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County Borough of Halifax
Health Department

Annual Report

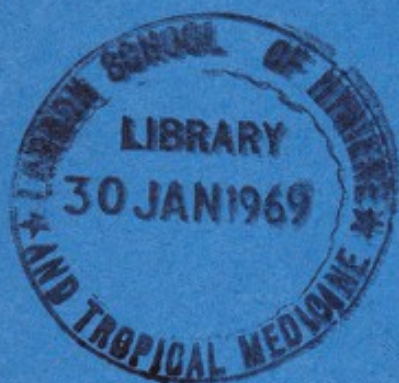
ON THE HEALTH
OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1957



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

Yours
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County Borough of Halifax
Health Department

Annual Report

**ON THE HEALTH
OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1957**

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

Mental Health Service.

Senior Authorised Officer—S. PARKINSON.
Duly Authorised Officer—L. HOLDSWORTH.

Occupation Centre.

Supervisor—Miss L. BALL.
Three Assistant Supervisors.

Domestic Help Organiser.

Miss J. WILEY.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulance Officer—W. FITTON.
4 Shift Leaders. 16 Driver/Attendants. 2 Switchboard Attendants.

Maternal and Child Welfare.

Superintendent Health Visitor:
Miss V. GRAY.

Health Visitors.

Miss N. DINGSDALE.	Miss P. VAUGHAN.
Miss D. V. STAMPER.	Mrs. M. WHITELEY.
Miss I. HOLDSWORTH.	Mrs. E. J. KITCHING.
Mrs. C. R. B. GREENWOOD, Student Health Visitor.	

Clinic Nurses.

Mrs. J. HOPKINSON.

Miss B. WAITE.

Day Nurseries.

Craigie Lea Day Nursery, Ovenden—
Matron: Mrs. M. R. WILSON.
Ling Bob Day Nursery, Pellon—
Matron: Miss M. GOODWIN.

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR 1957

INTRODUCTION.

FOR THE YEAR 1957

INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following table shows the chief Vital and Mortal Statistics for the period under review compared with 1956.

The number of live births in Halifax in 1956 was 1,543.

In 1957 the number was 1.501.

The major causes of death were as follows:—

The incidence of infectious diseases was low.

The number of new cases of poliomyelitis was 2 (3 in 1956).

There were no deaths from poliomyelitis.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Halifax since 1947 was as follows:—

With respect to vaccination against poliomyelitis at the end of the period under review (1957) 1,214 children had received two injections—743 at the School Clinic, 145 at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and 326 by private doctors. In addition, 157 had received one injection and there were 560 on the waiting list.

In this—my farewell report—I would like to say that, despite the victories of medical science and preventive medicine over the infectious diseases, there is still very important work to be done by Local Health Authorities. In my view, mental illness is going to be the greatest challenge to the Public Health Services of the future. Mental illness is widespread. In future responsibility for community care of mental patients will be placed on the Local Authorities who will have to provide residential homes and social workers for patients on their discharge from mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions. Mental illness is a big and costly problem. Until more facilities are available in the community, the mental hospitals will have to continue to care for many patients who will eventually be cared for in the community by the Local Authorities.

A study of our mortal statistics during the past decade shows that diseases of the heart and blood vessels have steadily increased. Infectious diseases have decreased. Almost twenty times as many people now die of cardio-vascular diseases as of infectious diseases. We do not yet know the primary cause or causes of cardio-vascular disease. I suggest that excessive intake of animal fats, inadequate physical exercise and, possibly, the strain, stress and speed of modern life are contributory factors. Unfortunately, the adult, at the most productive period in life, is a frequent victim of these diseases. This is a public health problem which, sooner or later, will have to be attacked on an international front.

The main statistics shown in this report relate chiefly to diseases which have caused death or which are notifiable. A great number of minor ailments (which collectively cause much invalidity) go unrecorded.

The Crematorium at Park Wood, Elland, was opened in November, 1956. Up to the end of December, 1957, 2,466 cremation documents were checked and duly signed; 732 of these documents were in relation to the deaths of Halifax residents.

The following table shows some important Public Health events since 1929.

Year	Events
1929	Para. B. Epidemic.
1931	Appropriation of St. Luke's Hospital (April). Start of Ministry of Health Survey of Health Services.
1932	Conclusion of (March) Ministry of Health Survey. Craigie Lea opened for Mental Defectives in May. First Whole Time Medical Superintendent of Halifax General Hospital arrived April. St. Catherine's, Doncaster, opened 10th June.
1933	Health Exhibition March 1 to 10. Dr. Branson (Chairman) died October.
1934	New Isolation Hospital, Northowram, opened June by the Minister of Health, Sir Hilton Young.

Year	Events
1935	Halifax Extension Bill. Maternal Mortality Enquiry.
1936	(1) Ministry of Health's Visit (Sir Kingsley Wood) re Housing. (2) New M. & C. W. Clinic opened at Ovenden. (3) Consultant Obstetrician appointed.
1937	Craigie Lea closed for Mental Defectives in December.
1953	Establishment of Scheme for Dental Treatment for expectant and nursing mothers.
1955	Transfer of Central M.C.W. Clinic from Northgate to Broad Street. Central Council for Health Education staff course.
1956	Crematorium opened. Participation in the nation-wide environmental survey of leukaemia in childhood. Pilot Industrial Health Survey. Domiciliary Diabetic Service established. Establishment of Child Welfare Clinic at Mixenden. Introduction of poliomyelitis vaccination for certain age groups.
1957	Poliomyelitis vaccination— age groups extended.

Once again 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.

Finally I wish to thank the 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	...	...	...	...	780
Area in acres	...	...	...	...	14,081
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	98,115
(Males 44,600. Females 53,515.)					
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	98,376
(Males 45,487. Females 52,889.)					
Population (Mid-year, 1957)	...	...	...	...	95,430
(Registrar General's Figures.)					
Density of population per acre	...	...	...	...	6.77
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	28,488
Number of houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	34,615
(31st December, 1957.)					
Average number of persons to each occupied house	...	...	...	...	2.75
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	£980,806
Estimated product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£3,850

Summary of Vital Statistics

Number of Live Births (R.G.'s figures)	M 741 F 760	Total	1,501
Birthrate per 1,000 population	...	...	15.73
Number of Stillbirths (R.G.'s figures)	...	Total	33
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	21.51
Number of Deaths (R.G.'s figures)	M 713 F 769	Total	1,482
Deathrate per 1,000 population	...	...	15.53
Infantile Deaths (R.G.'s figures)			
Deaths of children under one year of age	M13 F15		28
Infantile Deathrate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	18.65
Phthisis deathrate	...	...	.14
Deathrate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	.00
Tuberculosis deathrate (all forms)	...	...	.14
Deathrate from Cancer	...	...	2.60

Summary of Deaths.

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

Cause of Death	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	12	2	14
" other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	3	1	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	2	7
Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	21	21	42
" " Lung, Bronchus	35	5	40
" " Breast	—	26	26
" " Uterus	—	15	15
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	62	67	129
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	7	12
Diabetes	4	10	14
Vascular lesions of nervous system	102	152	254
Coronary disease, angina	153	107	260
Hypertension with heart disease	12	20	32
Other heart diseases	64	153	217
Other circulatory disease	30	26	56
Influenza	2	4	6
Pneumonia	32	35	67
Bronchitis	56	26	82
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	2	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	10	6	16
Hyperplasia of prostate	13	—	13
Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	—	6	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	37	37	74
Motor vehicle accidents	10	3	13
All other accidents	17	22	39
Suicide	16	8	24
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
Total	713	769	1482

	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	1957	16.1	11.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	23.0
HALIFAX	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
	1955	14.29	15.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.7	21.69
	1956	15.99	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.3	23.98
	1957	15.73	15.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.0	18.65

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		Poliomyelitis	
				New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
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	1	nil
1939	15.3	60	4.4	135	65	129	5	184	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
1940	15.6	45	8.8	118	51	311	15	166	nil	3	1	31	9	2	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	5	nil
1943	15.4	50	1.9	123	68	127	4	411	nil	2	2	nil	2	2	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	1	nil
1947	14.8	42	0.52	87	44	21	2	84	nil	2	2	3	nil	6	nil
1948	13.8	29	0.58	61	32	9	nil	161	nil	*1	1	2	nil	1	1
1949	15.4	33	0.50	77	32	8	nil	222	nil	nil	nil	1	1	7	1
1950	14.8	39	1.23	85	29	1	nil	293	nil	3	nil	nil	nil	3	nil
1951	15.2	28	0.00	179	30	nil	nil	123	nil	15	nil	nil	nil	10	nil
1952	14.1	27	0.69	107	19	nil	nil	119	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
1953	15.2	30	0.00	122	22	nil	nil	88	nil	3	nil	1	nil	3	nil
1954	15.0	33.05	1.38	121	19	nil	nil	90	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
1955	15.7	21.69	0.70	105	16	nil	nil	215	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	4	nil
1956	15.5	23.98	0.63	82	13	nil	nil	150	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	3	nil
1957	15.5	18.65	0.65	82	14	nil	nil	32	nil	4	nil	nil	nil	2	nil

*Transferred

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

Year	Pneumonia		Whooping Cough		Smallpox		Cancer Deaths	Heart Diseases Deaths	Cerebral Haemorrhage Deaths
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths			
1937	115	77	nil	2	nil	nil	178	424	73
1938	164	58	nil	nil	nil	nil	186	419	77
1939	182	59	2	2	nil	nil	193	449	89
1940	156	57	185	2	nil	nil	187	408	232
1941	188	66	240	3	nil	nil	235	381	179
1942	226	61	174	nil	nil	nil	216	374	164
1943	236	55	211	4	nil	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	nil	nil	206	464	182
1947	67	37	237	1	nil	nil	214	455	188
1948	62	39	295	1	nil	nil	206	415	213
1949	85	71	92	1	nil	nil	241	471	203
1950	59	43	374	1	nil	nil	239	505	208
1951	73	49	145	nil	nil	nil	211	468	231
1952	41	30	153	nil	nil	nil	230	454	238
1953	54	65	154	nil	4	nil	261	451	239
1954	23	46	72	nil	nil	nil	244	499	238
1955	80	38	111	nil	nil	nil	253	520	282
1956	71	56	152	nil	nil	nil	214	519	316
1957	34	67	70	nil	nil	nil	252	509	254

Table showing comparative yearly Vital and Mortal Statistics from 1948 to 1957 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
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
1955	14.29	15.7	21.69	0.7	94	.15	10	20	80	38
1956	15.99	15.5	23.98	0.63	77	13	13	26	71	56
1957	15.73	15.5	18.65	0.65	82	.14	11	26	34	67

Year	Deaths from Heart Disease	Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage	Deaths from Diabetes	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	
					New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
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
1955	520	253	282	18	nil	nil	215	nil
1956	519	214	316	10	nil	nil	150	nil
1957	509	252	254	14	nil	nil	32	nil

Notification.

