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Mr. Hallett
Mr. HALLETT.

West

Borough of Pontefract



Annual Reports

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended 31st December 1935.





Borough of Pontefract



Annual Reports

of the

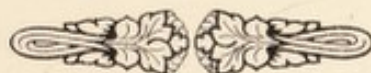
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

Year ended 31st December 1935.



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Annual Reports

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the
Year ended 31st December 1952

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, (part time) :

W. T. HESSEL, M.B., Ch.B.

Other appointments held :

School Medical Officer, and

Medical Officer for Child Welfare Clinic.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

A. B. JACKSON.

Other appointments held :

Designated Officer under the following :—

Public Health (Meat) Regulations,

Housing Regulations,

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act,

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, and

Chief Inspector under Shops Acts.

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR :

L. WALSH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B., C.R.San.I. (Foods).

HEALTH VISITORS :

L. TOMLINSON, State Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife,
(also appointed Infant Protection Visitor).

F. FOSTER, State Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife,
Health Visitors Certificate of R.S.I. (part time).

CLERK :

E. W. CLEAVER.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1935.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Pontefract.

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration a report on the health conditions of the Borough during the year 1935. It is my Fourteenth Annual Report, and is compiled to meet the requirements of the Minister of Health set out in Circular 1492. A "Survey Report" had become due for the quinquennial period 1931—1935, but in accordance with the Minister's requirements this is an "Ordinary Report." Sections C, D and E relating to Sanitary Circumstances, Housing, and Food Inspection are dealt with in detail in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, duly submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926.

A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

1. AREA. The area of the Borough is 4,078 acres, and the approximate areas of the wards are:—

West Ward	...	...	1,198 acres
South Ward	...	...	861 "
East Ward	...	...	707 "
North Ward	...	...	640 "
Mill Hill Ward	...	...	623 "
Central Ward	...	...	49 "

2. POPULATION. The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population is 19,500. This estimate shows an increase of 210 on last year's figure.

3. NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. The number of inhabited houses (end of 1935) according to the Rate Book is 4,720.

4. RATEABLE VALUE. The rateable value of the Borough is £103,199, and the estimated product of a penny rate £374.

5. SOCIAL CONDITIONS. Pontefract is a market town, and as a shopping centre serves a large area. The staple industries are coal mining and the manufacture of sugar confectionery. Other

industries include fellmongering, malting, the making of furniture and boxes, and the manufacture of mineral waters. The richness of the soil is conducive to market gardening and farming, and also to the cultivation of liquorice root.

There is an increase in unemployment in the Borough. Table I indicates the number of persons unemployed in each month of 1935.

Table I.

Month	Wholly unemployed			Temporarily suspended		
	Men	Women	Juven'ls	Men	Women	Juven'ls
January	948	111	284	135	74	9
February	984	106	230	246	51	6
March	911	98	179	66	51	6
April	888	75	148	28	10	5
May	925	80	240	23	31	5
June	942	81	221	1,335	31	50
July	952	77	152	1,106	55	33
August	927	80	327	24	30	5
September	1,018	91	251	22	11	2
October	1,022	91	265	32	9	3
November	1,013	87	190	310	15	9
December	1,103	88	199	44	9	15

The number of totally unemployed men in December 1934 was 895; in December 1935 the figure was 1,103, an increase of 208.

The number of totally unemployed juveniles in December 1934 was 185; in the following month, January 1935, this had increased by 99; the figure at the close of the year was 199. With one or two exceptions the figures for temporarily suspended persons compare favourably with those of last year.

6. VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
(i) Legitimate ...	169	149	318
(ii) Illegitimate ...	9	10	19
Totals ...	178	159	337

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated
resident population } 17.28

(b) Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
(i) Legitimate ...	12	9	21
(ii) Illegitimate ...	1	0	1
Totals ...	13	9	22

Rate per 1,000 total
(live and still) births } 61.28

(c) Deaths :	Male	Female	Total
(i) All causes ...	119	107	226

Death Rate per 1,000 of the
estimated resident population } 11.59

(ii) Puerperal causes :
Deaths } Rate per 1,000
total (live and
still) births

Puerperal sepsis	0	—
Other puerperal causes	2	5.57

Total	2	5.57
-------	---	------

(iii) Certain other causes :

Measles (all ages)	...	2
Whooping cough (all ages)	...	0
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	1

(d) Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

(i) All infants per 1,000 live births	50.45
(ii) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	47.17
(iii) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	105.26

(e) Notes on Births.

359 births were registered during 1935, 37 less than last year. Of this number, 22 were still births. 381 births were notified to me under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, 27 of which were still births. Of this 381, 333 were notified by midwives and 48 by doctors. The numbers relating to registered births differ from those relating to notified births by reason of adjustments made respecting transferred registrations. Table II is included for purpose of comparison.

Table II.

	Rate per 1,000 population	
	Live Births	Still Births
England and Wales... ..	14.7	0.62
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.8	0.68
140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	14.8	0.64
London Administrative County	13.3	0.52
Pontefract	17.28	1.13

Table III indicates the number of births notified during each month of the year 1935.

Table III.

