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**County Borough of Halifax**  
**Health Department**




# **Annual Report**

**ON THE HEALTH  
OF THE BOROUGH  
FOR THE YEAR 1958**

**JOHN G. CAIRNS**  
**M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
**Medical Officer of Health**

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**County Borough of Halifax**  
**Health Department**

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FOR THE YEAR 1958**

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**JOHN G. CAIRNS**  
**M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
**Medical Officer of Health**



# Health Committee

(as on December 31st, 1958)

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## MAYOR

Alderman DRYDEN BROOK

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Chairman: Alderman F. H. SWIRE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. WOODHEAD

Alderman E. O. BOWER

## Councillors.

E. C. ASTIN

A. BERRY

G. E. CHADWICK

J. CHARNOCK

EMMA L. EFFRON

W. HARDY

S. HOLLAND

R. KITCHEN

LAURA A. MAWSON

A. OAKES

C. G. STREETER

L. H. THORNTON

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## Sub-Committees

Appointed by the Health Committee.

### Accounts Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor HOLLAND

Councillor OAKES

Councillor THORNTON

### Sanitary Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alderman BOWER

Councillor ASTIN

Councillor CHADWICK

Councillor CHARNOCK

Councillor EFFRON

Councillor HARDY

Councillor HOLLAND

Councillor KITCHEN

### Maternal and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor CHADWICK

Councillor HARDY

Councillor HOLLAND

Councillor KITCHEN

Councillor MAWSON

Councillor OAKES

Councillor STREETER

### Co-opted Members:

Mrs. DORA I. GREENWOOD

Mrs. GLADYS PICKLES

Mrs. DORIS RHODES

### Mental Health Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor ASTIN

Councillor A. BERRY

Councillor EFFRON

Councillor HOLLAND

Councillor MAWSON

### Clean Air Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor ASTIN

Councillor A. BERRY

Councillor CHADWICK

Councillor THORNTON

# Staff of the Health Department

(as on December 31st, 1958)

## Medical Officer of Health.

JOHN G. CAIRNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## Assistant Medical Officer (Maternal and Child Welfare).

MARY TOWNSEND, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.

## Chief Public Health Inspector.

A. W. PERRY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.P.A.

## Meat and Foods Inspector.

G. A. WOODHEAD

## Lay Administrative Officer.

H. HUDSON

## Senior Public Health Inspector.

H. LEAPER

## District Public Health Inspectors.

F. BURKE

A. LUM

J. E. BANKS

Pupils: T. ASHWORTH and G. BOTTOMLEY

## Clerical Staff.

H. WRIGHT (Senior Clerk)

D. SPEAK

N. BRADLEY

A. R. PASS

(Sanitary Section)

(Housing Section)

Miss C. BOOTH

Mrs. E. A. SUNDERLAND

Mrs. H. GREENWOOD

Mrs. H. DOYLE

Mrs. B. L. WATSON

E. W. PRIESTLEY

P. HUME

(Junior Clerk)

(Junior Clerk)

## Rodent Control.

Senior Rodent Operative: J. T. O'NEILL

Rodent Operative: R. GARFORTH

## Mental Health Service.

Senior Mental Health Officer: S. PARKINSON

Mental Health Officers: L. HOLDSWORTH, A. LEE

## 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

Mrs. M. THOMPSON

Miss D. V. STAMPER

Miss J. BURGIN

Mrs. E. J. KITCHING

Student Health Visitors

Mrs. D. M. DACK

Mrs. J. HOPKINSON

Miss P. VAUGHAN

Miss K. M. McCORMICK

Miss I. HOLDSWORTH

Mrs. J. C. B. GREENWOOD

Clinic Nurses

## Day Nurseries.

Craigie Lea Day Nursery, Ovenden — Matron Mrs. M. R. WILSON

Ling Bob Day Nursery, Pellon — Matron, Miss M. GOODWIN

## Part-Time.

J. N. I. EMBLIN, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. (Gynaecologist)

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Public Analyst)

Miss G. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Cert. (Special Treatment Centre)



# Annual Report

## FOR THE YEAR 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The annual report for 1958 which I have the honour to present is late in being submitted on account of the printing dispute which took place in the month of June.

The population at 95,250 mid-1958, continued to diminish, but I am still too new to Halifax to assess the complex factors which account for this.

The summary below gives the chief vital and mortal statistics for the period under review as compared with those for the previous years. It is disappointing to report a raised Infant Mortality from 18.65 per thousand live births in 1957 to 27.56 per thousand live births in 1958. 75% of all infant deaths took place in the first and fourth quarters of the year. 50% of the increased number of deaths was due to respiratory diseases. Of all the pre-disposing influences which can be considered in relation to the increase, social, epidemiological or environmental, the only dominant factor is the pollution of the atmosphere which occurred in these quarters, and it is a practical expression of the medical importance of smoke control which is discussed elsewhere (see graphs on Pages 84 to 87).

### Summary of Statistics.

Year	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	Maternal D.R.	No. of Still Births	No. of Illeg. Births	Pulm. T.B. D.R.	Cancer D.R.
1957	15.73	15.53	18.65	.65	33	101	.14	2.60
1958	16.00	14.93	27.56	.65	24	102	.12	2.48

The number of live births (after adjustments for inward and outward transfers)—

in 1958 was 1,524

in 1957 was 1,501

The number of deaths (after adjustments for inward and outward transfers)—

in 1958 was 1,422

in 1957 was 1,482

An interesting feature is the slight rise in the birth rate which has also occurred throughout the country. While there is a rise in infant deaths under the age of 1 year, the general death rate has fallen and that for the whole country has risen. One maternal death during the year maintained the M.M.R. at 0.65.



The major causes of death were:—

Heart disease ... ..	221 (249 in 1957)	269 (1956)
Cerebro-vascular disease	238 (254 in 1957)	316 (1956)
Coronary artery disease	313 (260 in 1957)	250 (1956)
Cancer ... ..	236 (252 in 1957)	214 (1956)

### **Infectious Diseases.**

There were 33 cases of poliomyelitis during the year and two deaths. Poliomyelitis occurred during all the quarters of the year, but principally in the second and third quarters. Epidemics of measles and influenza took place in the fourth quarter. I am presenting in tabular form, the position of poliomyelitis and measles at all ages.

#### **POLIOMYELITIS**

##### **No. of cases during 1958**

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Totals
School Age	1	5	2	1	9
All ages	3	16	13	1	33

#### **Summary of Poliomyelitis Cases for Years 1957, 1958.**

	1957		1958	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st Quarter	—	—	—	3
2nd Quarter	—	—	10	6
3rd Quarter	1	—	5	8
4th Quarter	1	—	—	1
Total for year	2	—	15	18

#### **Trend of Measles Cases for Year 1958.**

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Totals
School Age	26	26	68	555	675
All ages	42	41	146	1399	1628

A campaign for vaccination against poliomyelitis was launched in the early autumn and at the end of the year 4,726 children under the age of 15 years had received two injections by the medical staff and 2,795 by general practitioners. In the age group 15-25 years, 141 had received two injections. This was a disappointing response and a special appeal was made to the teenagers through Youth Clubs, factories and work places where vaccinations were carried out. Arrangements were also made for additional clinics. The total response was proving satisfactory at the end of the year.

Apart from poliomyelitis and measles there were no serious infectious diseases, but a constant vigilance was exercised in relation to the possible occurrence of food poisoning and a rigid control of food premises was exercised.

### **Duties of a Health Department.**

It is now ten years since the National Health system was launched and the Local Health Authority relinquished control of the hospitals. There has been increasing emphasis of duties in



relation to immunisation, vaccination, health visiting, domestic helps and the care of mothers and young children, and during that time there has developed the ambulance service, home nursing, responsibilities for midwifery, prevention of illness, care and after-care, mental health and health centres. In Halifax at the time of transition, there were two ambulances at the Isolation Hospital and five ambulances at the General Hospital. There are now ten vehicles at a newly equipped depot in Godfrey Road, fitted with radio control.

With regard to midwifery and home nursing, the new provisions are carried out on an agency basis by the Halifax District Nursing Association under the control of a joint committee which includes members of the health committee.

The work has increased during the past ten years.

		Midwifery	Home Nursing
Number of cases year ended 1.4.49	467	860	
Number of visits year ended 1.4.49	—	24,801	
Number of cases year ended 1.4.58	578	1,708	
Number of visits year ended 1.4.58	—	62,440	

St. Margaret's Hostel for unmarried mothers has been administered by a joint committee including representatives of the Moral Welfare Association and the Health Committee. A statement of the work of the Hostel is included in this report.

The responsibility for the organisation of Health Centres belongs to the Local Health Authority. So far, the provisions under this section which would include general practitioners, dental and specialist services have not been implemented.

### **Mental Health.**

During the past ten years, most Local Health Authorities have improved and expanded their responsibilities in mental health. The statutory requirements (associated with compulsory admission to mental hospitals) are no longer the major function of the L.H.A. mental health staffs. On the contrary, much is done to avoid hospital admission, except where this is necessary. Health Departments employ mental welfare officers who specialise in the social aspects of mental illness and mental handicap. They play a very important part in the resettlement and rehabilitation of patients after leaving hospital and perform a great many personal services designed to smooth the patient's transition back to normality. A friendly but watchful eye is kept over the affairs of those with sub-normal intelligence.

Halifax L.H.A. provides an Occupation Centre for the mentally retarded. At present the facilities are available only to children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, but a new building is being erected which will provide similar facilities for older persons. Since the present Occupation Centre opened four years ago, the number of "places" has been increased and extra staff appointed. An additional mental health officer was appointed in March, 1958, for



general duties. Ten years ago the active case-load was annually some 250 patients; it is now over 600 each year. Some 3,759 visits were made to patients by mental welfare officers in 1956 compared with 873 in 1948.

Whilst it may be necessary for certain types of illness to be treated in hospitals and for certain patients (either for their own safety or that of others) to be taken into residential care, there are other forms of mental illness for which new techniques and medical advances have revealed future possibilities. All our efforts should emphasise the importance of prevention which is closely linked with Mental Welfare. The report of the Royal Commission on Mental Health favours a more informal approach with a greater expansion in the duties of L.H.A.'s. Most have accomplished a large amount of pioneer work during the past ten years and this will be the basis for future progress. Out-moded legislation has been deleted, thus providing freer expression of modern methods. Local Health Authorities are well aware of what the new legislation involves and are ready to submit proposals to enable them to carry out their functions.

#### **National Health Service Act. (Ministry of Health Circular 22/58).**

The Minister of Health has asked local health authorities for comments on the co-operation which exists between the health department and the other branches of the National Health Service. A detailed survey is not required and it is not proposed to repeat the various schemes which have been started since July, 1948.

The Medical Officer of Health must satisfy himself of all influences within his area which may affect the public health. Without information coming to his department by direct reports, as is the case from services under the control of the Health Department, dependence, for an adequate assessment of these influences, must be placed on good public relations with the other two branches of the National Health Service and co-operation with the other bodies, official and voluntary, whose work impinges on the health and welfare of the individual or affects his environmental status.

In the early days of the new service, the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health served on the Halifax Area Hospital Management Committee and the latter was co-opted on several of the five house committees, particularly the Northowram Hospital Committee, of which he was chairman. These direct links have been severed, but good working relationship at officer level has been preserved. The Health Committee is represented on the Executive Council and the Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the Local Obstetric Committee.

#### **Relationship with Hospital Services.**

The day to day relationship with the hospital service is in general satisfactory. Consultants report their findings in appropriate cases and through the proper channels to the Medical Officer of Health who can mobilise health visiting, nursing, or help in the



home according to need. The Consultant Obstetrician conducts the ante-natal clinic at Kirby Leas with the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternal and Child Welfare and he is on the part time staff of the Health Department.

Frequent meetings take place with the Consultant Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health in maintaining the arrangements for after-care. In this connection a good standard of domiciliary visitation is maintained and, notwithstanding an amendment to Section 28 in March, 1953, in the following terms, that "In future a health visitor will not be employed solely for tuberculosis visiting" a close association exists between the Health Visitors and the Chest Clinic.

Mental Welfare Officers attend Storthes Hall Hospital only for the admission of cases under the Lunacy Acts and they do not attend the psychiatric out-patients clinic at the Halifax General Hospital. This position may be improved if, and when, the proposals of the Royal Commission come into force when a closer relationship between the Health Department Mental Welfare Officers and the hospitals will be established.

### **Hospital After-Care and the Services for the Sick and Elderly.**

The after-care of patients generally will be improved by the decision of the Health Committee to designate part of the duties of the Assistant Medical Officer, to be appointed, for care and after-care. He will function by participating in case conferences at the hospital concerning the further treatment of patients in their homes or their general rehabilitation.

The nursing service provided by the Halifax District Nursing Association, who are employed by the Halifax Corporation on an agency basis, ensure round the clock comfort for the sick and disabled, 85% of whom are elderly. Good reciprocal arrangements exist with the Consultant Geriatrician and the Hospital Almoners, both in the ordinary undertakings of our respective services and in times of special emergency.

The categories of cases where a home help is provided are as follows:—

- (a) During the mother's lying-in period (whether confinement to be at home or in hospital).
- (b) During the ante-natal period when on medical advice an expectant mother has to rest at home or take hospital treatment.
- (c) During any period of illness (other than an infectious or contagious disease) of any member of the family where a Doctor, Health Visitor, Midwife or District Nurse certifies that the services of a Domestic Help are necessary.
- (d) Where the housewife falls sick or must have an operation.
- (e) Where the wife is suddenly called away and arrangements have to be made for looking after the children.
- (f) Where there are elderly people who are infirm or one of whom suddenly falls ill.