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

Disease	Number	
	Notified	Con- firmed
Smallpox	—	—
Dysentery	13	10
Food Poisoning	6	6
Typhoid Fever and Enteric Fever	1	1
Para-Typhoid	3	3
Scarlet Fever	32	32
Malaria	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Erysipelas	10	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Measles	1,216	1,216
Whooping Cough	70	70
Pneumonia—Primary-Influenzal	34	34
Meningococcal Infection	2	2
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	73	73
Other Forms	9	9
Total	1,474	1,471

Road Traffic Accidents.

During the year 995 reports of road accidents were received by the Police and 15 deaths were attributable to such accidents. The following table affords a comparison with the number of fatal accidents occurring in previous years:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Police Report	7	12	7	7	14	6	9	12	15
R G's. Report for after adjust- ment Transfers	10	14	10	8	14	6	10	11	13

Sickness Figures.

The figures shown below represent the number of first sickness certificates submitted to the local insurance office by the working population in Halifax:—

1957					Aug.	6th	...	...	226
Jan.	8th	...	...	468		13th	...	...	280
	15th	...	...	323		20th	...	...	284
	22nd	...	...	333		27th	...	...	295
	29th	...	...	322	Sept.	3rd	...	...	444
Feb.	5th	...	...	327		10th	...	...	626
	12th	...	...	362		17th	...	...	794
	19th	...	...	344	24th	...	...	1053	
	26th	...	...	350	Oct.	1st	...	...	962
Mar.	5th	...	...	332		8th	...	...	627
	12th	...	...	323		15th	...	...	599
	19th	...	...	308		22nd	...	...	519
	26th	...	...	299	29th	...	...	441	
Apr.	2nd	...	...	277	Nov.	5th	...	...	388
	9th	...	...	302		12th	...	...	381
	16th	...	...	275		19th	...	...	364
	23rd	...	...	206		26th	...	...	316
	30th	...	...	336	Dec.	3rd	...	...	346
May	7th	...	...	284		10th	...	...	380
	14th	...	...	273		17th	...	...	282
	21st	...	...	296		31st	...	...	592
	28th	...	...	272					
June	4th	...	...	200					18,542
	11th	...	...	172					
	18th	...	...	204					
	25th	...	...	198					
July	2nd	...	...	221	Average Weekly—357.				
	9th	...	...	220					
	16th	...	...	143					
	23rd	...	...	133					
	30th	...	...	240					

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	101,566	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	Mid-year density of population per acre 6.9.
1950	98,840	
1951	97,490	
1952	97,320	
1953	97,070	
1954	97,130	ditto
1955	96,870	ditto
1956	96,440	6.88
1957	95,430	6.85

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. M. Smith-Wilson for the following report:—

I am very pleased to be able to report that the Infant Mortality Rate for 1957 was the lowest ever recorded in Halifax. During the year, 28 babies died before reaching their first birthday, of whom 15 succumbed in the first week of life, 5 between the ages of one week and one month, and 8 between the ages of one month and one year. This gives a rate of 18.65 per thousand live births, as compared with 23.98 in 1956, the rate for England and Wales being 21.51.

It is difficult to assess what factors may have contributed to this gratifying drop in the Infant Mortality Rate. As in previous years, Prematurity accounted for the largest number of deaths during the first month of life, and Broncho Pneumonia for deaths in infants over the age of one month. Broncho Pneumonia is seldom, of itself, a killing disease without contributory factors, and the most important of these is malnutrition—a condition by no means uncommon in Halifax. During the year Health Visitors paid approximately two thousand visits, on account of Prematurity, feeding difficulties, mis-management, unsatisfactory homes, and threatened neglect. Some of these cases were referred to us by General Practitioners, others from the Paediatric Department at Halifax General Hospital, and it is true to say that more babies would have died but for the combined efforts of all concerned.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for the year was .65, substantially the same as that for 1956. Prior to 1957, Health Visitors had had no contact with primiparous women who had booked for confinement in Halifax General Hospital. In order to overcome this gap in the service the Consulting Obstetrician and the Hospital Almoner readily agreed to forward the names and addresses of all such patients to this Department. As a result, 307 women received a minimum of 2 ante-natal visits from their Health Visitor and were thus able to avail themselves of the skilled help and advice which they alone are trained to provide.

Negotiations with regard to removal of our Headquarters from Broad Street to North Parade began early in the year, and in May, Dr. Ring came down from the Ministry to look over the proposed site and advise with regard to adaptation. Work on the new premises began in October. In May, the Mixenden Clinic was moved from the Church of the Holy Nativity to the newly opened Community Centre, the building being more suitable to our needs and more conveniently situated for the mothers attending the Clinic. During the year search began for suitable premises near the King Cross area, and towards the end of the year, it was agreed to split the Queen's Road Clinic into two, holding sessions at Fairfield and St. Paul's on alternate Tuesdays, the change to take effect early in 1958. In this way it is hoped to benefit the mothers living to the West of the town by holding a Clinic nearer to King Cross.

There were a number of staff changes during the year. In January, Dr. Townsend took up her appointment as Assistant Medical Officer, having had previous experience in Warwickshire. Miss Briggs retired from the Health Visitor Staff, after 27 years of service. Miss Blanch and Miss Benson left to take up other appointments, and Mrs. Winstanley left for domestic reasons. Mrs. Greenwood started the Health Visitors' Training Course in Bradford at the end of September, and we look forward to having her on the staff at the end of her training. Miss Wolstenholme (Mrs. Kitching) was married in March, but has remained on the staff full time.

Once more, we are happy to report our indebtedness to the Voluntary Workers who attend the Clinic so regularly to assist with the sale of Welfare and other foods, and the keeping of records. Their interest in the mothers and babies, and in the work generally, adds considerably to the happy atmosphere of the Clinics.

In conclusion, I would like to record my indebtedness to the Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for their ready help and co-operation throughout the year.

Births.

Total No. of births occurring in the Authority's area during 1957	...	...	...	...	...	2,310
No. at Halifax General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1,725
Local births occurring in Nursing Homes in other areas	...	...	...	...	...	—

Care of Premature Infants.—i.e., babies weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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—21.
- (ii) Born in hospital—101.

Premature still births	Premature Live Births						Birth weight
	Nursed entirely at home					Transferred to hospital	
	Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 lb. 3 oz. or less
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to 3 lb. 4 oz.
7	—	—	—	3	3	—	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to 4 lb. 6 oz.
2	—	—	—	1	1	—	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to 4 lb. 15 oz.
2	—	—	—	12	12	1	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to 5 lb. 8 oz.
18	—	—	—	16	16	1	Totals

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	—	—	—	1	—
Number of cases removed to Hospitals ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

All mothers desiring home confinement now attend the ante-natal clinics at the Halifax District Nursing Association, which are conducted weekly by the Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare. There is close co-operation with the Consultant Obstetrician who also attends weekly and sees abnormal cases at the Medical Officer's request.

In addition, there are two midwives' sessions weekly and patients are visited by midwives in their own homes.

Relaxation classes have continued to be very popular, also the talks on Mothercraft which the Health Visitors and Midwives give during the course.

Post-natal examinations are undertaken at the conclusion of the ante-natal sessions.

Special attention is paid to interchange of information between the Consulting Obstetrician, the Clinic Medical Officers and general practitioners, and liaison with the Obstetric Dept. at Halifax General Hospital is excellent.

After delivery at home District Midwives visit until the 28th day after which the Health Visitor takes over the care of mother and baby.

Mothers delivered at the Halifax General Hospital are visited as soon as possible after their return home.

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	
	2	3	4	5	6
Local Health Authority Clinics operating at a Local Voluntary Organisation's Premises & supervised by L.A.'s Medical Staff					
Ante-Natal clinics	1	13	860	632	4296
Post-Natal clinics	1	4	123	123	123

Arrangements with Medical Practitioners.

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

Child Welfare Clinics.

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

Queen's Rd. clinic ... Two sessions weekly Tuesday (A.M. and Aft.)
Ovenden clinic ... One session weekly (Wednesday) (Aft.)

Mixenden clinic ... One session weekly (Monday) (Aft.)
 Siddall clinic ... One session weekly (Monday) (A.M.)
 Northowram ... One session weekly (Wednesday) (Aft.)
 Illingworth ... One session weekly (Fridays) (Aft.)

It is hoped that the Central Clinic can be transferred to the new premises in North Parade in the early months of 1958.

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 attendances 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
				1957	1956	1955-52		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)
L.H.A. ...	7	42	1,066	912	803	1,231	2,946	13,112	2,665	2,180	17,957
Vol. Org. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Artificial Sunlight.

Number of sessions ...	...	...	...	...	57
Number of cases treated ...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of attendances ...	...	...	...	...	372
Average attendance at each session ...	...	...	...	...	7

Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

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

Cow and Gate ...	...	...	...	...	1,846 cartons
Ostermilk ...	...	...	...	...	11,132 „
Trufood ...	...	...	...	...	3,744 „

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

N.D.M. ...	...	...	...	...	27,087 cartons
Orange Juice ...	...	...	...	...	69,369 bottles
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	...	...	...	9,276 bottles
Vitamin A and D ...	...	...	...	...	4,509 tablets

Infant Mortality.

There were 28 deaths of infants under 1 year.

5 died under 24 hours.

11 died under 1 week.

3 died under 1 month.

9 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	63	82	44	63
Nurseries maintained by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No of approved places	...	...	...	Craigie Lea	65
				Ling Bob	48
Average Daily attendance	...	...	...	Craigie Lea	67
				Ling Bob	41

Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1957	Number of Children provided for
Premises ..	—	—
Daily Minders	1	3

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 1957 ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of 1957 ..	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) ...	12
(2) Labour Beds	0
(3) Cots	6
(4) No. of admissions (ignoring re-admissions after confinement during the year)	41
(5) No. of admissions in col. (4) for which the authority was responsible	15

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—2.

(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 1957:—

During the year forty-three unmarried mothers were referred from the County Borough. Of these, eleven were resident at St. Margaret's for varying periods together with four girls whom we were asked to help during the previous year. Active contact was also maintained with many of the mothers who at the end of 1956 were still awaiting the birth of the baby or who were trying to make plans for the future of the young child and themselves.

On the 31st December the position of the mothers and babies was as follows:—

- 8 mothers were at home with their baby.
- 3 mothers were in their own home with baby.
- 1 mother was living with relatives with her baby.
- 3 mothers were co-habiting with the putative father.
- 5 babies were placed with adopters.
- 5 girls married.
- 3 expectant mothers left England.
- 2 expectant mothers left the district.
- 13 were expectant mothers.