Month	Male		Female		Total Births
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
January	13	0	16	0	29
February	20	1	18	0	39
March	17	0	15	0	32
April	19	2	13	1	35
May	18	1	13	1	33
June	11	0	18	1	30
July	17	0	10	3	30
August	17	1	13	1	32
September	19	2	15	0	36
October	11	2	12	0	25
November	20	0	10	2	32
December	14	2	12	0	28
Totals	196	11	165	9	381

Of the 20 notified still births which remained after inward and outward transfers had been effected, only 6 of the mothers concerned had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

(f) Notes on Deaths.

226 deaths were registered in 1935, an increase of 36 on last year's figure, giving a Death Rate of 11.59. This is the Crude Death Rate, which for comparative purposes is multiplied by a Comparability Factor provided by the Registrar-General. The Factor for Pontefract is 1.10, giving a Corrected Death Rate of 12.74. For purpose of comparison the following table is included.

Table IV.

	Death Rate per 1,000 population
England and Wales ...	11.7
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	11.8
140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	11.2
London Administrative County	11.4
Pontefract	12.74

The causes of death classified into age groups are set out in the accompanying table.

Table V.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Age groups							All ages			
	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 25 yrs.	25 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 60 yrs.	60 years and over	Males	Females	Totals
Measles ...	1	1							1	1	2
Diphtheria ...		1		1					1	1	2
Influenza ...							1	1	2	0	2
Cerebro-spinal fever ...			1						0	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ...					1	7	8		13	3	16
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary ...	1		2	1	1	1	1		5	2	7
General paralysis of insane ...								1	1	0	1
Cancer ...					2	11	18		16	15	31
Cerebral hæmorrhage ...							2	20	14	8	22
Heart disease ...					2	1	8	39	22	28	50
Aneurysm ...								1	1	0	1
Other circulatory diseases ...								1	5	1	6
Bronchitis ...	1							1	10	5	12
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	1	1	1		2			4	6	10
Other respiratory diseases ...			1						1	0	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ...		1							0	1	1
Appendicitis ...								1	0	1	1
Diseases of liver (other than Cirrhosis) ...			1						0	1	1
Other digestive diseases ...	1				1			2	1	3	4
Nephritis ...						1		5	2	4	6
Puerperal causes (other than sepsis) ...						2			—	2	2
Congenital causes, etc. ...	10								7	3	10
Senility ...								13	6	7	13
Suicide ...							1		1	0	1
Other violence ...		1	1		1	2	3		6	2	8
Other defined causes ...		1		2		3	4	5	9	6	15
Totals ...	17	6	7	5	6	21	42	122	119	107	226

Of the 226 deaths, 122 (54%) were of persons 60 years or over. This year's increase of 36 deaths is due mainly to Tuberculosis (11 more), Cancer (7 more), Cerebral Hæmorrhage (5 more), Heart disease (9 more) and Senility (9 more). The two principal causes of death were as last year, Heart disease (50) and Cancer (31), 22% of the total deaths being due to Heart disease, and 13% to Cancer. Respiratory diseases were responsible for 23 deaths, the same as last year, and less than half the number registered in 1933.

(g) Infant Mortality.

It will be recollected that last year's Infant Mortality Rate was down to the remarkable figure of 38, as against 71 for the year 1933. This year the rate is 50 per 1,000 live births. This compares well with other districts as the following table shows.

Table VI.

	Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total deaths (under 1 year)
England and Wales... ..	5.7	57
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	7.9	62
140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	3.8	55
London Administrative County	11.2	58
Pontefract	2.97	50

The causes of infantile deaths in the Borough classified into age groups are indicated in the following table.

Table VII.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Age groups							All ages under 1 year			
	Under 1 week	1 & under 2 weeks	2 & under 3 weeks	3 & under 4 weeks	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 9 months	9 & under 12 months	Males	Females	Totals
	Measles ...							1	0	1	1
Tuberculous meningitis ...							1	1	0	1	
Bronchitis ...								1	0	1	
Pneumonia ...					1	2		1	2	3	
Intussusception ...						1		1	0	1	
Premature birth ...	6	2	1	1				7	3	10	
Totals ...	6	2	1	2	3	2	1	11	6	17	

Table VIII indicates the monthly incidence of infantile deaths.

Table VIII.

CAUSES OF DEATH	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Measles ...			1										1
Tuberculous meningitis ...			1										1
Bronchitis ...		1											1
Pneumonia ...		1			2								3
Intussusception ...							1						1
Premature birth ...				2	2	1			2	2	1		10
Totals ...		2	2	2	4	1	1		2	2	1		17

(h) Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths due to puerperal sepsis, but 2 deaths were classed to other puerperal causes. This gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 5.57 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. The rate for 1934 was 7.57, there being 3 maternal deaths in that year.

A Maternal Mortality Inquiry was conducted by Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health during the year. An extensive questionnaire was completed and despatched to the Ministry and conferences were held with the Ministry's Medical Officers.

(i) Zymotic Death Rate.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal zymotic diseases (Smallpox, Scarlet fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Enteric fever and Diarrhœa) was 5, giving a Death Rate of 0.26 per 1,000 of the population.

B. General Provision of Health Services.

1. MATERNITY SERVICES.

The Maternity Services of the Corporation are satisfactory. An Ante-Natal Clinic (two sessions per month) is held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Headlands Road. The facilities provided are advertised from time to time and are brought to the notice of expectant mothers by the health visitors and midwives practising in the Borough. The services of a consulting gynaecologist are retained as consultant for cases of Puerperal fever, Puerperal pyrexia, and difficult obstetric cases. 170 women made 503 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year.