### **Medical Advisory Committee, B.M.A. and Hospital Liaison.**

The Medical Officer of Health has been appointed to the Executive Committee of the B.M.A. and the Regional Hospital Board Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation. He is a member of the Hospital Medical Advisory Committee where such matters as the control of infectious disease, use of ambulance for hospital, care and rehabilitation, community health measures which have a bearing on hospital practice, sterilisation of equipment, use of mass x-ray, etc., can be fully discussed.

The Medical Officer of Health attends regularly the bi-monthly Committee Meetings held at the Regional Hospital Board Headquarters in Harrogate, which are attended by officers of the Regional Board, Ministry of Health and Local Health Authorities and where current problems can be discussed.

Liaison with the hospitals in this way can be of advantage to the hospital management committee in helping to bring to the hospitals the service of the local health authority. A smoke nuisance concerning the hospital incinerator, which has been present for some time, was brought under focus during the year under review and has resulted in the health inspectorate giving advice on how to overcome the difficulty.

### **Relationships with General Practitioners.**

A friendly working relationship with the general practitioners in the Borough has been established. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee where free discussion concerning matters of mutual importance takes place. On points of interest to general practitioners a routine letter is sent by the Medical Officer of Health informing them of particular points and seeking their co-operation.

There is evidence of slow improvement in the co-operation between health visitors and doctors.

### **Voluntary Services.**

It is the policy of the health department to co-operate fully with the voluntary services within the Borough. In this connection the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Old People's Welfare Committee of the Halifax Council of Social Service. He visits regularly the Halifax Nursing Association and serves on the Committee and also participates in the transactions of the Home Safety Committee which draws its members from various organisations in the town and is under the Secretaryship of the Chief Constable.

Great assistance is given by the W.V.S. in providing debilitated mothers with a Rest Home in Northampton and the provision of clothing for necessitous families on the recommendation of the Superintendent Health Visitor. There is a good working relationship with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and without giving the health visitor undue prominence neglect of children in their homes can be dealt with, if necessary, by Court action..



At the inception of the National Health Service the British Red Cross Society assisted the scheme for prevention of illness by providing nursing equipment, but this has now been largely superseded by a total service sponsored by the Health Department.

### **Social Aspects of Disease.**

Lectures are given to the hospitals by the department on the social aspects of disease and hospital nurses attend the Health Department for instruction and accompany the health visitors on domiciliary visitation.

It is with pleasure that I can report that my plans are well under way for increasing the effective co-operation with other branches of the National Health Service.

The year is memorable inasmuch that both the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Roe, and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Smith Wilson, retired from active service; Dr. Roe in August and Dr. Smith Wilson in November. Many readjustments have therefore been necessary to preserve continuity and to meet fresh demands in the fields of disease protection, child welfare and mental health. The Department wish both a happy retirement.

In May the Department suffered a severe blow in the sudden death of Mr. H. Margerison, Chief Public Health Inspector for Halifax for 10 years. Previously he was the Corporation's first Housing Inspector, a post to which he was appointed in 1931. He was well known in Public Health circles and has left a record of long and devoted service. He was succeeded in August, 1958 by Mr. A. W. Perry.

I wish to acknowledge the loyal help of all members of my staff since I took up my duties as your Medical Officer of Health in August and to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

*John G. Savaris*  
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
Powell Street,  
HALIFAX.

## 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, 1958) ... ..	95,250
(Registrar General's Figures.)	
Density of population per acre ... ..	6.76
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census) ... ..	28,488
Number of houses according to Rate Books ... ..	34,484
(31st December, 1958)	
Average number of persons to each occupied house ...	2.76
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1958 ... ..	£989,670
Estimated product of a penny rate ... ..	£3,950

### Summary of Vital Statistics.

Number of Live Births (R.G.'s figures) M. 784; F. 740	
Total	1,524
Birthrate per 1,000 population ... ..	16.00
Number of Stillbirths (R.G.'s figures) ... ..	Total 24
Rate per 1,000 Total Births ... ..	15.50
Total Live and Stillbirths M. 797; F. 751 ... ..	Total 1,548
Number of Deaths (R.G.'s figures) M. 678; F. 744	
Total	1,422
Death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	14.93
Infantile Deaths (R.G.'s figures)—	
Deaths of children under one year of age M. 23;	
F. 19 ... ..	42
Infantile Deathrate per 1,000 Live Births ... ..	27.56
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—	
Legitimate	26.02
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—	
Illegitimate	49.02
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	19.69
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ...	6.69%
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ... ..	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.65
Phthisis Deathrate ... ..	.13
Deathrate from other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	.00
Tuberculosis deathrate (all forms) ... ..	.13
Deathrate from Cancer ... ..	2.48



## Summary of Deaths.

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

Cause of Death						M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
"    other forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	48
"    "    Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	40	5	45
"    "    Breast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	23
"    "    Uterus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	16	16
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50	54	104
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Diabetes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	75	163	238
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	184	129	313
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	27
Other heart diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	73	121	194
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22	30	52
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	61
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	54	15	69
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	—	11
Pregnancy, child birth, abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Congenital malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35	42	77
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
All other accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13	25	38
Suicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total .. .. .						678	744	1422

	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	1958	16.4	11.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.5
HALIFAX ..	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
	1958	16.00	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.0	27.56



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
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	nil	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	nil
1950	14.8	39	1.23	85	29	1	nil	293	nil	3	nil	nil	3	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
1958	14.9	27.56	0.65	56	12	nil	nil	52	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	33	2

\*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			
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
1958	36	61	37	nil	nil	nil	236	534	238



Table showing comparative yearly Vital and Mortal Statistics from 1949 to 1958 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
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
1958	16.00	14.9	27.56	0.65	52	.12	12	10	36	61

Year	Deaths from Heart Disease	Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage	Deaths from Diabetes	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	
					New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
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
1958	534	236	238	6	nil	nil	52	nil

## Notification.

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

Disease	Number	
	Notified	Con- firmed
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	4	3
Food Poisoning .. .. .	2	2
Typhoid Fever and Enteric Fever ..	—	—
Para-Typhoid .. .. .	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	52	52
Malaria .. .. .	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	5	5
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	33	33
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	—	—
Measles .. .. .	1628	1628
Whooping Cough .. .. .	37	37
Pneumonia—Primary-Influenzal ..	36	36
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	4	4
Tuberculosis— .. .. .	—	—
Respiratory .. .. .	52	52
Other Forms .. .. .	4	4
Total .. .. .	1861	1860

## Road Traffic Accidents.

During the year 1,143 reports of road accidents were received by the Police and 6 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	1958
Police Report	7	12	7	7	14	6	9	12	15	6
R.G.'s Report for after adjust- ment Transfers	10	14	10	8	14	6	10	11	13	10



### 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:—

1958.				Aug.	5th	...	...	238	
Jan.	7th	...	...	534		12th	...	...	238
	14th	...	...	580		19th	...	...	183
	21st	...	...	470		26th	...	...	215
	28th	...	...	467	Sept.	2nd	...	...	235
Feb.	4th	...	...	484		9th	...	...	219
	11th	...	...	437		16th	...	...	200
	18th	...	...	459		23rd	...	...	250
	25th	...	...	333		30th	...	...	269
Mar.	4th	...	...	381	Oct.	7th	...	...	265
	11th	...	...	311		14th	...	...	273
	18th	...	...	307		21st	...	...	285
	25th	...	...	340		28th	...	...	314
Apr.	1st	...	...	338	Nov.	4th	...	...	322
	8th	...	...	205		11th	...	...	286
	15th	...	...	318		18th	...	...	310
	22nd	...	...	302		25th	...	...	356
May	29th	...	...	289	Dec.	2nd	...	...	349
	6th	...	...	292		9th	...	...	312
	13th	...	...	247		16th	...	...	357
	20th	...	...	249		30th	...	...	486
June	27th	...	...	176					
	3rd	...	...	222					15,271
	10th	...	...	222					
	17th	...	...	240					
July	24th	...	...	237					
	1st	...	...	222					
	8th	...	...	214					
	15th	...	...	145					
	22nd	...	...	119					
	29th	...	...	169					
				Average Weekly—294.					

## 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	Borough extended by the additions of Warley and Northowram Wards.
1911	101,566	
1921	100,700	
1931	98,115	
1945	89,390	Mid-year density of population per acre 6.3
1946	93,280	
1947	94,580	
1948	96,420	
1949	97,820	
1950	98,840	
1951	97,490	Mid-year density of population per 6.9.
1952	97,320	ditto
1953	97,070	ditto
1954	97,130	6.88
1955	96,870	
1956	96,440	6.85
1957	95,430	
1958	95,250	



## **SECTION 2**

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### **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 grateful to Dr. M. Townsend, Medical Officer in Charge of Maternal and Child Welfare Services for the following report:—

During the year, 42 infants died before reaching their first birthday and as in previous years prematurity was responsible for the largest number of deaths. There were 14 deaths from prematurity of which 8 babies died during the first 24 hours of life. In addition there were 6 deaths due to congenital abnormalities. Bronchopneumonia accounted for the second largest group of infant deaths, 10 infants dying of this disease.

Health Visitors have continued to visit expectant mothers, both those attending Kirby Leas Clinic and with the co-operation of Mr. Emblin and the Hospital Almoner, those attending the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics. This has been in addition to their usual Health Department duties.

In November and December an intensive poliomyelitis vaccination campaign was started and over one thousand injections each month were given at the Clinic.

In March, the Central Clinic premises were moved from Broad Street to North Parade where the accommodation is more spacious, much less noisy, and generally more suitable.

There were a number of staff changes during the year. Mrs. Whiteley left the Health Visiting staff in April for domestic reasons and Miss Stamper left at the end of the year to take up an appointment in Cheshire. In March Mrs. Dack joined the staff as a part-time Health Visitor, and in July Mrs. Greenwood finished her training in Bradford and took up whole-time duties. Mrs. Thompson and Miss Burgin started health visitor training in Bradford in September and will be joining the staff at the end of their training.

Once more I would like to record my thanks to all the Voluntary Workers who assist with food sales and record keeping. Their continued help has been very much appreciated.

### Births.

Total No. of births occurring in the Authority's area during 1958	2,416
No. at Halifax General Hospital	1,745
Local births occurring in Nursing Homes in other areas	1

**Care of Premature Infants.**—i.e., babies weight 5½lbs. 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—30.
- (ii) Born in hospital—104.
- (iii) Born in nursing home—1.



Premature still births	Premature Live Births						Transferred to hospital	Birth weight
	Nursed entirely at home							
	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	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to 3 lb 4. oz.	
5	—	—	—	3	3	—	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to 4 lb. 6 oz.	
1	—	—	—	6	6	1	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to 4 lb. 15 oz.	
—	—	—	—	20	20	—	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to 5 lb. 8 oz.	
14	—	—	—	29	29	1	Totals	

### Infectious Diseases.

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi-ciliary Confinement	Institu-tional Confinement	Domi-ciliary Confinement	Institu-tional Confinement	Domi-ciliary Confinement	Institu-tional Confinement
Number of cases notified during the year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to Hospitals .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

### 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	875	746	4026
Post-Natal clinics		3	88	88	88

### 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 North Parade, Queen's Road (Fairfield and St. Paul's Church), Ovenden, Mixenden, Siddal, Northowram and Illingworth. The North Parade Centre is a whole-time clinic. The other clinics are situated in Church Schools and sessions are held as follows:—

Queen's Rd.

clinics	Two sessions weekly Tuesday (A.M. and Aft.)
Ovenden clinic ...	One session weekly (Wednesday) (Aft.)
Mixenden clinic ...	One session weekly (Monday) (Aft.)
Siddal clinic ...	One session weekly (Monday) (A.M.)
Northowram ...	One session weekly (Wednesday) (Aft.)
Illingworth ...	One session weekly (Friday) (Aft.)



The Central Clinic was transferred to the old St. James' Vicarage, North Parade, on the 9th April, 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
				1958	1957	1956-53		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. ..	8	41	1,051	905	857	1,050	2,812	10,756	2,038	1,494	14,288
Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Artificial Sunlight.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	78
Number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	25
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	331
Average attendance at each session	...	...	...	...	4

### Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

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

Cow and Gate	...	...	...	...	1,543 cartons
Ostermilk	...	...	...	...	14,062 „
Trufood	...	...	...	...	3,558 „

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

N.D.M.	...	...	...	...	20,992 cartons
Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	41,015 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	6,004 bottles
Vitamin A and D	...	...	...	...	4,775 tablets

### Infant Mortality.

There were 42 deaths of infants under 1 year.

10 died under 24 hours.

18 died under 1 week.

2 died under 1 month.

12 died between 1 month and 1 year.

### The Day Nursery and the Health Visitor.

The advent of day nurseries, during the latter years of the war, allowed some mothers to become available for work of national importance. Many authorities have continued these institutions.



The admission of children to Day Nurseries to some extent relieves the Health Visiting Service. The Health Visitor knows that the child will be happy, that the necessary food and rest will be provided for him and that, in addition, he will be trained in the principles of good behaviour, cleanliness, table manners and that it will further health education. The Matron often succeeds in securing vaccination and/or immunisation, where a parent may not have bothered before admission to the nursery.

Day Nurseries are essential in caring for a child where the mother falls ill, sometimes physically, sometimes mentally, or during her stay in hospital for another baby where no relatives or suitable neighbours can look after the child. The child is reunited with his father in the evening thus sustaining home contact. The unmarried mother, in addition, may find happy shelter for her baby during the day while she works for its maintenance.