Mr. Franklyn Brook, Speech Therapist, resigned in March, 1957.
A successor has not yet been appointed.

The following summary gives some idea of the work carried out before his engagement ceased:—

No. of sessions held ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of appointments kept ...	...	...	...	...	...	49
No. of children seen ...	...	...	...	...	...	58

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 ... 95

2. Dental Treatment Return.

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

No. examined ...	...	...	...	...	...	79
No. needing treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	79
No. treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	93
No. made dentally fit ...	...	...	...	...	...	61

Children Under Five.

No. examined ...	...	...	...	...	...	165
No. needing treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	162
No. treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	162
No. made dentally fit ...	...	...	...	...	...	40

- (b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

				Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Scalings and Gum Treatment ...	...	...	...	20	—
Fillings ...	...	...	...	108	18
Silver nitrate treatment ...	...	...	...	—	19
Crowns or inlays ...	...	...	...	—	—
Extractions ...	...	...	...	405	290
General anæsthetics ...	...	...	...	45	159

Dentures provided—

Full upper or lower ...	...	...	...	38	—
Partial upper or lower ...	...	...	...	26	—
Radiographs ...	...	...	...	2	—

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, 1957		
	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.	—	20	20
Midwives in Private Practice	3	—	3
TOTAL	9	20	29

Maternity Cases Attended.

	Number of Maternity Cases in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1957					
	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	555	22	—	—	555	22
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	—	1533	24	1533	24
Midwives in Private Practice	1	2	—	—	1	2
TOTAL:	556	24	1533	24	2089	48

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	112
(ii) Others	103

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child 40

Of these:—

Discharging eye(s)	19
Swelling of neck	1
Swelling of thigh	1
Infected nail beds	—
Talipes	2
Prematurity	1
Colds	4
Cyanosis	1
Rigidity of legs	1
Septic spots	6
Penphigus	3
Vomitting	1

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

Intention to resort to artificial feeding ...	132
Notification of stillbirth	4
Notification of having laid out dead body ...	2
Liable to be source of infection	10

SECTION 24

HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visitors no longer confine their work to attendance at Infant Welfare Clinics and the routine home visiting of children under five years of age. The pattern has changed and the Health Visitor is being recognised ever increasingly as the family friend to whom parents can talk and discuss their problems generally. She works in close co-operation with other social workers and is thus able, in many instances, to prevent family breakdown. Her work in the care of premature and delicate babies is invaluable and in great demand.

In Halifax, she is also responsible for the after-care of Tuberculosis families and maintains liaison with the Chest Clinic.

In addition, old people now come under her care and many look forward to the Health Visitor's call and feel cheered by her sympathetic interest in their welfare.

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

	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	T.B.	Other Cases
	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits		
1957	7 1 Student	—	349	652	1,671	6,289	9,975	898	2,660

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, 1957	497	—
Medical	1,479	51,965
Surgical	308	8,652
Tuberculosis	23	1,369
Infectious Diseases (Gen.)	4	21
Complicated Mid. and Mat.	15	196
Others	—	—
TOTAL CASES, 1957	2,326	62,203
" " 1956	2,406	61,779

CASES COMPLETED, 1957 ... 1,829

REMAINING CASES, 31st December, 1957 ... 497

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

Whole-time on Home Nursing	20 (Incl. 8 Student Nurses)
Part-time on Home Nursing ...	1
(Equivalent whole-time) ...	20½

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, 1957			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection			During 12 months ending 31st December, 1957
Under 5	5—14	Total	
880	38	918	354

Vaccination.

Medical arrangements 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 Dec. 1957	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total 1956	1956
No. Vaccinated	427	100	29	57	613	450
No. Re-vaccinated	—	33	26	162	221	191

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During the year vaccination was offered to all children born between 1947 and 1957, inclusive, and 2,000 such children were registered. By the end of the year 1214 children had received 2 injections (full course) and 157 children had received 1 injection.

SECTION 27

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

I am indebted to the Ambulance Officer for the following report:—

The Ambulance Service continued to operate throughout the year 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.

At the end of the year, the fleet consisted of:—

4 Morris Ambulances	...	...	25 h.p.
1 Bedford Ambulance	...	...	27 h.p.
4 Bedford S.C./Ambulances	...	...	12 h.p.
1 Morris S.C./Ambulance	...	...	12 h.p.

Maintenance of the fleet is undertaken by the Transport Department. I am grateful to the Manager for his help and advice.

Staff: The establishment at the end of the year was—

- 1 Ambulance Officer.
- 4 Shift Leaders.
- 16 Driver Attendants.
- 2 Telephonists.

First-aid courses are still run at the Depot under my direction and all the entrants for the Spring examination passed with the exception of one.

Radio Control: In the majority of ambulance services, radio control has been installed to advantage of both the service and patient and I look forward to the introduction of radio control to our Ambulance service.

Traffic: Apart from accidents, the ambulance and car services are on the recommendation of the general practitioners and the hospital authorities.

On medical recommendation, patients are transferred by rail when it is possible. During 1957, 45 patients were so transported, with an estimated road distance of 3,800 miles. Escorts are provided when necessary from the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The Corporation's Transport Service has also transferred sitting cases to Storthes Hall when a car from our service has not been readily available.

The following summary gives you a record of the work done by the service fleet over the past seven years:—

		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	Mileage during the year	Total Mileage for the year
1949	Ambul'nces	11	7,480	9,818	470	75,216	108,605
	Cars	2	4,616	7,711	1	33,389	
1950	Ambul'nces	8	8,295	10,530	875	87,064	124,715
	Cars Car Amb.	2 1	4,164	8,618	7	37,651	
1951	Ambul'nces	8	8,466	10,263	945	82,624	137,397
	Cars Car Amb.	2 1	4,173	11,493	5	44,773	
1952	Ambul'nces	8	9,351	12,920	894	89,474	135,792
	Cars Car Amb.	2 1	4,244	11,412	2	46,318	
1953	Ambul'nces	8	9,123	12,785	883	83,228	125,828
	Cars Car Amb.	2 1	4,336	11,277	9	42,600	
1954	Ambul'nces	8	9,343	13,076	797	82,926	127,184
	Cars Car Amb.	2 1	4,743	12,589	6	44,258	
1955	Ambul'nces	8	9,297	14,532	928	82,454	133,852
	Cars Car Amb.	2 1	4,543	12,932	20	51,398	
1956	Ambul'nces	6	7,448	14,627	1,058	69,241	126,845
	Cars Car Amb.	1 4	4,646	13,268	430	57,604	
1957	Ambul'nces	5	4,560	10,431	2,069	42,245	116,738
	Car Amb.	5	6,641	14,913	1,982	74,493	

We continue to convey West Riding patients from the Calder Valley area to and from the Halifax Hospitals and the mileage incurred in this respect during 1957 was:—

	Ambulances	Car/Ambulances
	9,251	20,209
as compared with 1956	15,266	16,193

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. Eleven cases were admitted during 1957.

Loan Equipment.

During 1957, 491 patients were issued with various items of loan equipment. The most called for items included air-rings, bed pans, bed rests, and mackintosh sheets. In addition, urinals, bed cradles, wheel chairs, crutches, feeding cups were issued. Our present list of loan equipment includes the following items:—

Air Rings.	Mackintosh Sheets.
Bed Rests.	Urinals.
Bed Cradles.	Wheel Chairs.
Bed Pans.	Bed Tables.
Crutches.	Latex Foam Mattresses.
Feeding Cups.	Commodes.

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
Cancer of the Lungs	D. G. C. F. Roe
Poliomyelitis	"
Arterial Degeneration	"
The Psychoneuroses	"
Vascular Accidents	"
Virus Diseases	"
Old Age	"

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 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	11	—
Gonorrhœa	26	—
Other Conditions	104	—
Total	141	0

Pathological Work.

Microscopical:—

						Specimens examined at Treatment Centre
For Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1,133

Attendances.

	Syphilis		Gonor- rhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
For individual attention by Medical Officers	651	699	168	83	675	371	1494	1153	2647
For intermediate Treatment	420	452	—	17	256	31	676	500	1176

V.D. SOCIAL WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1957.

I am indebted to Miss G. E. Davie (W.R.C.C.), V.D. Social Worker, for the following report on her work in the County Borough:—

Defaulters from treatment	...	...	...	...	33
Attended after visit	...	...	...	...	27
Died	...	...	...	...	2
Did not attend	...	...	...	...	4
Ineffective visits to defaulters	...	...	...	...	52
Re-visits to defaulters	...	...	...	...	29
Contacts dealt with for first time	...	...	...	...	19
Attended	...	...	...	...	18
Did not attend	...	...	...	...	1

Five notifications were received but due to insufficient information the persons concerned were not traced.

Ante Natal Positive Wasserman investigation	4
Attended	4
Total Number of Clinic Attendances by Social Worker at Halifax S.T.C.	98
Conferences with Chief Venerealogist (Dr. Burgess) at County Hall, Wakefield, about work in all districts	31
Interviews with others, including police, ante natal clinic and other hospital staff	33
Number of patients visited for all purposes	299

The Duties of Social Worker at S.T.C. Royal Halifax Infirmary include the attendance at each female clinic, the interviewing and booking in of all new patients and the interview of all patients afterwards at each clinic visit. The assessing and payment of V.D. travelling expenses where necessary. The clerical work of the clinic (including writing to patients defaulting from treatment). The tracing and interviewing of male and female contacts of infection and the contacts of other known patients, e.g., wife, husband, or children.

Visits and enquiries to Ante-Natal Clinics in regard to positive Ante-Natal Wassermanns and help offered to get contacts examined.

Occasional visits to police, probation officer and N.S.P.C.C.

The booking of ambulances when necessary and other work on instruction from Clinic Medical Officers.

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

Chest Clinics at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

On Mondays Afternoon

Tuesdays Morning

Thursdays Morning and Afternoon

Number of patients notified as suffering from Tuberculosis during the year 1957 from the County

Borough of Halifax	82
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Approximately 716 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.

October, 1957.

Examinations Carried Out.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Miniature X-rays taken	1,212	820	2,032
Number of large films taken ...	42	25	67

Analysis of provisional Findings.

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of Active Tuberculosis ...	7	2	9
Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis ...	3	7	10
Other Abnormalities ...	14	7	21

SECTION 29

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The service is in charge of one Domestic Help Organiser (Miss J. Wiley).

