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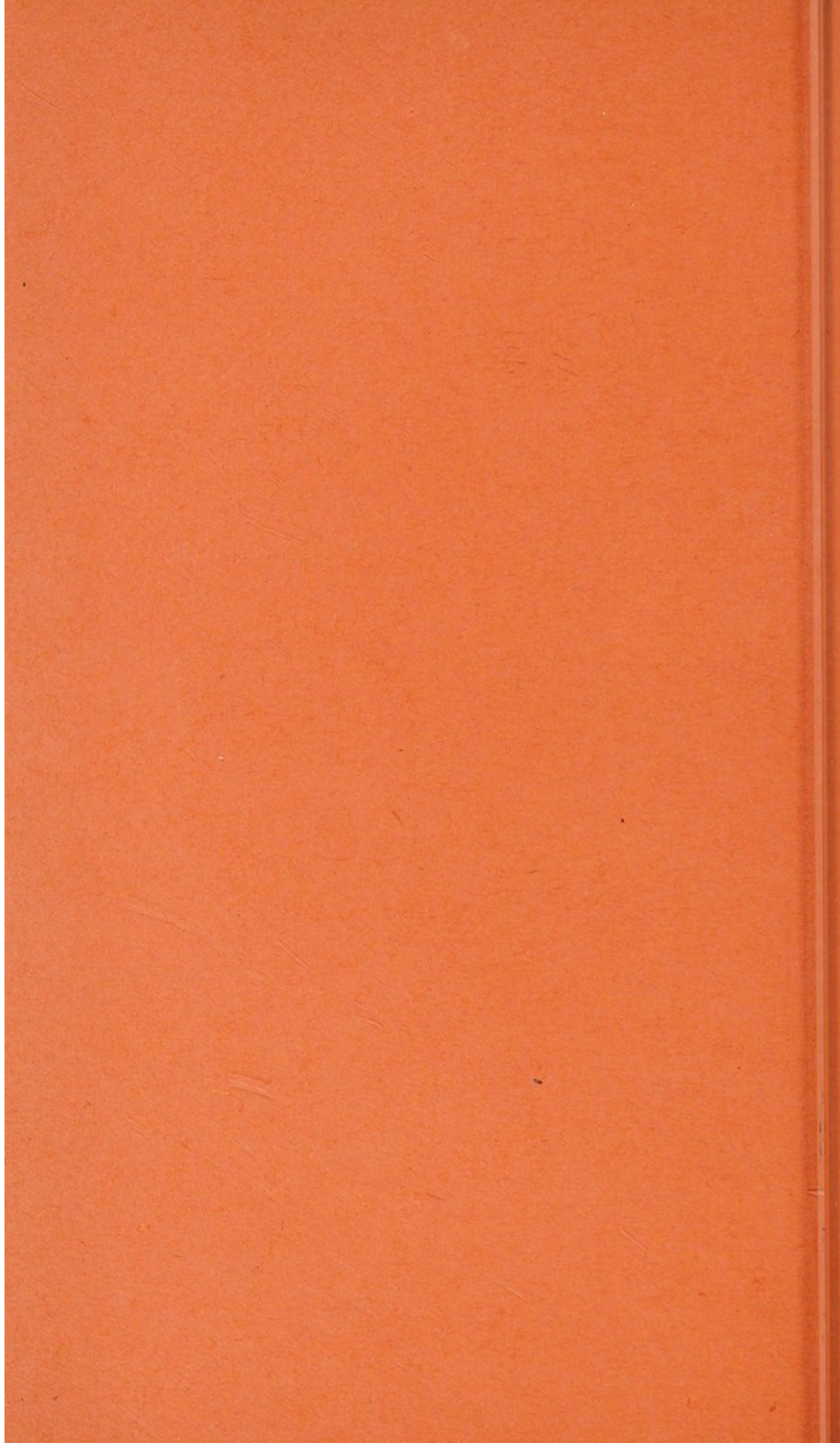


**County Borough of Halifax
Health Department**

Annual Report
ON THE HEALTH
OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1954



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





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

Health Committee

(as on December 31st, 1954).

MAYOR.

ALDERMAN NORMAN ERIC BARBER, J.P.

Councillor FRANK HARLAND SWIRE, Chairman.

Councillor FRANCIS O'ROURKE, Vice-Chairman.

Aldermen.

EDGAR O. BOWER

LEWIS CHAMBERS

Councillors.

BERRY, ALBERT

BERRY, TOM

CHAPMAN, LESLIE

HACKETT, GEORGE H.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM

HOLLAND, SAMUEL

JOHNSON, JACK

LUDLAM, HARRY

MAWSON, LAURA A.

PAY, FRED L.

WHITLEY, ELIZABETH L.

Sub-Committees

Appointed by the Health Committee.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

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VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alderman CHAMBERS

Councillors:

BERRY, T.

LUDLAM, H.

Sanitary Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alderman BOWERS

Alderman CHAMBERS

Councillors.

CHAPMAN

HACKETT

HIGGINS

JOHNSON

LUDLAM

PAY

Maternal and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alderman CHAMBERS

Councillors.

BERRY, A.

CHAPMAN

HACKETT

Mrs. DORA I. GREENWOOD

Mrs. DORIS RHODES

HOLLAND

MAWSON

PAY

Mrs. GLADYS PICKLES

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alderman CHAMBERS

Councillors.

BERRY, A.

HACKETT

HOLLAND

JOHNSON

Staff of the Health Department

(as on December 31st, 1954).



Medical Officer of Health.

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

ELENORA J. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer,
Maternal and Child Welfare.

MARJORIE SMITH WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer,
Maternal and Child Welfare.

Public Analyst.

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. MARGERISON, M.R., San.I.

Meat and Foods Inspector.

G. A. WOODHEAD

Lay Administrative Officer and Ambulance Controller.

H. HUDSON

District Sanitary Inspectors.

H. LEAPER F. BURKE A. LUM J. E. BANKS

Pupils: T. ASHWORTH and A. SUTCLIFFE

Housing Inspectors.

F. BURTON

K. PARKER

Clerical Staff.

H. WRIGHT—Senior Clerk

N. BRADLEY
(Sanitary Section).

E. I. DAVIS.

K. RYDER.

L. WOOD
(Housing Section).

Mrs. E. A. SUNDERLAND. Miss J. WILEY. Miss V. M. ATKINSON.

Miss B. L. MITCHELL
(M. & C.W. Centre).

G. BOTTOMLEY
(Junior Clerk).

Miss C. BOOTH
(Junior Clerk).

Mental Health Service.

Senior Authorised Officer — S. PARKINSON

Duly Authorised Officer — L. HOLDSWORTH

Duly Authorised Officer — Miss E. CLARKSON

Rodent Control.

Senior Rodent Operative — J. T. O'NEIL

Rodent Operative — R. GARFORTH

Maternal and Child Welfare.
Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss V. GRAY

Health Visitors.

Miss M. MOORE
Miss S. E. BRIGGS
Miss D. V. STAMPER

Miss N. DINGSDALE
Miss P. A. VAUGHAN
Miss M. STREETER

Assistant Nurses.

Miss A. R. STAMPER

Miss M. FARNELL

Student Health Visitors.

Miss I. HOLDSWORTH
Mrs. N. D. WILKINS

Miss E. J. WOLSTENHOLME

Domestic Help Organiser.

Miss E. CLARKSON

Day Nurseries.

Cragie Lea Day Nursery, Ovenden—

Matron: Mrs. M. R. WILSON

Ling Bob Day Nursery, Pellon—

Matron: Miss M. GOODWIN

Ambulance Service.

Depot Superintendent: L. HANSON

18 Driver/Attendants, 2 Switchboard Attendants.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1954

INTRODUCTION

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committee*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith, the Annual Report upon the health of Halifax for the year 1954. The report is the eighty second of the series. It is planned in sections so that the details of any specific service may be readily obtained.

The following Table shows some of the chief Vital and Mortal Statistics for the period under review compared with 1953.

Year	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	Mat. Deaths	No. of	No. of	Pulm.	Cancer D.R.
					Still Births	Illeg. Births	T.B. D.R.	
1953	14·57	15·15	29·70	Nil	27	91	·21	2·68
1954	14·60	15·00	33·05	1·38	31	96	·18	2·51

The number of live births in Halifax during 1953 was 1,414. In 1954 the number was 1,422.

The major causes of death were as follows:—

No. of deaths from Heart Diseases ...	499	(451 in 1953)
No. of deaths from Cancer ...	244	(261 in 1953)
No. of deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage	238	(239 in 1953)
No. of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	(20 in 1953)

The incidence of infectious diseases was very low.

The incidence of poliomyelitis since 1944 was as follows:—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Nil	Nil	1	6	1	7	3	10	2	3	2

If we compare our present vital and mortal statistics with the statistics of twenty years ago we notice that typhoid fever has virtually disappeared and diphtheria has been practically eliminated.

On the other hand cancer of the lung marches on and (in England and Wales) kills an additional 1,000 victims each year. I am of the opinion that with respect to this dangerous disease atmospheric pollution is a contributory factor. With regard to infectious diseases, we have not yet conquered poliomyelitis and, in recent years, dysentery has increased.

As regards the high incidence of mental illness the changing attitude of the public is reflected in the growing number of patients who voluntarily seek treatment. With respect to the prevention of mental illness, research into the causes of the emotional disorders of children and young people offers a field well worth cultivating.

Premature hardening of the arteries is now one of the leading causes of death among adults. It has been suggested that a correlation exists between fat intake, serum cholesterol concentration and premature arterial hardening. At the same time there are two contradictory pieces of evidence which cannot be ignored. Firstly, the fat intake of Eskimos is high; yet the incidence of cardiovascular degeneration is very low among these people. Secondly, the people of the Yukon consume a great deal of fat and cardiovascular disease is almost unknown among them. To what extent (if any) diet influences the incidence of cardiovascular disease requires further investigation. Research into this matter might pay handsome dividends. Cardiovascular diseases kill great numbers of people. Degenerative heart and artery diseases are enormously on the increase. We know some of the contributory causes (emotional overstrain and family liability to arterial degeneration) but the primary cause is still a riddle.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise that the elimination of diphtheria depends upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation. Our hope has always been to immunise 75 per cent. of babies during the first year of life.

Diphtheria is a serious disease. Prevention is better than cure.
~~cure.~~

Most things in this world have a price, but good health is priceless.

I wish to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for the zeal, energy and loyalty which they have, one and all, displayed during the year.

Also, I wish to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee who have always supported me in our common endeavour to be of service to the people of Halifax.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

G. C. F. ROE,
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

Statistics

Latitude 53° 44' North.

Longitude 1° 50' West.

Mean height above sea level, feet	...	...	...	780
Area in acres	...	...	...	14,081
Population (Census 1931) (Males 44,600. Females 53,515).	...	...	...	98,115
Population (Census 1951) (Males 45,487. Females 52,889).	...	...	...	98,376
Population (Mid year, 1954) (Registrar General's figures).	...	...	...	97,130
Density of population per acre	...	...	...	6.9
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	...	...	...	28,488
Number of houses according to Rate Books (31st December, 1954).	...	...	...	33,690
Average number of persons to each occupied house	...	...	...	2.09
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	£658,505
Estimated product of a penny rate	...	...	...	£2,620

Summary of Vital Statistics

Number of Live Births (R.G's figures)	M 743	F 679	Total	1,422
Birthrate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	14.60
Number of Stillbirths (R.G's figures)	M 14	F 17	Total	31
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	...	21.34
Number of Deaths (R.G's figures)	M 748	F 709	Total	1,457
Deathrate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	15.00
Infantile Deaths (R.G's figures)	...	...	...	47
Deaths of children under one year of age	M 28	F 19		
Infantile Deathrate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	33.05
Phthisis deathrate	...	...	...	.18
Deathrate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	.02
Tuberculosis deathrate (all forms)	...	...	...	.20
Deathrate from Cancer	...	...	...	2.51

Summary of Deaths.

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

Cause Death						M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
" other forms	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	24	22	46
" " Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	38
" " Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	21	21
" " Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	12
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	70	57	127
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	98	140	238
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	136	99	235
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	40
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	84	140	224
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	21	33	54
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	30	16	46
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	59	25	84
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	17
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	13	—	13
Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	52	49	101
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	48
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	18
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total						748	709	1457

Year	Birthrate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Deathrate per 1,000 Population						Rate per 1,000 Births	
		ALL CAUSES	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	Small-Pox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	DEATHS under one year
England and Wales ... 1954	15.2	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.5
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ... 1954									
HALIFAX ... 1945	16.39	16.1	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.09	3.4	42
... 1946	18.6	14.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.3	31
... 1947	19.9	14.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	5.8	42
... 1948	17.7	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	5.3	29
... 1949	16.5	15.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	1.8	33
... 1950	15.9	14.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.3	39
... 1951	15.5	15.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.0	28.3
... 1952	14.39	14.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.0	27.14
... 1953	14.57	15.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.0	29.70
... 1954	14.60	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.7	33.05

Vital and Mortal Statistics for Halifax during the last 21 years.