Arrangements are made for the services of the local Nursing Association's nurse for home nursing, where necessary, of expectant mothers, and home nursing of Puerperal fever cases.

Ordinary maternity cases where home conditions are unsatisfactory, and cases requiring emergency or specialist treatment are sent to the Wakefield or the Leeds Maternity Hospitals by agreement. 9 women were sent to Maternity Hospitals during the year.

A scheme for granting assistance towards the fees of midwives in necessitous cases is in operation. The Council contributed to the fees of midwives in 39 cases during 1935.

Arrangements are made for the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases free of charge.

2. INFANT WELFARE.

Weekly sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Headlands Road. The total number of attendances was 3,871 by children under one year of age and 2,162 by children between the ages of one and five years.

The number of children who made their first attendance at the Centre during the year was 331, 10 being over one year of age at the date of their first attendance. The total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year was 471.

3. HEALTH VISITING.

2 Health Visitors are employed, the equivalent of whole time services devoted to health visiting including attendance at the Welfare Centre being $1\frac{1}{2}$. 47 visits were paid to expectant mothers; 2,176 to children under one year of age, and 3,350 to children between the ages of one and 5 years. The Senior Health Visitor is appointed Infant Protection Visitor. The number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 2; the number of children concerned was 2.

4. GENERAL SERVICES.

There were no changes during the year in the following services:—

- (a) Ambulance facilities.
- (b) Hospitals.
- (c) Orthopædic treatment.
- (d) Laboratory facilities.

The following specimens were examined at the County Laboratory for your Department:—

Bloods for Widal Reaction	...	...	4
Sputa for tuberculosis	...	...	28
Swabs for B. Diphtheria	...	...	98
Urines for T.B. and general examination			17
Milks for tuberculosis	...	...	12
Milks for bacterial content	...	...	11
Water for bacteriological examination			1
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	43
	Total	...	214

C. Sanitary Circumstances.

1. WATER. The water supply continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity.

2. DRAINAGE. The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are satisfactory and sufficient. All developed areas are sewered. Only 81 houses are not connected to sewers.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS. There was no complaint from the West Riding Rivers Board.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. During 1935, 2 privies and 20 waste water closets were converted into water closets, and 264 water closets were constructed in connection with new property. The numbers and types of closets remaining at the close of the year were:—19 pail closets, 32 privy-middens, 4,751 water closets and 80 waste water closets.

5. PUBLIC SCAVENGING. Public scavenging is in operation throughout the district. Refuse is disposed of mainly by tipping on the controlled system, and a small amount is sent to farmers when requested. 7,483 tons were tipped and 991 tons were received by farmers. The cost of collection and disposal of refuse during the year was £3,710.

6. SWIMMING BATHS. The Corporation own a large swimming bath 75 feet by 30 feet, and a children's swimming bath 30 feet by 15 feet. The water capacity of the large bath is 65,000 gallons. A modern heating and filtration plant is in operation whereby the water is kept at a uniform temperature.

7. SCHOOLS. There are 13 Elementary Schools in the Borough. Their sanitary condition is satisfactory, and the water supply is adequate. It was not found necessary to close any school during the year on account of the occurrence of disease.

8. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. 58 inspections of factories and workshops were made. 6 defective conditions were found and remedied during the year.

D. Housing.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	275
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose			591
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	223
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose			435

(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	133
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	142
2.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers ...	105
3.	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—	
(a)	Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (all by Owners)	18
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (all by Owners) ...	15
(c)	Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	22
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(d)	No proceedings were taken under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.	

E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

1. MILK SUPPLY. Farms and Dairies were inspected periodically, and samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination.

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. All slaughterhouses were visited regularly for the purpose of meat inspection. All premises in which food is prepared were kept under careful supervision.

F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

1. GENERAL. During the year 1935, notifications were received relating to 255 cases of notifiable disease, an increase on last year's figure by 44 cases, due mainly to the increased number of cases of Diphtheria; 51 cases were notified, 37 more than last year. Details given later in tabular form show increases also in Scarlet fever (14 more), Pneumonia (5 more) and Erysipelas (8 more): small decreases are shown in Puerperal pyrexia, Cerebro-spinal fever and Ophthalmia neonatorum, whilst Chickenpox was reduced by 20. No case of Smallpox has occurred in the Borough during the last six years, but Enteric fever re-appeared after an interval of two years; there were 2 cases.

2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1935.

(a) Particulars of the Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

Table IX.

DISEASES	Total Notified Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet fever ...	60	59	0
Diphtheria ...	51	51	2
Enteric fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	2	1	0
Pneumonia ...	25	0	2
Puerperal fever ...	1	1	0
Puerperal pyrexia ...	2	0	0
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	0	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	0	0
Erysipelas ...	17	1	2
Chickenpox ...	45	0	0

(b) TABLE X. classifies the total number of notified cases into age groups.

Table X.