In addition, the Day Nursery has an important place in the rehabilitation of the problem family. Such mothers are usually not good managers, having baby after baby and not knowing how to care for them or her family. The husband may not be very bright, unskilled at work and not giving the wife and mother the support she so badly needs. The position deteriorates until the woman, oftentimes, sinks to the lowest depths. Rehabilitation is needed and the day nursery does help. The younger children can be taken off her hands in the day-time and, with the assistance of a good home help, the woman can make an effort to redeem her position in society. The health visitor finds the day nursery a considerable help in dealing with these and other problems of young children and distressed parents.

In a variety of cases, a short or long term stay in a day nursery is an invaluable help to the health visitor in her efforts to help a family cope with its difficulties.

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

	No.	No. of Approved Places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendance during year	
		0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Nurseries maintained by Council .. ..	2	50	63	59	88	43	63
Nurseries maintained by Voluntary Organisations .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. of approved places .....	Craigie Lea	65
	Ling Bob	48
Average Daily attendance .....	Craigie Lea	62
	Ling Bob	44

An outbreak of measles had an adverse effect on the attendance during this year.



## Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1958	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 1958 .. ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register .. at the end of 1958 ..	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 cost 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) ... ..	49
(5) No. of admissions in item (4) for which the authority was responsible ... ..	9

## Average Length of Stay.

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

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

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

\*Exclusive of lying in period.

I am indebted to Miss Westwood, Moral Welfare Worker, for the following notes on the work of the Home during 1958:—

During the year 51 mothers of illegitimate children (this includes 10 married women) were referred to us from the County Borough. In addition, 40 mothers from the neighbouring areas were admitted to St. Margaret's House for the immediate ante- and post-natal period.

Of the Halifax girls six were sixteen years of age or under and 14 were between 17 and 20 years. Two girls were Austrian, one German, one Italian, and one West Indian. Two of the putative fathers were coloured men.

For an unmarried mother who wishes to keep her child and work for him the two full-time Day Nurseries in the Borough are of great benefit and we are most grateful to the Matrons and their staff for the care they give to the children.

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

#### Married Women—

- 2 were living with their babies in their parents' home.
- 1 was living with her baby in her own home.
- 1 was living with her baby with her husband.
- 3 still awaiting the birth of the child.
- 2 babies were adopted.
- 1 mother had left the district.

#### Single girls—

- 11 were with the baby in their parents' home.
- 2 were with the baby in the home of relations.
- 2 were with the baby in their own home.
- 1 was with the baby in rooms.
- 4 girls married.
- 6 babies were adopted.
- 1 baby was with a foster-mother.
- 14 were expectant mothers.



I am indebted to Mr. T. R. Francis (Speech Therapist) for the following report:—

The Speech Clinic re-opened on the 29th September with a waiting list of 144 children.

The waiting list to date has been halved, but there still remains a waiting list which is longer than it should be; the number of children under observation constitute in the majority of cases those awaiting treatment, but it is better to see them at intervals of three or six months for parental guidance, rather than put them on a waiting list for treatment, where the waiting time would be much longer.

The attendance, on the whole, has been most satisfactory and parental co-operation good, though it is to be regretted that there are a proportion of speech defective children who are not referred until their speech disorders constitute a real difficulty, and become a scholastic handicap. This is especially so in the case of stammering, where the old belief of "growing out of it" prevails in many cases; early referral is essential and saves much time later.

There seems to be an increase in the number of female speech defectives, this may be due in some cases to emotional insecurity, because of the tendency for both parents to be working, and so home life is not so satisfactory as it should be. The same may be said to apply to male speech defectives.

The accommodation for the Speech Clinic, whilst adequate in essentials, in environment is very poor and cheerless, and it is to be hoped will be improved upon in the future. The provision of a new Tape Recorder and other equipment enables the clinic to function smoothly.

With numbers of children referred for Speech Therapy the suggestion is made that more sessions for Speech Therapy be made available. The four sessions worked each week at present are not enough for the treatment needed, and to handle the number of children referred; with future demands for Speech and Language Therapy in its broader sense more time is needed for clinical work. There is at present no time available for much needed school visiting.

The provision of Audiograms for children with suspected hearing loss, by the Hearing Aid Department, St. John's Hospital, is much appreciated, all children with speech defects should be screened for hearing loss, and it is hoped that future provision will be made for Audiometry within the function of the Speech Clinic.

A meeting was held with the Headmaster and Staff of Quarry House E.S.N. School, to discuss aspects of speech and language difficulty in the school.

## Statistics.

Number of children on waiting list on 29th September, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	144
New cases referred	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of children seen initially	...	...	...	...	...	75
Number of children under observation	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of children receiving regular treatment	...	...	...	...	...	17
Patients discharged	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	233
Number of children remaining on waiting list at 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	69
Number of school visits	...	...	...	...	...	5

## Classification of Cases Seen.

Stammerers	...	...	...	23
Dyslalia	...	...	...	49
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	2
Dysarthria	...	...	...	1

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## 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 ... .. 90

## 2. Dental Treatment Return.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers provided with care.

No. examined	...	...	...	...	...	87
No. needing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	87
No. treated	...	...	...	...	...	85
No. made dentally fit	...	...	...	...	...	58



### Children Under Five.

No. examined	...	...	...	...	...	155
No. needing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	154
No. treated	...	...	...	...	...	154
No. made dentally fit	...	...	...	...	...	35

#### (b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Scalings and Gum Treatment	...	...	...	...	19	—
Fillings	...	...	...	...	108	10
Silver nitrate treatment	...	...	...	...	—	28
Crowns or inlays	...	...	...	...	—	—
Extractions	...	...	...	...	436	226
General anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	47	154

#### Dentures provided—

Full upper or lower	...	...	...	...	44	—
Partial upper or lower	...	...	...	...	38	—
Radiographs	...	...	...	...	3	—

## 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, 1958		
	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.	—	22	22
Midwives in Private Practice	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>

#### Maternity Cases Attended.

	Number of Maternity Cases in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1958					
	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	568	28	—	—	568	28
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	—	1529	216	1529	216
Midwives in Private Practice	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>2097</b>	<b>245</b>



## 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	... ..	175
(ii) Others	... ..	65

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child	... ..	45
---	--------	----

Of these:—

Discharging eye(s)	... ..	16
Oedema	... ..	4
Abnormality of ears	... ..	1
Talipes	... ..	1
Prematurity	... ..	6
Colds	... ..	3
Asphyxia	... ..	2
Discharging Ear	... ..	1
Septic spots	... ..	8
Unsatisfactory condition	... ..	2
Vomiting	... ..	1

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

Intention to resort to artificial feeding	... ..	257
Notification of stillbirth	... ..	1
Notification of having laid out dead body	... ..	4
Liable to be source of infection	... ..	6

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## 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		Other Cases
Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	T.B.	
8 2 students	1	287	433	1,569	5,359	8,405	703	2, 7 93

## 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, 1958 ... ..	527	—
Medical ... ..	1,359	50,526
Surgical ... ..	369	9,999
Tuberculosis ... ..	22	1,713
Infectious Diseases (Gen.) ... ..	1	6
Complicated Mid. and Mat. ... ..	7	78
Others ... ..	3	3
<b>TOTAL CASES, 1958 ... ..</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>62,325</b>
“ “ 1957 ... ..	2,326	62,203

CASES COMPLETED, 1958 ... .. **1,785**

REMAINING CASES, 31st December, 1958 ... .. 503

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

Whole-time on Home Nursing	22 (Incl. 8 Student Nurses)
Part-time on Home Nursing ...	2
(Equivalent whole-time) ...	23



## 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, 1958			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total	During 12 months ending 31st December, 1958
Under 5	5—14		
681	25	706	230

#### 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. 1958	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total 1958	1957
No. Vaccinated	193	136	23	47	399	613
No. Re-vaccinated	—	17	9	143	169	221

#### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

At the end of the year the following people had received two injections by:—

Local Authority Doctors	...	...	...	...	4,726
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	2,936

There were also members of the hospital and ambulance staffs and general practitioners and their families vaccinated.

Over 17,000 second injections will have been given when this report is passed for printing and 6,000 thirds.

For further comments, see the preface.



## SECTION 27

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### 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.
- 1 Morris Sitting Case Ambulance.
- 1 Austin Ambulance.
- 3 Bedford Sitting Case Ambulances.

Fleet maintenance was carried out by the Transport Department. I am grateful to the Manager and Engineer 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 revision is carried out on an annual course under my instruction and doctors examination is held at the completion. All Shift Leaders and Driver/Attendants attend a minimum of six lectures of two hours each. Last year, 14 sat for the examination, only one failed. The others were prevented from sitting by illness or other domestic reasons. A high standard in First-aid is maintained, and the staff are keenly interested.

#### Radio Controls.

This form of communication was introduced during the year, and is proving itself extremely useful. I think that after we have got over the teething troubles, it will be more valuable still. Although the total mileage is up by 6,427 miles so is the number of patients, by 3,505. But the number of journeys undertaken by the ambulances is down by 186. This is due to radio control, and the fact the fullest use is made of the dual purpose type of ambulance. We avoid if possible doing the "Milk Rounds". Also lending itself to greater efficiency in the future is the move to better premises. We have now the space to garage all our vehicles in one garage and, with the alterations envisaged, an ambulance station of a reasonable high standard will be ours.



## **Traffic.**

Use of the service is on the recommendation of the General Practitioner and the Hospital Authorities with the exception of Emergencies, Accidents, Maternity calls mainly.

Where possible, and in accordance with Medical recommendations, patients are transferred on long journeys by rail. Last year 46 such cases were handled, and an estimated road mileage of 4,020 miles was saved, plus the fact that ambulances are not away from the Depot for very long periods, which are characteristic of this type of journey. The Red Cross Society, and the St. John Ambulance Brigade are willing to provide escorts when need be, for patients requiring them, on these long journeys.

The Corporation car service also helps by taking patients to Storthes Hall when a suitable vehicle is not available from the Ambulance Depot.

We have had some working difficulties at the Royal Infirmary, Halifax, during the last few months of last year, due solely to structural alterations. The Casualty Department was under reconstruction for a long period and all the Out-Patient Clinics were re-sited. Then the Physio-therapy Department was re-built, and patients had to be taken to a ward for this treatment which was sited in a very out-of-the-way place so far as ambulances were concerned. These difficulties were temporary and have now been eliminated.

The following summary gives you a record of the work done by the service fleet over the past ten 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	Ambulances	11	7,480	9,818	470	75,216	108,605
	Cars	2	4,616	7,711	1	33,389	
1950	Ambulances	8	8,295	10,530	875	87,064	124,715
	Cars Car Amb	2 1	} 4,164	8,618	7	37,651	
1951	Ambulances	8	8,466	10,263	945	82,624	137,397
	Cars Car Amb	2 1	} 4,173	11,493	5	44,773	
1952	Ambulances	8	9,351	12,920	894	89,474	135,792
	Cars Car Amb	2 1	} 4,244	11,412	2	46,318	
1953	Ambulances	8	9,123	12,785	883	83,228	125,828
	Cars Car Amb	2 1	} 4,336	11,277	9	42,600	
1954	Ambulances	8	9,343	13,076	797	82,926	127,184
	Cars Car Amb	2 1	} 4,743	12,589	6	44,258	
1955	Ambulances	8	9,297	14,532	928	82,454	133,852
	Cars Car Amb	2 1	} 4,543	12,932	20	51,398	
1956	Ambulances	6	7,448	14,627	1,058	69,241	126,845
	Cars Car Amb	1 4	} 4,646	13,268	430	57,604	
1957	Ambulances	5	4,560	10,431	2,069	42,245	116,738
	Car Amb	5	6,641	14,913	1,982	74,493	
1958	Ambulances	5	5,261	14,478	2,162	53,380	123,165
	Car Amb	4	5,754	14,371	1,942	69,785	

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 1958 was:—

	Ambulances	Car/Ambulances
	12,043	16,260
as compared with 1957	9,251	20,209



## SECTION 28

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### 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. Sixteen cases were admitted during 1958.

#### Loan Equipment.

During 1958, 497 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.

Lectures were given to societies by myself and/or members of my staff on:—

- Food Hygiene.
- Prevention of accidents in the home.
- Prevention of diseases.
- Health Department Administration.
- Mental Health.
- School Health.
- The Adolescent.
- Medicine as a Career.
- Hospital After-Care.
- The Health Department and How it Works.

## 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 ... ..	12	—
Gonorrhœa ... ..	10	—
Other Conditions ... ..	85	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>—</b>

## Pathological Work.

Microscopical:—

	Specimens examined at Treatment Centre
For Syphilis ... ..	10
Others ... ..	637

## Attendances.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
For individual attention by Medical Officers	481	526	39	12	588	227	1108	765	1873
For intermediate Treatment	353	535	—	1	220	14	573	550	1123

## V.D. SOCIAL WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1958.

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	...	...	...	59
Attended after visit	...	...	...	45
Died	...	...	...	3
Did not attend	...	...	...	12



Ineffective visits to defaulters ... ..	43
Re-visits to defaulters ... ..	51
<hr/>	
Number of new cases (including cases and contacts referred from hospitals) ...	25
Attended ... ..	23
Insufficient information and not traced ...	2
Ineffective visits ... ..	19
Re-visits ... ..	11
<hr/>	
Ante-Natal Positive Wasserman investigation	5
Attended ... ..	5
<hr/>	
Total Number of Clinic Attendances by Social Worker at Halifax S.T.C. ... ..	90
<hr/>	
Conferences with Chief Venerealogist (Dr. Burgess) at County Hall, Wakefield, about work in all districts ... ..	34
<hr/>	
Interviews with others, including police, ante-natal clinic and other hospital staff ...	115
<hr/>	
Number of patients visited for all purposes ...	452
<hr/>	

### **The Duties of Social Worker at S.T.C. Royal Halifax**

Infirmaries 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.