Year	Death-rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis (all forms)		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Typhoid and Para-typhoid		Cerebro Spinal Fever		Smallpox	
				New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1934	13.9	77	10.5	132	60	344	20	337	2	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil
1935	14.6	70	6.4	158	55	322	16	227	2	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil
1936	15.2	68	7.02	206	75	206	12	136	nil	3	nil	2	2	nil	nil
1937	14.6	63	2.39	135	38	164	5	162	nil	1	nil	5	5	nil	nil
1938	14.1	57	2.92	165	55	155	6	145	nil	nil	nil	3	1	nil	nil
1939	15.3	60	4.4	135	65	129	5	184	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1940	15.6	45	8.8	118	51	311	15	166	nil	3	1	31	9	nil	nil
1941	15.7	65	1.5	111	60	230	12	97	nil	nil	nil	16	3	nil	nil
1942	14.6	56	3.4	113	56	196	5	669	nil	1	nil	9	4	nil	nil
1943	15.4	50	1.9	123	68	127	4	411	nil	2	2	nil	2	nil	nil
1944	14.5	38	2.3	156	54	118	4	481	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1945	16.1	42	2.0	110	53	92	5	173	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1946	14.4	31	1.1	69	41	17	nil	74	nil	73	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1947	14.8	42	0.52	87	44	21	2	84	nil	2	1	3	1	nil	nil
1948	13.8	29	0.58	61	32	9	nil	161	nil	*1	1	2	1	nil	nil
1949	15.4	33	0.50	77	32	8	nil	222	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil
1950	14.8	39	1.23	85	29	1	nil	293	nil	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1951	15.2	28	0.00	179	30	nil	nil	123	nil	15	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1952	14.1	27	0.69	107	19	nil	nil	119	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1953	15.2	30	0.00	122	22	nil	nil	88	nil	3	nil	1	1	4	nil
1954	15.0	33.05	1.38	121	19	nil	nil	90	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

*Transferred in

Vital and Mortal Statistics for Halifax during the last 21 years (continued).

Year	Pneumonia		Whooping Cough		Polio-myelitis		Cancer Deaths	Heart Diseases Deaths	Cerebral Haemorrhage Deaths
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths			
1934	80	66	nil	2	1	nil	180	381	74
1935	117	69	nil	1	1	nil	194	406	67
1936	91	74	nil	4	1	nil	193	448	74
1937	115	77	nil	2	nil	nil	178	424	73
1938	164	58	nil	nil	1	nil	186	419	77
1939	182	59	2	2	2	nil	193	449	89
1940	156	57	185	2	2	nil	187	408	232
1941	188	66	240	3	nil	nil	235	381	179
1942	226	61	174	nil	5	nil	216	374	164
1943	236	55	211	4	2	nil	205	374	179
1944	124	38	201	3	nil	nil	177	366	199
1945	103	43	133	2	nil	nil	219	398	237
1946	69	35	153	2	1	nil	206	464	182
1947	67	37	237	1	6	nil	214	455	188
1948	62	39	295	1	1	1	206	415	213
1949	85	71	92	1	7	1	241	471	203
1950	59	43	374	1	3	nil	239	505	208
1951	73	49	145	nil	10	nil	211	468	231
1952	41	30	153	nil	2	nil	230	454	238
1953	54	65	154	nil	3	nil	261	451	239
1954	23	46	72	nil	2	nil	244	499	238

Table showing comparative yearly Vital and Mortal Statistics from 1944 to 1954 inclusive.

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Venereal Diseases		Pneumonia	
					New Cases	Death-rate	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	New Cases	Deaths
1945	16.39	16.1	42	3.0	90	.48	50	67	103	43
1946	18.6	14.4	31	1.1	53	.37	103	124	69	35
1947	19.9	14.8	42	0.5	72	.40	95	130	67	37
1948	17.7	13.8	29	0.5	61	.33	70	73	62	39
1949	16.5	15.4	33	0.5	64	.29	48	66	85	71
1950	15.9	14.8	39	1.2	85	.26	40	44	59	43
1951	15.5	15.2	28	nil	162	.30	31	8	73	49
1952	14.4	14.1	27	0.7	99	.17	21	16	41	30
1953	14.6	15.2	29	nil	111	.21	23	30	54	65
1954	14.6	15.0	33	1.4	113	.18	21	25	23	46

Year	Deaths from Heart Disease	Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage	Deaths from Diabetes	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	
					New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1945	398	219	237	15	92	5	173	nil
1946	464	206	182	16	17	nil	74	nil
1947	455	214	188	14	21	2	84	nil
1948	415	206	213	13	9	nil	161	nil
1949	471	241	203	8	8	nil	222	nil
1950	505	239	208	9	1	nil	293	nil
1951	468	211	231	14	nil	nil	123	nil
1952	454	230	238	13	nil	nil	119	nil
1953	451	261	239	11	nil	nil	88	nil
1954	499	244	238	13	nil	nil	90	nil

Notification.

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

Disease	Number	
	Notified	Con- firmed
Smallpox	—	—
Dysentery	64	63
Food Poisoning	2	2
Typhoid Fever and Enteric Fever ...	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Scarlet Fever	90	90
Malaria	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	21
Erysipelas	20	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Measles	44	44
Whooping Cough	72	72
Pneumonia—Primary-Influenzal	23	23
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Tuberculosis—	—	—
Respiratory	113	113
Other Forms	8	8
Total	460	459

Road Traffic Accidents.

During the year 928 reports of road accidents were received by the Police and 4 deaths were attributable to such accidents. The following table affords a comparison with the number of fatal accidents occurring in previous years:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Fatal	4	7	12	7	12	7	7	14	6

The Growth of the Borough of Halifax.

Year	Population	Note
1848	40,000	Borough Incorporated.
1861	51,937	
1871	65,510	
1881	63,360	
1891	82,864	
1892	83,364	Borough extended by the additions of Ovenden and Illingworth Wards.
1899	90,934	
1900	96,684	Borough extended by the addition of Copley Ward.
1901	104,936	
1911	101,556	Borough extended by the additions of Warley and Northowram Wards.
1921	100,700	
1931	98,115	
1945	89,390	
1946	93,280	
1947	94,580	Mid year density of population per acre 6.3.
1948	96,420	
1949	97,820	
1950	98,840	
1951	97,490	
1952	97,320	Mid year density of population per acre 6.9.
1953	97,070	
1954	97,130	

SECTION 2



National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Section 23. MIDWIFERY.

Section 24. HEALTH VISITING.

Section 25. HOME NURSING.

Section 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Section 27. AMBULANCE SERVICES.

**Section 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS,
CARE AND AFTER-CARE.**

Section 29. DOMESTIC HELP.

Section 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION.

I am indebted to Dr. E. J. Simpson for the following report:—

It is disappointing to report that the infant mortality rate for Halifax has risen from 29·7 per 1,000 live births in 1953, to 33·05 in 1954, this being the highest rate since 1950. The rate for England and Wales is 25·5, and that of the 160 "great towns" 29·1 per 1,000. The rise in Halifax is due partly to the number of premature babies who died within the first 24 hours of birth, most of them because of gross prematurity. The causes of premature birth are many, and intensive research is being made into the influence of toxæmia, nutrition, virus infections, paid employment during pregnancy, etc. Because it is believed that working late in pregnancy is one cause, maternity benefit is now payable 11 weeks before the expected confinement instead of seven weeks, in order to help the expectant mother to avoid this risk. But though this checks this work for 'gain,' many expectant mothers work as hard, if not harder, in their homes than when employed outside. More home help is needed in these cases. As prematurity is the largest single cause of infant deaths it offers a challenging and urgent field for research in prevention and care.

There were two maternal deaths in 1954 compared with none in 1953. One was a 'transfer' of the death of a Halifax mother in a Leeds Hospital.

For some time it has been felt that health visitors should pay fewer routine visits so that they have more time to spend with families particularly needing help. The Ministry terms this 'selective visiting'; and we have been gradually adopting this method in the past two years. If fewer visits are paid, more specialised work is being done, and work that is very rewarding in every way. As an example, take a typical 'problem' family with four young children living in squalor and neglect because the parents have lost the heart to struggle against their difficulties. Without help, the probability is that the children will have to be taken 'into care' of Local Authority. Institutions however well run, are no substitute for a proper home life, and such foster-children may eventually become a charge on the State in remand homes, Borstal Institutions, or H.M. Prisons. There are 80,000 children 'in care' of Local Authorities at the present time at a cost of £15 million a year, a fact which should give food for anxious thought.

The first line in prevention is usually the health visitor. She knows the home conditions. If assistance from other statutory or voluntary bodies concerned with the welfare of mothers and children is required, their co-operation is enlisted. One of the most useful committees in Halifax is the Co-ordination Committee, where representatives of all these bodies discuss these problem families, pool their information, and organise co-operative help.

The syllabus of training as a State Registered Nurse now includes instruction in public health methods. We welcome this recognition of the importance of preventive medicine, and it has been a pleasure to have nurses in training at the General Hospital and the Infirmary, to attend our clinics and see the work of the Public Health Department. Miss Gray and Dr. Simpson also lecture to these pupils at the hospitals.

Classes in relaxation for expectant mothers booked for domiciliary confinement were started at Kirby Leas in September, 1954, with Mrs. Anderson, a physiotherapist attached to the Education Department, in charge. They have proved most popular. The Superintendent and midwives have given talks to the classes on anatomy and physiology, of pregnancy and labour; and Miss Gray and Dr. Simpson on mothercraft. An expectant mother is particularly susceptible to advice and instruction, and we feel that no effort should be spared to take advantage of this opportunity to inculcate knowledge which banishes the often very real fear of labour, and sows the seeds of good parentcraft.

We now have a second car for the use of the health visitors in their home visiting, and this probably accounts for the fact that the number of home visits has increased, whereas with the time-consuming 'selective visiting' one would have expected them to have decreased.

In 1954, Dr. Marjorie Smith-Wilson joined the staff in Dr. Cockcroft's place. Also, Miss Streeter came as a health visitor, and Miss Farnell as an assistant nurse in 1954. Misses Holdsworth and Wolstanholme, and Mrs. Wilkens, after some months as assistant nurses, started training for the Health Visitor Diploma in October, and we hope to have them as fully fledged health visitors in 1955.

Welfare Food Scheme, previously administered at the Food Office, was taken over by this department in June, 1954.

Again, we record our warm indebtedness to the voluntary workers who attend the clinics so regularly and, by their help, release our small trained staff for other duties. Their lively interest in the mothers and babies and in the work generally, creates a very happy atmosphere.

Health Education Lectures given in 1954 by Dr. E. Simpson.

Elland Congregational Church Federation, "My Job." Toc H Women's Section, "Children's Life." Warley Club, "Family Life." British Red Cross Society, "Child Welfare."

Births.

No. of births occurring in the Authority's area during 1954:—

Attended by doctors with and without midwives	...	789
Attended by midwives only	... ..	1,596
Royal Halifax Infirmary	... ..	541
Halifax General Hospital	... ..	1,401
Local births occurring in Nursing Homes in other areas		14

Care of Premature Infants.—i.e., babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation. Stillbirths should be excluded.

Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the Authority's area:—

(i) Born at home—26.

(ii) Born in hospital—92.

Premature still births	Premature Live Births						
	Nursed entirely at home					Transferred to hospital	Birth weight
	Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2lb. 3oz. or less
8	—	—	—	—	—	2	Over 2lb. 3oz. up to 3lb. 4oz.
2	—	—	—	3	3	—	Over 3lb. 4oz. up to 4lb. 6oz.
4	—	—	—	6	6	2	Over 4lb. 6oz. up to 4lb. 15oz.
1	—	—	—	12	12	1	Over 4lb. 15oz. up to 5lb. 8oz.
15	—	—	—	21	21	5	Totals

Born in Private Nursing Homes in Halifax C.B.—Nil.

Infectious Diseases.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Number of cases notified during the year ...	—	—	—	—	1	20
Number of cases removed to Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	1	—

Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year, in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Vision was lost	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) The patient died	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	...	...	...	...	...	—

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

Ante and Post Natal Clinics are conducted weekly by Public Health Medical Officers at the Halifax District Nursing Association home for domiciliary cases.

There is close co-operation with the Consultant Obstetrician who sees abnormal cases at the Medical Officer's request.

Such clinics are also held at the Halifax General Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for hospital cases and there is a weekly session held at the Northgate Child Welfare Clinic for expectant mothers intending to be confined out of the borough.

Mothers booked for domiciliary confinement are visited in their own homes by midwives.

Full advantage is taken, both at the Clinics and during home visits to teach mother-craft and particular stress is placed on the importance of breast-feeding. Leaflets on breast-feeding and diet sheets are distributed at the clinics.

Maternity outfits for Halifax cases are issued about the 28th week of pregnancy. Home visits are made by the Health Visitors when home conditions are said to be unsuitable and when hospitalisation is recommended.

Health visitors pay home visits as soon as possible after the return of the mother from hospital, or, in the case of domiciliary confinements, after the midwife has ceased to attend. The mother is advised as to diet and hygiene and is encouraged to bring her baby to the nearest child welfare centre. Thereafter, the Health Visitor visits as regularly as is possible, concentrating on those children who need special attention, or who have not been brought to the Centre.

1	No. of Clinics provided at end of year (whether held at Child Welfare Centres or other premises)	No. of sessions now held per month at Clinics included in Col. 2	No. of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women included in col. (4) during the year
			No. of women who attended during the year	No. of new cases included in Col. 4, i.e., for A.N. clinics women who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy and for P.N. clinics women who had not previously attended any P.N. clinic after last confinement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Health Authority Clinics:—					
Ante-Natal clinics	} 1	4 {	7	5	7
Post-Natal clinics			19	19	19
Clinics provided by voluntary organisations					
Ante-Natal clinics	1	12	643	463	3279
Post-Natal clinics	1	4	192	128	192

Arrangements with Medical Practitioners.