DISEASES	Age groups											All ages			
	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 3 years	3 & under 4 years	4 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 65 yrs.	65 years and over	Males	Females	Totals
Scarlet fever ...		3	4	5	7	27	8	4	2				23	37	60
Diphtheria ...		1		4	3	14	23	3	3				23	28	51
Enteric fever (including Paratyphoid) ...				1			1						1	1	2
Pneumonia ...		2	1	1		3	2	6	2	5	3		16	9	25
Puerperal fever ...									1				-	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia ...								1	1				-	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever ...		1											0	1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1												0	1	1
Erysipelas ...							1	1	1	6	5	3	3	14	17
Chickenpox ...	1	6	8	3	2	24			1				22	23	45
Totals ...	2	13	13	14	12	68	35	15	11	11	8	3	88	117	205

(c) The following table indicates the monthly incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

Table XI.

DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet fever ...	7	6	5	4	1	1	3	7	4	3	7	12	60
Diphtheria ...	3	9	14	5	6	1	3			2	5	3	51
Enteric fever (including Paratyphoid) ...						1	1						2
Pneumonia ...	1	3	4	4	2	5	1	2	1		1	1	25
Puerperal fever ...											1		1
Puerperal pyrexia ...		1				1							2
Cerebro-spinal fever ...						1							1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...								1					1
Erysipelas ...		2	1	3	3	1		1	2	2	1	1	17
Chickenpox ...	2	8	11	2	1	3	4	4	1	3	2	4	45
Totals ...	13	29	35	18	13	14	12	15	8	10	17	21	205

(d) NOTES ON NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER. 60 cases of Scarlet fever occurred during the year, an increase of 14 cases on the previous year. 59 cases were admitted to hospital, 1 being treated at home. The disease was present throughout the year, the highest monthly total being 12 during December. The cases were mainly of a mild type; a few however, were severe, and were treated by special ante-streptococcal serum. The giving of this serum appears to lower the incidence of complications and to expedite the peeling stage. Although, as previously stated, the cases were mainly mild, complications were frequent.

DIPHTHERIA. There was a marked increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria during the year; 51 as against 14 during 1934. Many of the cases were of an unusually severe type requiring energetic treatment with large doses of anti-toxin. In spite of this treatment a large proportion developed multiple neuritis. 2% of the cases were Laryngeal Diphtheria.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is available for the use of medical practitioners, and as the early administration of anti-toxin is so

essential, I strongly advise the giving of anti-toxin to all suspicious cases, i.e. all cases where it is thought necessary to take a swab of the throat. A few cases did not respond to anti-toxin treatment.

During the year immunisation against Diphtheria was offered, and 81 cases were treated with Toxoid Anti-toxin given in three doses. Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture (goat serum) was used and in most cases the reaction was very slight.

Over 1,000 children have applied for treatment in the new year, and arrangements have been made to carry this out at the schools, and by medical practitioners at home. It is hoped by this means to reduce materially the incidence of Diphtheria.

PNEUMONIA. 25 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, an increase of 5 on last year's figure. There were 2 deaths due to notifiable forms of this disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Only 1 case was notified, against 3 last year. It was treated in the County Poor Law Institution.

Table XII.

Notified	Cases		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	at Home	in Hospital				
1	0	1	1	0	0	0

ENTERIC FEVER. 2 cases of Enteric fever occurred during 1935. 1 case was treated in hospital; the other being satisfactorily isolated, was treated at home. There were no deaths. The source of the disease could not be traced, and there appeared to be no connection between the 2 cases.

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

Table XIII.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1 and under 5	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1
5 and under 15	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1
15 and under 25	4	6	1	0	1	0	*1	0
25 and under 35	2	5	2	0	1	3	0	0
35 and under 45	4	2	3	0	3	0	1	0
45 and under 55	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
55 and under 65	3	0	1	1	3	0	*1	0
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	18	14	13	5	13	3	5	2

* Notified under Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as pulmonary, but deaths certified as non-pulmonary.

Primary notifications were received respecting 45 cases, and 5 cases were added to the register otherwise than by formal notification, giving a total of 50 new cases, which is a decrease of 2 on last year.

23 deaths were registered as due to Tuberculosis, an increase of 11 on 1934. 18 of these had been notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, thus 22% of the total number of deaths from Tuberculosis were non-notified cases.

(b) Summary of Register of Tuberculosis Notifications.

Table XIV.

Particulars in Register	Males		Females		Total in Register
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	
(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at the commencement of the year 1935	79	36	56	23	194
(b) Number of cases notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during the year 1935	15	12	14	4	45
(c) Number of cases restored to Register having been removed previously	0	0	0	0	0
(d) Number of cases added to Register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	3	1	0	1	5
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	20	7	12	4	43
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year 1935	77	42	58	24	201

From Table XIV it will be seen that at the close of the year there were 7 more names on the register than at the beginning. During the year 43 names were removed, and Table XV gives reasons for the removals indicated in section (e) of Table XIV.

Table XV.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	
(1) Entries relating to notifications which have been withdrawn by or with consent of the notifying medical practitioner on the ground that the original notification was incorrectly made	0	0	1	0	1
(2) Entries relating to persons who are certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered	2	3	6	1	12
(3) Entries relating to persons who have :					
(a) died	*15	*3	3	2	23
(b) ceased to reside permanently in the district	3	1	2	1	7
Totals ...	20	7	12	4	43

* These two figures do not coincide with those in Table XIII, as 2 males notified as pulmonary, were certified to have died from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(c) Action under Legislation respecting Tuberculosis.