Chest Clinics are held at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

On Wednesday — Morning and Afternoon.

Friday—Afternoon.

Number of patients notified as suffering from  
Tuberculosis during the year 1958 from the  
County Borough of Halifax ... .. 52

### 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.  
September-October 1958.

### Examinations Carried Out.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Miniature X-rays taken	3,655	3,317	6,972
Number of large films taken ...	108	61	169

### Analysis of provisional Findings.

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of Active Tuberculosis ...	6	3	9
Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis ...	8	9	17
Other Abnormalities ... ..	26	22	48

## 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 10

No. of part-time helps employed at the end of the year 42

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

No. of applications for assistance during the year ... 284

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

(a) General ... ..	15
(b) Chronic Sickness (incl. aged and infirm) ...	333
(c) Tuberculosis ... ..	1
(d) Blind people ... ..	13
(e) Maternity ... ..	58

There is an increasing demand for the services. The domestic help service is not a general cleaning provision but covers maternity and sick cases (including tuberculosis and the blind); the aged and infirm, where sick room duties, cooking and preparing meals, washing and routine domestic duties are undertaken by the help in emergency. All steps will be taken to maintain an adequate service of home helps and the Domestic Help Organiser has used all methods to fulfil requirements.



## SECTION 51

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

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

There was an increase in the number of patients referred to the Service in 1958—the cases of mental disorder dealt with was 352. This is the greatest number in any single year since the inception of the Mental Health Service in 1948. In the intervening ten years 2,414 patients have been dealt with.

The degree of mental disorder in the community is formidable and its full extent can only be guessed as the statistics show only those patients with whom the Department was concerned. The increased numbers do not necessarily imply that “insanity”—to use a familiar term—is more widespread than it was some years ago, but rather that many illnesses previously considered to be of a physical nature are now known to arise from mental stresses and strain. As such they are recognised and treated from a psychiatric viewpoint.

More preventive work was undertaken during 1958 than previously. Special measures to prevent complete breakdown were taken in 128 instances. This aspect of mental health work is likely to increase considerably in the future as community care and treatment becomes the established practice. In no other field of health are these duties likely to be greater or provide local health authorities with such a challenging opportunity. It is axiomatic that good preventive work must be based not only on early diagnosis and ascertainment, but also upon the goodwill of an enlightened public. A judicious policy of public relations coupled with effective health education is essential. Of recent years much propaganda has been disseminated by film, radio and television. Mental Health exhibitions have toured the country and the Press has given some prominence to parliamentary debates on the promised new mental health legislation. All this has stimulated interest in the mental health problems with which we are faced. For too long ignorance and fear have characterised mental health and it is encouraging to note that toleration and understanding is becoming more evident.

The relationship between medical practitioners, the hospitals and the Service has always been excellent. During 1958, some fifteen patients (ostensibly admitted to general hospitals on medical grounds) were referred by the hospitals concerned to the Service. Conversely, thirty-three patients brought to the notice of the Service initially as psychiatric patients were referred after investigation to the general hospitals. This illustrates not only the liaison and flexibility of the local arrangements, but the interaction of physical and mental illness referred to in the introductory paragraph of this Report.



The number of patients dealt with under the Lunacy Act declined in 1958 by 21. The numbers dealt with under the Mental Treatment Act also decreased to 117 (there were 134 in 1957). The total admissions to mental hospitals in 1958 was 164—a reduction of 38. This may be, in some measure, a result of the intensified preventive work undertaken during 1958.

The Borough comes within Storthes Hall Mental Hospital area which is situated near to Huddersfield, and the greater number of admissions are to that hospital. As in former years, however, a number of patients, for special reasons, have been admitted elsewhere. In 1958, five patients were dealt with as follows: Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley-in-Wharfedale (1); Menston Hospital, Bradford (1); Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield (1); and The Retreat, York (2). All admissions in these special cases were under the Mental Treatment Act.

A number of patients resident outside the County Borough were again dealt with by the Mental Health Officers. The majority were patients in local hospitals from districts outside the town.

The affairs of the Mental Health Section, which can be divided into Mental Disorder, Mental Deficiency and After-Care, are the concern of the Mental Health Sub-Committee. It meets regularly throughout the year.

#### Staff.

Medical Officer of Health—

John G. Cairns, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Mental Health Officer—

Stanley Parkinson

Mental Health Officers—

Leonard Holdsworth

Arthur Lee

Approved under the Mental Treatment Acts—

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.

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

Approved for purposes of reporting under the Mental Deficiency Acts—

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

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

**TABLE "A"**  
**DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS (Mental Illness).**

Status	Not Improved	Relieved	Recovered
Certified ..	—	71 %	29 %
Voluntary ..	26 %	57 %	17 %



The following Table (B) shows in age groups and sexes the cases of mental disorder notified to the Service during 1958. Comparable figures are shown for previous years:—

### TABLE "B"

Age Groups	MALES					FEMALES				
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Under 21	2.41	5.89	—	3.97	1.03	2.15	3.52	1.91	3.61	1.85
21 to 30	11.45	16.91	11.47	14.29	14.43	9.68	11.56	15.29	12.65	14.20
31 to 40	22.89	17.64	29.50	28.57	29.91	17.20	17.09	21.66	19.88	12.96
41 to 50	20.48	11.76	20.49	15.08	24.74	15.59	14.07	15.29	14.46	14.82
51 to 60	21.08	22.80	13.03	11.90	11.34	17.20	20.60	17.83	18.67	24.07
61 to 70	9.04	16.91	16.49	12.70	13.40	18.82	17.59	13.37	17.48	17.28
Over 70	12.65	8.09	9.02	13.49	5.15	19.36	15.57	14.65	13.25	14.82

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

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total number of cases referred to Mental Health Service .. .. .	352	335	279	292	259
Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers .. .. .	3018	2566	2564	2668	2633
<b>PREVENTION</b>					
Cases dealt with by preventive measures ..	128	104	88	70	62
<b>CARE</b>					
(i) Cases referred for accommodation under National Assistance Act, 1948 (Part III). .. .. .	7	7	6	1	3
(ii) Cases referred to Hospital Management Committee under National Health Service Act, 1946 .. .. .	33	30	14	17	19
(iii) Cases dealt with under Lunacy Acts, 1890-1:					
Section 16	29				
Section 20	13				
Section 22	2				
Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, sec. 30 —	47	68	81	67	62
(iv) Cases dealt with under Mental Treatment Act, 1930 .. .. .	117	134	103	137	118
(v) Cases dealt with by this Local Health Authority on behalf of other Local Health Authorities .. .. .	24	12	16	11	19
(vi) Cases dealt with by other Local Health Authorities on behalf of this Local Health Authority .. .. .	4	3	1	6	3
<b>AFTER-CARE</b>					
Number of Patients afforded after-care during the year .. .. .	37	27	36	36	28



There were 17 cases of mental deficiency reported during 1958, but not all of these required statutory action. This latter aspect has altered considerably during the year and is a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Whilst much new legislation is still awaited, the Minister has found it possible to give effect to certain proposals under the existing law and it has become customary to arrange admissions to mental deficiency hospitals in an "informal" manner (i.e., without certification and Judicial Order). This is a progressive move and a portent for the future.

The effect of the recommendations has also been felt in the mental deficiency hospitals. A review of hospitals during the year has resulted in 72 Halifax patients being released from the Orders under which they were detained.

The employment situation locally has not favoured mentally handicapped persons. There has been some recession in industry—particularly in those trades offering jobs of a routine nature. The development of automation has, in some cases, caused unemployment, by putting certain work beyond the skill of the disabled. Those who have been in regular employment for some time are also finding competition in holding a job, and employers cannot offer the same range or variety of tasks. It is not always possible to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and it is obvious that in our highly competitive society, sheltered employment should be available for the mentally handicapped.

The provisions of Circular 5 of 1952 have again been used to advantage during the year. (This Circular provides for Short-term care in hospital for up to eight weeks during special circumstances.) Four patients were so accommodated during the year.

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

Aycliff, Darlington ...	...	1
Castleberg, Giggleswick ...	...	1
Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth ...	...	1
Grenoside, Sheffield ...	...	2
Hatfield Hall, Wakefield ...	...	3
Lemington Hall, Alnwick ...	...	1
Lisieux Hall, Chorley ...	...	1
Meanwood Park, Leeds ...	...	1
Oulton Hall, Wakefield ...	...	7
Rampton, Retford ...	...	4
Rawcliffe Hall, Goole ...	...	4
Royal Albert, Lancaster ...	...	5
Stansfield View, Todmorden ...	...	14
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol ...	...	3
St. Catherine's, Doncaster ...	...	57
St. Joseph's, Sheffield ...	...	1
The Mansion, Kirkburton ...	...	1
Westwood, Bradford ...	...	25



Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	1
Whixley Colony, York ...	16
	<hr/>
Total ...	149
	<hr/>

An Occupation Centre was established in the Borough in 1954 for 36 mentally handicapped children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Steady progress has been maintained throughout 1958 and the routine is now well established. The attendance during the year has at times been disappointing, and though this is part due to sickness, etc., the travelling arrangements for getting the children to and from the Centre have sometimes been blamed. It is expected that a review of the arrangements will be undertaken next year when the new Adult Centre for Women is opened adjacent to the present Centre. There were 29 children on the Occupation Centre register at the end of 1958.

The Halifax Gardens Guild donated over 100 bulbs to the Occupation Centre. They were planted by the children and made a cheerful Springtime display. Although the Centre was not awarded a prize in the Guild's Competition, the children were quite proud of their efforts. The Fourth Annual Harvest Festival was held on the 11th September and was attended by parents, friends and members of the Committee. The children provided a seasonal display and gave a most creditable performance. The fruit and flowers with which the Centre was decorated were later distributed amongst mentally handicapped patients in local mental deficiency hospitals.

The year ended with the Christmas Party on the 21st December when the children presented a short pantomime and Nativity play. In some respects the children's efforts are hampered on these occasions by the lack of space, but plans are made to overcome these difficulties next year. The Christmas entertainment was followed by a tea in traditional style provided by the parents. During the holidays an outing was arranged to the pantomime at Bradford, 60 children and parents travelled by special bus to the theatre and had an enjoyable time. The cost of the outing was defrayed from funds provided by the parents.

Work commenced on the building of a new Industrial Centre for Women in October and by the end of 1958 construction was well under way. The new premises will provide a continuation of training for girls on attaining 16 years of age, in addition to meeting the needs of older persons who have hitherto been beyond the scope of the present Centre. It is intended that the Adult Centre will come into operation by mid-summer 1959; meanwhile possible sites are under review for the erection of an Adult Centre for males.

The League of Friends of Halifax Hospitals again provided gifts of sweets, tobacco, etc., to local patients in mental and mental deficiency hospitals at Christmas. 478 patients were recipients this year.



During 1958 we have again been indebted to various voluntary associations whose aid has been sought in dealing with matters falling beyond the ambit of the statutory services. These associations include: The Halifax Council of Social Service, the British Red Cross Society, the Halifax and District Children's Welfare League (Norland Holiday Home), and the local Y.M.C.A. Thanks are also expressed to the local Magistrates who willingly give their time in seeing patients either in their own homes or in hospitals at what must have often been to the Magistrate concerned a most inconvenient time.

The Table (D) shows in statistical form the work undertaken in respect of mental deficiency during 1958.

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

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
1. Total number of cases referred during year	17	13	13	20	20
2. Disposal of cases referred (as para. 1)					
(a) Admitted to Hospitals .. .. .	2	2	2	4	2
(b) Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	10	8	9	15	14
(c) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	—	—	—	—	2
(d) Found not to be defective .. .. .	4	3	2	1	2
(e) Removed from area before disposal arranged .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
	17	13	13	20	20
3. Movement of patients during year:					
(a) Ceased to be under Statutory Supervision on account of:					
(i) Being admitted to hospitals ..	1	6	9	3	3
(ii) Removal from this area .. ..	2	2	1	1	1
(iii) Death .. .. .	3	—	1	1	—
(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) Death .. .. .	1	3	3	—	1
(ii) Discharged from Order (by Board of Control) .. .. .	—	7	9	1	1
(d) Discharged from Order but remaining in hospitals on an informal basis ..	72	—	—	—	—
4. Distribution of patients at 31st December:					
(a) In Hospitals .. .. .	144	146	143	143	139
(b) On Licence .. .. .	5	3	9	10	8
(c) Under Guardianship .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision .. ..	108	120	118	118	108
(e) Under Voluntary Supervision .. ..	11	11	11	11	12
Total number of patients	268	280	281	282	267
5. Number of patients under training ..	25	29	28	29	27
6. Cases awaiting admission to hospital ..	1	—	7	10	8
7. Patients who received Short-term care ..	2	7	8	7	—
8. Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers (cases of amentia only) .. ..	918	1011	1185	1186	625



## 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. F. Jorden, Chief Welfare Officer, for the following information:—

### FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment ..	6	1	—	6
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical), and including Hospital supervision ..	11	5	—	14
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	7	5	—	14

So far as the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy is concerned, I have no comprehensive information. Some four persons suffering from epilepsy are registered as handicapped persons only, and a further eight are in the care of the Local Authority in Epileptic Colonies.