There are no arrangements with general practitioners for ante-natal and post-natal mothers to be examined.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Infant Welfare Centres are provided at Northgate, Queen's Road, Ovenden, Luddenden, Siddal, Northowram and Illingworth. The Northgate Centre is a whole-time clinic. The other clinics are situated in Church Schools and sessions are held as follows:—

Queen's Road clinic ...	Two sessions weekly (Tuesday).
Ovenden clinic ...	One session weekly (Wednesday).
Luddenden clinic ...	One session fortnightly (Monday).
Siddall clinic ...	One session weekly (Monday).
Northowram ...	One session weekly (Wednesday).
Illingworth ...	One session weekly (Fridays).

An infant welfare clinic for the Mixenden area is needed in view of the increasing population in the new housing estates but, until convenient accommodation is available, arrangements are being made for a health visitors' point.

Child Welfare Centres.

Centres provided by	No. of centres provided at end of year	No. of C.W. sessions now held per month at centres in col. (2)	No. of children who first attended a centre of this L.H.A. during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age (4)	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total no. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
				1954	1953	1952-49		Under 1 year (9)	1 but under 2 (10)	2 but under 5 (11)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
H.A.	7	38	1,021	865	751	1,185	2,801	10,863	2,976	2,614	16,453
Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Artificial Sunlight.

Number of sessions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Number of cases treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Number of attendances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,181
Average attendance at each session ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

Dried Milk was distributed at the C.W. Clinics to the extent of:

Cow and Gate ...	...	2,658	cartons
Ostermilk ...	...	2,299	"
Trufood ...	...	1,614	"

In addition, National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, and Orange Juice were issued at all clinics, since July, 1954, to the extent of:

N.D.M. ...	...	24,000	cartons
Orange Juice ...	...	27,000	bottles
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	6,000	"

Infant Mortality.

There were 47 deaths of infants under 1 year.

16 died under 24 hours.

9 died under 1 week.

6 died under 1 month.

16 died between 1 month and 1 year.

Day Nurseries.

The Local Authority provides two Day Nurseries, one at Ling Bob, Pellon, and one at Craigie Lea, Ovenden.

	No.	No. of Approved Places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendance during year	
		0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Nurseries maintained by Council	2	50	63	59	79	46	62
Nurseries maintained by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1954	Number of Children provided for
Premises ...	1	3
Daily Minders	—	—

Registration of Nursing Homes (Section 187 to 194 of Public Health Act, 1936).

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during 1954 ...	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of 1954 ...	1	—	12	12

Mother and Baby Home.

The Halifax Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Council administer a Mother and Baby Home at St. Margaret's House, 8, Balmoral Place, as agents of the Halifax Corporation. Under an agreement between the Council and the Moral Welfare Council the Corporation agree to pay five-sixths of the costs of maintenance.

No. of Beds.

(1) Total Beds (excluding Maternity, Labour and Cots)	10
(2) Labour Beds ...	0
(3) Cots ...	6
(4) No. of admissions (ignoring re-admissions after confinement during the year) ...	42
(5) No. of admissions in col. (4) for which the authority was responsible ...	10

Average Length of Stay.

(a) Ante-Natal ...	6 weeks
(b) Post-Natal* ...	6 weeks

No. of cases sent to other homes (payment being made on an "ad hoc" basis).

- (1) Expectant Mothers—3.
- (2) Post-Natal Cases—0.

* Exclusive of lying in period.

I am indebted to Miss Westwood, Moral Welfare Worker, for the following notes on the work of the home during 1954:—

During the year 31 unmarried mothers have been referred from the County Borough and nine married women with illegitimate children. Nine expectant mothers were admitted to St. Margaret's House and one mother and baby straight from hospital, and in addition 28 expectant mothers and four mothers and babies from hospital were admitted from outside the Borough. St. Margaret's House has been very fully used throughout the year. The majority of girls have been resident during the final weeks of pregnancy and for some weeks after their discharge from Hospital which is of the greatest benefit both to the mother and the child.

The following details give some indication of the position of these new cases at the end of the year. It will be understood, of course, that many of the unmarried mothers referred in 1953 were still being dealt with this year.

On the 31st December, 1954.

- 7 mothers were with their babies and living at home.
- 3 mothers were with their babies and living in lodgings.
- 1 mother and baby were living with relations.
- 2 mothers and babies were resident at St. Margaret's.
- 1 mother was in a residential post with baby.
- 3 mothers went to Mother and Baby Homes outside Halifax.
- 2 babies were in foster homes.
- 2 babies were with adopters.
- 1 baby was in a Local Authority residential nursery.
- 1 baby was with relatives.
- 1 girl had a miscarriage.
- 7 were expectant mothers.

Married Women.

- 3 mothers were with their babies in the parental home.
- 2 mothers were with their babies and living with their husbands.
- 1 mother was with baby in her own home.
- 1 baby was in a Local Authority residential nursery.
- 2 were expectant mothers.

I am indebted to Mr. Franklin Brook (Speech Therapist) for the following report:—

Speech Therapy sessions have been held on Monday afternoons at Holly House. The chief aim of the department is to prevent serious disorders of speech from developing. Experience has shown that speech disorders often yield readily to gentle corrective measures when these are applied at the right time. The right time is nearly always BEFORE the child commences school. The disorder of stammering, for instance, is often first noticed in the third year of infant life and many well-meaning parents fall into the error of making a direct attack upon the symptom itself; the child soon re-acts by becoming aware of speech difficulties and a more serious form of stammering usually results.

The following summary gives some idea of the work carried out during the past year:—

No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	40
No. of appointments kept	...	...	...	...	...	106
No. of children seen	...	...	...	...	...	24

Classification of patients according to symptom:—

Seriously delayed speech	...	...	...	...	7
Language problems (aphasia)	...	...	...	...	1
Severe articulative defects	...	...	...	...	4
Cleft palate speech	...	...	...	...	1
Idioglossia (the speech of the emotionally retarded)	...	...	...	...	3
Stammering (Primary)	...	...	...	...	5
Alalia (Having no speech)	...	...	...	...	3

Eleven children have been discharged during the year following successful adjustment of their speech difficulties. Two others were discharged showing a measure of improvement. With the exception of three cases, all other children are responding to treatment.

Dental Care.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Richardson (Principal School Dental Officer) for the following details relative to dental care of pre-school children:—

1. No. of sessions (i.e. equivalent to complete half days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients during the year 25

2. Dental Treatment Return.

(a) Expectant and Nursing mothers provided with dental care.

No. examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. needing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
No. treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. made dentally fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

(32 still under treatment)

Children Under Five.

No. examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
No. needing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
No. treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
No. made dentally fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Scalings and Gum Treatment	...	...			5	—
Fillings	...	...	...	...	18	10
Silver nitrate treatment	...	...	...		—	8
Crowns or inlays	...	...	...		—	—
Extractions	...	...	...		223	139
General anæsthetics	...	...	...		23	82
Dentures provided—						
Full upper or lower	...	...	...		11	—
Partial upper or lower	...	...			6	—
Radiographs	...	...	...		1	—

Section 23

MIDWIFERY.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service is carried out through the agency of the Halifax District Nursing Association and I am indebted to the Superintendent (Miss Savage) for the following details.

Midwives.

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1954.		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of National Health Service Act.	6	—	6
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	17 F.T. 10 P.T.	27
Midwives in Private Practice	3	—	3
TOTALS	9	27	36

Maternity Cases Attended.

	Number of Maternity Cases in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1954					
	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Midwives employed by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations.						
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of National Health Service Act)	419	15	—	—	419	15
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	—	1171	771	1171	771
Midwives in Private Practice	6	3	—	—	6	3
TOTALS	425	18	1171	771	1596	789

Medical Aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1918.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1918, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner has arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	194
(ii) Others	26

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child 41

Of these:—

Acute Dyspnoea	1
Discharging eyes	15
Jaundice	2
Cold	2
Unsatisfactory condition	7
Prematurity	1
Oedema hands and feet	1
Vomiting	4
Asphyxia	2
Bilateral deformity of toes	1
Mobile swelling of neck	1
Atresia	1
Distended abdomen	1
Abnormal condition of head	1
Facial paralysis	1

Notification received in accordance with C.M.B. Rules:—

Intention to resort to artificial feeding	74
Notification of stillbirth	3
Notification of having laid out dead body	3
Liable to be source of infection	3

Section 24

HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visitors undertake the care and after-care of sick patients and are in close touch with the local practitioners and hospital almoners.

Visiting is undertaken in connection with the Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948 (Section 7) and the Midwives Act, 1951 (Section 17).

Student Health Visitors are engaged when available and they receive their theoretical training at the Bradford Technical College and their practical training here.

It is very difficult to obtain Health Visitors and, although the establishment is 1 Superintendent and 11 Health Visitors, there were only 6 Health Visitors and one assistant nurse on the staff at the end of the year.

	No. of Health Visitors employed at end of year		No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year						
			Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1—5		
	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	T.B.	O C
1954	6	—	86	125	1458	3851	7372	673	2

One Health Visitor has attended 88 Special Treatment Clinics throughout the year, and has paid 84 visits in connection with this work.

Section 25

HOME NURSING.

The Halifax and District Nursing Association carry out the Home Nursing Service as agents of the Corporation, which is adequate to meet the needs of the Borough. The Local Authority have equal representation on the Joint Committee.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES (Home Nursing).

						Cases	Visits
On books 1st January, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	369	—
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	1,231	37,997
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	364	10,838
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	49	1,055
Infectious Diseases (Gen.)	...	...	...	...	...	7	74
Complicated Mid. and Mat.	...	...	...	...	...	11	97
Others	...	...	...	...	...	104	1,037
TOTAL CASES						2,135	51,098

CASES COMPLETED 1954 ... 1,727

REMAINING CASES 31st December, 1954 ... 408

Number of Home Nurses employed at the end of the year:—

Whole-time on Home Nursing ... 15

Part-time on Home Nursing ... 1

(Equivalent whole-time) ... 15½

Section 26

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Children under 5—

Children in this group are immunised either at the Child Welfare Clinic or by doctors (chosen by parents) taking part in the Authority's arrangements. Doctors are supplied free with immunising agents.

Immunisation is encouraged by the Medical Officer of Health, by Public Health Lectures, and by the Public Health Department Staff.

Children of school age—

Children in this group are immunised at the School Clinic or by doctors chosen by the parents. Details will be found in the separate report on the School Medical Service.

No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the period ending 31st December, 1954			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total	During 12 months ending 31st December, 1954
Under 5	5—14		
823	104	927	528

Vaccination.

Medical arrangement in respect of vaccination are the same as those in operation for immunisation. In the event of an outbreak of smallpox, the Child Welfare and School Clinics will be used as emergency vaccination centres, and general practitioners will be asked to co-operate either at their own surgeries or at the emergency vaccination centres.

The public are kept constantly informed of the facilities provided for free vaccination.

No. of persons Vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period:—

Age at 31st December, 1954	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
No. Vaccinated ...	208	59	15	40	322
No. Re-vaccinated ...	4	11	22	136	173

Section 27

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Hudson, Ambulance Controller, for the following report:—

The Halifax Ambulance Service has continued to operate in accordance with the provisions of Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949.

The fleet, at the end of the year, comprised the following vehicles:—

Ambulances:—

1	Morris	...	...	1953	25 h.p.
1	Morris	...	...	1952	25 h.p.
2	Morris	...	...	1949	25 h.p.
2	Bedford	...	...	1949	27 h.p.
1	Austin	...	...	1949	16 h.p.
1	Austin	...	...	1948	16 h.p.
1	Vauxhall Car	...	...	1949	12 h.p.
1	Austin car	...	...	1946	12 h.p.
1	Bedford Spermobus	...	...	1950	27 h.p.

Both the cars require replacing and I have suggested that instead of one of them a Morris "J" Type sitting-case/stretchers ambulance be provided.

The personnel consists of a part-time Ambulance Controller, Depot Superintendent, 18 male driver/attendants and two male telephonists. The team spirit is good and the men have a full realization of their duty to the public. They carry out their work with sympathetic understanding and courtesy.

First-Aid Courses are held at the Depot, one of our personnel being a fully accredited Instructor, who has a keen interest in first-aid and has the enthusiastic co-operation and support of his colleagues.

Maintenance of the fleet is undertaken by the Transport Department and I appreciate the ready help and advice which has been given by the Transport Manager.

As I have heretofore mentioned, depot accommodation is a deterrent in Halifax both as regards limitations and inconvenience. Each night, drivers have to take vehicles down to the Transport Department, Water Lane and they have to be collected the next day before work begins. This is a stupid waste of precious manpower and mileage, especially as the service is already overtaxed.

The north-west of the town is gaining much of the town's population, and it is suggested that we should have at least a sub-depot in that area. Undoubtedly, a sub-depot would save considerable mileage and would make the service more efficient.

Radio would be another time and manpower saving and these factors should not be overlooked in such an essentially important public service. The Police and Fire Services are on the radio system and so should be the Ambulance Service with its 24 hourly demand from the medical and nursing services and its important part in the treatment of the sick.

As may be seen from the following statistics, the total mileage for the year has exceeded that for 1953. Out-patient demands have increased as is evident from the car mileage, namely 44,258 in 1954 as compared with 42,600 in 1953. Other than for accidents, the ambulance and car services are on the request of the general practitioners and hospital authorities. On occasions, out-patients, instead of waiting for the ambulance service to collect them, have returned home by public transport.

Every endeavour is made to save mileage by sending (on medical recommendation) patients by rail where possible. During 1954, 22 patients were transferred by rail, saving an estimated mileage by ambulance of 2,189 miles whilst in 1953, 7 patients were conveyed by rail with a saving in mileage of 630. In addition, I have to call upon the aid of the British Red Cross on seven occasions to assist, and the mileage done by this service was 390. The Transport Service has also carried many sitting cases for us to Storthes Hall.