No. of whole-time helps employed at the end of the year	7
No. of part-time helps employed at the end of the year	40

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

No. of applications for assistance during the year	... 453
--	---------

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

(a) General and chronic sickness	... 44
(b) Old people	... 303
(c) Tuberculosis	... 1
(d) Blind people	... 5
(e) Maternity	... 55

SECTION 51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

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

The Service is concerned with persons in the community who suffer from mental illness or mental deficiency. A primary duty is the ascertainment of the degree of disability, and whilst the arrangements for hospital care for some types of patient remains an essential function, a wider concept of mental ill-health and its attendant social problems now comes within the ambit of the Service.

As a result of the Royal Commission on Mental Health, there is likely to be a considerable expansion of the Service in future years: meanwhile, the work continues to grow within the existing legal framework. With the exception of 1956 (when there was a slight reduction) the number of patients referred to the Mental Health Service has increased annually. Despite the decrease in 1956, however, the upward trend of the past ten years has continued. The total number of patients (cases of mental illness only) was 335 in 1957—the highest number recorded in any single year. Again, included in the year's total is a number of cases where the degree of disorder was relatively of a minor character, to the extent that hospital care in 104 instances was unnecessary. The fact that many patients are referred when in the early stages of illness is a good thing, frequently matters can be rectified (or at least alleviated) with relatively little effort. It has been possible in these cases to apply preventive measures effectively. Most people acknowledge the benefits to be derived from seeking treatment in the early stages of a physical ailment, and gradually that tenet is becoming accepted in the case of mental breakdown—the number of patients voluntarily entering mental hospitals is now comparatively high. On the other hand, an over-zealous approach towards minor deviants from the normal can induce an attitude of mind which discerns a “psychological bogey” under every bed. Equally, it is fallacious to assume that psychiatry is the panacea for “all the ills the flesh is heir to.”

Much of the Report of the Royal Commission is devoted to future plans and the part which local health authorities may expect to play in caring for patients in the community. A re-orientation of policy is suggested (i.e., from segregation and isolation in hospitals and institutions to retention and integration within the community itself.) This concept, however, will fall to the ground unless a more tolerant attitude is shown by the public generally towards the mentally afflicted. Of course there is much more enlightened opinion now about the nature and causes of mental disorder than in the past; even so, the measures proposed will call for much

greater understanding than has been demonstrated hitherto. How far along the lines of reform public opinion will move towards balancing the liberties of the subject with the rights of society is a matter of conjecture at this stage.

The Mental Health Service is under the direction and control of the Medical Officer of Health and embraces (a) mental disorder, (b) mental deficiency (amentia), and (c) an After-care scheme for both. The work is at present carried out by two male officers, both being 'duly authorised' for the purposes of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. They carry out all duties in this comprehensive Service. Due to the increased volume of work now undertaken, it is satisfactory to report that approval has now been obtained to appoint a third officer. It is hoped to make an appointment early next year and that the pressure of work on the existing staff will be to some extent relieved.

There is an Occupation Centre in the Borough catering for thirty-six children between the ages of five and sixteen years. The Centre is staffed by a Supervisor and three Assistants. In addition there is a caretaker/handyman and a part-time meals server. Plans have been prepared and discussed at Ministry level for the building of new premises for the training of adult (female) defectives. The new building will be erected on a site adjacent to the present Centre and will cater for some 25-30 patients over the age of sixteen years. It is hoped to commence building in the Spring of 1958. As yet no firm plans have been drawn up for the training of adult male patients, but it is the intention of the local health authority to deal with this matter as soon as the opportunity arises.

In addition to the Medical Officer of Health, the following medical practitioners are ancillary to the Department for mental health purposes:

*William Craig, M.B., Ch.B.

Willis Henry Craven, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.

Robert Logan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38:

Wilfred Smith, M.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Emily J. Ruane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

(*Also Medical Officer to Halifax Visitors (Justices) pursuant to the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts.)

It continues to be the practice of the Local Health Authority to deal with mental health matters through a special Sub-committee formed from members of the Health Committee. The Sub-committee met at quarterly intervals during the year. No statutory mental health duties are delegated to voluntary agencies.

As Halifax is in the catchment area of Storthes Hall (mental) Hospital, at Kirkburton, the greater part of the admissions from the County Borough are to this Hospital, but, as in former years a

few patients (for personal reasons) have been admitted elsewhere, viz.: Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley-in-Wharfedale, (3); The Retreat, York, (2); Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, (2); and the Central Hospital, Warwick, (1). All admissions (with the exception of one patient to The Retreat) were dealt with as voluntary patients under the Mental Treatment Act.

In addition, twelve patients who were ordinarily resident outside the County Borough made use of this Authority's Service whilst temporarily resident within the County Borough. Conversely, three Halifax residents temporarily absent from the town were aided by other local health authorities.

The following Table ("A") shows the discharges of Halifax patients from Storthes Hall Hospital during 1957:

TABLE "A"
DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS (mental illness)

Status	Not Improved	Relieved	Recovered
Certified	*5%	*79%	16%
Voluntary	30%	22%	48%

*Patients discharged from Hospital on application of a relative under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 72.

The following Table "B" shows in age groups and sexes the cases of mental disorder dealt with during the year. Comparable figures are also shown for previous years and for convenience the incidence is shown in percentile form:—

TABLE "B"

Age Groups	MALES					FEMALES				
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Under 21	5.89	—	3.97	1.03	5.71	3.52	1.91	3.61	1.85	4.96
21 to 30	16.91	11.47	14.29	14.43	15.24	11.56	15.29	12.65	14.20	19.86
31 to 40	17.64	29.50	28.57	29.91	26.67	17.09	21.66	19.88	12.96	15.60
41 to 50	11.76	20.49	15.08	24.74	22.86	14.07	15.29	14.46	14.82	13.48
51 to 60	22.80	13.03	11.90	11.34	8.57	20.60	17.83	18.67	24.07	20.57
61 to 70	16.91	16.49	12.70	13.40	13.33	17.59	13.37	17.48	17.28	16.31
Over 70	8.09	9.02	13.49	5.15	7.62	15.57	14.65	13.25	14.82	9.22

TABLE "C"

Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890-1930, by
Duly Authorised Officers:—

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total number of cases referred to Mental Health Service	335	279	292	259	246
Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers	2566	2564	2668	2633	2807
PREVENTION					
Cases dealt with by preventive measures ..	104	88	70	62	62
CARE					
(i) Cases referred for accommodation under National Assistance Act, 1948 (Part III)	7	6	1	3	8
(ii) Cases referred to Hospital Management Committee under National Health Service Act, 1946	30	14	17	19	17
(iii) Cases dealt with by Authorised Officers under Lunacy Acts, 1890-1:—					
Section 16	44				
Section 20	24				
	68	81	67	62	88
(iv) Cases dealt with under Mental Treatment Act, 1930	134	103	137	118	81
(v) Cases dealt with by this Local Health Authority on behalf of other Local health authorities	12	16	11	19	16
(vi) Cases dealt with by other local health authorities on behalf of this Local Health Authority	3	1	6	3	2
AFTER-CARE					
Number of patients afforded after-care during the year	27	36	36	28	41

During 1957, thirteen new cases of mental deficiency (amentia) were referred. This is the same number as in the previous year. Of the new cases ascertained in 1957, only two were referred by the local education authority whilst under compulsory school-leaving age. The greater part of the patients (10) were cross-notifications from other local health authorities and related to persons who had removed from those areas to Halifax. One patient (an adult male) was referred by his family. There were no patients reported from the Magistrates' Court during 1957.

Following a period on licence in the community, seven patients (all men) were discharged from mental deficiency institutions in 1957. All were variously found employment as: mill-hand, bus cleaner, cinema projectionist, lorry-driver's mate, or as general labourers. At the end of the year all were reasonably satisfactory in their employment.

At the end of 1957, the Mental Health Service was responsible for 280 patients (a decrease of one, compared with the previous year). These patients were either in hospital or in the community

on licence or under supervision. In connection with these patients, Authorised Officers made 1,011 visits in 1957. These statistics reveal by no means the total number of persons who sought assistance during 1957, for it is the policy of the Board of Control when discharging patients to request the local health authority to continue to afford such assistance as the ex-patient may from time to time require: consequently, a number of discharged patients continue to visit and use the mental health office as an 'advice bureau' when confronted with situations presenting difficulty to them.

The provisions of Circular 5 of 1952 have again been used to advantage during the year—this provides periods of Short-term care for up to eight weeks at a time in special circumstances. Nine patients were so accommodated during 1957, and again, the main reasons were: the pregnancy of the mother, illness in the family and similar domestic crises.

The distribution of Halifax patients in mental deficiency hospitals on the 31st December, 1957, was:—

Hospital and Location	Patients
Aycliffe, Darlington	1
Castleberg, Giggleswick	1
Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth	1
Grenoside, Sheffield	2
Hatfield Hall, Wakefield	2
Lemington Hall, Alnwick	1
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	1
Meanwood Park, Leeds	2
Oulton Hall, Leeds	7
Rampton, Retford	4
Rawcliffe Hall, Goole	4
Royal Albert, Lancaster	5
Stansfield View, Todmorden	15
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	3
St. Catherine's, Doncaster	57
St. Joseph's, Sheffield	1
The Mansion, Kirkburton	1
Westwood, Bradford	24
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	1
Whixley Colony, York	16
	<hr/>
	*149

(*Includes 3 patients on licence.)

The Occupation Centre continued to make steady progress during the year. Two children left due to attaining the leaving age and four children entered the Centre, the total on the register at the end of the year was 31.

The Centre participated in the Halifax Gardens Guild distribution of bulbs, over 100 daffodils were received and planted by the children. The third Harvest Festival was held on 12th September and was attended by parents, friends and members of the Com-

mittee. The fruit and flowers with which the premises were decorated were later distributed to local patients in the mental deficiency hospitals at Todmorden and Bradford.

The year concluded with the Annual Children's Party on the 19th December. Held in traditional style, the festivities began in the early afternoon and continued until the evening. A pantomime outing was arranged over the Yuletide holidays, the cost being defrayed by the parents.

Once again the League of Friends of Halifax Hospitals provided gifts of sweets, tobacco, etc., to local patients in mental and mental deficiency hospitals; 461 patients in seven of the nearest hospitals were the recipients.

During 1957, we have again been indebted to various voluntary associations whose aid we have sought in dealing with matters falling beyond the ambit of the statutory services. These associations include Halifax Council of Social Service, British Red Cross Society, Children's Welfare League (Norland Holiday Home), and the Y.M.C.A. Thanks are also expressed to the local Magistrates who willingly give of their time to see patients in their homes or in hospitals at what must have often been most inconvenient times to themselves.