(i) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

All medical practitioners carry out conscientiously the duties imposed upon them by these Regulations. The provisions of the Regulations relating to the transfer of erroneously address notifications, the submission of weekly and quarterly returns to the County Medical Officer, and the registration of particulars contained in notifications received, are all duly attended to.

(ii) Public Health Act, 1925.

No action was found necessary under Section 62 of this Act, relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

(iii) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken under these Regulations, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary Tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

4. CANCER.

31 deaths occurred in this disease during the year, 16 in males and 15 in females.

The following table shows age, occupation and sex of persons who died from Cancer :—

Table XVI.

Occupations, etc.	Age groups										All ages			
	Under 1 year	1 & under 30 yrs.	30 & under 40 yrs.	40 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 50 yrs.	50 & under 55 yrs.	55 & under 60 yrs.	60 & under 65 yrs.	65 & under 70 yrs.	70 & under 80 yrs.	80 years and over	Males	Females	Totals
Wife ...		1			1	2	2	1	1	2			10	10
Widow ...									1	2	1		4	4
Spinster ...										1			1	1
Colliery hewer ...			1		1	2		1	1	1		7		7
Other colliery workers ...							1	1	2			4		4
General labourer ...							1			1		2		2
Clerk ...						1						1		1
Barracks warden (retired) ...									1			1		1
Insurance agent ...									1			1		1
Totals ...		1	1		2	5	4	3	7	7	1	16	15	31

Below are indicated the sites of the disease in persons dying due to Cancer.

Table XVII.

Sites	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Totals
Mouth ...	0	1	1
Jaw ...	0	1	1
Stomach ...	3	4	7
Colon ...	3	3	6
Rectum ...	2	1	3
Liver ...	2	2	4
Pancreas ...	1	0	1
Lung ...	1	0	1
Breast ...	1	2	3
Bladder ...	1	1	2
Prostate ...	2	—	2
Totals ...	16	15	31

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the work done during the year by each member of the Public Health Staff, and thank the members of the Ladies Voluntary Committee for their assistance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. T. HESSEL,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
to the Medical Officer of Health,
for the Year ended 31st December 1935.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the Borough and the work done in my Department during the year ended 31st December 1935.

A. Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of a few houses in various rural parts of the Borough, all houses in Pontefract have a supply of water from the town's mains. Samples of the water supply taken both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination show the water to be satisfactory. Analyses made during the year were reported on as follows :—

Grains per gallon	Samples taken from	
	Works at Eggborough	Service pipe at Pontefract
Total solid matters	14.00	12.00
Chlorine (combined)	1.00	1.00
Nitrites	None	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates ... ..	.200	.125
Free Ammonia ... ..	.0014	.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	.0007	.0007
Lead	None	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	8.20	7.00
Temporary Hardness	2.60	2.00
Permanent Hardness	5.60	5.00

The houses not on the public supply need constant attention. One private well was closed and a piped supply taken to the house concerned.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE.

Only 81 of the 4,647 houses in the Borough are not connected to the public sewers. 30 of these are connected to cesspools, connection to the sewer not being reasonably practicable. The remaining 51 houses are served by privies and pail closets, and in these cases there are special reasons why conversion has not been effected. It is pleasing to report a reduction of 20 in the number of waste water closets in the Borough, and prospects of a further substantial reduction in the new year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Tipping on the controlled system continues to meet the requirements of the area, and I have received no complaint of nuisance caused by the tipping of refuse.

The change from ashpit to ashbin continues. Owners now readily effect the change, which gives immediate returns, in that invasions by the house-fly are minimised, with a corresponding improvement in health.

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

There are 4 registered common lodging houses in the Borough, there being no changes from the previous year. They were visited quarterly, and minor defects were remedied on request. The businesses were well conducted and generally satisfactory.

There are 4 houses-let-in-lodgings, these being houses of the working class type in which two or more families are lodged in addition to the occupier. 19 inspections were made and conditions found to be unsatisfactory. 2 informal notices were served and were outstanding at the close of the year.

11 structures under the head of vans and sheds were situate in the Borough and used for human habitation. Only a very low standard was obtainable under the provisions of the local byelaws, and in 9 cases, therefore, these structures were treated as dwellinghouses and dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Acts. None had been demolished at the close of the year, but demolition orders had been made in respect of 2, and 7 along with various appurtenant out-buildings had been defined as, and declared a clearance area.

Offensive trades are carried on at 27 premises in the Borough. The trades include those of fellmonger, tripe dresser, fat extractor, glue maker and fish frier. The number of inspections made was 74. 6 nuisances arose and were abated consequent upon informal action. At 24 premises the business of fish frier is carried on. All premises are fitted with stoves of modern construction, and were maintained during the year in clean condition. Respecting the remaining offensive trades, continued efforts are made to avoid the occurrence of nuisances.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances found in 1935 was 85, and the number of inspections made in connection therewith 287. 3 nuisances were outstanding from 1934, bringing the total number

requiring abatement to 88. Of these, 84 were abated and 4 were outstanding at the close of 1935.

85 informal notices were served, 82 of which were complied with. In 2 cases nuisances were abated only after the service of statutory notice.