West Riding patients from the Calder Valley Area are still conveyed by your Ambulance Service to and from the Halifax hospitals and the mileage incurred during 1954 was—

Ambulance	Cars
17,400	13,936

Here again, the demand on the car service is increasing.

Members of the Civil Defence Corps have attended the Depot to become acquainted with a peace-time depot routine and to acquire a wider knowledge of the district by means of accompanying the drivers on as many journeys as possible.

		No. of Vehicles in service 31st Dec.	Total No. of Journeys during the year	Total No. of Patients carried during the year	No. of Accidents and other Emergency Journeys incl. in Col. 3	Total Mileage during the year	No. of paid whole-time Staff at 31st Dec.
1950	Ambul'ces	8	8,295	10,530	875	87,064	20 1 Asst. Controller
	Cars Cars/Amb.	2 1	4,164	8,618	7	37,651	
1951	Ambulances	8	8,466	10,263	945	82,624	20 1 Asst. Controller
	Cars Cars/Amb.	2 1	4,173	11,495	5	44,773	
1952	Ambulances	8	9,351	12,920	894	89,474	20 1 Asst. Controller
	Cars Cars/Amb.	2 1	4,244	11,412	2	46,318	
1953	Ambulances	8	9,123	12,785	883	83,228	20 1 Depot Supt.
	Cars Cars/Amb.	2 1	4,336	11,277	9	42,600	
1954	Ambulances	8	9,343	13,076	797	82,926	20 1 Depot Supt.
	Cars Cars/Amb.	2 1	4,743	12,589	6	44,258	

Once more, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the Health Committee, Medical Officer of Health, Depot Superintendent, members of the Health Department clerical staff, and officials of other departments for their part in assisting me to maintain, with economy, and sometimes under difficult circumstances, a reasonably satisfactory service throughout the year.

Section 28

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Convalescent Home Treatment is available for those who need a recuperation period before returning to their normal duties. A medical certificate is obtained from the patient's own doctor recommending a period of convalescence and if no actual treatment is required, the applications are dealt with as vacancies occur in the Homes at St. Annes-on-Sea and Ilkley. Thirty-seven cases were admitted during 1954.

Loan Equipment.

During 1954 about 535 patients were issued with various items of loan equipment. The most called for items included air-rings, bedpans, bedrests, and mackintosh sheets. In addition urinals, bedcradles, wheel chairs, crutches, feeding-cups were issued. Our present list of loan equipment includes the following items:—

Air Rings.	Sputum Flasks.
Bed Rests.	Urinals.
Enamel Bowls.	Water Beds.
Bed Cradles.	Air Beds.
Bed Pans.	Wheel Chairs.
Crutches.	Syringes.
Feeding Cups.	Eye Undines.
Hot Water Bottles.	Bed Tables.
Inhalers.	Spinal Carriages.
Mackintosh Sheets.	

Special equipment is provided for paraplegics for use at their own homes. Periodical checks on the articles are made by the health visitors.

PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES.

Title	Delivered by
The Riddle of Cancer	Dr. G. C. F. Roe
The Neuroses	"
Tuberculosis	"
Mental Defect	"
Hormones	"
Arterial Diseases	"
Coronary Thrombosis	"
Elementary Psychology	"

Venereal Diseases.

The usual source of infection is a human being suffering from the disease—syphilis or gonorrhœa. Infection is most commonly acquired by sexual intercourse. The control of the venereal disease is as much a social as it is a medical problem. From the strictly medical aspect, the first aim is the prompt diagnosis and efficient treatment of patients with a view to rendering them non-effective. Among the general measures directed towards the prevention of venereal disease, the most important is the provision of instruction for adolescents in sex knowledge and for young adults in the risks of illicit intercourse. A number of infections are contracted while under the influence of alcohol, which not only inhibits the control of the higher centres, but also renders the individual less capable of taking the precautions which, if sober, he might use.

The following figures refer to local patients attending Treatment Centres:—

Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year, and found to be suffering from

				Local Clinic	Other Clinics
Syphilis	...	...	...	21	—
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	24	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	115	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Total	160	5

Pathological Work.

Microscopical:—

					Specimens examined at Treatment Centre
For Syphilis	...	...	...	...	8
For Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	286

Attendances.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
For individual attention by Medical Officers	932	934	154	61	521	185	1607	1180	2787
For intermediate Treatment	486	283	27	3	65	17	578	303	881

TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. W. Smith (Chest Physician) for the following details:—

Chest Clinics at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

On Mondays Afternoon

Fridays Afternoon

Alternate Wednesdays Morning

Number of patients notified as suffering from Tuberculosis during the year 1954 from the County Borough of Halifax 121

Approximately 2,750 attendances were made by patients of the County Borough of Halifax at the local Chest Clinics during the period under review.

Note.

As far as possible, all contacts of known cases of active tuberculosis are clinically and radiologically examined.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

Statistical Data.

Report on Mass Radiography Survey held in Halifax April/May, 1954

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Miniature X-rays taken	5,386	5,042	10,428
Number of Large Films taken ...	214	106	320

Analysis of Provisional Findings

Cases of Active Tuberculosis ...	12	4	16
Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis ...	96	65	161
Other Abnormalities	119	71	190

Section 29

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The service is in charge of one Domestic Help Organiser (Miss Clarkson) and its efficiency is due to her hard work, enthusiasm, understanding and patience that come from a broad outlook on life and its many problems.

No. of whole-time helps employed at the end of the year... 12

No. of part-time helps employed at the end of the year ... 24

The following details give a birds-eye view of the work done during the year:—

No. of applications for assistance during the year 447

No. of cases where help was given in respect of:—

(a) General and chronic sickness			84
(b) Old people			222
(c) Tuberculosis			2
(d) Blind people			6
(e) Maternity			133

Section 51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. S. Parkinson, Senior Authorised Officer, for the following report:—

The Mental Health Service is under the control and direction of the Medical Officer of Health and embraces (i) Mental Illness (dementia); (ii) Mental Deficiency (amentia); and (iii) an After-care Scheme for both. The work is undertaken by three experienced Authorised Officers (one female and two males) who also act as Mental Health Workers and carry out the duties, including the social work, of this comprehensive Service. There have been no changes in the executive staff during the year, but the staff of this Section of the Department has been increased by the appointment of a Supervisor and two Assistants at the new Occupation Centre. From the outset of the Mental Health Service in 1948, it has been the policy of the Local Health Authority to deal with mental health matters through a special Mental Health Sub-Committee, and this continues to be the practice. The Sub-Committee is formed from members of the Health Committee and has met at intervals throughout the year.

In reviewing the work of the Mental Health Service in Halifax during 1954, I have to report yet a further increase in the volume of work dealt with by this Section of the Department. The local statistics for Mental Health (page 40) clearly demonstrate that—with the exception of 1952—an increase has occurred yearly. Last year, the number of mental patients with whom the Service was concerned reached 259. This figure relates only to cases of mental illness and is an increase of some 30% upon 1949 (the first year for which statistics are available).

There has been a reduction during the year in the number of patients entering Storthes Hall Hospital as 'certified' patients under the Lunacy Acts; but a great increase in those entering voluntarily under the provisions of the Mental Treatment Act. The increase and decrease of voluntary vis-a-vis certified patients also follows a discernable trend over past years, and is comparable with other Mental Health Services throughout the country. It will readily be seen from the statistics that in 1949 for every single patient admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital from Halifax as a

voluntary patient, two were admitted certified. In 1954 the position was completely reversed—there were two voluntary admissions for each certified. This is due to the changing conceptions about mental illness by the general public and a growing appreciation of the rôle of the mental hospital. Credit for this must be given to the judicious policy of public relations adopted by mental hospitals, Regional Hospital Boards and the responsible Associations and Societies concerned intimately with Mental Health. In addition several well-produced broadcasts in the medium of television and radio have gone some way to remove many misunderstandings. A further reason which must be taken into account is the large and growing group of illnesses now described as “psycho-somatic” (of which peptic ulcer, certain forms of asthma and eczema are but three common examples). These maladies masquerade in physical guise, but are in some cases traceable to mental origin. For some psycho-somatic ailments treatment in a mental hospital is now prescribed and arranged. Many of these patients respond extremely well to modern mental hospital techniques.

A remarkable feature of the number of voluntary patients last year was the magnitude of the increase. For the reasons already mentioned above, an annual increase in this direction can be confidently anticipated each year. In fact, a fairly steady increase occurred until 1954 when the increase rose sharply to more than 45% over the previous year. Prior to 1954, the increase had been some 17%. A survey of the individual case-records relating to 1954 shows that many patients admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital stayed for much shorter periods than in previous years and there was a quick turn-over of beds. Many patients made a rapid improvement at this Hospital where the most modern treatments are available. Unfortunately, some terminated their stay after only a few hours in the Hospital, and it is this aspect of the situation which gives rise to some concern. All mental hospitals are experiencing difficulty in obtaining staff and Storthes Hall Hospital is no exception; furthermore, the staffing shortage is greatly accentuated by the overcrowding of the Hospital. A plan which would divert the less serious cases away from the Hospital itself would, to some extent, alleviate some of these difficulties. Of course, it must be assumed that for certain deep-seated mental disorders accommodation in mental hospitals would continue to be required for some patients, but there are many for whom complete (mental) hospitalisation would be avoided. It is obvious that any reduction obtained in this way would bring about an improvement there in the ratio between staff and patients.

Halifax does not possess a properly equipped psychiatric unit and it is a known fact that there are (included in the voluntary admissions last year) many who would not have become in-patients at Storthes Hall Hospital if local treatment facilities had been available. The Mental Health Service administered by this Local Health Authority is responsible for about 100,000 persons. The patient-population of the four local hospitals is added to that of the town itself for mental health purposes, this accounts for the use of the Halifax Service by an average of 18 non-Borough residents each year since 1949. The resultant total figure of population (plus the surrounding area of the West Riding Authority) appears to fully justify the provision of a psychiatric unit based in the town to serve the needs of Halifax and district. Whilst it is true that a psychiatric out-patient clinic is held on certain half-days each week at The Halifax General Hospital, this is not a satisfactory substitute for a properly constituted psychiatric unit. As matters are at present, neither the Halifax Mental Health Service nor that of the West Riding Authority are linked in any way with the local clinic. At one period during 1954, general practitioners in Halifax complained of the difficulty of getting patients dealt with at the local clinic inside a period of three months. Because of the delay, many patients deteriorated to such an extent that admission to Storthes Hall Hospital became imperative, and thus the vicious circle was completed. Efforts were made by Halifax to establish liaison with the local out-patient clinic as long ago as 1948, and it is a matter of regret to report an unchanged situation after six years. The value such liaison could be is apparent when one considers the development along these lines in some parts of the Manchester and Nottingham Regional Hospital Boards' area. In both, an integrated system has been in operation for some time. The results are said to be outstanding.

Regarding the patients admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital, there exists a high degree of co-operation between their staff and this Local Health Authority. Frequent consultations take place to ensure interchange of information without duplicating work. Co-ordination of action is achieved and there is continuity of Care and After-care. This liaison has been of infinite benefit since its inception in 1948.

Persons for whom After-care was provided during the year numbered twenty-eight. These are patients who require help in re-establishing themselves in the community after a period in a mental hospital. Relatively little difficulty was experienced during 1954 in resettling these former patients, and mostly they returned to their former (or similar) employment—with of course the few

exceptions where the work had been the cause of the breakdown or had a deleterious effect. As already stated, co-operation between the Hospital and the Local Authority in these matters is excellent and all steps to rehabilitate patients are taken in conjunction. As in former years, the assistance of the staff of the local office of the Ministry of Labour has been sought and used to advantage. The ready understanding of the Ministry's officials in these cases has often made a solution to many problems possible where factors concerning employment were involved. Halifax is fortunate in possessing a mixed industry and there was no dearth of opportunity for ex-patients able and willing to take up suitable work.

TABLE 'A'

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 by Duly Authorised Officers.

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total number of cases referred to Mental Health Service	259	246	233	248	227
Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers	2633	2807	2762	2580	2224
Prevention					
Cases dealt with by preventive measures	62	62	54	38	26
Care					
(i) Cases referred for accommodation under National Assistance Act, 1948 (Part III)	3	8	5	5	6
(ii) Cases referred to Hospital Management Committee under National Health Service Act, 1946	19	17	22	39	16
(iii) Cases dealt with by Authorised Officers under Lunacy Acts, 1890-1:					
Sections 4 and 5	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 16	—	—	—	—	36
Section 20	—	—	—	—	24
Section 21	—	—	—	—	1
Section 22	—	—	—	—	1
	62	88	89	117	116
(iv) Cases dealt with under Mental Treatment Act, 1930	118	81	69	65	53
(v) Cases dealt with by this Local Health Authority on behalf of other local health authorities ...	19	16	24	25	13
(vi) Cases dealt with by other local health authorities on behalf of this Local Health Authority ...	3	2	4	1	Nil
After-Care					
Number of patients afforded after-care during the year	28	41	50	36	51

The following Table ('B') shows in age groups and sexes the cases of mental illness dealt with during the year.

Comparable figures are also shown for previous years and for convenience only, the incidence is shown in percentile form.