TABLE "D"

Cases dealt with under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38:—

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
1. Total number of cases referred during year	13	13	20	20	15
2. Disposal of cases referred (as para. 1)					
(a) Admitted to Hospitals	2	2	4	2	4
(b) Placed under Statutory Supervision	8	9	15	14	11
(c) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—	2	—
(d) Found not to be defective	3	2	1	2	—
3. Movement of patients during year:	13	13	20	20	15
(a) Ceased to be under Statutory Supervision on account of:					
(i) Being admitted to Hospitals	6	9	3	3	4
(ii) Removal from this area	2	1	1	1	1
(iii) Death	—	1	1	—	2
(iv) Being placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—	—	7

(b) Ceased to be under Voluntary Supervision on account of:					
(i) Being admitted to Hospital					
	—	—	1	—	—
(ii) Removal from this area					
	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Ceased to be under Hospital care (including Licence leave) on account of:					
(i) Discharged from Order (by Board of Control)					
	7	9	1	1	3
(ii) Death					
	3	3	—	1	1
4. Distribution of patients at 31st December:					
(a) In Hospitals	146	143	143	139	140
(b) On Licence	3	9	10	8	7
(c) Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision	120	118	118	108	98
(e) Under Voluntary Supervision	11	11	11	12	11
Total No. of Patients					
	280	281	282	267	256
5. Number of patients under training					
	29	28	29	27	—
6. Cases awaiting admission to Hospitals					
	—	7	10	8	7
7. Patients who received Short-term Care					
	7	8	7	—	—
8. Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers (cases of amentia only)					
	1011	1185	1186	625	530

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.

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

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F (1) Form BD 8 Revised 1956 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment ..	15	5	1	19
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	8	2	—	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	1	—	5

The number of epileptics under the care of the Welfare Services Department at the 31st December, 1957, were:—

No. of Residents in Homes for Epileptics.

2 Females.

No. of Residents in Part III Accommodation.

2 Males (1 Blind and 1 sighted).

No. of Epileptics on Register of Blind Persons.

3 Males (1 Storthes Hall Hospital, 1 St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, and 1 boy also spastic, who attends Quarry House School).

3 Females (two are incapable of work or training, and the third is an M.D. patient in Thornton View Hospital).

No. of Epileptics resident at Home.

5 Males (4 are employed and the other is awaiting admission to the Epileptic Colony at Cookridge Hall, Leeds).

The Home at Cookridge is progressing very well. Dr. McAlpin's reports on the progress of the majority of the cases are very satisfactory and encouraging. The Management Committee have decided to increase the accommodation and it is anticipated that the necessary extensions will be commenced at an early date.

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 = 6.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Your Medical Officer carries out the medical examinations of entrants to the staff of the Corporation for superannuation purposes; of those who appear to be medically unfit to continue in employment and of those who have had prolonged or repeated absence on account of illness.

In connection with the last two mentioned categories, it is frequently necessary to correspond with medical and surgical specialists on the staff of hospitals, and with general medical practitioners, and I have pleasure in recording that I have always received from them the greatest assistance and courtesy.

The number of medical examinations during the year were:—
Superannuation, 307; Others, 52.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Mortuary is situate in Hall Street. Arrangements have been made for the badly-needed additional ventilation. There were 122 P.M.s performed during 1957.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. A. L. Gray, Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following report:—

- (i) The water supply of the area has been highly satisfactory in quantity and quality.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations of raw water:—

Results	0 to 180+
355 Samples varying from	pres.B.Coli.
- Bacteriological examinations of filtered and treated water:—

Results highly satisfactory with exception of 2.
--
- 689 Samples

These samples were taken and checked at the Waterworks Laboratory. In addition 162 samples were taken independently by the Borough Analyst and the results of his bacteriological analyses were all highly satisfactory with the exception of 2. Average chemical analyses for Thrum Hall Filtered and Crude Water are attached.

- (iii) 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 25 and the results are averaged on aforementioned enclosures.
- (iv) The raw water is chemically treated, filtered and chlorinated before use. All new mains are sterilised by chlorination and flushed out prior to being put into service. Number of yards sterilised: 12,638.
- (v) The number of dwellinghouses and the population supplied:—
 - (a) Direct to the house ... 33,500 houses: 99,000 pop.
 - (b) By means of standpipe 5 houses.

SEWAGE.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Lumb, Sewage Works Manager, for the following report:—

Sewage Purification.

Efficient purification of sewage and industrial waste effluents continues to be an essential link in the chain of public health services, without which there would be a retrogression to the notoriously insanitary conditions of last century. This duty is imposed on the Corporation by the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution Act), 1951, and must be carried out to the satisfaction of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

The Borough's main drainage system delivers these liquids to the Sewage Works where they are cleansed and purified by modern methods, before passing as tributaries of clean water to the River Calder. The works are split up into three sites at Salterhebble, Copley and North Dean, respectively, and due to the impact of the trade effluents from over 70 manufacturing premises are about double the size they would otherwise need to be for the same population.

The method of purification comprises scientifically-controlled precipitation of the solid matters followed by bio-chemical purification of the liquid; this latter is effected partly by percolating bacteria beds and partly by the activated sludge system. To cope with an increase in volume over recent years, a portion of the bacteria bed capacity has lately been converted to operate by an intensified process, developed in the Department, which enables rather over double the former loading to be handled. The plant has thus been kept in step with increased requirements in a very economical manner.

The solid residues separated, which initially are of an objectionable nature, are mechanically dewatered and after further processing and sterilising eventually worked up into by-products in the form of grease and fertiliser, which bear no relation to their origin, and are both sold. The disposal of these solid residues is thus economical, complete and positive.

Last year 2,514 million gallons of sewage and trade effluent were fully purified, giving an average of 6.89 million gallons per day. 46,958 tons of wet sludge residues were separated and processed to yield 363 tons of grease and 2,806 tons of fertilisers.

The Northowram and Luddenden areas of the Borough, not in the Hebble Valley, cannot be economically drained to Salterhebble. Drainage from Northowram passes to the Brighouse Corporation system, under agreement, and that from Luddenden to the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board on which Halifax has representation.

CLEANSING.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Fellows, Director of Public Cleansing, for the following notes:—

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

During the year a total of 30,595 tons of house and trade refuse was handled by the department. Of this quantity 14,945 tons were dealt with at the separation-incineration plant at Charlestown and the remaining 15,650 tons was disposed of by controlled tipping at Birks Hall with a view to land reclamation. It is interesting to record that the percentage of fine dust amounts to about 35%, which in the main is used as covering material at the tip.

Salvage Recovery.

The income from reclaimed materials from house refuse together with processed kitchen wastes, Abattoir and Market Offals realised the sum of £27,207.

Street and Gully Cleansing.

The carriageways have received regular cleansing by the use of mechanical sweeper collectors. Footpaths have received as much attention as possible with the staff available. In all a total of 1,826 motor loads of street sweepings were removed. Greater use of the many litter receptacles by the public would help considerably.

During the year 71,330 gullies were cleansed.

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.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector, for the following report:—

Inspections and Visits.

Dwellinghouses:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	175
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	152
Visits re work in progress under the Housing Acts	...	...	178
Visits re removals and disinfestations	...	...	656
Inspections on behalf of Borough Treasurer	...	...	81
Dwellinghouses re sanitary defects	...	...	913
Dwellinghouses re notifiable diseases	...	...	121
Dwellinghouses re dirty and/or verminous conditions	...	...	133
Dwellinghouses re overcrowding	...	...	12
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	5
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	9
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	2

Drainage:—

Public sewers inspected	...	...	226
Public sewers tested	...	...	58
Drains inspected (special inspections only)	...	...	441
Drains tested	...	...	188

Factories, etc.:—

Factories (with power)	...	...	147
Factories (without power)	...	...	11
Outworkers' premises	...	...	11
Workplaces (General)	...	...	7
Workplaces (Offices)	...	...	4

Shops:—

Shops (Shops Act, 1950, Section 38)	...	...	5
Shops—other visits	...	...	63

Food Inspection:—

Milk Distributors	...	...	13
Dairies	...	...	25
Milkshops	...	...	19
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	22
Bakehouses	...	...	19
Butchers' Shops	...	...	22
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	96
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.	...	...	61
Other Food Premises	...	...	169

Smoke Abatement:—

Smoke Observations	73
Works, etc., re smoke emission	...	...	...	...	170

Sampling:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	253
Bacteriological Samples—Milk	...	...	...	...	51
Bacteriological Samples—Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	52
Biological Samples—Milk	...	...	...	...	6
Water	...	...	...	...	16
Swimming Baths Water	...	...	...	...	16
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	...	20

General:—

Premises re Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	...	6
Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	20
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	60
Stables re nuisances	...	...	...	...	2
Fowls, Swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	33
Schools	...	...	...	...	7
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	12
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	252
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	10
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	111
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	1,840
Total number of Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	7,054
Total number of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	2,745

Sanitary Improvements Effected.

	Informal Action
Dwellinghouses:—	
General repairs	287
Dirty Houses cleansed	51
Council houses found bug infested and disinfested	6
Other houses found bug infested and disinfested	7
Houses cleared of vermin (other than bugs)	58
Overcrowding abated	3

Drainage:—

Sewers cleansed	111
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	139
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	47
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	13

Factories:—

Factories with mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	40
Factories without mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	2

Workplaces (General)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Workplaces (Offices)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Shops:—

(Shops Act, 1950, Sec. 38)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(General)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Food Premises:—

Dairies—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Shops—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers' Shops—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Food premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1

Smoke Abatement:—

Boiler Plants improved re emission of smoke	5
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General:—

Premises cleared of rats—Dwellinghouses	400
Other premises	258
Premises cleared of mice—Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Stables—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fowls, Swine and other animals—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Places of Public Entertainment—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Sanitary Conveniences—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Noise—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

Prosecutions during 1957.

Date of hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
10/4/57	Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 32(3).	<p>(a) Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 3.1% extraneous water.</p> <p>(b) The like offence—6.9%</p> <p>(c) do. 3.2%</p> <p>(d) do. 3.8%</p> <p>(e) do. 2.0%</p> <p>(f) do. 6.1%</p> <p>(g) do. 5.5%</p> <p>(h) do. 3.6%</p> <p>(i) do. 5.4%</p> <p>(j) do. 6.4%</p> <p>(k) do. 4.1%</p> <p>(l) do. 5.4%</p> <p>(m) do. 5.5%</p>	Defendant fined £5 on each of the thirteen charges (a total of £65) with £23 3s. 0d. costs.
28/5/57	Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Section 32(3).	<p>(a) Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 13.5% extraneous water.</p> <p>(b) The like offence—8.4%</p> <p>(c) Having possession for sale, milk to which had been added at least 11.4% extraneous water.</p>	Defendant fined £5 on each of the three charges (a total of £15) with £9 9s. 0d. costs.

General

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1932.