The number of persons registered as suffering from cerebral palsy is at present 26. These types of physically handicapped persons are available to participate in the welfare services provided for all physically handicapped persons under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act.

## FOOD POISONING.

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

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

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

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

No. of notifications received = 2.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Your Medical Staff 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, 337; Others, 46.

## PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Mortuary is situate in Hall Street. Arrangements have been made for the badly-needed additional ventilation. There were 90 P.M.'s performed during 1958.

## 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:—**  
356 Samples. Results varying from 0 to 18+ pres.B.Coli. per 100 m.l.



**Bacteriological examinations of filtered and treated water:—**  
808 Samples. Results highly satisfactory.

These samples were taken and examined at the Waterworks Laboratory.

In addition, 164 samples were taken independently by the Borough Analyst and the results of his bacteriological analyses were all highly satisfactory with the exception of one which was classed as satisfactory.

- (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 22 and the results are averaged on a forementioned enclosures.

- (iv) The raw water is chemically treated, filtered and chlorinated before use. All new mains are sterilised and flushed out prior to being put into service. Number of yards sterilised—7,850.

- (v) The number of dwellinghouses and the population supplied:—

(a) Direct to the house—33,500 houses: 99,000 population.

(b) By means of standpipe—5 houses.

## **SEWAGE.**

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

### **Sewage Purification.**

The purification of sewage and manufacturers' waste effluents is an important link in the chain of public health services and without it there would be a retrogression to the notoriously insanitary conditions of the last century. It is a statutory requirement and also has to be performed to the satisfaction of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

With the exception of certain fringe areas, all drainage from the town passes to the sewage purification works, necessarily situated in the lowest parts of the Borough, and which are split up into three separate sites at Salterhebble, Copley and North Dean. Here these liquids are purified and cleansed before passing to the River Calder as tributaries of clean water. Due to substantial volumes of trade effluents contributed by over 70 manufacturing premises the works are approximately double the size they would otherwise need to be.



Treatment is based on scientifically-controlled precipitation of solid matters, followed by bio-chemical purification of the liquid effected partly by percolating bacteria beds and partly by the "activated sludge" or "bio-aeration" system. The various plants are continually kept up-to-date and abreast of requirements. To cope with increasing volumes of sewage a portion of the percolating bed capacity has in recent years been converted to a very economical special high-duty system, developed in the Department, and 1958 saw the completion of the work planned under this head.

The solid residues, deposited in the form of objectionable sludges, are all dewatered mechanically before further processing and conversion into marketable by-products in the form of grease and fertilisers, which incidentally are also sterilised. Complete and positive disposal, in a hygienic manner, consequently results.

During 1958 an average daily volume of 7,070,000 gallons sewage and trade effluent was purified. The total quantity of wet sludge residues extracted amounted during the year to 50,299 tons, from which was recovered 373 tons of grease and 3,072 tons of fertilisers.

Owing to the topography of the Borough, drainage from the Northowram and Luddenden areas cannot economically be passed to the Salterhebble system. That from Northowram is handed on, under agreement, to Brighouse Corporation and purified at their sewage works. That from Luddenden drains to the works of the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board, on which Halifax is represented.

## **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 32,243 tons of house and trade refuse was handled by the department. Of this quantity 14,538 tons were dealt with at the separation-incineration plant at Charles-town and the remaining 17,705 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 £24,768.



## 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 1,587 motor loads of street sweepings were removed. Greater use of the many litter receptacles by the public would help considerably.

During the year 62,955 gullies were cleansed.

## **SECTION 3**

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### **Housing**

### **Sanitary Circumstances**

### **Food**

### **(Inspection and Supervision)**

**including**

**Milk Distribution**

**Food and Drugs Sampling**

**Meat and other Foods**

**Ice Cream, etc.**

### **Factories**

### **Rodent Control**

### **Clean Air**



I am indebted to Mr. A. W. Perry, D.P.A., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector, for the following report:—

### **Introduction.**

I beg to report that Atmospheric Pollution in Halifax remains at a high level, some parts of the town receiving an aggregate deposit of as much as 225 tons per square mile. The average deposit at five stations is 166 tons per square mile (in 1957 this was 164 tons per square mile).

This increase in pollution is a spur to greater effort, and I am pleased to report that the town's first Smoke Control Area was designated and approval received from the Minister to this decision in principle.

Sulphur pollution—again at a high level, and particularly at Beacon Hill—shows a slight downward trend at this station and at the Wade Street station. West View Park station shows a slight trend upwards.

The greatest single source of sulphur pollution is the local Electricity Works, and representations were made to the Central Electricity Generating Board through H.M. Alkali Inspector. As new generating stations come into production, the Halifax station will become redundant; output is already being gradually reduced.

The clearance of unfit dwellinghouses progressed during the year and a start was made on the New Bank area. A total of 215 houses was represented.

Mr. F. Burton, Housing Inspector, resigned to take up an appointment at Dewsbury, and Mr. A. Sutcliffe, District Public Health Inspector, resigned to take up a similar appointment at Brighouse. Mr. G. Bottomley, a clerk in the office, was appointed Pupil Public Health Inspector.

# 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) ... .. 1,539
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... .. 3,800
  - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... .. 157
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... .. 268
  - (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 153
  - (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. Nil
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—
 

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. 431
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—
  - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—
    - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
    - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
      - (a) By owners ... .. 3
      - (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 ... .. 75
    - (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
      - (a) By owners ... .. 54
      - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 28



(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	19
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	42
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	4
(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 43 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas ... ..	83

### Overcrowding.

The total number of overcrowded dwellings at the end of the year is assessed at 1,131, but this figure may be very much reduced when it is possible to ascertain up-to-date information.

### Clearance Areas.

There are 3,036 houses in the local authority's programme to be dealt with under slum clearance in the period 1955 to 1968.

At the end of 1958, 503 houses (16·5%) had been dealt with in one way or another.

In the programme, by this date, 867 houses should have been dealt with and this indicates that the demolition or other action falls short of the programme.

A start had been made on the New Bank area of the town and two clearance areas, comprising 215 houses, were represented towards the end of the year.

The Brunswick Street Compulsory Purchase Order (confirmed in 1956) was cleared ready for re-development.

The Gibbet Street, Skye Alley and Cote Hill Fold Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister during the year.

The Sunderland's Yard Clearance Area was dealt with by private negotiation.

Individual action was taken in 24 cases—as shown in the following table, which continues the information given in previous reports.



## Closing and Demolition Orders: Housing Act, 1957.

f.	Address	Date of Report	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
0	27, Horley Green Road	24/4/58	25/6/58	—	House vacated
1	2, Abbey Street	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	Dem. proceeding
2	4, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
3	6, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
4	8, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
5	10, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
6	82, Prospect Street	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
7	84, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
8	86, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
9	88/90, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
0	92, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
1	94, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
2	96, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
3	98, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
4	100, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
5	2, Smith's Court	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
6	4, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
7	6, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
8	8, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
9	10, " "	15/5/58	—	4/9/58	" "
0	Shay Cottage, Caygills Terr.	18/9/58	31/10/58	—	House vacated
1	4, St. Peter Street	23/10/58	28/11/58	—	House vacated
2	7, Freedom Street	23/10/58	28/11/58	—	Awaiting vaca- tion by tenant
3	90, Boothtown Road	18/12/58	12/2/59	—	House vacated

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

Ref. Nos. 435 and 436. Demolition still not completed.  
437 to 439. Houses demolished.

### Rent Act, 1957. Certificates of Disrepair.

During the year, 70 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants of houses.

Three of these applications were refused and 67 notices of proposal to issue a certificate were served upon owners. Subsequently, 26 Certificates of Disrepair were issued, 3 of which were later cancelled when the defects had been remedied.

### Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946.

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

### Improvement Grants.

Improvement Grants—which can be made to owners wishing to improve their property, bringing it up to modern standards—ceased in January, 1956, and were not resumed during the year.



## **Cleansing Facilities.**

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

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

Provision exists for the steam sterilisation of clothing and, if necessary, for bedding, etc. Where necessary, houses are treated with an approved vermicide.

## **Disinfestation.**

The HCN. plant at Charlestown dealt with 66 cases where household furniture was disinfested prior to removal to Corporation houses.

The two employees also visited 43 other houses and cleared them of vermin (other than bugs) and disinfested 5 bug-infested houses.

They also treated business premises for cockroaches, and were called out to deal with a few wasps' nests. Charges are made for these services.

# Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Inspection of the Area

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## Inspections and Visits.

### Dwellinghouses:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts ... ..	157
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts ... ..	104
Visits re work in progress under the Housing Acts ... ..	102
Visits re removals and disinfestations ... ..	529
Inspections on behalf of Borough Treasurer ... ..	210
Dwellinghouses re sanitary defects ... ..	1,157
Dwellinghouses re notifiable diseases ... ..	122
Dwellinghouses re dirty and/or verminous conditions ... ..	113
Dwellinghouses re overcrowding ... ..	37
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	6
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ... ..	30
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	1

### Drainage:—

Public sewers inspected ... ..	275
Public sewers tested ... ..	36
Drains inspected (special inspections only) ... ..	406
Drains tested ... ..	275

### Factories, etc.:—

Factories (with power) ... ..	112
Factories (without power) ... ..	15
Outworkers' premises ... ..	7
Workplaces (General) ... ..	13
Workplaces (Offices) ... ..	8

### Shops:—

Shops Act, 1950, Section 38 ... ..	4
Other visits ... ..	114

### Food Inspection:—

Milk Distributors ... ..	10
Dairies ... ..	11
Milkshops ... ..	7
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	11
Bakehouses ... ..	35
Butchers' Shops ... ..	63
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	56
Restaurants, Cafés, etc. ... ..	66
Other Food Premises ... ..	63



**Smoke Abatement:—**

Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	47
Works, etc., re smoke emission	...	...	...	...	...	100
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	1,429
Visits to Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	72

**Sampling:—**

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	274
Bacteriological Samples—Milk	...	...	...	...	...	60
Bacteriological Samples—Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	43
Biological Samples—Milk	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water	...	...	...	...	...	5
Swimming Baths Water	...	...	...	...	...	48
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	...	...	11

**General:—**

Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	...	7
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stables re nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fowls, Swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	9
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	297
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	19
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	3
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	49
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	106
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,443
Total number of Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	9,191
Total number of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2,226

**Sanitary Improvements Effected.**

Informal  
Action

**Dwellingshouses:—**

General repairs	...	...	...	...	...	364
Dirty Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	60
Council houses found bug infested and disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other houses found bug infested and disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses cleared of vermin (other than bugs)	...	...	...	...	...	43
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	2

**Drainage:—**

Sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	104
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	156
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	58
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	24

**Factories:—**

Factories with mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	37
Factories without mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	1
Workplaces (General)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	5

**Shops:—**

(General)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	32
---	----

**Food Premises:—**

Fried Fish Shops—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	4
Bakehouses—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	3
Butchers' Shops—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	4
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	10
Other Food premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	4

**Smoke Abatement:—**

Boiler Plants improved re emission of smoke ... ..	15
--	----

**General:—**

Premises cleared of rats—Dwellinghouses ... ..	318
Other premises ... ..	243
Premises cleared of mice—Dwellinghouses ... ..	153
Other premises ... ..	185
Stables—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ...	1
Fowls, Swine and other animals—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	3
Schools—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ...	1
Accumulation of Refuse—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	1
Places of Public Entertainment—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	1
Public Sanitary Conveniences—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ... ..	73
Noise—Nuisances abated or improvements effected ...	8
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected ... ..	106



## **General**

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

There is only one Common Lodging House in the Borough, occupied by the Salvation Army Trustee Company. There is accommodation for 120 male lodgers, but usually no more than 75 beds are in use.

The premises are clean and well kept.

### **Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.**

There are many houses-let-in-lodgings in the town, and it is known that the number has increased due to the influx of refugees and foreign labour. No action has been possible to ascertain or deal with their living conditions.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1932.**

Of the 11 samples obtained during the year, 5 were of fertilisers and 6 were of feeding stuffs. One sample of fertiliser and two of feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory and the manufacturers were warned.

### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**

### **Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.**

At the end of 1958 there were 169 registered sellers of Part II poisons, occupying 235 registered premises.

There were 16 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 and all were in a satisfactory condition.

No samples were taken.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

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

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

### **Places of Public Entertainment.**

During the year 7 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other premises for which theatre licenses 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 47 public sanitary conveniences, consisting of 17 sanitary conveniences for males, 17 for females, and 13 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.



# Food

## (Inspection and Supervision)

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

#### Sampling of Food and Drugs.

A total of 274 samples of Food and Drugs was obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

These included 141 samples of milk, 26 samples of ice cream and 107 samples of food and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 18 giving a percentage of 12·77.

All the 26 samples of ice cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 107 samples of other food and drugs, 16 (or 14·95%) were reported not genuine.

All samples of food are examined for preservatives in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

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	8	124	18	—	18
Milk—Channel Islands ..	13	4	17	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground .. ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Apples, Tinned .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer .. .. .	4	4	8	—	—	—
Beetroot, in Malt Vinegar ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Bread—						
Sliced brown loaf .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sliced loaf crust .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sliced loaf with embedded drawing pin .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sliced palm loaf .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teacake, buttered .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teacake, and pork dripping	—	1	1	—	1	1
Butter .. .. .	4	4	8	—	—	—
Confectionery—						
Almond Slice .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cornish Pasties .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cream Cakes .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cream Drops .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Pies .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Swiss Roll .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cordials—						
Lemon Squash .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Peppermint .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab, dressed .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab, meat .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1	1

TABLE 1—Continued.