The above figures relate only to nuisances within the meaning of Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and its various amendments. They do not refer to housing defects remedied under Public Health Acts, which are summarised on page 35 of the report.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

13 visits were paid to premises in respect of which complaints were received. In each case the occupier's attention was drawn to his responsibilities under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and he was advised of the most suitable methods for dealing with the infestation. 2 informal notices were served and complied with, and in no case was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

A rat-catcher was engaged on Corporation properties for quarterly rat weeks held during the year.

National Rat Week was observed from the 4th to the 9th November, and the co-operation of the public was secured by means of a notice in the local press, the exhibition of posters in prominent parts of the town, and the distribution of handbills and circulars. Premises particularly liable to infestation were visited to ascertain methods adopted and results obtained. Trapping and poisoning were the methods principally employed, whilst gassing was extensively practised at the Corporation's refuse tip. The number of visits made in connection with rats and mice destruction was 75.

B. Supervision of Food and Premises for its Preparation.

Much time was given up to the inspection of food and food premises, one of the most valuable of health services. Meat and milk, being two of the most important foods, and two most prone to contamination with disease organisms and dirt, were given most attention.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are 10 private slaughterhouses in the Borough, in respect of which annual licences are issued. They were inspected regularly, and found to be maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Broadly speaking, the whole of the slaughtering takes place on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, which together with the fact that the slaughterhouses are scattered throughout the district, does not allow an inspector to be present at every slaughter. All carcasses and organs are, however, examined as soon after slaughter as possible. Memorandum 62/Foods recommends the presence of an inspector during slaughter, but this will not be practicable until the Council erect an abattoir.

The following table gives the numbers of carcasses examined during the year, and the number of visits paid to slaughterhouses for the examination of these carcasses. The number examined is 607 more than last year, and visits increased by 187.

Table A.

Quarter ended	Number of carcasses examined					Number of visits
	Beef	Veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total	
31st March	320	32	504	475	1,331	345
30th June	318	43	435	442	1,238	368
30th September	302	26	526	339	1,193	364
31st December	331	32	529	551	1,443	362
Totals	1,271	133	1,994	1,807	5,205	1,439

The following were found upon examination to be diseased or unwholesome, and were disposed of in such a manner as to prohibit their use as food for man :

Table B.

Parts or organs diseased	Beast		Pigs		Sheep	
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
Carcasses and all organs ...	4	7	2	3	1	1
Quarters ...	4	3	—	—	—	—
Heads and tongues ...	48	38	82	72	—	—
Joints ...	14½ lbs	20 lbs	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	59	35	40	40	3	13
Lungs ...	90	85	85	87	—	1
Other organs ...	8	7	4	25	—	—

Generalised tuberculosis was responsible for the condemnation of the 4 carcasses of beef; the pork was fevered; and the mutton emaciated due to the invasion of liver fluke. Parasitic invasions, tuberculosis and abscesses were the principal causes of condemnation in organs.

There are 48 meat shops in Pontefract, 30 of which are in the Market Hall. At most of those in the Market Hall trade is done only on Saturdays. 15 of the 48 shops are supplied with meat prepared in Pontefract slaughterhouses. In 33 shops, 26 of which are in the Market Hall, the meat exposed for sale is prepared in other districts. A considerable amount of meat slaughtered in the Borough is retailed in surrounding districts.

Meat shops were regularly examined. Minor breaches of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations were brought to the notice of persons concerned with satisfactory results.

MILK SUPPLY.

As required by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, registers are kept of retailers, wholesale dealers and producers of milk. There are 18 cowkeepers in the Borough, 9 of whom are wholesale dealers, the remainder being retailers. The total number of retail milk sellers on the register is 33; 10 of these are not resident in the Borough.

There are 18 cowsheds in the district, which were inspected periodically, the number of visits being 74. Many improvements were effected during the year, and 3 cowsheds were reconstructed. Cowsheds were not always clean when visited, but in the main conditions were satisfactory. The distance travelled in a routine inspection of cowsheds is over 20 miles.

The number of dairy cows in the Borough varies, an average figure being 165. On 3 occasions during the year they were clinically examined by a County Veterinary Officer, who reported that their general health was good. Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, 4 cows were slaughtered, one with a tuberculous udder, the remainder having chronic coughs and showing definite signs of tuberculosis.

Various kinds of milk are retailed in the Borough; ordinary ungraded, sterilised, condensed, and graded—Pasteurised and Grade "A." No tuberculin-tested milk is on sale. Ordinary and pasteurised milks have the largest sales; condensed milk is found mostly in the poorer homes, whilst there is little demand for

sterilised milk. No licence is in force in the Borough for production of Grade "A" milk, the supply being brought from an adjoining district. One licence for the production of pasteurised milk is in force. The time will undoubtedly come when all milk will be from tuberculin-tested herds—in the meanwhile I am of the opinion that pasteurisation is necessary. 14 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, 2 being reported unsatisfactory; the source of trouble in each case was traced and the necessary action taken.

In May the Accredited Milk Scheme commenced, whereby producers receive a better price for milk produced under Grade "A" standards. Several local farmers made enquiries, but at the close of the year no applications for licences had been received.

OTHER FOODS.