Of the 20 samples obtained during the year, 9 were of fertilisers and 11 were of feeding stuffs. Three of these samples were unsatisfactory, and appropriate action was taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

At the end of 1957 there were 175 registered sellers of Part II poisons, occupying 246 registered premises.

There were 60 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.

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

Places of Public Entertainment.

During the year 12 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other premises for which theatre licences are necessary and improvements were carried out in one case.

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 45 public sanitary conveniences, consisting of 17 sanitary conveniences for males, 16 for females, and 12 public urinals.

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 are available 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 still proves very popular, but at the same time suffers 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.

Health Education.

During the year, lectures have been given by the Chief Public Health Inspector as follows:—

“The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955”—Halifax and District Master Bakers’ Association.

“The Clean Air Act, 1956” (with film strip)—Halifax Trade Protection Society.

“Food Hygiene”—Halifax Branch of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs.

“The Clean Air Act, 1956”—Rotary Club of Halifax.

“Atmospheric Pollution” (with film strip)—Huddersfield-Halifax Group Salesmen’s Circle, North Eastern Gas Board.

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) 1,024
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2,940
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 144
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 175
 - (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 138
 - (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 3
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 336
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 3
 - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 4
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 26
 - (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners 26
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 10
 - (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	39
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	36
(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	...	...	10
(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
(e)	Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936:—			
(1)	Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	...	...	36
4.	Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV)—Overcrowding.			
(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	1,125
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	1,160
	(3)	Number of "persons" dwelling therein	...	4,190
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	3
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	3
	(2)	Number of "persons" concerned in such cases	...	11
(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	...	6
		(2)	Number of Council Houses disinfested	...	6
	(b)	(1)	Number of other houses found infested	...	7
		(2)	Number of other houses disinfested	...	7
(c)			Number of houses where furniture was disinfested with HCN gas at Charlestown	...	117

Closing and Demolition Orders: Housing Act, 1936.

Continuing the information given in previous reports, the following Table shows the position on the 31st December, 1957:—

Ref. No.	Situation	Date of Report	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
394	43, John Street North	24/1/57	1/3/57	—	House vacated
395	53, " " "	24/1/57	1/3/57	—	House vacated
396	8, Calder Street	24/1/57	—	—	Undertaking not to re-let accepted
397	4, New Delight Buildings	21/2/57	30/3/57	—	House vacated
398	7, Crow Point	21/2/57	—	—	Undertaking not to re-let accepted
399	9, " "	21/2/57	—	—	Undertaking not to re-let accepted
400	11, " "	21/2/57	—	—	Undertaking not to re-let accepted
401	8a, Violet Street	21/3/57	6/5/57	—	House vacated
402	47, John Street North	21/3/57	6/5/57	—	House vacated
403	17, Bedford Terrace	21/3/57	—	—	Undertaking not to re-let accepted
404	1, Back Shaw Lane	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
405	2, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
406	3, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
407	4, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
408	5, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
409	3, Lower Shaw Hill	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
410	5, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
411	7, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
412	9, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
413	11, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
414	13, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
415	15, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
416	17, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
417	19, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
418	21, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
419	23, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
420	25, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
421	6, Back Shaw Lane	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
422	7, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
423	8, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
424	9, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
425	10, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
426	11, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
427	12, " " "	18/4/57	—	26/6/57	Hse. demolished
428	10, Westbrook Terrace	16/5/57	26/6/57	—	House vacated
429	281a, Queens Road	16/5/57	26/6/57	—	House vacated
430	14a, Violet Street	16/5/57	26/6/57	—	House vacated
431	119b, Gibbet Street	16/5/57	26/6/57	—	House vacated
432	22, Hartley Street	16/5/57	26/6/57	—	House vacated
433	2, Back Lord Street	22/8/57	26/9/57	—	House vacated
434	2, Waterhouse Terrace	22/8/57	—	—	Undertaking not to re-let accepted
435	3, Brooklyn Yard	22/8/57	—	26/9/57	Dem. proceeding
436	5, " " "	22/8/57	—	26/9/57	Dem. proceeding
437	64, Prospect Street	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
438	66, " " "	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
439	68, " " "	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
440	70, " " "	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
441	72, " " "	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
442	74, " " "	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
443	76, " " "	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding

Ref. No.	Situation	Date of Report	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
44	14, Abbey Street	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
45	16, „ „	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
46	18, „ „	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
47	20, „ „	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
48	22, „ „	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding
49	24, „ „	21/11/57	—	6/2/58	Dem. proceeding

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

Ref. Nos. 382 to 393. Houses demolished by owner.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Certificates of Disrepair.

During the year, no applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the abovementioned Act were received from tenants of houses.

One application for the revocation of a Certificate was received from an owner.

Rent Act, 1957. Certificates of Disrepair.

During the year, 89 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants of houses.

Five of these applications were refused and 84 notices of proposal to issue a certificate were served upon owners. Subsequently, 16 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

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 5 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 53 Houses-Let-in-Lodgings, providing accommodation for 252 families. There were 9 inspections made during the year and conditions generally were satisfactory.

Cleansing Facilities.

There is a Cleansing Station, which operates under the general supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, at the Disinfestation Station, Charlestown. Hots bath 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 an approved vermicide.

Food (Inspection and Supervision)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Sampling of Food and Drugs.

A total of 253 samples of Food and Drugs was obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

These included 138 samples of milk, 38 samples of ice cream and 77 samples of food and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 19 giving a percentage of 13.77.

All the 38 samples of ice cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 77 samples of other food and drugs, 4 (or 5.19%) were reported not genuine.

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	*116	6	*122	19	—	19
Milk—Channel Islands ..	15	—	15	—	—	—
Milk—Full Cream Evap. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bacon, plain	2	—	2	—	—	—
Beer	—	3	3	—	—	—
Butter	1	1	2	—	1	1
Confectionery—						
Cakes	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream, Double	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dripping, Pork	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fish—						
Salmon, Fresh Potted ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flour, plain	1	2	3	1	1	2
Ginger, Crystallised ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	38	38	—	—	—
Jellies, Table	—	4	4	—	—	—
Meat—						
Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—
Potted	4	—	4	1	—	1
Peas, Processed	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pork Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Preserves—						
Apple and Strawberry ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Apricot	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	2	—	2	—	—	—
Strawberry	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages—						
Beef	13	—	13	—	—	—
Pork	4	—	4	—	—	—
Soft Drinks—						
Grape Fruit Squash ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Barley	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	4	4	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	—	4	4	—	—	—
	168	85	253	21	2	23

*Includes one "Appeal to Cow" sample which was 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
22	Butter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint by a purchaser. Reported to be genuine butter, but unsatisfactory owing to discoloration by a patch of black mould. Retailer advised to discuss question of supplies with his wholesaler.
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Milk— 3.1% added water 6.9% added water 3.2% added water 3.8% added water 2.0% added water 6.1% added water 5.5% added water 3.6% added water 5.4% added water 6.4% added water 4.1% added water 5.4% added water 5.5% added water	Formal samples from a producer's consignment on delivery at the pasteurisers' plant. Reported to Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Borough Court on 30th April, 1957, when the defendant was fined £5 in respect of each of the thirteen offences and ordered to pay £23 3s. 0d. costs.
54 55 56	Milk— 13.5% added water 8.4% added water 11.4% added water	Formal samples from a producer's consignment on delivery at pasteurisers' plant. Formal sample taken at producer's premises. Reported to Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. Case heard at Borough Court on 28th May, 1957, when producer was fined £5 in respect of each of the three offences and ordered to pay £9 9s. 0d. costs.
68	Potted Meat— Deficient in meat	Formal sample from butcher, being his own manufacture, and reported to contain only 62.4% of meat. Reported to Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller.
79	Plain Flour	Informal sample reported to be deficient in Iron, Vitamin B1 and Creta Preparata.
100	Plain Flour	Formal sample reported to contain only 0.20 mg. of Vitamin B1 and below the required standard in this particular nutrient. Reported to Health Committee who instructed Town Clerk to send a letter drawing attention to the requirements of the Flour (Composition) Regulations, 1956.

TABLE 2—Continued.

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
81	Milk— 3.6% deficient in fat	Formal sample from a producer's consignment at place of delivery to pasteurisers' plant. A check sample (No. 136) was taken at a later date and was found to be satisfactory. No further action.
87 91	Milk— 3.0% deficient in fat 9.3% deficient in fat	Formal samples from a producer's consignment at place of delivery to pasteuriser's plant. Check samples (Nos. 131, 132, 133 and 136) were obtained at a later date and found to be satisfactory. No further action.

TABLE 3.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Channel Islands and South Devon Milk		
				No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent	Non-fatty Solids per cent.
January ..	10	3.56	8.56	—	—	—
February ..	19	3.52	8.35	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	6	3.48	8.13	—	—	—
May ..	17	3.72	8.93	—	—	—
June ..	2	3.47	8.88	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	8	4.16	8.76	4	5.27	9.62
September	13	4.10	8.92	—	—	—
October ..	28	4.06	9.05	4	5.44	9.49
November	14	3.73	8.65	7	4.87	9.21
December	4	3.70	8.67	—	—	—
Total ..	121			15		
Average for year 1957		3.81	8.74		5.13	9.40
„ „ 1956		3.67	8.58		—	—
„ „ 1955		3.67	8.79		—	—
„ „ 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		—	—

Note: One "Appeal to Cow" sample is 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	137	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Butter	2	Nil	Nil	2-Nil	
Beer	3	Sulphur Dioxide	70 ppm	1-Nil 1-15 ppm 1-24 ppm	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Fish Cakes	4	Nil	Nil	4-Nil	
Ginger, Crystallised	1	Sulphur Dioxide	100 ppm	Nil	
Jams	3	Sulphur Dioxide	100 ppm	3-Nil	
Jellies, Table ..	4	Nil except as allowed in ingredients		2-Nil 1-32 ppm 1-64 ppm	Satisfactory as the sulphites present would be in ingredients
Lemon Cheese ..	1	do.		Nil	
Lemon Curd ..	1	do.		Nil	
Meat Paste ..	2	Nil	Nil	2-Nil	
Meat, Potted ..	4	Nil	Nil	4-Nil	
Mincemeat	2	Nil except as allowed in ingredients		1-Nil 1-45 ppm	Satisfactory as the sulphites present would be in ingredients
Peas, Processed ..	4	Nil	Nil	4-Nil	
Sausages	17	Sulphur Dioxide	450 ppm	4-Nil 1-80 ppm 1-84 ppm 1-96 ppm 1-104 ppm 1-118 ppm 2-128 ppm 1-154 ppm 1-195 ppm 1-202 ppm 1-256 ppm 1-272 ppm 1-291 ppm	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory

TABLE 4—Continued.