Nature of Sample	No. of samples taken			No. not genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
Crystallised Fruits						
Angelica .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Fruit .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruits—						
Currants .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes .. ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Flour—						
Plain .. ..	—	3	3	—	1	1
Starch Reduced .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wholemeal .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ham, Tinned .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Ice Cream .. ..	—	26	26	—	—	—
Marzipan .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat .. ..	3	2	5	—	—	—
Preserves—						
Marmalade .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat .. ..	4	—	4	—	—	—
Mixed Fruit Jam .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry, Sugarless .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon Patties .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon, potted .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages, Beef .. ..	11	3	14	1	—	1
Sausages, Pork .. ..	2	1	3	—	—	—
Spirits—						
Gin, dry .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rum .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky, Scotch .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sweets—						
Pastilles, Sugarless .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peppermint Creams .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Plain Chocolate .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vitamin Preparations—						
Brewers' Yeast Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Halibut Liver Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Multivite Capsules .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Vitaminerum Capsules .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
	162	112	274	19	15	34



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
8	Vitamin Capsules—deficient in vitamins A & C.	Informal sample which, in the opinion of the Public Analyst had deteriorated as the vitamin A and C content was below that declared on the label. The seller's attention was drawn to the matter and all stocks were recalled.
11	Cream—containing other than butter fat.	Informal sample taken from a hotel following complaint that cream—served with fruit and described on the menu as "fruit and cream"—was not fresh cream. Sample was found to contain a substantial proportion of fat other than butter fat. The invoice in respect of the product described it as "Imitation Cream", and the attention of the hotel manager was drawn to the provisions of Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
12	Beef Sausage—containing undeclared preservative	Formal sample, of own manufacture, from butcher and reported as unsatisfactory owing to the failure of the seller to declare the addition of preservative (Sulphur Dioxide—109 p.p.m.). Reported to Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller
19	Milk—2.8 % added water	Formal sample from a producer's consignment on delivery at the pasteuriser's plant. Check samples (Nos. 75 and 76) were taken at a later date and found to be satisfactory. No further action.
52	Cream Cake—containing other than butter fat.	Informal sample of cake, labelled "Cream Cake", reported by the Public Analyst to contain imitation cream. When a further visit was made to the seller's premises, it was found that there was exhibited a notice indicating that no goods sold in the shop contained dairy cream, and a representative of the firm stated that the label on the cake had been made without authority. The attention of the assistant responsible was drawn to the provisions of Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
114	Milk—3.1 % added water	Formal sample from a producer's consignment on delivery at the pasteuriser's plant. Further sample to be taken at a later date.



TABLE 2—Continued

138	Milk— 4.2% added water	Formal samples from a producer's consignment on delivery at pasteuriser's plant. Reported to Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. Case heard at Borough Court on 3rd October, 1958, when defendant (who had been fined £65 by the same Court in respect of 13 similar offences in 1957) was fined £10 in respect of each of the eleven charges and ordered to pay £15 8s. 0d. costs.
139	5.0% added water	
140	5.4% added water	
141	3.7% added water	
142	4.3% added water	
143	3.1% added water	
144	7.1% added water	
145	3.8% added water; 6.3% deficient in fat	
146	4.5% added water	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—consisting of five Cornish Pasties, two of which were found to contain mouldy growth and to be unfit for human consumption. Reported to Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. Case heard at Borough Court on 11th August, 1958, when defendants were fined £20 and ordered to pay £4 2s. 6d. costs
147	4.4 added water	
148	4.5% added water; 5.0% deficient in fat	
149	Cornish Pasties— containing mouldy growth	
154	Almond Slice— containing foreign body	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to contain sharp fragments of glass. Reported to Health Committee who instructed Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller.
172	Meat Pie— containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—consisting of two meat pies which were found to contain mouldy growth and to be unfit for human consumption. Reported to Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. Case heard at Borough Court on 22nd October, 1958, when defendants were fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 15s. 2d. costs.
193	Sliced Loaf (part)— containing foreign body.	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—consisting of part of a sliced loaf, found to contain a steel drawing pin. As the loaf was purchased outside the borough, the matter was referred to the local authority concerned. Legal proceedings were later instituted by the West Riding County Council, when the bakers were fined £20 and ordered to pay £2 10s. 0d. costs.



TABLE 2—Continued.

202	Teacake and Pork Dripping	Informal sample from local factory canteen submitted for analysis following complaint of peculiar taste. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was wholesome, but not palatable, and as the dripping was not pure pork dripping, but contained mixed [probably cooking] fats, the sample was regarded as unsatisfactory. The canteen management was instructed not to use other fats to supplement the supply of pork dripping.
203	Swiss Roll—containing mouldy growth	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to contain mouldy growth. Reported to Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller.
204	Sliced Brown Loaf (part)—containing foreign body	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to contain a beetle. Reported to Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller and the baker.
205	Chocolate Peppermint Creams—containing foreign body in package.	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to be out of condition, badly damaged, and spoiled by the moth grub found in the package. Letter sent by Chief Public Health Inspector to the manufacturer and seller, drawing attention to the matter.
209	Sliced Loaf (part)—containing foreign body	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to contain a black beetle. Reported to Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the bakers.
210	Tinned Ham	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to be of badly tainted, but sterile, meat. The wholesaler's stock of the ham was condemned.
222	Plain Flour	Informal sample reported to be deficient in Creta Praeparata. Letter sent by Chief Public Health Inspector to the manufacturers drawing attention to the Public Analyst's report on this sample.
240 241 242 243 244	Milk— 9.4% added water 7.7% added water 6.1% added water 6.2% added water 8.0% added water	Formal samples from a producer's consignment on delivery at the pasteuriser's plant. Reported to Health Committee who authorised legal proceedings. Case heard at Borough Court on 27th January, 1959, when defendant was fined £25 and ordered to pay £15 8s. 0d. costs.

TABLE 2—Continued.

274	Black Pudding— containing foreign body	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser—found to contain the dead larva of a moth, which did not appear to have been cooked inside the pudding. Letter sent by Chief Public Health Inspector to seller and manufacturer, drawing attention to the complaint.
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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 ..	18	3.58	8.78	—	—	—
February ..	2	3.70	8.62	8	5.03	9.35
March ..	21	3.76	8.85	—	—	—
April ..	22	3.65	8.70	—	—	—
May ..	7	4.29	8.92	3	5.22	9.46
June ..	7	3.99	8.85	—	—	—
July ..	22	3.48	8.38	—	—	—
August ..	5	3.57	8.68	1	4.40	9.00
September	7	4.39	9.04	4	5.87	9.24
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	7	4.01	8.73	1	4.75	9.25
December	6	3.39	7.98	—	—	—
Total ..	124			17		
Average for year 1958		3.73	8.69		5.21	9.32
„ „ 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		—	—



### Prosecutions during 1958.

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
17/9/58	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1).	Selling Cornish pasties unfit for human consumption	Defendants fined with £4 2s. 6d. costs
3/10/58	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 32(3)	(a) Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 4.2% extraneous water.  (b) The like offence—5.0% (c) do. 5.4% (d) do. 3.7% (e) do. 4.3% (f) do. 3.1% (g) do. 7.1% (h) do. 3.8% (i) do. 4.5% (j) do. 4.4% (k) do. 4.5%	Defendant fined £10 each of the eleven charges (a total of £110) with £15 8s. 0d. costs
8/10/58	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1)	Selling sausage rolls unfit for human consumption	Defendants fined with £1 16s. 0d. costs
22/10/58	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1).	Selling meat pies unfit for human consumption	Defendants fined with £3 15s. 2d. costs

## 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 287 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 License	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised Milk—Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	72
Pasteurised Milk—Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	16
Sterilised Milk—Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	213
Sterilised Milk—Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk—Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	72
Tuberculin Tested Milk—Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	16

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year, 60 samples of milk—as shown below—were submitted to bacteriological examination.

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised .. ..	45	45	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) .. ..	7	7	—
Sterilised .. ..	1	1	—
T.T. (Raw) .. ..	2	1	1
Ungraded .. ..	5	5	—
Total .. ..	60	59	1

### 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.*

Ice cream, like milk, is a food which is easily contaminated, and there are Regulations which require the ice cream mix to be heated to a specified temperature for a given time. In other words, it has to be pasteurised so that harmful bacteria may be killed or be prevented from multiplying. The heated mix must then be cooled to a certain temperature, and during storage must be kept below regulation temperatures. Apart from these safeguards, it is necessary for a high standard of cleanliness to be maintained throughout the whole process, and experience has shown that this can only be achieved by systematic and regular cleansing of all machines, pipe-lines, valves, etc.

Apart from visual inspection and microscopical examination, it is possible to use the bacteriological examination of ice cream to indicate its cleanliness and purity.

During the year 56 inspections were made of 381 registered premises:—

Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vendors only	...	...	...	...	...	...	380

A total of 43 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	2	1 (50.00%)	1 (50.00%)	—	—
Outside of Borough	41	26 (63.41%)	9 (21.95%)	5 (12.20%)	1 (2.44%)
Total	43	27 (62.79%)	10 (23.26%)	5 (11.63%)	1 (2.32%)

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 the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, being equipped with means for providing hot water and washing of hands. Soap and towels are provided and, in addition, sterilising agents are available 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 80 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.



### **Fried Fish Shops.**

During the year 11 inspections were made of 61 premises. Improvements were effected in 4 cases.

### **Bakehouses.**

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

There were 35 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 3 cases.

### **Food Hygiene.**

The Food Hygiene Regulations have provided us with much work during the year, but this has been made easier by the willing co-operation of traders who appreciate that the Regulations provide a code of hygiene in food shops which is attainable. Progress has been made not only in the equipment seen in the shops but in those rooms behind the shop, seldom seen by members of the public. Moreover, we believe that managements and food workers alike appreciate they have a personal responsibility in this matter.

There are 1,112 food shops in the borough. The number and type of business is set out below:—

Grocers ... ..	351
Butchers ... ..	127
Fish and Fruit ... ..	126
Mixed ... ..	144
Sweets ... ..	126
Snack Bars ... ..	44
Cooked Meats ... ..	13
Fish Friers ... ..	61
Chemists ... ..	39
Confectioners ... ..	81
and visits to food premises numbered ... ..	322

It was not necessary to institute proceedings under the Food Hygiene Regulations during the year.

In the Borough Market, modernisation of shops and stalls has continued and the reconstruction of the public sanitary conveniences was completed, but the work of providing drainage and water supply to the shops and stalls had not commenced at the end of the year.

By local enactment, hawkers and sellers of food from vans must be licensed by the Markets Department. Before such licences are now issued, the Health Department inspects the vans to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. This procedure of van inspection was commenced during the year under review.



## **Meat Inspection.**

The numbers of animals slaughtered showed an increase in all classes except calves, and although the increase of cattle was only small, sheep and pigs increased by almost 10 per cent. Once again there was an appreciable increase in the proportion of clean cattle (steers and heifers) slaughtered and a decrease in the proportion of cows. Good young cows were again difficult to buy and many butchers—in the habit of killing this class of cattle—preferred buying clean cattle rather than the older, inferior cows offered.

Small carcasses were again in demand, around the 500lb. mark, butchers in this area finding it impossible to sell joints from the larger carcasses. A return to the tastes of an earlier generation for larger joints, with a higher proportion of fat, would make the task of both butcher and farmer much easier, but, so far as this district is concerned, it looks as though the demand for small, lean joints of comparatively high quality meat has come to stay.

There was a further reduction in condemnation as a result of tuberculosis and, with the extension of the tuberculosis eradication areas, next year should bring a further decline. Damage to bovine livers by liver fluke infestation was again heavy, a result, no doubt, of the excessively wet summers of the past two years. Little cysticercosis was found during the year, the comparatively small proportion of cattle of Irish origin slaughtered being the most likely reason for this fact.

During the year, many specimens were examined at the pathological laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary and our thanks are extended to Dr. Phelon and his staff for their unfailing courtesy and co-operation.

## **Exchequer Grant Towards Meat Inspection.**

To assist those local authorities on which the cost of inspecting meat imposes an unduly heavy burden because much of the meat inspected is not for local consumption, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food instituted a grant system in 1957.

For this purpose the total slaughterings have been converted to "inspection units", which take account of the different times needed for inspection. One cattle beast has been regarded as ten units, one calf or one pig as three units and one sheep as two units. A per caput figure (1.5) multiplied by the population of any local authority area, is the datum figure for that authority, i.e., the minimum number of inspection units the authority should be prepared to inspect at its own expense.

The number of inspection units for the financial year 1957/58 was 210,728, and the sum of £563 3s. 10d. was claimed.