Very little routine work can be carried out. When foods other than meat and milk are unfit for consumption the reason is usually decomposition, rendering it obviously unsaleable. In borderline cases the tradesmen concerned solicit the help of the Department. The following foods were condemned :—

Frozen eggs	...	...	...	...	...	44 lbs.
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Finnan haddock	...	...	...	...	...	70 lbs.
Crabs	...	...	...	...	...	60
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	40 couples
Fowl	...	...	...	...	...	1

8 stones of mussels were condemned, it being ascertained that they were from layings contaminated with sewage.

PREMISES IN WHICH FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE, ETC.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

41 visits were paid during the summer months to premises used for the manufacture of ice cream. These are mainly the kitchens of dwellinghouses, in which cases careful supervision becomes all the more necessary. Minor contraventions of the provisions of the Pontefract Corporation Act, 1906, relating to the sale of ice cream, were brought to the notice of persons concerned and duly remedied.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 11 bakehouses in the Borough, 1 being underground. 44 inspections were made during the year. Minor defects were remedied by informal action.

FISH FRIERS' PREMISES.

Fish frying as an "offensive trade" has been previously dealt with. The fish, and frying materials employed were found generally satisfactory.

OTHER PREMISES.

All premises in which food is prepared for sale, sold, or stored, are required to conform to legal standards, and irregularities are suitably dealt with.

C. Housing.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES.

During the year 275 dwellinghouses were inspected; 133 of this number were considered to be totally unfit for human habitation, whilst the remaining 142 were found to be in certain respects unfit. The number of dwellinghouses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, was 223, the total number of inspections made in connection with housing conditions being 591.

All dwellinghouses considered repairable at a reasonable cost are first dealt with informally, and consequent upon informal action 105 defective dwellinghouses were rendered fit in 1935. Notices under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, were served respecting 4 dwellinghouses requiring the execution of repairs. 18 similar notices served in 1934 and outstanding at the close of that year were complied with during the year under review. In 12 cases notices were served under various provisions of the Public Health Acts, and these, together with 3 notices outstanding from the previous year, were complied with. Thus 138 dwellinghouses were repaired in 1935.

Dwellinghouses found to be totally unfit are dealt with either under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, as individual unfit houses, or, in the case of groups of dwellinghouses, under Part I of the Act as Clearance Areas. I reported 30 houses to the Health Committee, recommending demolition as individual unfit houses. Demolition orders were made in respect of 21 of these, and in 6 cases undertakings were accepted from the owners that the houses would not again be used for human habitation. A similar undertaking was accepted in respect of a house represented in the previous year, and a demolition order was made in respect of another outstanding representation. 3 representations had not been dealt with at the close of the year. 3 dwellinghouses were

demolished in respect of demolition orders made before 1935. Thus under Section 19 procedure, 10 unfit houses were abolished during the year.

18 Clearance Areas were declared in 1935; these comprised 103 houses, populated by 369 persons. 24 houses included in Clearance Areas were demolished.

Since the advent of the Housing Act, 1930, a vigorous housing policy has been pursued, and I append tables showing the results of these activities. Table C analyses proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act.

Table C.

Year	Number of representations made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners	
				to render dwelling-house fit for human habitation	as to usage other than for human habitation
1931	5	—	—	—	—
1932	—	5	5	—	—
1933	13	12	5	—	—
1934	14	8	11	—	3
1935	30	22	3	—	7
1931—5	62	47	24	—	10

Thus at the end of the year 1935, 57 of the 62 dwellinghouses represented had been dealt with, and 5 were outstanding.

Table D details the action taken under Part I of the Housing Act relating to Clearance Areas.

Table D.

Year	Clearance Areas			Dwellinghouses demolished	
	Number declared	Number of dwellinghouses	Population	Number of dwellinghouses	Number of persons displaced
1931	3	41	177	—	—
1932	3	33	126	—	—
1933	3	34	147	71	296
1934	10	93	335	3	7
1935	18	103	369	24	93
1931—5	37	304	1,154	98	396

Table E indicates proceedings under Part II of the Housing Act relating to dwellinghouses considered repairable at a reasonable cost.

Table E.

Year	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices		
		By owners	By Council in default of owners	Totals
1931	53	4	0	4
1932	0	35	14	49
1933	7	7	0	7
1934	18	0	0	0
1935	4	18	0	18
1931—5	82	64	14	78

Proceedings under provisions of the Public Health Acts relating to defective conditions in dwellinghouses are set out in the following Table.

Table F.

Year	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
		By owners	By Council in default of owners	Totals
1931	101	0	101	101
1932	26	21	5	26
1933	1	0	1	1
1934	3	0	0	0
1935	12	15	0	15
1931—5	143	36	107	143

Table G indicates the number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action.

Table G.

Year	Prior to action under Housing Acts	Prior to action under Public Health Acts	Totals
1931	11	66	77
1932	0	172	172
1933	41	45	86
1934	62	51	113
1935	68	37	105
1931—5	182	371	553

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES.

As will be observed from the following Table, the erection of houses has proceeded very satisfactorily in the past few years. The increase in 1934 in privately owned houses is, of course, accounted for by the adoption of the Small Dwellings Acquisition

Acts, 1899—1923. In the quinquennial period 1926—1930, 119 houses were erected by private enterprise, less than one-third the number erected in the period 1931—1935. Of the 376 houses erected by the Council during the past five years, 212 were subsidised under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, for the purpose of rehousing persons displaced from unfit houses dealt with under that Act.

Table H.