TABLE 'B'

Age Groups	MALES					FEMALES				
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Under 21	1.03	5.71	6.67	5.38	4.12	1.85	4.96	2.40	4.52	1.54
21 to 30	14.43	15.24	17.14	18.28	14.43	14.20	19.86	14.40	12.26	10.00
31 to 40	29.91	26.67	25.71	19.35	14.43	12.96	15.60	16.00	7.74	14.61
41 to 50	24.74	22.86	12.38	15.05	11.34	14.82	13.48	9.60	11.61	16.92
51 to 60	11.34	8.57	16.19	7.53	20.63	24.07	20.57	23.20	18.06	16.15
61 to 70	13.40	13.33	14.29	18.28	18.56	17.28	16.31	12.80	21.29	21.55
Over 70	5.15	7.62	7.62	16.13	16.49	14.82	9.22	21.60	24.52	19.23

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

The year has been most eventful in this aspect of the work of the Service. The number of new cases of amentia (mental deficiency)—20—reported during 1954 was fairly high. Of these, 15 were children aged between two and sixteen years (referred by the Local Education Authority); one was referred from the Courts and the remainder came to reside in the town from other areas.

The Local Mental Health Service is now concerned with some 254 mentally defective persons (an increase of 27% over 1949). A total of 625 visits were made by the Authorised Officers in this connection during the year. There are no patients under Guardianship Orders in the area of this Authority, but there are eight patients resident within the Borough who are on licence from various mental deficiency hospitals. Authorised Officers make periodical visits to all cases of licence on behalf of the particular hospital concerned and reports are forwarded accordingly.

During the year five patients from Halifax were admitted to mental deficiency hospitals. In two of these instances, the admissions were the direct outcome of appearances before the Court. In effect, therefore, only three patients were actually admitted from the hospital waiting list. At the end of the year there were eight cases still awaiting hospital vacancies, some having been on the list for over three years. Further instances of mental defect (of particularly severe forms) are being notified far more rapidly than can be accommodated in hospitals. Unfortunately, in these severe cases hospital care is the only solution—especially where domestic circumstances are acute or the child constitutes a problem towards other children.

The provisions of Circular 5/52 have been used during the year on four occasions to obtain short-term care in hospital for children. Greater use would be made of the Ministry's Circular if more vacancies were available. The limited facilities at our disposal severely restrict the use of these arrangements to any but the most desperately in need.

Our relationship with the Sub-Regional Admission Bureau (which arranges the allocation of beds in mental deficiency hospitals) remains excellent. Mention has been made in my previous Report of the manner in which the Bureau fills a great need. It is commonly assumed that future legislation governing mental deficiency will be greatly simplified and it is certain that any steps in that direction would be welcomed. Yet experience shows that if admissions to mental deficiency hospitals are left entirely in the hands of parents, the result is certain to be that only the children of the most vociferous will be accepted into care. Whatever the ultimate procedure might be for obtaining residential care, some common arbiter will be required to exercise discrimination (either locally or Regionally) whilst the acute accommodation shortage persists.

There are now Halifax patients in no less than 24 various mental deficiency hospitals situated as far as London in the South to Alnwick in the North. Because of this, the Mental Health Service is being increasingly used by these hospitals as "agent." It has been found advantageous (particularly when patients are on licence in the locality from distant hospitals) to arrange for the various examinations to be undertaken in Halifax. Similarly, the reconsideration of Orders, etc., is frequently dealt with by the local panel of Visitors (i.e. Magistrates annually appointed specially for this purpose). By these methods much inconvenience is avoided, the saving in time and expense has been immense. There is also the additional advantage that the reviewing of these matters is undertaken locally by persons best placed to judge the local domestic and economic issues which are involved.

The most outstanding feature of the work during 1954 was undoubtedly the opening of the Occupation Centre at Illingworth, Halifax. This took place on the 29th July—the ceremony being performed by The Mayor of Halifax (Alderman N. E. Barber, J.P.). The Centre is the culmination of much work over past years and the final result has been an Occupation Centre in which just pride can be taken. The premises are new and have been specially planned for the purpose. The furnishings and equipment are in every respect modern and suitable. To any criticism of tardiness and delay in setting up the Centre—the attention to detail and wealth of thought given to the project over the period—the splendid result is an unequivocal answer.

The Centre has accommodation for thirty children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, and it is appropriate to mention in this Report that in December the Mental Health Sub-Committee

approved in principle the desirability of two further Centres to cater separately for the sexes beyond the age of 16 years. It is intended that the present Occupation Centre would continue to function with a mixed group of children.

Twenty-two children were in attendance on the opening day and by the end of the year there were 27 on the register. Travel to and from the Occupation Centre is by private Corporation bus, members of the staff travelling with the children en route to the assembly/dispersal point in town. A cooked mid-day meal is provided at the Centre and parents pay part cost—an arrangement similar to that operating in local schools.

It is pleasing to report that all children in attendance at the Centre have shown an improvement and parents have been quick to recognise the value of the training. A very happy atmosphere exists and the co-operation between parents and staff is excellent. At Christmas, the children presented a concert of which a feature was a Nativity Play. This was followed by a tea and party—the fare being provided by parents and well-wishers.

I would like to acknowledge with thanks the great help received from the officials of the Halifax Education Department (especially with regard to meals and the supplies of school equipment). The benefit of their long experience in the realms of education was readily made available to me at all times.

The Care and After-care of adult mentally defective persons is not so straight-forward a matter as with former patients of mental hospitals (this latter aspect has been referred to in a previous paragraph of this Report). In practice, After-care is concerned mainly with domestic, social and economic circumstances; and obviously employment is of fundamental importance. The placing in employment of mentally handicapped persons is concomitant with ability. For many, the degree of handicap prevents their competing on terms with their fellows, where epilepsy or other physical handicaps occur (and this is frequent) the field of employment is further narrowed. For example, contact with machinery has to be avoided, even a flight of stairs can become a hazard. It is most disappointing to search and ultimately find employment for a patient only to discover that proneness to fits, etc., precludes acceptance of the work which otherwise might have been within his mental capabilities. Of course, the reverse is sometimes true, the patient is physically able to do the work, but has not the mental ability required.

There are about six patients with whom the Service is concerned who cannot be placed in employment despite the almost super-human efforts of the Ministry of Labour and the Mental Health Service. Probably a similar number are only in employment

because of an employer's sympathy. The prospect of dismissal can never be discounted, and one fears for a lapse in behaviour (bad timekeeping, obstreperousness, etc.,) which might precipitate it.

Over thirty patients are in regular routine jobs, mostly in mills, but I have felt for some time that saturation point was being reached here. Two factors are involved; (i) youths found simple 'boys' jobs years ago have not progressed, they still occupy more or less their original situation. Promotion to other work—had they been able to carry responsibility—would in turn have created places for newcomers. (ii) The periodical recessions in the textile industry in which most routine jobs can be found. The weight of the strain is found at the foot of the ladder.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee is aware of this position and is giving the whole matter serious consideration. A scheme for the further training of adult mentally handicapped persons is to be drawn up. Attention is being given to the finding of suitable premises for the purpose.

The Halifax Council of Social Service, The British Red Cross Society, the Children's Welfare League (Norland Holiday Home) and the local Y.M.C.A. again helped in many instances during the year, and to these voluntary organisations thanks are expressed for their efforts.

The Occupation Centre Parents' Association (local branch National Association of Parents of Backward Children) kindly provided a radio for the Centre. Parents and friends also organised a Christmas Party; to them and to the local businessman who presented the Occupation Centre with a large Christmas Tree, fruit and nuts for all the children, grateful acknowledgment is made.

Halifax patients away in out-of-town hospitals were not forgotten at Christmastide. As in former years, the Mental Health Service collaborated with the League of Friends of Halifax Hospitals, and Greetings, sweets, tobacco, etc., were sent to 464 local patients as follows:— St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster (62); Whixley Colony, York (18); Westwood Hospital, Bradford (11); Stansfield View Hospital, Todmorden (15); Oulton Hall Hospital, nr. Leeds (5); Hatfield Hall Hospital, nr. Wakefield (3); Storthes Hall Hospital, nr. Huddersfield (350).

Table 'C' shows in statistical form, the numbers etc., of cases of mental deficiency with whom the Mental Health Service was concerned during the past year.

TABLE 'C'

Cases dealt with under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
1. (a) New cases notified during year	20	15	22	12	27
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year which had not been acted upon ...	—	—	1	9	1
Total cases during current year ...	20	15	23	21	28
2. Disposal of cases notified (as para. 1):					
(a) Admitted to Hospitals	2	4	3	2	5
(b) Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	14	11	19	17	13
(c) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ...	2	—	—	—	1
(d) Found not to be defective	2	—	1	—	1
(e) Action not yet taken	—	—	—	2	8
	20	15	23	21	28
3. Movement of patients during year:					
(a) Ceased to be under Statutory Supervision on account of:					
(i) Being admitted to Hospitals	3	4	6	1	—
(ii) Removal from this area	1	1	—	—	5
(iii) Death	—	2	—	1	—
(iv) Being placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	7	—	—	—
(b) Ceased to be under Voluntary Supervision on account of:					
(i) Removal from this area	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Ceased to be under Hospital care (including Licence leave) on account of:					
(i) Discharge from Order (by Board of Control)	1	3	2	6	2
(ii) Death	1	1	1	3	3
4. Distribution of patients at 31st December:					
(a) In Hospitals	139	140	136	132	134
(b) On Licence	8	7	7	7	7
(c) Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision	108	98	101	87	72
(e) Under Voluntary Supervision	12	11	4	4	4
(f) Action not yet taken	—	—	—	2	8
Total number of patients	267	254	248	232	225
5. Number of patients under training	27	—	—	—	—
6. Cases awaiting admission to Hospitals ...	8	7	8	10	5
7. Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers (cases of amentia only)	625	530	589	458	423

SECTION 3



Sanitary Circumstances

Housing

Food

(Inspection and Supervision)

including

Milk Distribution

Food and Drugs Sampling

Meat and other Foods

Ice Cream, etc.

Factories

Rodent Control

Smoke Abatement

Atmospheric Pollution

Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. H. Margerison, M.R.San.I., Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the following report:—

Inspections and Visits.

Dwellinghouses:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	129
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	462
Visits re work in progress under the Housing Acts	...	...	278
Visits re removals and disinfestations	...	...	816
Inspections on behalf of Borough Treasurer	...	...	173
Dwellinghouses re sanitary defects	...	...	1,039
Dwellinghouses re notifiable diseases	...	...	142
Dwellinghouses re dirty and/or verminous conditions	...	...	126
Dwellinghouses re overcrowding	...	...	12
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	3
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	17

Drainage:—

Public sewers inspected	...	...	180
Public sewers tested	...	...	73
Drains inspected (special inspections only)	...	...	409
Drains tested	...	...	286

Factories, etc.:—

Factories (with power)	...	...	48
Factories (without power)	...	...	17
Outworkers' premises	...	...	1
Workplaces (General)	...	...	7
Workplaces (Offices)	...	...	8

Shops:—

Shops (Shops Act, 1950, Section 38)	...	...	2
Shops—other visits	...	...	72

Food Inspection:—

Milk Distributors	...	...	22
Dairies	...	...	44
Milkshops	...	...	53
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	37
Bakehouses	...	...	16
Butchers' Shops	...	...	6
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	79
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.	...	...	85
Other Food Premises	...	...	156
Applications for Catering Licences	...	...	4

Smoke Abatement:—

Smoke Observations	31
Works, etc., re smoke emission	...	...	...	...	...	46

Sampling:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	432
Bacteriological Samples—Milk	...	...	...	...	...	53
Bacteriological Samples—Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	45
Biological Samples—Milk	...	...	...	...	...	43
Water	...	...	...	...	...	33
Swimming Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	25

General:—

Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	...	35
Stables re nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fowls, Swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	39
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	224
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	50
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	...	...	...	...	...	143
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	63
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,160
Total number of Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	9,273
Total number of re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	3,362

Sanitary Improvements Effected.

	Informal Action
Dwellinghouses:—	
General repairs	363
Dirty Houses cleansed	46
Council houses found bug infested and disinfested	3
Other houses found bug infested and disinfested	16
Houses cleared of vermin (other than bugs)	34
Houses-let-in-lodgings. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	3
Overcrowding abated	4

Drainage:—

Sewers cleansed	135
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	161
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	65
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	44

Factories:—

Factories with mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	16
Factories without mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1
Workplaces (General)—Nuisances abated, etc.	1
Workplaces (Offices)—Nuisances abated, etc.	2

Shops:—

(Shops Act, 1950, Sec. 38)—Nuisances abated, etc. ...	1
(General)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	6

Food Premises:—

Fried Fish Shops—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	3
Bakehouses—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	4
Butchers' Shops —Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1
Ice Cream Premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	12
Other Food premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	2

Smoke Abatement:—

Boiler Plants improved re emission of smoke	8
--	---

General:—

Premises cleared of rats—Dwellinghouses	306
Other premises	203
Premises cleared of mice—Dwellinghouses	167
Other premises	265
Stables—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ...	3
Fowls, Swine and other animals—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	6
Schools—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ...	7
Places of Public Entertainment—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	8
Public Sanitary Conveniences—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	35
Noise—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ...	6
Building Licences issued	3
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	123

Prosecutions during 1954.

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
26/1/54	Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Section 3. Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9.	(a) Selling milk not of the substance demanded in that it was adulterated by the abstraction of at least 11·6% of fatty solids. (b) The like offence—20·0% (c) do. 20·0% (d) do. 4·6% (e) do. 13·0% (f) Selling milk to which had been added at least 14·8% extraneous water. (g) The like offence—13·6% (h) do. 6·4% (i) do. 7·4% (j) do. 3·0%	Defendants fined £2 on each of the ten charges (a total of £20) with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
13/4/54	Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Section 57.	Using unlicensed premises as a slaughterhouse.	Defendant fined £20. (Other charges brought by the Local Authority and the Ministry of Food were heard at the same time and fines totalling £157, with £12 15s. 0d. costs, were imposed.).
11/4/54	Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9.	Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 6·3% extraneous water.	Defendant fined £5, with £1 1s. 0d. costs.
25/5/54	Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9.	(a) Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 6·9% extraneous water. (b) Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 2·8% extraneous water.	Defendant fined £2 10s. on each charge (a total of £5) with £1 11s. costs.
10/8/54	Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Section 9.	Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 7·2% extraneous water.	Defendant fined £2, with £2 11s. 6d. costs.

