33,34.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
Municipal Hospitals.	17.	Shops Act, 1934.	57.
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	35.	Slum Clearance.	58.
Nuisances, - Removal of.	50, 51, 52.	Smoke Abatement.	57.
Nurseries - Day.	30.	Trades - Offensive.	54.
Nursing Homes - Private.	17.	Tuberculosis Order, 1938.	63.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	23.	Water Supply.	50.
Orthopaedic Clinic - Maternity and Child Welfare.	26.	School Medical Department - Clinic.	18.
Poor Law - Medical Out Relief.	19.	Scavenging - Street.	50.
Population.	7.	Sewerage.	50.
Princess Royal Maternity Home.	5, 17, 31.	" - Disposal.	50.
Private Nursing Homes.	17.	" - Treatment.	50.
Public Analyst.	5.	Special Schools - Children in.	28.
" " - Report on Samples.	65, 66.	Staff.	4, 5, 6.
Public Health Laboratory.	12, 13, 14.	Statistics - General and Vital.	7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22.
Public Vaccinators.	5.	Stillbirths.	7, 23.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	22.	St. Katharine's Hostel.	17.
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.	59.	St. Luke's Hospital.	5.
Rats and Mice Destruction.	59.	Treatment Centres.	18.
Rivers and Streams.	51.	Tuberculosis -	
Royal Infirmary, Huddersfield.	17.	Artificial Pneumothorax.	36.
Sanatorium - Tuberculosis.	4.	Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	36, 41.
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area:		Cases Treated.	36, 41.
Baths - Public.	52.	Clinic.	18, 36.
Beer Cellars - Inspection of.	63.	Clinic Register.	36.
Bugs - Eradication of.	57, 58.	Clinical Tuberculosis Officer's Report.	36.
Canal Boats.	56.	Contacts.	36, 42.
Cleansing of Cesspools.	52.	Deaths.	36, 39.
Cleansing - Public.	51, 52.	Dispensary.	42.
Closets - Conversion of.	51.	Diversional Therapy.	37.
Defects - General Summary.	53, 54.	Domiciliary Visits.	36.
Factories Act, 1937.	55, 56.	Hospital Treatment.	41.
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.	55, 56.	Laboratory Examinations.	36.
Food Inspection and Supervision.	65, 66.	Maintenance Allowances.	38.
Housing.	58, 59.	Mass Radiography.	37.
Houses let in Lodgings.	54.	Medical Officer's Report.	36, 37.
Ice Cream - Manufacture and Sale of.	62.	Hill Hill Isolation Hospital.	41.
" " - Bacteriological Exam. of.	62.	New Cases.	40.
Meat Inspection.	63.	New Patients.	36.
Milk - Bacteriological Exam. of.	60, 61, 62.	Notifications.	36, 39.
- Supply.	60.	Orthopaedic Cases.	37.
- Tubercle Bacilli.	61, 62.	Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.	36.
Nuisances - Removal of.	50, 51, 52.	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940.	36.
Offensive Trades.	54.	Sanatorium and Hospital.	36, 41.
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.	57.	Statistics.	39, 40, 41, 42.
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byo-Laws and Regulations.	54.	Thoracic Surgery.	37.
Public Cleansing.	51, 52.	Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.	24.
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.	59.	X-Ray Examinations.	36.
Rats and Mice Destruction.	59.	Unmarried Mothers - Hostel.	17.
Refuse - Collection and Disposal.	51.	Vaccination.	43.
Rivers and Streams.	51.	Venereal Diseases -	
Sanitary Circumstances.	50.	Clinic.	18.
Sanitary Inspection of the Area.	53.	Medical Officer's Report.	44.
Sanitary Inspection - General Summary	53, 54.	Statistics.	45, 46, 47, 48, 49.
Scavenging - Street.	50.	Vital Statistics.	7, 8.
Schools.	59.	Voluntary Hospitals.	17.
Sewage Disposal.	50.	Water Supply.	50.
Sewerage.	50.	Woodhouse Hall.	17.
Sewerage Treatment.	50.	Zymotic Diseases - Deaths.	11.