Year	Number of Houses Erected		
	By Council	Privately	Totals
1931	—	13	13
1932	132	39	171
1933	100	51	151
1934	40	120	160
1935	104	146	250
1931—35	376	369	745

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There were 4,647 houses in the Borough at the end of the year, 4,237 of which can be termed working-class houses. The majority of this property is undoubtedly well maintained and kept in good repair. A smaller number, particularly those not under direct control of their owners, require repairs—probably small defects—but very disquieting to a good tenant. In this respect it is necessary to remind those concerned of section 1 of the Housing Act, 1925, under which there is an implied condition in the contract for letting of any workingclass dwellinghouse that it is at the commencement of the tenancy in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and an implied undertaking that it will be kept by the landlord in the same condition during the tenancy. Apart from those being dealt with under the Housing Acts, about 120 houses are unfit for habitation, and these, in the main, require reconstruction.

OVERCROWDING.

A survey of all workingclass houses in the Borough to discover the extent of overcrowding was commenced in December, and will be dealt with in a Special Report in 1936, and in my

next Annual Report. There does not appear to be much overcrowding in the Borough. The population is 19,500, occupying 4,647 houses, which is slightly over 4 persons per house. Pontefract's problem is one of adjustment rather than the provision of new accommodation—with this exception—a small number of 5-bedroom type houses are required for the largest families. The overcrowding problem will, however, be dealt with in detail when the results of the survey are known.

VERMIN IN HOUSES.

102 houses were erected during the year by the Council to rehouse families displaced from slum property, and all furniture and other effects found to be infested with vermin were disinfested before removal to the new Estate.

27 houses on Corporation Estates were inspected at the request of the House Management Committee. 5 were found to be dirty and 16 verminous, whilst in the remaining 6 cases there was no cause for complaint. 4 houses found to be severely infested were thoroughly treated, cleansed and redecorated before being re-let. In 12 cases infestation was mild and responded to treatment with contact insecticide. The 5 dirty houses were cleansed, 2 by the Council—the houses being vacant—and 3 by occupiers following action by the Department.

Certain cases of infestation in privately owned houses came to my notice, and in one case a statutory notice was served; in default, the work was done by the Corporation. Advice was given in numerous cases.

D. Factories and Workshops.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, ETC.

58 inspections of factories and workshops were made, and generally conditions were satisfactory. 6 defects were found and these were remedied by the end of the year.

AIR POLLUTION.

16 smoke observations were made during the year, and 7 cautions were given; no proceedings were taken.

Pollution of the atmosphere by smoke from the domestic chimney is far more serious than pollution from the factory chimney. The high temperatures of the latter do destroy tarry matter, whereas the former allows unburnt hydrocarbons to escape. This yellowish smoke from the house chimney is the real danger to public health, but it appears impracticable to take

the matter further in a colliery district. Lectures to senior scholars in our schools pointing out the serious injury to health of a smoke-laden atmosphere might eventually result in a more discreet use of coal.

E. Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Following receipt of infectious disease notifications, patients' homes were visited and arrangements made for suitable isolation. The premises were disinfected and inspected for insanitary conditions, remedial action being taken when these were discovered. Where domiciliary isolation was allowed, concurrent and terminal disinfection were carried out. During the year 371 rooms were disinfected.

The occurrence of infectious disease, particularly diphtheria, among children of school age resulted in many visits to schools, and contacts of infected scholars were excluded from school and kept under observation. 11 schools were disinfected, whilst scholars' books, together with library books, were treated at the Headlands Road disinfection depôt. Infected bedding and clothing were treated by means of the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

Approximately 350 gallons of fluid disinfectant and 3 tons of disinfectant powder were distributed free during the year, the cost being about £86.

F. Classified List of Inspections, etc., made during the year 1935.

HOUSING.

Dwellinghouse inspections under Housing Acts	435
Dwellinghouse inspections under Public Health Acts	156
Visits in connection with removal of persons from slum properties to new houses	172
Visits for purpose of taking census of persons occupying slum properties	135

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visits to tuberculous persons to ascertain home conditions and particulars for registration	26
Visits to infected houses for purpose of tracing source of disease, advice to occupants, etc.	128
Visits to persons coming in contact with infection ...	71
Visits to schools	24

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

Common lodging houses	16
Houses-let-in-lodgings	19

Vans and sheds	39
Offensive trades	74
FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.	
Visits for meat inspection, slaughterhouses	1,439
Visits for meat inspection, shops and stalls	380
Cottager slaughtering	6
Inspection of slaughterhouses	41
Visits to Cattle Market	13
Dairies (including pasteurising plant)	120
Ice Cream Premises	41
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Factories	21
Workshops	37
Smoke Observations	16
RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.	
National Rat Week	60
Other visits	15
SHOPS.	
Sanitary matters under 1934 Act	211
OVERCROWDING.	
Visits by enumerators (from 16th December)	1,145
Visits by permanent staff	22
VERMINOUS HOUSES.	
Visits to Council houses	82
Visits to private houses	28
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Public Mortuary	52
Places of Entertainment	12
Nuisances (not under previous headings)	65
Works in progress	1,274
Total number of Inspections	6,375

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the help you have given me during the year, the members of my Staff for their consistently hard work, and the heads of other departments of the Corporation for their helpful co-operation at all times.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. B. JACKSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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