General

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuff Regulations, 1932.

Of the 25 samples obtained during the year, 8 were of fertilisers and 17 were of feeding stuffs. Six of these samples were unsatisfactory, and appropriate action was taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

At the end of 1954 there were 171 registered sellers of Part II poisons, occupying 227 registered premises.

There were 35 inspections of these premises during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

At the end of the year there were 7 premises registered under this enactment.

No samples were taken.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Section 1 of the above mentioned legislation, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, enacts that no person shall keep a Pet Shop except under a licence granted by the Local Authority.

Nine applications were received during the year and licences were granted in each case.

Places of Public Entertainment.

During the year 14 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other premises for which theatre licenses are necessary and improvements were carried out in eight cases.

Swimming Baths.

Every month the swimming bath waters are sampled for chemical and bacteriological examination at the Public Baths and all School Swimming Baths.

Conditions have been greatly improved during the year, and the caretakers at all school baths have been instructed in the chlorination and proper treatment of the bath water.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

Under the control of the Health Department there are 43 public sanitary conveniences, consisting of 16 sanitary conveniences for males, 15 for females, and 12 public urinals.

The George Square Males' and Females' Conveniences, which had been closed for some considerable time, were re-opened in October after having been completely re-fitted.

At the two main conveniences in town—Bull Green and George Square—where there are full-time attendants and where lavatory accommodation is provided, facilities were introduced for the free washing of hands after use of the toilets. For this purpose wash-basins with hot and cold water have been installed and cream-soap and paper towels are provided. The service has proved very popular, but at the same time has suffered a certain amount of abuse.

A considerable amount of misuse and wanton damage takes place at the unattended conveniences, automatic locks and fittings being in constant need of repair or replacement.

Housing

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,252
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 4,122
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 104
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 129
 - (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 99
 - (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 Nil
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 473
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
 - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 1
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 3
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 76
 - (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 15
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 98
 - (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	14
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	16
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	31
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit	... ..	Nil
4.	Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV)—Overcrowding.		
(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	1,128
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	1,163
(3)	Number of "persons" dwelling therein	...	4,209
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	30
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	4
(2)	Number of "persons" concerned in such cases	... ..	12
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	Nil

Eradication of Bed-Bugs.

(1) (a) (1)	Number of Council Houses found infested	...	3
(2)	Number of Council Houses disinfested	...	3
(b) (1)	Number of other houses found infested	...	16
(2)	Number of other houses disinfested	... ..	16
(c)	Number of houses where furniture was disinfested with HCN gas at Charlestown	... ..	102

Closing and Demolition Orders: Housing Act, 1936.

Continuing the information given in previous reports, the following Table shows the position on the 31st December, 1954:—

Ref. No.	Situation	Date of Report	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
222	15, High Grove Place	21/1/54	—	10/3/54	Vacated 10/5/54
223	14, Higgin Lane	21/1/54	—	10/3/54	Vacated 10/5/54
224	35a, Claremont Road	18/2/54	9/4/54	—	Vacated 12/7/54
225	308, Gibbet Street	18/2/54	9/4/54	—	Vacated 12/7/54
226	75, Lower Skircoat Green	18/2/54	—	—	Undertaking to use as wash-kitchen accepted.
227	306, Gibbet Street	25/3/54	13/5/54	—	Now used as wash-kitchen
228	12a, Violet Street	25/3/54	13/5/54	—	Now use as wash-kitchen.
229	13, Moxon Terrace	22/4/54	11/6/54	—	Unoccupied hse.
230	7, Whitehall, Ovenden	20/5/54	10/7/54	—	Unoccupied hse.
231	11, Clive Street	24/6/54	3/8/54	—	Vacated Jan. 1955
232	8, The Wells, Highroad Well	24/6/54	—	—	Used as farm premises.
233	2/3, Tod Bottoms, Stump C.	24/6/54	—	10/8/54	Unoccupied hse.
234	4, " "	24/6/54	—	10/8/54	Vacated 1955
235	11, High Grove Place	24/6/54	—	10/8/54	Vacated 18/12/54
236	13, " "	24/6/54	—	10/8/54	Vacated 15/12/54
237	17, " "	24/6/54	—	10/8/54	Vacated 3/9/54
238	12, Blackledge	24/6/54	—	4/10/54	Vacated 12/11/54
239	14/16, " "	24/6/54	—	4/10/54	Vacated 30/11/54
240	18/20, " "	24/6/54	—	4/10/54	Vacated 21/10/54
241	22, " "	24/6/54	—	4/10/54	Vacated 1/7/54
242	24, " "	24/6/54	—	4/10/54	Vacated 1/7/54
243	26, " "	24/6/54	—	4/10/54	Vacated 1955
244	12, Moxon Terrace	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Vacated 1955
245	15, " "	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Vacated 31/3/55
246	22, " "	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Vacated 22/2/55
247	26, " "	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Vacated 23/11/54
248	28, " "	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Vacated 5/2/55
249	11, Abbey Street	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Hse demolished.
250	9, " "	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Hse demolished.
251	18, Smith Street North	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Hse demolished.
252	19, Shroggs Road	22/7/54	27/9/54	—	Vacated 11/10/54
253	6, Haigh's Yard, Salterh'ble	22/7/54	—	—	Still occupied
254	7, " "	22/7/54	—	—	Vacated 5/10/54
255	8, " "	22/7/54	—	—	Still occupied
256	5, Whitehall, Ovenden	23/9/54	3/12/54	—	Unoccupied hse.
257	6, Westbrook Terrace	14/10/54	—	—	Action suspended.
258	30, St. Thomas Street	14/10/54	3/12/54	—	Vacated 3/1/55
259	28, " "	14/10/54	3/12/54	—	Vacated 4/1/55
260	15, Health Street	14/10/54	3/12/54	—	Vacated 1955
261	38, Haigh Street	14/10/54	3/12/54	—	Vacated 1955
262	18a, Boston Street	14/10/54	3/12/54	—	Vacated 1955
263	4, Horner's Bldgs., Ovenden	18/11/54	—	—	Used for business purposes
264	20, Westbrook Terrace	18/11/54	30/12/54	—	Unoccupied hse.
265	22, St. Thomas Street	18/11/54	30/12/54	—	Unoccupied hse.
266	20, " "	18/11/54	30/12/54	—	Vacated 1955
267	10, Penn Street	18/11/54	30/12/54	—	Unoccupied hse.
268	30, Hartley Street	18/11/54	7/2/55	—	Vacated 29/3/55
269	5, Howard Street	16/12/54	7/2/55	—	Vacated 30/3/55
270	2, Spring Head, Pellon	16/12/54	7/2/55	—	Unoccupied hse.
271	3, " "	16/12/54	7/2/55	—	Vacated 1/2/55
272	6, Swift's Court, Gibbet St.	16/12/54	7/2/55	—	Vacated 1955
273	Boggard House, Pellon	16/12/54	—	—	To convert to garages
274	6, Skye Alley	16/12/54	—	4/2/55	Demolition proceeding

To complete observations made in previous annual reports, the following information is given:—

Ref. No.

198—200	Houses demolished by owner	... December, 1954
205—214	Houses demolished by owner	... September, 1954
216—218	Houses demolished by owner	... December, 1954

Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946.

No cases were referred by the Housing Committee to the Furnished Houses Rent Tribunal, under the above Act.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is only one Common Lodging House in the Borough, and 3 inspections of same were made during the year. It was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

At the end of the year there were 49 Houses-Let-in-Lodgings, providing accommodation for 237 families. There were 17 inspections made during the year and, whilst conditions generally were satisfactory, nuisances were abated or improvements effected in three cases.

Cleansing Facilities.

There is a Cleansing Station, which operates under the general supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, at the Disinfestation Station, Charlestown. Hot baths and showers and the usual cleansing materials are provided.

Men are cleansed by the attendant at the Disinfestation Station, and the cleansing of women is carried out under the supervision of a Health Visitor.

Provision exists for the steam sterilisation of clothing and, if necessary, for bedding, etc. Where necessary, houses are treated with a D.D.T. preparation.

Food (Inspection and Supervision)

Milk Distribution.

At the end of the year there were 269 registered distributors of milk (excluding dairy farmers) within the Borough, and there were 15 registered dairy premises.

Licenses, under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, were granted as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk—Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	1
Pasteurised Milk—Dealers' Licences	...	...	69
Pasteurised Milk—Supplementary Licences	...	...	17
Sterilised Milk—Dealers' Licences	...	...	181
Sterilised Milk—Supplementary Licences	...	...	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk—Dealers' Licences	...	...	70
Tuberculin Tested Milk—Supplementary Licences	...	...	16

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year, 76 samples of milk were submitted to bacteriological examination, as shown below. One (or 1.32%) of these samples was unsatisfactory.

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	5	5	—
Pasteurised	45	45	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	5	5	—
Accredited	6	6	—
Sterilised	1	1	—
Undesignated	14	13	1
Total	76	75	1

Biological Examination of Milk.

During the year 42 samples of milk were submitted to biological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Of this total, 31 samples were of milk produced within the Borough and 11 of milk from outside the Borough.

Two (or 6.45%) of the locally produced milks gave a positive result, whilst none of the samples of milk produced outside the Borough was positive.

No notices were served by the Medical Officer of Health, in accordance with Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

A total of 310 samples of Foods and Drugs was obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

These included 181 samples of milk, 42 samples of ice cream and 87 samples of foods and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 17 giving a percentage of 9.39.

All the 42 samples of Ice Cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 87 samples of other foods and drugs, 3 (or 3.44%) were reported not genuine.

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

TABLE 1.

Nature of Sample	No. of Samples taken			No. not genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Milk	*175	6	*181	16	1	17
Alcoholic Drinks:—						
Beer, Bottled	—	3	3	—	—	—
Beer, Mild	4	—	4	—	—	—
Brandy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground	1	4	5	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	4	—	4	—	—	—
Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Glacé	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cornflour	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream, Double	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	42	42	—	—	—
Jellies, Table	4	—	4	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	3	—	3	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	6	—	—	—
Milk, unsweeted, condensed	—	1	1	—	1	1
Mincemeat	4	—	4	—	—	—
Paste:—						
Fish	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat	1	2	3	—	—	—
Salmon	1	2	3	—	—	—
Peas, Tinned	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sausages:—						
Beef	13	3	16	—	—	—
Pork	5	1	6	1	1	2
Soup, Tinned	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soft Drinks:—						
Orange Drink	—	3	3	—	—	—
	232	78	310	17	3	20

* Includes 3 "Appeal to Cow" Samples which were genuine.

TABLE 2.

Administrative Action taken in respect of Samples reported by the Public Analyst to be Not Genuine or otherwise Irregular.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action taken
25	Milk— 1.8% Added Water	Formal sample, one pint bottle obtained from a distributor. Check sample taken at a later date was reported as satisfactory.
31	Milk— 6.3% Added Water	Formal sample obtained in transit to collection centre.
38	Milk— 11.4% Added Water	Formal sample, being one of two check samples, obtained at the "place of delivery". Formal "Appeal to Cow" Sample (No. 43) was obtained and found to be genuine milk. Reported to the Health Committee which authorised legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Court on 21st April, 1954, when the defendant was fined £5 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
48	Sausages, Pork— Deficient in Meat	Formal sample containing only 53.3% of meat. Warning letter sent by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
51	Milk— 0.6% Added Water	Formal sample of loose milk obtained from a distributor. A check sample was not taken as this distributor discontinued selling loose milk.
65	Milk— 2.8% Added Water	Formal samples obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's Plant.
66	Milk— 6.9% Added Water	Formal "Appeal to Cow" Samples (Nos. 69 and 70) were obtained and found to be genuine milk. Reported to the Health Committee which authorised legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Court on the 5th May, 1954, when the defendant was fined £2 10s. 0d. in each case and ordered to pay £1 11s. 0d. costs.
76	Milk, Unsweetened, Condensed— Unpleasant flavour due to bacterial action	Informal sample submitted for analysis as a result of a complaint. Manufacturer's were informed and a satisfactory explanation was given as to the possible causes of the trouble. Other tins in the same batch were found to be satisfactory.
92	Milk— 0.7% Added water	Formal samples obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's Plant.
93	Milk— 3.8% Added Water	Check samples taken at a later date were reported as satisfactory.