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 .. .. .	4,921	6,661	970	29,910	11,706	—	51	1	2	133	73	—
Number inspected .. .. .	4,921	6,661	970	29,910	11,706	—	51	1	2	133	73	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. & CYSTICERCI												
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	6	9	4	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	457	683	11	632	701	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci .. .. .	9.4	10.4	1.2	2.1	6.1	—	7.9	—	—	—	5.5	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY												
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	5	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	283	787	—	—	115	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	5.7	12.1	—	—	1.0	—	5.9	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS												
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses 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 .. .. .	23,899
Total amount of Offals destroyed .. .. .	54,755
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis .. .. .	13,879
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis .. .. .	28,682
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes .. .. .	10,020
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes .. .. .	26,973
Total Meat and Offals destroyed .. .. .	78,654



## Food Inspection.

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned						Quantity in lbs.
34 Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	17,280
Beef not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	1,623
4 Carcases of Veal	..	..	..	..	..	230
13 Carcases of Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	467
Mutton not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	50
21 Carcases of Pork	..	..	..	..	..	2,093
Pork not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	2,156
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	54,755
Bacon and Ham	..	..	..	..	..	139
Canned Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	7,981
Eggs—frozen	..	..	..	..	..	68
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	357
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	700
Imported Meat and Offal	..	..	..	..	..	143
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	110
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	52
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	11,576
Total Weight						99,780

## Disposal of Condemned Food.

Carcase meat and some offal is used for manufacture into canned pet food by a local firm. The remainder of the offal is manufactured into animal feeding stuffs and fertiliser at the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works. In both cases the plants are well maintained and are subject to inspection by the public health inspectors.

All other condemned food is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Corporation tips.

## Factories

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 39 notices (comprising 54 items under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937. In addition there were 20 complaints (44 items) brought forward from 1957.

Complaints remedied during the year numbered 38 (70 items). There were 21 outstanding complaints (28 items) at the end of the year.

There were 9 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 .. ..	23	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities .. ..	682	112	27	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers' premises) .. ..	—	13	—	—
Total .. ..	705	140	27	—

\*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) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	3	3	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. ..	35	35	—	35	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	39	38	—	39	—

## Rodent Control

During the year 256 complaints of rats and 166 of mice were received, and treatments were carried out as shown below:—

		Rats	Mice	Total
Local Authority premises	...	129	110	239
Private Business premises	...	290	299	589
Corporation Houses	...	70	82	152
Private Dwellinghouses	...	466	192	658

It is estimated that 5,341 rats were killed.

No charge is made for the service to householders, but business premises are charged at a rate of 8/- per hour. Normal treatment (as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) consists of two or three pre-baits, followed by poisoning, or the use of a blood anti-coagulant, in which case there is no pre-baiting, the poison-baits being "topped up" until there are no more "takes".

The whole of the town's sewers were treated once, and some twice, by the Borough Engineer's Department. The bait used was an anti-coagulant with the addition of an anti-mould, and baits were laid on the 1st, 8th and 15th days. A total of 1,667 man-holes were baited and there were complete "takes" in 103 cases and partial "takes" in 355.

The treatment was carried out in conjunction with officers from the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Two meetings of the Workable Area Committee No. 4, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were held in Halifax during the year. At these meetings representatives of the Ministry discussed with local authorities the advances in techniques on rat destruction.



## **Clean Air**

Activity in this sphere has been concerned mainly with the introduction of a Smoke Control Area. The Council decided that the centre of the town—bounded by Fountain Street and Wards End on the South, Market Street on the east, Broad Street on the north and Upper Brunswick Street on the west—should be the first area. It includes 95 dwellings, 528 commercial premises, 24 industrial premises and 9 other premises.

Seven hundred and eighty-one tons of bituminous coal and other smoky fuels are to be replaced by additional supplies of electricity, gas, oil and solid smokeless fuels.

The decision in principle was confirmed by the Minister and detailed inspection of the premises in the area was undertaken.

On the 3rd December, 1958, the Council made a Smoke Control Order and it was estimated that the total cost of the works required to make the 95 dwellinghouses smokeless was £1,655, of which there would be an Exchequer Grant of £662.

### **Clean Air Campaign.**

From the 29th October to the 1st November, a Clean Air Exhibition was held in the town in conjunction with the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Committee and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.

Exhibitors included the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Gas and Electricity Boards, the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, the Halifax and District Branch of the Coal Utilisation Council, the Women's Advisory Council on Solid Fuels, the National Society for Clean Air, together with the Local Authority.

The exhibition was open to the public from 2-30 p.m. each day, and parties of school children visited during the mornings.

Film shows and talks on "Clean Air" supplemented the exhibition, and there was also a "Brains Trust", in which a panel of experts answered questions on industrial and domestic smoke pollution.

The event was well publicised in the local press and inaugurated the Clean Air Campaign in Halifax.

### **Industrial Smoke.**

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 47. Thirty-eight of these were recorded observations of 30-minutes' duration, and the average emission of black smoke was 0.74 minutes per observation.

Visits to works in connection with smoke emission numbered 100, and boiler plants were improved re smoke emission in 15 cases.



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 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ miles West)			
	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	3.27	11.48	7.55	19.03	3.23	6.86	7.19	14.05	3.15	5.62	5.24	10.86	*	*	8.29	*	3.23	3.42	6.22	9.64
February	6.07	10.78	8.43	19.21	5.71	5.94	9.17	15.11	5.76	6.01	12.10	18.11	13.85	5.56	8.29	13.85	6.15	6.06	9.47	15.53
March	1.73	14.98	5.45	20.43	2.64	8.15	8.88	17.03	1.14	12.85	2.69	15.54	11.62	6.43	5.19	11.62	1.62	8.10	6.64	14.74
April	0.83	11.01	3.83	14.84	0.75	7.14	3.63	10.77	0.75	6.93	3.05	9.98	7.21	4.74	2.47	7.21	0.95	6.12	4.00	10.12
May	3.31	10.93	6.57	17.50	3.86	6.33	6.71	13.04	3.67	7.86	6.35	14.21	7.04	5.56	7.04	12.60	4.26	5.36	6.13	11.49
June	4.77	12.05	9.43	21.48	5.40	6.34	8.35	14.69	5.31	8.55	8.95	17.50	7.64	5.14	7.64	12.78	6.19	7.26	14.27	21.53
July	4.45	9.74	9.98	19.72	4.58	5.89	8.87	14.76	3.90	5.82	5.81	11.63	7.81	4.56	7.81	12.37	*	*	*	*
August	4.06	9.89	7.97	17.86	4.45	4.30	6.53	10.83	3.86	6.63	6.35	12.98	6.20	4.18	6.20	10.38	2.92	9.79	8.40	18.19
September	3.27	10.61	7.21	17.82	3.78	5.90	7.46	13.36	3.07	6.49	4.82	11.31	5.12	6.16	5.12	11.28	4.45	6.47	9.02	15.49
October	2.84	7.31	7.18	14.49	2.99	3.81	3.12	6.93	2.76	4.66	5.05	9.71	4.61	2.85	4.61	7.46	*	*	*	*
November	0.91	11.63	4.64	16.27	0.87	5.33	3.17	8.50	0.87	4.82	3.36	8.18	2.76	3.11	2.76	5.87	0.91	2.98	2.83	5.81
December	4.18	14.47	12.36	26.83	4.34	6.12	7.90	14.02	4.18	5.56	18.75	24.31	6.40	4.08	6.40	10.48	4.22	4.09	7.82	11.91
Aggregates	39.49	134.88	90.60	225.48	42.60	72.11	80.98	153.09	38.47	81.80	82.52	164.32	63.53	52.37	63.53	115.90	34.90	59.65	74.80	134.45
MONTHLY AVERAGES	3.29	11.24	7.55	18.79	3.55	6.01	6.75	12.76	3.21	6.82	6.88	13.69	5.77	4.76	5.77	10.53	3.49	5.96	7.48	13.44

\* Records spoilt by unlawful interference.

Monthly average for Borough :—

Rainfall in inches

Insoluble Solids

Soluble Solids

Total Solids

3.38

6.96

6.88

13.84

tons per square mile

" "

" "

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough = 166.16 tons per square mile



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

						Tons per square mile
1958	...	...	...	...	...	166.16
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

Deposited atmospheric pollution remains at a high level, the increase during the year being accounted for by the increase in rainfall over the previous year.

**TABLE No. 2.**  
**SULPHUR POLLUTION — LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1958.**

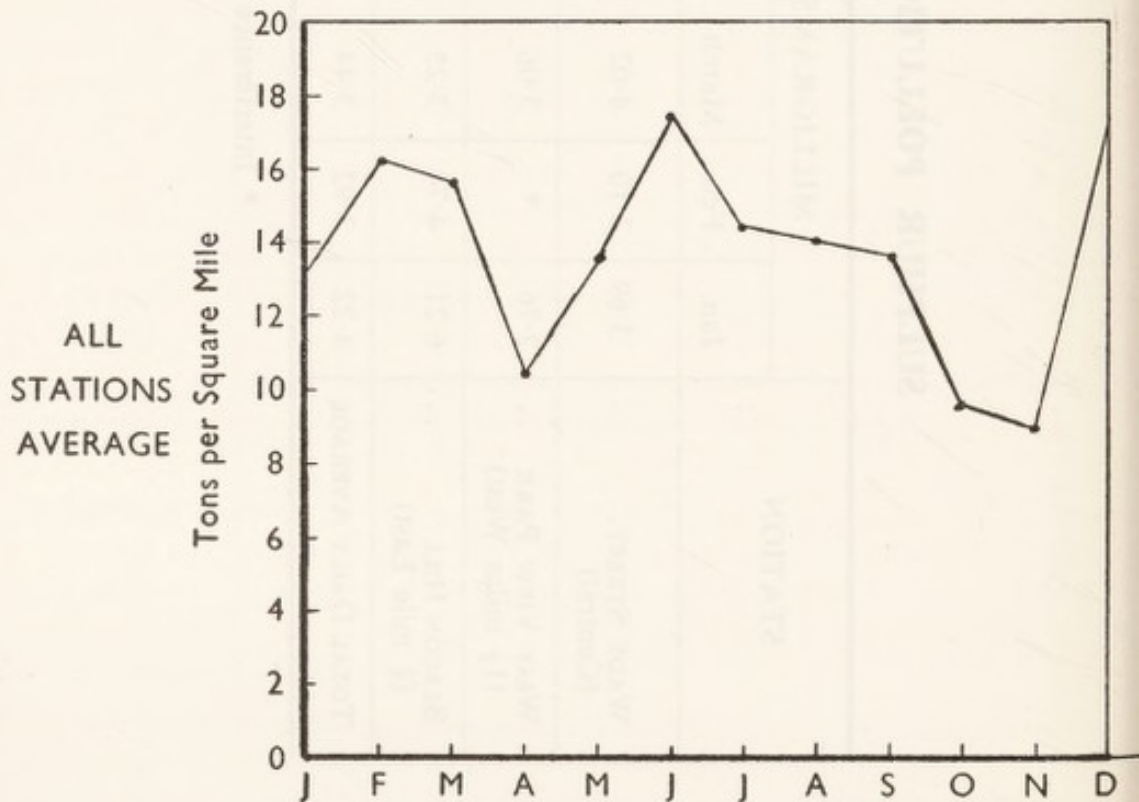
STATION	MILLIGRAMS OF SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGE											
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WADE STREET .. (Central)	3.69	3.10	4.02	2.51	1.76	1.37	0.98	1.15	1.56	2.03	3.11	3.46
WEST VIEW PARK .. (1½ miles West)	2.76	*	3.06	1.85	1.42	1.30	0.86	1.03	1.40	1.48	2.84	3.30
BEACON HILL .. (½ mile East)	6.21	4.74	3.25	3.86	2.87	1.91	1.67	1.92	1.75	3.80	4.73	5.22
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE	4.22	3.92	3.44	2.74	2.02	1.53	1.17	1.36	1.57	2.44	3.56	3.99
												2.61