Food	No. of samples examined	Permitted Preservative	Amount		Remarks
			Allowed	Found	
Soft Drinks ..	4	Sulphur Dioxide or Benzoic Acid	350 ppm	1-234 ppm	Satisfactory
				Nil	
			600 ppm	1-243 ppm	Satisfactory
				Nil	
				1-288 ppm	
				Nil	Satisfactory
				1-326 ppm	
				Nil	
Tomato Ketchup ..	4	Benzoic Acid	250 ppm	4-Nil	

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 and 1953.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Milk Distribution.

At the end of the year there were 299 registered distributors of milk (excluding dairy farmers) within the Borough, and there were 15 registered dairy premises.

Licences, 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 ..	...	...	71
Pasteurised Milk—Supplementary Licences ..	...	...	16
Sterilised Milk—Dealers' Licences ..	...	...	208
Sterilised Milk—Supplementary Licences ..	...	...	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk—Dealers' Licences ..	...	...	68
Tuberculin Tested Milk—Supplementary Licences ..	...	...	15

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year, 51 samples of milk—as shown below—were submitted to bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

Designation			Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ..	..	..	44	44	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ..	..	..	5	5	—
Sterilised ..	..	..	2	2	—
Total ..	..	..	51	51	—

Biological Examination of Milk.

During the year, 6 samples of milk were submitted to biological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service, all of which were of milk produced within the Borough.

None of the milks gave a positive result.

Manufacture and/or Sale of Ice Cream.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952.

During the year 96 inspections were made of 357 registered premises:—

Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vendors only	...	...	...	...	...	...	356

A total of 52 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	1	—	1 (100·00%)	—	—
Outside of Borough	51	42 (82·36%)	4 (7·84%)	2 (3·92%)	3 (5·88%)
Total	52	42 (80·77%)	5 (9·61%)	2 (3·85%)	3 (5·77%)

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, 1955, and also equipped with means for the provision of hot water and washing of the hands. In addition, towels are provided and sterilising agents for the treatment of the servers.

Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, etc.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

At the end of the year there were 78 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

Fried Fish Shops.

During the year 22 inspections were made of 138 premises. Improvements were effected in 7 cases.

Bakehouses.

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

There were 19 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 3 cases.

Food Hygiene.

Following last year's survey of the Borough Market, meetings took place between the market tenants and officials of the Markets Department, and it was agreed that the necessary water supply and drainage would be provided by that department in or near the various shops and stalls, but the tenants would install the sinks and heaters as required.

Modernisation of the remaining shops and stalls has continued, and the reconstruction of the public sanitary conveniences in the market was begun during the year.

Several new food shops were established in the town centre during the year and the construction of these, on lines to conform to the new Regulations, was supervised by the Health Department.

The Chief Public Health Inspector gave talks on food hygiene to the Halifax and District Master Bakers' Association and the Halifax Business and Professional Women's Club.

Meat Inspection.

The year has brought a slight decrease in the number of animals slaughtered. Cattle numbers are down by one thousand, which will be about the number of "manufacturing" cows less than last year. This class of cow has been in demand by foreign buyers, with the result that the price has been too high for the local buyer.

As this class of trade can vary from year to year, depending on the price and the demand, it is impossible to attempt to draw any inference from the cattle figures as a whole. One interesting difference from last year is the increase in the number of steers and heifers slaughtered. There may be two reasons for this. Firstly, a difficulty in buying good young cows, and, secondly, a desire on the part of some butchers to buy a slightly better quality meat. This may, in turn, indicate a more discriminating taste on the part of the housewife, although she still appears to have a distinct preference for lean meat. It is a good thing, when shopping, to remember that really prime beef usually carries a certain amount of fat.

There has been a further significant decrease during the year in the number of carcasses condemned as a result of tuberculosis. Localised tuberculosis is still fairly common, but the number of serious cases of generalisation in cattle has declined from 40 in 1956, to 26 in 1957.

Without having any statistics on which to base an opinion, it is probably true that the consumption of fowl has increased considerably during the past few years. The hen population has increased and there is, of course, a specialised feeding and marketing of table poultry. The inspection of this class of food should form a part of the routine work of the health department, but owing to staff shortage this is not possible. It is quite likely, however, that something in the region of 3,000 table poultry are killed and dressed in the borough each week, none of which is inspected.

Once again the department is indebted to Dr. Phelon and his staff, at the Royal Halifax Infirmary Pathological Laboratory, for the examination of specimens.

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 excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	4,346	7,061	1,343	26,542	9,855	—	131	1	4	406	45	—
Number inspected	4,346	7,061	1,343	26,542	9,855	—	131	1	4	406	45	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. & CYSTICERCI	1	10	8	5	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whole carcasses condemned	404	671	10	571	485	—	8	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9.3	9.6	1.3	2.2	5.0	—	6.9	—	—	—	0.89	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci												
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY												
Whole carcasses condemned	3	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	395	781	—	—	115	—	10	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.3	11.3	—	—	1.2	—	7.6	—	—	—	0.44	—
CYSTICERCOSIS												
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	26,550
Total amount of Offals destroyed	55,628
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	17,384
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	33,674
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	9,166
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	21,954

Food Inspection.

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned						Quantity in lbs.
38 Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	18,220
Beef not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	4,016
8 Carcases of Veal	..	..	..	..	..	340
5 Carcases of Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	230
Mutton not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	55
17 Carcases of Pork	..	..	..	..	..	2,595
Pork not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	1,094
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	55,628
Bacon and Ham	..	..	..	..	..	163
Canned Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	6,516
Cake mixture	..	..	..	..	..	112
Eggs—frozen	..	..	..	..	..	56
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	986
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	70
Imported meat and offal	..	..	..	..	..	113
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	42
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	153
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	358
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	1,512
Yeast	..	..	..	..	..	34
Total Weight						92,293

Disposal of Condemned Food.

Carcase meat is still in demand for manufacture into dog and cat food, and during the year all carcases, and some offal, have been used for this purpose. The resultant canned product is a wholesome and quite sterile article of pet food, much more satisfactory than much of the knacker-meat which is sold for the same purpose.

The remainder of the offal is manufactured into animal feeding stuffs and fertiliser at the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works.

Unsound canned goods, vegetables and fruit are disposed of by controlled tipping on the Corporation tips.

Factories

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 52 notices (comprising 84 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937. In addition there were 10 complaints (23 items) brought forward from 1956.

Complaints remedied during the year numbered 42 (63 items). There were 20 outstanding complaints (44 items) at the end of the year.

There were 15 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	28	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	732	147	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers' premises)	37	7	2	—
Total	797	165	20	—

*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	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	3	2	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	45	36	—	45	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	42	—	52	—

Rodent Control

Premises	Inspected		Treated		Outstanding		Cleared	
	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice
Local Authority's Premises:								
Abattoir	12	12	12	12	1	—	—	12
Borough Market	12	12	12	12	—	1	12	—
Day Nurseries	1	18	—	2	—	—	—	1
Piece Hall	12	12	12	12	1	1	4	—
Refuse Disposal Works ..	12	12	9	9	—	—	5	8
Reservoir Embankments	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tips	25	—	14	—	1	—	5	—
School Canteens	15	70	7	36	—	1	3	21
Schools	19	64	8	25	—	1	3	15
Sewage Disposal Works	30	2	12	—	—	—	4	1
Sewers (Public) Manholes	56	—	25	—	—	—	25	—
Other Premises	36	24	18	15	—	—	9	9
Private Business Premises:								
Bone Works	10	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Canteens	46	52	42	51	1	1	21	21
Factories (with mechanical power)	62	48	62	46	2	—	27	23
Factories (without mechanical power)	28	23	20	22	1	—	13	12
Hospitals	17	14	13	14	1	—	—	13
Hotels	16	9	15	9	—	—	10	9
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Places of Public Entertainment	7	4	3	4	—	—	2	2
Sewers (Private) Manholes	101	—	86	—	—	—	82	—
Shops	36	57	34	56	2	2	19	20
Stables	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tips	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other premises	28	16	18	14	—	1	13	—
Dwellinghouses:								
Corporation Houses ..	103	128	67	100	2	6	33	55
Private Dwellinghouses ..	592	183	559	182	7	4	367	111
Totals	1,280	761	1,055	622	20	18	658	355
Summary of Operations:					Rats	Mice	Totals	
Number of Primary Inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,280	761	2,041	
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,816	2,708	7,524	
Number of complaints received .. .. .	..	..	..	..	299	157	456	
Number of Complaints remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	301	159	460	
Number of Complaints outstanding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	
Number of Local Authority's Premises treated	..	..	..	..	127	125	252	
Number of Corporation Houses treated .. ..	..	..	..	..	67	100	167	
Number of Private Business Premises treated ..	..	..	..	..	301	217	518	
Number of Private Dwellinghouses treated ..	..	..	..	..	559	182	741	
					Local Authority	Private Business	Totals	
Premises test-baited and found not infested ..	..	..	..	..	33	13	46	
Visits with District Public Health Inspectors re drainage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Estimated number of rats killed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,808	

Smoke Abatement

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 73. Thirty-six of these were recorded observations of 30-minutes' duration, details of which are given in the following Table.

Visits to works in connection with smoke emission numbered 170, and the average emission of black smoke was 0.97 minutes per observation or 1.94 minutes per hour.

Boiler plants were improved re smoke emission in 5 cases.

Chimney	No. of observations (30 minutes each)	Average minutes black smoke per observation
Battinson Road Mills	1	0.5
Blackwood Mills	1	Nil
Bowling Dyke Mills	1	Nil
Caledonia Works	6	Nil
Clay Pits Works	1	Nil
60, Crown Street	5	Nil
Globe Mills	1	Nil
Illingworth Mills	1	12.0
Kingston Mills	1	Nil
Ladyship Mills	1	Nil
Lewis Street Works	1	3.5
Old Lane Dyeworks	1	Nil
Ryburne Mills	1	Nil
Stone Trough Brewery	3	0.17
Sun Works	2	3.5
The Biscuit Factory, Ovenden ..	7	0.93
The Brewery, Corporation Street ..	2	2.5
	36	0.97

TABLE 1—DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1957.