TABLE 2—Continued.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative Action taken
129	Milk— 11.3 % Deficient in fat	Formal samples obtained from a dairyman. Formal "Appeal to Cow" Sample (W.R.C.C. 12119 and 12120) were obtained, the former being satisfactory and although the latter sample contained only 2.74 % of fat, as the sample was taken under official supervision, the Public Analyst was of opinion that it was genuine milk. No further official action followed.
134	Milk— 7.2 % Added Water	Formal sample obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's Plant. Formal "Appeal to Cow" Sample (No. W.R.C.C. 10597) was obtained and found to be genuine milk. Reported to the Health Committee which authorised legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Court on 10th August, 1954, when the defendant was fined £2 and ordered to pay £2 11s. 6d. costs.
138	Milk— 4 % Deficient in fat	Formal sample obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's Plant. A check sample will be taken at a later date.
178	Sausages, Pork— Deficient in Meat	Informal sample containing only 60 % of meat. A formal check sample taken at a later date was reported to be satisfactory.
200	Milk— 0.7 % Added Water	Informal sample obtained at "the place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's plant. A check sample will be taken at a later date.
272	Milk— 7.0 % Deficient in fat	Formal samples obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's plant. The non-fatty solids in both samples were below 8.5 % due to natural causes. The matter was referred to the appropriate administrative authority.
273	Milk— 2.6 % Deficient in fat	
279	Milk— 22.1 % Added Water	Formal sample obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's plant. Formal "Appeal to Cow" Samples (Nos. 362 and 363) were obtained and found to be genuine milk. Reported to Health Committee which authorised legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Court on the 25th January, 1955, when the defendant was fined £2 and ordered to pay £3 5s. 7d. costs.
282	Milk— 3.6 % Added Water	Formal samples obtained at the "place of delivery" to Pasteuriser's plant. Check samples will be taken at a later date.
287	Milk— 4.4 % Added Water	

TABLE 3.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk Fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.
January	7	4.12	8.70
February	18	3.42	8.56
March	16	3.73	8.63
April	18	3.84	8.53
May	28	3.70	8.61
June	21	3.74	8.86
July	7	3.83	8.77
August... ..	12	3.73	8.78
September	17	4.08	9.07
October	10	4.02	8.92
November	22	3.82	8.62
December	2	3.85	8.15
Total	178		
Average for the year 1954 ...		3.80	8.71
" " 1953 ...		3.68	8.78
" " 1952 ...		3.67	8.78
" " 1951 ...		3.72	8.73
" " 1950 ...		3.66	8.75
" " 1949 ...		3.68	8.77
" " 1948 ...		3.71	8.74
" " 1947 ...		3.88	8.76
" " 1946 ...		3.84	8.86
" " 1945 ...		3.79	8.85

NOTE.—3 "Appeal to Cow" samples are excluded from the above Table.

TABLE 4.

Articles of Food examined for Preservatives in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

Food	No. of samples examined	Permitted Preservative	Amount		Remarks
			Allowed	Found	
Milk	181	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Beer	7	Sulphur Dioxide	70 ppm	7-Nil	
Butter	4	Nil	Nil	4-Nil	
Cheese	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Cherries, Glacé	2	Sulphur Dioxide	100 ppm	2-Nil	
Cornflour	1	Sulphur Dioxide	100 ppm	Nil	
Jellies	4	Nil— except as allowed in ingredients		2-Nil 1-25 ppm 1-35 ppm	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Lemon Cheese	1	do.		Nil	
Lemon Curd ...	3	do.		3-Nil	
Margarine	6	Boric Acid	0.25 %	4-Nil 1-0.23 % 1-0.24 %	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Mincemeat	4	Nil— except as allowed in ingredients		4-Nil	
Paste :—					
Fish... ..	1	Nil	Nil	1-Nil	
Meat	3	Nil	Nil	3-Nil	
Salmon	3	Nil	Nil	3-Nil	
Peas, Tinned ...	3	Nil	Nil	3-Nil	
Sausages	22	Sulphur Dioxide	450 ppm	21-Nil 1-139 ppm	Satisfactory
Soup, Tinned...	2	Nil	Nil	2-Nil	
Soft Drinks :—					
Orange Drink	3	Sulphur Dioxide or Benzoic Acid	70 ppm 120 ppm	2-Nil Nil 1-25 ppm Nil	Satisfactory

Meat Inspection.

The past year has seen a return to private trading in meat after fourteen years of rationing.

Prior to control, five private slaughterhouses were in use and, of these, only one was found to be in a fit condition to resume slaughtering, and this only after considerable reconstruction.

During the past few months extensive improvements have been effected in the public abattoir. These include the conversion from the cubicle method of beast dressing to the open floor method, with two stunning pens each with a bleeding rail and blood trough. All hoists are now electrified, and electric chine saws are provided. Alterations are in progress to the pig-dressing hall and to the lairage accommodation. When completed, the abattoir will be among the most modern in the country and will ensure that the butchers are able to present the meat to the public in the best possible condition, at the same time giving ideal working conditions to the slaughtermen, with a throughput of up to 350 cattle in a twelve hour day, given adequate labour.

With these facilities available it does seem most unsatisfactory that meat from the surrounding areas is coming into the borough. Had the Government produced legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses in respect of the closure of private slaughterhouses—recommendations which many local authorities welcomed—the Halifax Public Abattoir could now be dealing with the whole of the slaughtering needs not only of Halifax but of many of the adjoining areas; all private slaughterhouses would have been closed and the owners compensated. An opportunity was lost in July, 1954, which may never again be presented.

During the year numerous blood smears and other specimens have been examined at the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Halifax Infirmary, and thanks are expressed to Dr. Phelon and his staff for the help so readily given. This help has been available for many years and is greatly appreciated, providing an essential adjunct to the routine meat inspection service.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

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

	Public Abattoir				Private Slaughterhouse— Royd Farm			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	9,544	1,767	31,139	12,759	85	21	99	26
Number inspected ...	9,544	1,767	31,139	12,759	85	21	99	26
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B.								
Whole carcases condemned ...	10	13	9	34	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4,076	10	1,132	3,114	6	—	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. ...	42.8	1.0	3.6	24.7	7.1	5.0	—	19.2
T.B. ONLY								
Whole carcases condemned ...	56	1	—	12	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,842	—	—	502	4	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. ...	19.9	—	—	4.0	5.0	—	—	—

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

	lbs.
Total amount of Meat destroyed ...	60,068
Total amount of Offals destroyed ...	88,759
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis ...	46,269
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis ...	50,327
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes ...	13,799
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes ...	38,432
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	148,827

Food Inspection.

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned	Quantity in lbs.
66 Carcases of Beef	37,312
Beef not in Carcase	9,588
14 Carcases of Veal	430
Veal not in Carcase	15
9 Carcases of Mutton	367
Mutton not in Carcase	194
46 Carcases of Pork	5,791
Pork not in Carcase	6,371
Offals	88,759
Bacon and Ham	144
Canned Provisions	7,714
Cereals	421
Cheese	154
Confectionery	36
Cooked Meats	9
Dried Fruits	987
Eggs—frozen	14
Fish	206
Fruit	728
Margarine	168
Meat Pies	19
Poultry	532
Rabbits	20
Sausages	105
Vegetables	1,036
Total Weight	161,120

Manufacture and/or Sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 79 inspections were made of 320 registered premises:—

Manufacturer-vendors	3
Vendors only	317

A total of 45 samples was submitted to bacteriological examination by the Methylene blue reduction test, particulars of which are given in the following Table:—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade 1 Highly Satisfactory	Grade 2 Satisfactory	Grade 3 Unsatisfactory	Grade 4 Very Unsatisfactory
In Borough	4	4 (100·00%)	—	—	—
Outside of Borough	41	32 (78·10%)	6 (14·60%)	3 (7·30%)	—
Total	45	36 (80·00%)	6 (13·33%)	3 (6·67%)	—

I am pleased to be able to report that all mobile vans and carts selling Ice Cream in this Borough are so constructed as to comply with the Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and also equipped with means for the provision of hot water and washing of the hands. In addition, towels are provided and sterilizing agents for the treatment of the servers.

Fried Fish Shops.

During the year 37 inspections were made of 138 premises. Improvements were effected in 3 cases.

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 79.

There were 16 inspections made, and improvements were effected in four cases.

Factories

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 3 notices (comprising 3 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937. In addition there were 9 complaints (12 items) brought forward from 1953.

Complaints remedied during the year numbered 9 (12 items). There were 3 outstanding complaints (3 items) at the end of the year.

There were 11 outworkers on the register at the end of the year, and no cases of default in sending lists to the Council were discovered (Section 110). There were no cases of outwork being carried on in unwholesome premises (Section 111).

Table 1.

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspect'ns	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	793	48	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority† (excluding outworkers' premises)	32	—	—	—
Total	860	65	4	—

†i.e. Electrical Stations (S.103(1)), Institutions (S.104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Table 2.

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By 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)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	6	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	9	—	3	—

Rodent Control

Premises	Inspected		Treated		Outstanding		Cleared	
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice
Local Authority's Premises:								
Abattoir	12	10	12	12	1	—	1	11
Borough Market	26	82	23	72	—	4	17	32
Day Nurseries	9	25	4	15	—	—	3	13
Piece Hall	43	50	40	69	2	3	24	30
Refuse Disposal Works ...	12	12	9	9	1	1	6	7
Reservoir Embankments ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tips	24	—	12	—	1	—	2	—
School Canteens	21	47	14	25	—	—	9	15
Schools	24	47	18	38	1	1	12	34
Sewage Disposal Works ...	21	5	10	4	1	—	7	4
Sewers (Public) Manholes...	76	—	39	—	—	—	29	6
Other Premises	33	28	12	8	1	—	7	8
Private Business Premises:								
Bone Works	12	—	9	—	1	—	—	—
Canteens	32	36	30	34	—	—	19	20
Factories (with mechanical power)	67	43	61	38	1	1	34	24
Factories (without mechanical power)	35	42	15	26	—	—	13	18
Hospitals	25	22	20	18	1	1	5	9
Hotels	18	9	18	8	—	—	11	5
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ...	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	1
Piggeries	23	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Places of Public Entertainment	20	6	8	4	1	—	3	3
Sewers (Private) Manholes	88	—	53	—	1	—	63	—
Shops	61	70	61	68	2	4	29	33
Stables	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tips	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other premises	35	35	11	6	1	2	7	2
Dwellinghouses:								
Corporation Houses ...	41	70	34	57	—	4	25	38
Private Dwellinghouses ...	365	194	287	183	8	4	181	129
Totals	1149	841	803	695	24	25	509	432

Summary of Operations				Rats	Mice	Total
Number of Primary Inspections ... ..	...	...	...	1,149	841	1,990
Number of Re-inspections ... ..	...	...	...	5,971	4,873	10,844
Number of Complaints received ... ..	...	...	...	301	147	448
Number of Complaints remedied ... ..	...	...	...	269	144	413
Number of Complaints outstanding ... ..	...	...	...	6	4	10
Number of Local Authority's Premises treated ...				193	252	445
Number of Corporation Houses treated ...				34	57	91
Number of Private Business Premises treated ...				289	203	492
Number of Private Dwelling-houses treated ...				287	183	470
				Local Authority's	Private Business	Total
Premises test-baited and found not infested				32	29	61
Visits with District Sanitary Inspectors re drainage ... ..				...	...	20
Estimated number of rats killed ... ..				...	...	10,353

Smoke Abatement

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 31, details of which are given in the following Table.

Visits to works in connection with smoke emission numbered 46 and the average emission of black smoke was 1.06 minutes per observation, or 2.12 minutes per hour.

Boiler plants were improved re smoke emission in 8 cases.

Chimney	No. of observations (30 minutes each)	Average minutes black smoke per observation
Arches Street Mills	3	Nil
Battinson Road Mills	1	Nil
Blackwood Mills	1	Nil
Bowling Dyke Dyeworks	1	Nil
Bowling Dyke Mills	1	9.0
Clay Pits Works	1	Nil
Dean Clough Mills (brick)... ..	1	7.5
Dean Clough Mills (stone)	1	4.5
Globe Mills	2	0.5
Halifax Steam Laundry	1	Nil
Hanson Lane Mills	1	Nil
Illingworth Mills	1	Nil
Ladyship Mills	1	Nil
Miall Street Mills	1	Nil
Quarmby, D.B., Adelaide Street	1	Nil
Queens Road Chocolate Factory	1	1.0
Reflecting Road Studs Ltd.	1	Nil
Ryburne Mills	4	0.125
Spring Hall Mills	1	Nil
Sun Works, Winding Road	3	3.17
Wellington Mills	2	Nil
Woodside Baths	1	Nil
Total	31	1.06

TABLE NO. 1—DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1954.

Month	WADE STREET (Central)				BELLE VUE PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile West)				AKROYD PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile North)				INFIRMARY (1 mile South)				WEST VIEW PARK (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles West)			
	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	† 3.63	† 21.10	† 12.57	† 33.67	3.47	8.72	13.80	22.52	3.43	6.63	11.29	17.92	3.11	5.22	7.90	13.12	3.47	5.06	9.62	14.68
February	2.44	13.00	8.49	21.49	3.11	8.96	8.18	17.14	3.70	15.41	11.72	27.13	3.47	7.55	9.83	17.38	3.35	10.30	9.13	19.43
March	0.35	13.94	2.75	16.69	1.75	7.21	6.30	13.51	2.40	7.67	9.48	17.15	2.64	6.92	5.16	12.08	2.60	6.95	6.07	13.02
April	1.42	8.12	3.22	11.34	0.28	6.65	3.38	10.03	*	*	*	*	0.32	5.34	2.44	7.78	0.32	7.30	3.31	10.61
May	*	*	*	*	3.31	8.03	7.47	15.50	*	*	*	*	3.42	7.67	6.92	14.59	3.07	6.01	9.23	15.24
June	3.31	8.82	6.93	15.75	1.97	5.03	4.70	9.73	1.89	5.85	8.40	14.25	1.93	4.70	3.46	8.16	2.25	4.41	5.40	9.81
July	5.40	11.35	12.36	23.71	3.23	9.27	4.46	13.73	3.43	4.91	6.09	11.00	3.23	3.97	4.05	8.02	2.52	2.54	3.48	6.02
August	*	*	*	*	7.52	4.26	11.70	15.96	5.32	4.85	7.89	12.74	7.48	4.89	9.34	14.23	7.84	7.11	10.60	17.71
September	*	*	*	*	3.11	4.44	7.23	11.67	4.06	3.98	8.91	12.89	2.52	3.97	4.21	8.18	3.90	3.36	6.51	9.87
October	6.07	14.10	14.20	28.30	6.02	5.49	8.89	14.38	5.59	7.20	9.96	17.16	6.07	4.40	6.74	11.14	5.95	3.51	4.79	8.30
November	5.71	10.59	16.28	26.87	5.55	5.05	7.97	13.02	*	*	*	*	5.59	4.07	9.26	13.33	5.83	3.33	6.49	9.82
December					5.05	5.56	11.84	17.40	5.05	9.42	11.19	20.61	4.65	4.18	12.14	16.32	4.65	3.14	8.52	11.66
AGGREGATES	28.33	101.02	76.80	177.82	44.37	78.67	95.92	174.59	34.87	65.92	84.93	150.85	44.43	62.88	81.45	144.33	45.75	63.02	83.15	146.17
MONTHLY AVERAGES ...	3.54	12.63	9.60	22.23	3.70	6.56	7.99	14.55	3.87	7.32	9.44	16.76	3.70	5.24	6.79	12.03	3.81	5.25	6.93	12.18

† Damaged by Frost * Records spoilt by unlawful interference

Monthly Average for whole Borough:—Rainfall in inches

Insoluble Solids ...