\* Interference with gauge

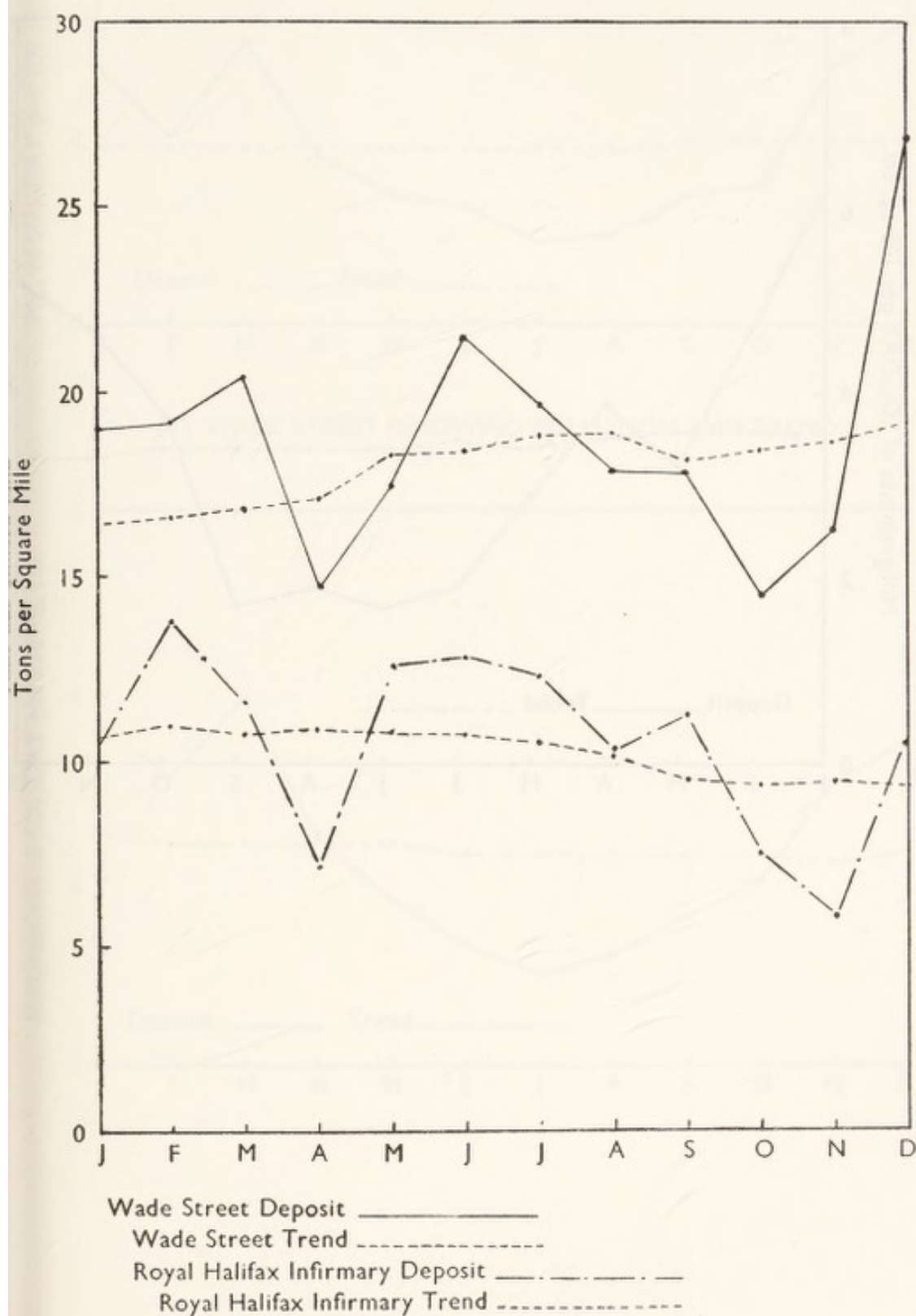


# MONTHLY ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT

## ALL STATIONS AVERAGE

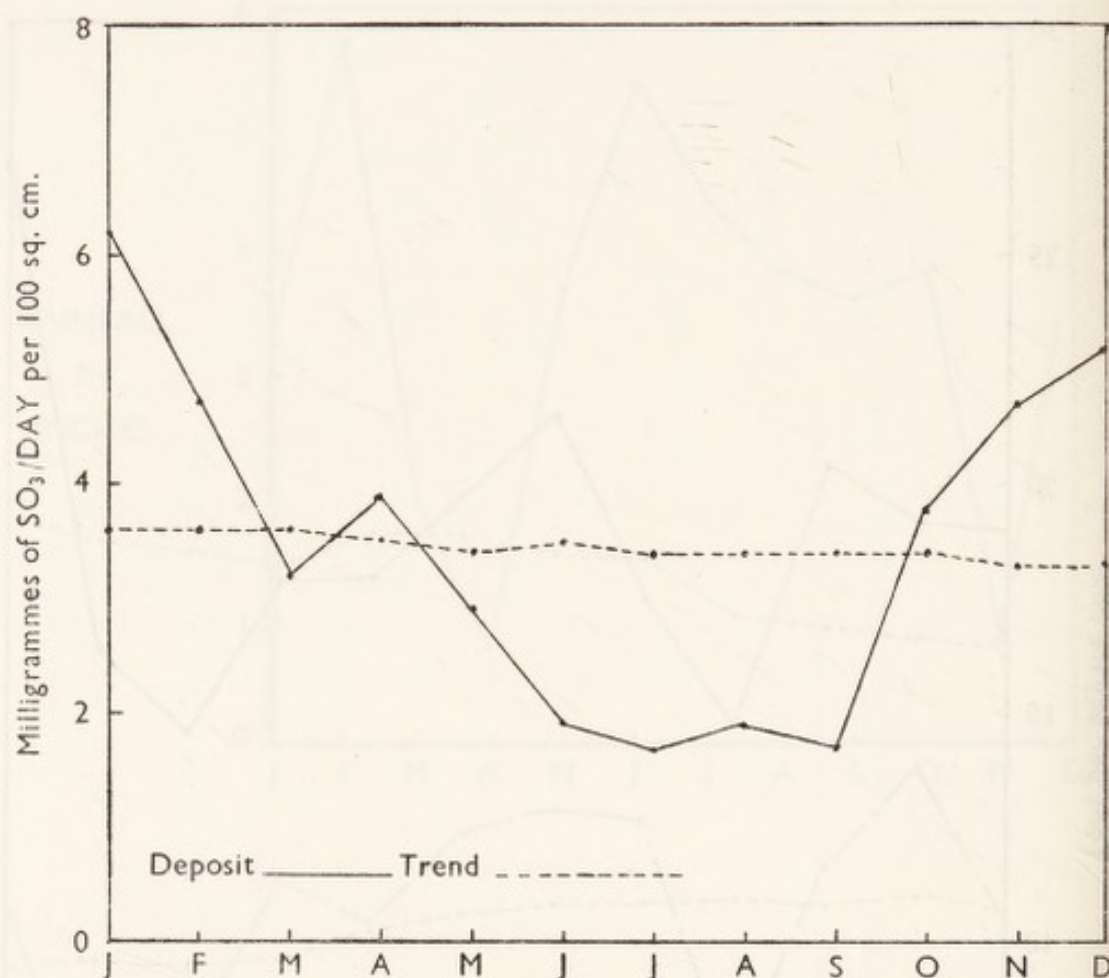


MONTHLY ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT (DEPOSIT GAUGE METHOD)  
WADE STREET AND ROYAL HALIFAX INFIRMARY SHOWING TREND

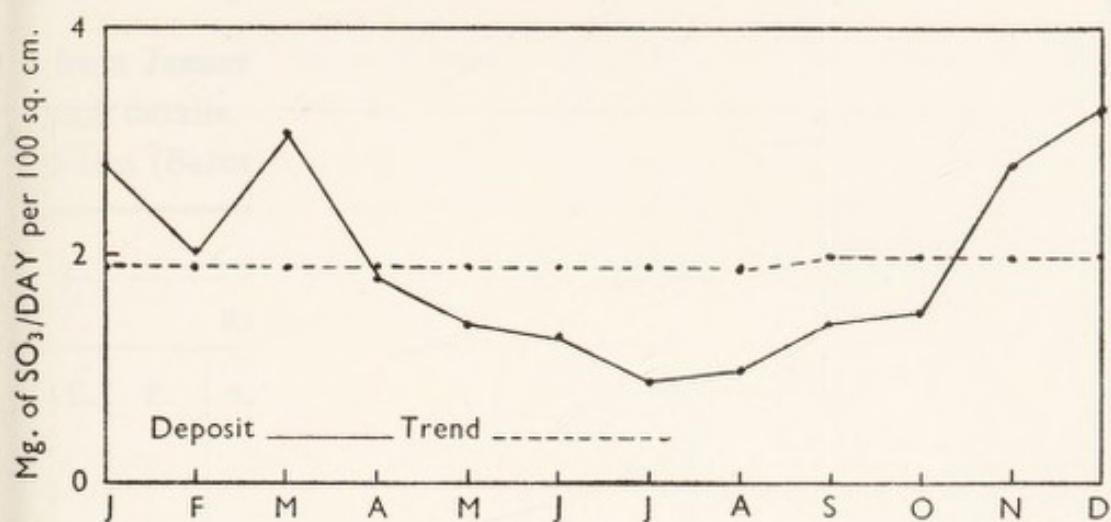




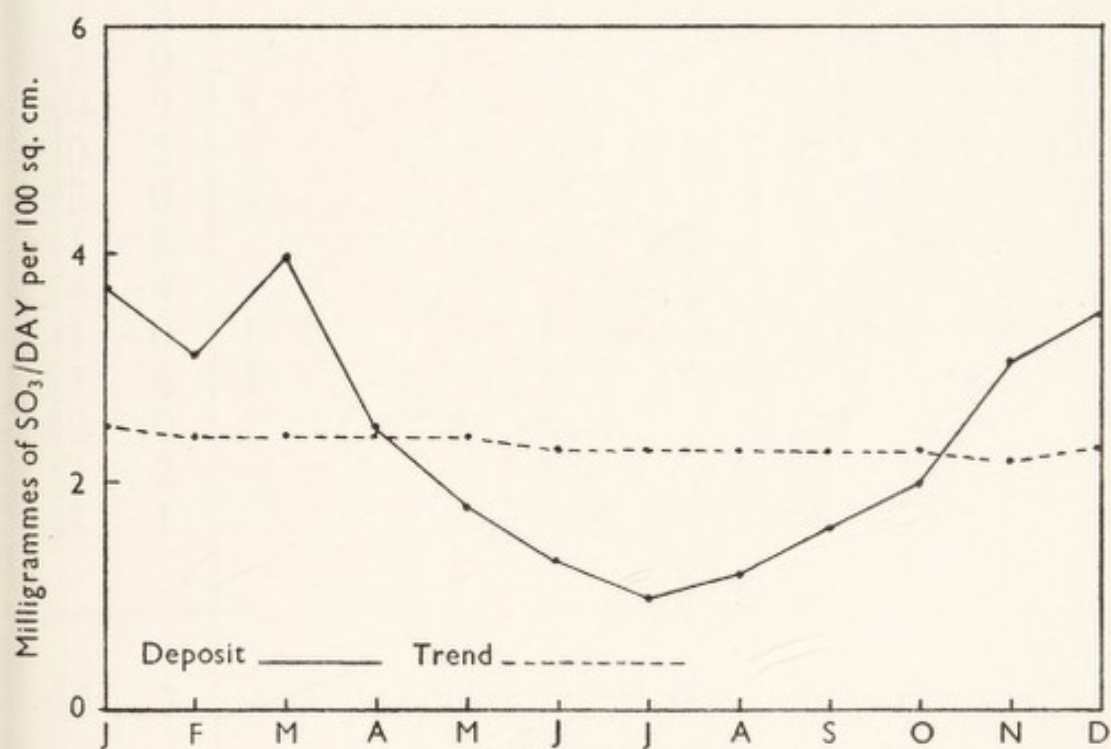
## (I) BEACON HILL (SHOWING POLLUTION AND TREND)



(2) WEST VIEW PARK (SHOWING POLLUTION AND TREND)



(3) WADE STREET (SHOWING POLLUTION AND TREND)





(1) WEST VIEW TANK (SHOWING POLLUTION AND TREND)



(2) WADE STREET (SHOWING POLLUTION AND TREND)



General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Central Public Library, Belle Vue, Halifax, from January 1st to December 31st 1958.

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).

1958  MONTH	Barometer		Air Temperatures						Mean Temperature		Relative Humidity	Vapour Pressure	Mean Reading of Thermometers			Estimated Strength	Wind										Mean Amount of Cloud	Rainfall	
	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		Relative Proportion											No. of Raindays	Amount collected
						Maxima	Minima	Range									N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms				
January ..	29.866	1.775	57.4	21.1	36.3	42.0	33.1	8.9	37.5	34	85	6.6	54.5	30.3	42	3	0	4	3	7	0	12	1	20	2	6	20	3.18	
February ..	29.794	1.779	53.0	22.2	30.8	43.4	33.7	9.7	38.5	35	86	6.9	65.4	31.9	41	4	2	2	0	9	1	10	1	16	2	6	20	6.02	
March ..	29.885	1.116	55.2	21.8	33.4	41.4	32.2	9.2	36.8	33	79	6.1	73.1	30.6	41	3	0	10	9	13	0	3	2	9	1	6	14	1.97	
April ..	30.040	1.146	64.6	29.2	35.4	50.7	37.2	13.5	44.0	36	67	7.1	86.9	33.7	42	3	0	10	5	1	0	9	4	13	1	6	12	.82	
May ..	29.871	1.059	71.7	36.8	34.9	56.7	43.4	13.3	50.0	42	70	9.3	90.6	41.0	47	3	0	3	0	17	1	14	2	8	1	6	21	3.78	
June ..	29.898	1.017	71.1	37.5	33.6	61.8	47.4	14.4	54.6	48	71	11.3	95.9	46.0	50	2	2	11	8	3	1	13	2	8	1	7	21	5.36	
July ..	29.897	1.043	73.2	40.9	32.3	65.1	52.6	12.5	58.9	52	72	13.2	103.9	50.4	54	3	0	4	4	3	0	17	2	14	0	6	18	4.41	
August ..	29.790	0.526	73.4	43.5	29.9	65.1	53.3	11.8	59.2	51	74	13.0	105.1	51.0	55	3	0	1	0	14	2	19	0	14	1	6	21	4.24	
September ..	29.938	1.153	72.1	42.8	29.3	63.4	52.1	11.3	57.8	52	81	13.3	99.0	49.4	56	3	0	1	6	18	1	11	1	4	0	6	18	3.57	
October ..	30.057	1.446	61.9	36.9	25.0	55.7	45.1	10.6	50.4	46	81	10.3	86.2	40.8	53	3	0	2	0	2	0	20	4	20	0	5	18	2.83	
November ..	30.200	0.891	53.7	30.3	23.4	46.8	38.2	8.6	42.5	41	88	8.7	60.2	34.7	49	1	1	1	2	4	0	8	5	11	12	6	13	.84	
December ..	29.622	1.647	52.2	26.2	26.0	43.4	34.9	8.5	39.1	37	88	7.4	51.1	32.2	45	2	0	11	1	3	1	10	0	9	10	6	23	4.16	
Annual Means	29.905	1.217	63.3	32.4	30.9	53.0	41.9	11.0	47.4	42	79	9.4	81.0	39.3	48	3	0	5	3	8	1	12	2	12	3	6	Total 219	Total 41.18	