Month	WADE STREET (Central)				BELLE VUE PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ -mile West)				AKROYD PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ -mile North)				INFIRMARY ($\frac{1}{2}$ -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	2.88	9.56	6.94	16.50	2.84	6.07	6.81	12.88	1.93	8.19	5.79	13.98	2.76	5.36	6.71	12.07	2.84	4.28	6.23	10.51
February	2.92	9.74	5.37	15.11	2.68	5.33	4.12	9.45	3.11	6.73	5.18	11.91	1.89	1.91	3.19	5.10	3.31	4.14	4.77	8.91
March	2.37	12.87	7.39	20.26	2.17	6.15	5.25	11.40	*	*	*	*	1.77	5.12	4.40	9.52	2.09	4.93	5.00	9.93
April	0.32	11.40	3.71	15.11	0.16	4.98	2.85	7.83	0.16	4.69	3.34	8.03	0.20	4.00	2.43	6.43	0.28	5.97	3.40	9.37
May	1.66	15.12	5.38	20.50	1.18	7.88	4.22	12.10	*	*	*	*	1.42	5.96	4.02	9.98	1.42	5.86	5.94	11.80
June	*	*	*	*	1.97	6.50	5.39	11.89	*	*	*	*	2.01	5.65	4.40	10.05	2.13	7.83	9.13	16.96
July	3.39	11.43	7.06	18.49	3.27	4.31	6.37	10.68	1.85	4.81	3.94	8.75	3.39	3.48	5.21	8.69	3.86	5.99	11.80	17.79
August	3.04	7.07	5.41	12.48	5.32	4.72	10.29	15.01	4.73	8.33	9.54	17.87	5.21	4.88	8.61	13.49	5.32	4.76	11.04	15.80
September	4.77	7.73	8.49	16.22	4.81	3.39	7.14	10.53	4.65	4.75	6.46	11.21	4.38	3.11	5.83	8.94	*	*	*	*
October	3.67	7.56	6.92	14.48	4.06	4.39	8.04	12.43	3.71	12.41	6.43	18.84	3.90	3.35	5.72	9.07	4.06	2.54	5.61	8.15
November	2.33	8.89	6.37	15.26	2.17	4.10	5.18	9.28	2.01	4.73	3.85	8.58	1.85	2.97	3.58	6.55	2.33	3.72	5.05	8.77
December	4.34	13.09	9.03	22.12	4.22	5.90	7.74	13.64	4.06	6.64	8.76	15.40	3.82	4.39	8.10	12.49	4.26	5.37	8.41	13.78
Aggregates	31.69	114.46	72.07	186.53	34.85	63.72	73.40	137.12	26.21	61.28	53.29	114.57	32.60	50.18	62.20	112.38	31.90	55.39	76.38	131.77
MONTHLY AVERAGES	2.88	10.41	6.55	16.96	2.90	5.31	6.12	11.43	2.91	6.81	5.92	12.73	2.72	4.18	5.18	9.36	2.90	5.04	6.94	11.98

*Records spoiled by unlawful interference.

Monthly average for whole Borough:—

Rainfall in inches ... 2.86
 Insoluble Solids ... 6.35 tons per square mile
 Soluble Solids ... 6.14 " " "
 Total Solids ... 12.49 " " "

1 Deposit for whole Borough = 163.86 tons per sq. mile

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

						Tons per square mile
1957	...	...	...	...	...	163.86
1956	...	...	...	...	...	172.08
1955	...	...	...	...	...	159.36
1954	...	...	...	...	...	186.59
1953	...	...	...	...	...	154.33
1952	...	...	...	...	...	171.30
1951	...	...	...	...	...	185.04
1950	...	...	...	...	...	174.30
1949	...	...	...	...	...	202.95
1948	...	...	...	...	...	183.79

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 past years 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, 1957.

STATION	MILLIGRAMS OF SO ₃ per 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGE												Total Daily
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
WADE STREET (Central)	3.00	3.19	3.00	2.36	2.11	1.49	1.13	1.39	1.61	2.58	3.23	4.05	2.42
WEST VIEW PARK (1½ miles West)	2.10	2.54	2.56	1.72	1.66	1.00	0.82	1.04	1.42	1.68	2.64	3.02	1.85
BEACON HILL .. (½ mile East)	4.75	5.56	4.53	2.87	2.63	1.97	1.67	2.07	2.59	4.38	3.88	5.86	3.56
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE	3.28	3.76	3.36	2.32	2.13	1.49	1.21	1.50	1.87	2.88	3.25	4.31	2.61

General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Central Public Library, Belle Vue, Halifax, from Jan. 1st to December 31st 1957.

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

Latitude of Station: 53° 43' N

Longitude: 1° 52' W.

Altitude 625 feet (Barometer 632 feet).

1957		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 ...	30.058	1.523	55.6	29.2	26.4	45.9	36.5	9.4	41.2	38	85	7.7	57.1	33.6	43	3	0	7	1	5	1	25	1	8	1	6	23	2.84	
February ...	29.641	1.704	52.3	22.8	29.5	45.0	34.6	10.4	39.8	35	80	6.7	69.6	31.4	42	2	1	2	3	11	1	17	3	5	1	6	20	2.70	
March ...	29.845	0.955	65.2	30.3	34.9	52.5	41.0	11.5	46.7	43	80	9.2	77.2	37.8	43	2	0	2	2	15	4	15	4	4	1	7	18	2.15	
April ...	30.215	0.688	61.2	32.5	28.7	52.6	39.4	13.2	46.0	38	68	7.8	90.4	35.3	45	3	0	18	0	3	0	10	0	12	0	6	6	0.24	
May ...	30.043	0.941	66.1	34.0	32.1	57.3	43.1	14.2	50.2	40	62	8.2	98.0	38.6	48	4	2	13	3	8	0	8	3	11	1	5	12	1.41	
June ...	30.069	1.055	82.8	39.3	43.5	67.3	48.7	18.6	58.0	47	57	10.8	110.0	44.1	52	3	0	6	9	2	0	10	3	10	2	3	14	1.92	
July ...	29.885	0.926	77.5	47.9	29.6	65.3	53.8	11.5	59.5	53	74	13.6	101.6	50.4	56	3	0	5	5	4	0	12	2	14	1	6	19	3.20	
August ...	29.890	1.368	73.4	44.2	29.2	63.1	52.5	10.6	57.8	51	77	12.9	100.3	49.5	56	4	0	5	4	10	0	4	0	27	0	6	21	5.06	
September ...	29.885	0.910	64.6	41.8	22.8	58.0	48.2	9.8	53.1	47	76	10.9	93.9	44.7	54	4	0	4	4	5	0	11	2	16	0	6	21	4.56	
October ...	29.952	1.053	65.3	37.8	27.5	55.7	44.8	10.9	50.3	46	79	10.5	83.3	41.2	51	3	0	2	0	10	2	18	0	14	2	5	19	3.76	
November ...	30.093	1.813	52.0	27.5	24.5	46.5	39.7	6.8	43.1	39	83	8.1	61.7	36.6	48	3	1	10	4	8	1	9	3	10	1	6	14	2.33	
December ...	29.884	1.578	54.4	24.4	30.0	43.9	34.6	9.3	39.2	36	87	7.4	50.4	31.9	45	3	0	9	0	5	1	16	0	13	1	6	19	4.06	
Annual Means	29.955	1.209	64.2	34.3	29.9	54.4	43.1	11.3	48.7	43	76	9.5	82.8	39.6	49	3	0	7	3	7	1	13	2	12	1	6	Total 206	Total 34.23	

AVERAGE

BEVACON HILL

WADE STREET

WEST VIEW PARK

TABLE NO. 2A

SULPHUR POLLUTION 1922



TABLE No. 2A

SULPHUR POLLUTION 1957.

BEACON HILL _____ WADE STREET WEST VIEW PARK.

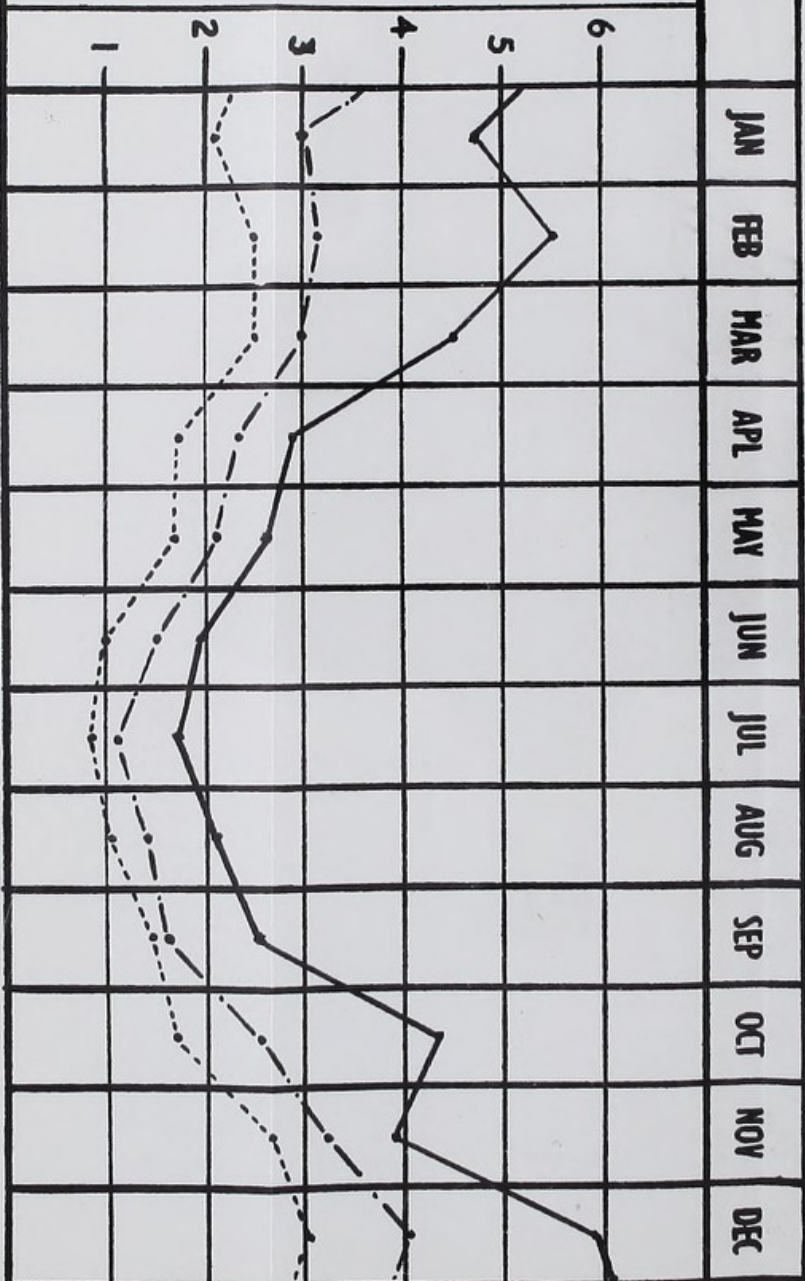
MILLIGRAMS OF SO_2 PER 100 Sq. CENTIMETRES
DAILY AVERAGE

TABLE No. 1A. MONTHLY ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT 1957
FIVE HALIFAX STATIONS