Soluble Solids ...

Total Solids ...

3.73
7.40 tons per square mile.

8.15 " "

15.55 " "

Total Annual Deposit for the Whole Borough:—186.59 tons per square mile.

186.59 TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

**Total Annual Deposit for the whole Borough for
the past ten years**

(Tons per square mile).

1954	...	186.59
1953	...	154.33
1952	...	171.30
1951	...	185.04
1950	...	174.30
1949	...	202.95
1948	...	183.79
1947	...	241.91
1946	...	238.09
1945	...	198.53

There has been a steady drop in the atmospheric pollution figures during the last few years. Nothing very spectacular, but yet a step in the right direction.

Several firms have been dealt with during the year where plants have been entirely reconstructed, and other firms have been electrified or persuaded to use smokeless fuels.

TABLE No. 2
SULPHUR POLLUTION — LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1954.

STATION	MILLIGRAMS OF SO ₃ per 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGE												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Daily Avg.
WADE STREET (Central)	3.35	4.15	3.38	2.66	1.97	1.65	2.32	1.35	Candle dmgd.	Candle dmgd.	3.53	3.50	2.79
WEST VIEW PARK (1½ miles West)	2.74	4.29	2.85	1.92	1.48	1.08	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.55	2.59	2.24	1.98
BEACON HILL (½ mile East)	4.78	6.70	Candle stolen	Candle stolen	2.52	2.24	3.10	2.29	3.76	4.73	6.06	5.44	4.16
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE	3.62	5.05	3.11	2.29	1.99	1.66	2.15	1.55	2.39	3.14	4.06	3.73	2.98

TABLE 710. 1A
MONTHLY ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT 1954
FIVE HALIFAX STATIONS





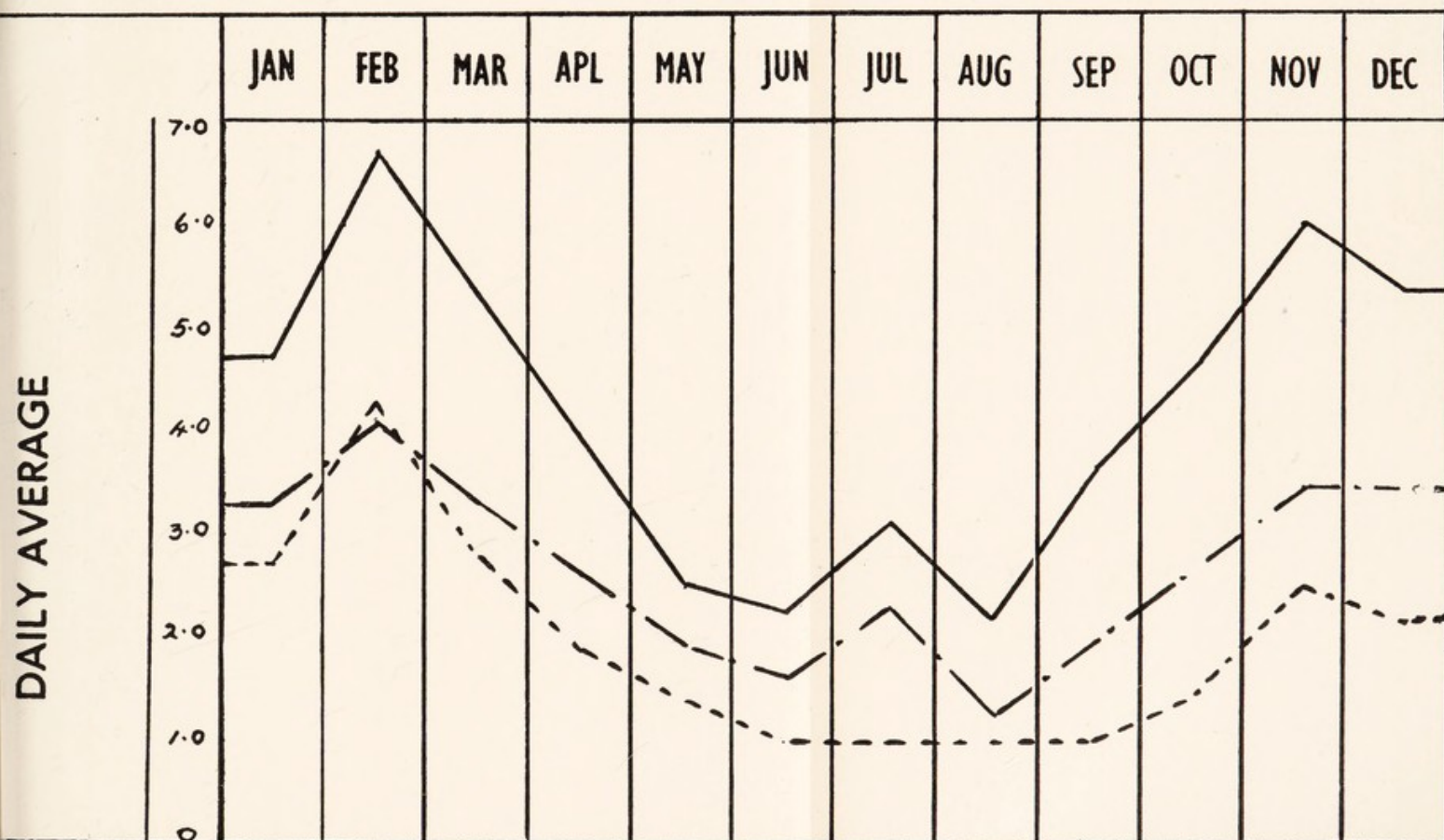
STATION 1000

STATION 1000

TABLE No. 2A

SULPHUR POLLUTION 1954

BEACON HILL _____ WADE STREET WEST VIEW PARK.



SULPHUR POLL

TABLE No. 2A

BEACON HILL - 2000 W. WADE STREET



PERCENT OF TOTAL

Miscellaneous

National Assistance Act, 1948.

A few cases have been reported to me under Section 47 of this Act but I have been able to deal with them satisfactorily without compulsory orders.

FOOD POISONING

Food may be injurious to human beings in various ways:—

- (1) Some foods are **poisonous in themselves**—e.g. fungi eaten in mistake for mushrooms.
- (2) Food may be **contaminated by chemicals**,—e.g. metals in tinning processes, arsenic from harmful colouring matters, etc.
- (3) **Parasites** may contaminate food.
- (4) **Bacterial** Infection—much the most important group.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

These include skilled meat inspection at the time of slaughter, thorough cleanliness of food premises, general cleanliness in manufacture, sale and distribution of food. Food handlers should be instructed in food hygiene. Simple precautions—like washing the hands after using the toilet—will go a long way in the prevention of food poisoning.

No. of notifications received = 2.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In a previous report I suggested that there are certain people who are by nature particularly susceptible to accidents. I will not go over this ground again. In 1954 there were 6 deaths from motor vehicle accidents.

Year	Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents
1949	10
1950	14
1951	10
1952	8
1953	14 (12M 2F)
1954	6 (5M 1F)

I am indebted to Mr. G. S. Bradbury (Chief Welfare Officer) for the following information:—

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	20	2	—	9
(b) Treatment (medical, Surgical or optical) ...	14	6	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	10	5	—	1

Resident in Homes for Epileptics.

1 Male. 3 Females.

Resident in Part 111 accommodation.

1 Male who is also a registered blind person. 1 Female.

On the Register of Blind Persons there are also

1 Male. 3 Females.

During the past year the Welfare Services Committee, along with other local authorities, have agreed to set up an Epileptic Colony at Cookridge Hall, near Leeds, under the management of the Leeds Corporation.

The Home is at present being adapted and should be ready for occupation for a few cases (probably not exceeding 30) in the near future.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Wildsmith, Waterworks Engineer, for the following report:—

The Water supply of the area has been highly satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Bacteriological Examinations of raw water:—

460 Samples. Results varying from 0 to 180 + pres.B.coli.

Bacteriological Examinations of filtered and treated water:—

810 Samples. Results highly satisfactory.

These samples were taken and checked at the Waterworks Laboratory. In addition 178 samples were taken independently by the Borough Analyst and the results of his bacteriological analyses were all highly satisfactory.

Average chemical analyses for Thrum Hall Filtered and Crude Water are attached.

The soft, moorland water supplied to Halifax is liable to have plumbo-solvent action. To counteract this the raw water is treated with lime and the pH factor raised to 8.0 to 8.5.

The number of chemical analyses taken is 20 and the results are averaged on aforementioned enclosures.

The raw water is chemically treated, filtered and chlorinated before use. All new mains laid are sterilised by chlorination and flushed out prior to being put into service. Number of yards sterilised:—9,626.

The number of dwellinghouses and the population supplied:—

- (a) Direct to the house—33,000 houses: 98,000 population.
- (b) By means of standpipe—5 houses.

I am indebted to Mr. F. C. Pritchard, F.L.A., Chief Librarian, for the following details.

LONGITUDE = 1° 52' W

ALTITUDE = 625 FEET (BAROMETER 632 FEET)

1954		Barometer		Air Temperatures						Mean Temperature		Relative Humidity	Vapour Pressure	Mean Reading of Thermometers			Wind									Mean Amount of Cloud	Rainfall				
MONTH		Mean at 32°F. and Sea Level	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean			Air	Dew Point			Maximum in sun's rays	Minimum on grass	Earth 4 feet Down	Estimated Strength	Relative Proportion									No. of Raindays	Amount Collected			
							Maxima	Minima	Range									N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				Calms		
January	...	30-096	ins.	42.5	53.7	23.0	30.7	40.5	31.9	8.6	36.2	33	83	6.2	51.9	30.3	43	4	1	6	4	10	0	8	6	13	0	Eighths	6	17	ins.
February	...	29-814	1-679	49.9	59.2	20.6	29.3	38.4	29.8	8.6	34.1	31	87	5.9	57.1	29.0	40	2	0	11	6	6	0	9	2	6	3	7	23	3.40	
March	...	29-733	1-579	54.0	64.7	17.3	36.7	44.9	34.3	10.6	39.6	33	76	6.6	71.6	33.2	41	3	0	3	8	10	0	14	7	7	0	6	17	2.20	
April	...	30-217	1-041	57.7	67.3	30.4	27.3	51.8	37.1	14.6	44.4	36	65	7.1	86.5	33.7	44	3	3	8	6	6	0	9	1	12	2	6	9	0.35	
May	...	29-987	1-039	73.6	84.2	34.2	39.4	58.2	44.4	13.8	51.3	42	67	9.2	93.5	41.4	47	3	0	14	0	10	0	11	2	9	2	6	15	3.24	
June	...	29-953	0-958	68.0	78.0	44.6	33.0	60.2	48.8	11.4	54.5	47	73	11.2	100.0	46.8	51	3	0	9	3	2	0	19	5	5	0	6	16	1.84	
July	...	29-824	0-969	67.4	77.4	42.6	24.8	60.7	49.4	11.3	55.1	48	73	11.6	100.7	46.7	53	4	0	0	0	0	1	16	7	22	0	6	21	3.06	
August	...	29-817	0-974	71.0	81.0	44.0	27.0	61.4	50.7	10.7	56.1	50	79	12.6	96.0	48.7	54	3	0	10	0	9	0	11	2	16	0	7	24	7.25	
September	...	29-767	0-788	78.2	88.2	37.4	40.8	59.5	47.0	12.5	53.3	47	74	10.9	99.0	43.6	54	4	0	0	0	3	0	20	7	13	0	5	24	3.60	
October	...	29-843	1-138	65.3	75.3	30.4	34.9	57.1	46.8	10.3	51.9	48	83	11.3	81.1	44.7	52	3	0	3	0	1	0	28	5	10	1	6	24	5.74	
November	...	29-736	1-871	55.8	65.8	29.0	26.8	48.1	37.9	10.2	43.0	41	87	8.5	63.8	35.1	48	3	0	7	0	8	0	23	1	6	3	6	22	5.45	
December	...	29-812	1-992	55.9	65.9	29.5	26.4	45.8	38.0	7.8	41.9	37	83	7.5	70.0	28.2	45	4	0	1	2	6	1	16	6	13	0	6	24	4.88	
Annual Means		29-883	1-288	62.5	72.5	31.9	30.6	52.2	41.3	10.9	46.8	41	77	9.1	80.9	38.5	48	3	0	6	2	6	0	15	4	11	1	6	Total	236	Total

