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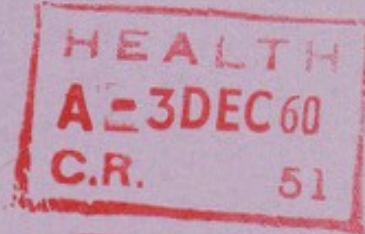
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County Borough of Halifax
Health Department

Annual Report

**ON THE HEALTH
OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1959**

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







County Borough of Halifax
Health Department

Annual Report

**ON THE HEALTH
OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1959**

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

Health Committee

(as on 31st December, 1959)

The Worshipful, The Mayor
Alderman Miss MARY PICKLES, J.P.

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
D. FAWCETT
W. HARDY

S. HOLLAND
R. KITCHEN
Mrs. L. A. MAWSON
A. OAKES
C. G. STREETER
L. H. THORNTON

Sub-Committees

Accounts Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN
Vice-Chairman

Councillor HOLLAND
Councillor OAKES
Councillor THORNTON

Sanitary Services Sub-Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Alderman BOWER

Councillors ASTIN, CHADWICK, CHARNOCK, FAWCETT, HARDY,
HOLLAND and KITCHEN

Maternal and Child Welfare Sub-Committee

THE CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillors: CHADWICK, HARDY, HOLLAND, KITCHEN, MAWSON,
OAKES, STREETER

Co-opted Members: Mrs. DORA IRENE GREENWOOD
Mrs. GLADYS PICKLES
Mrs. DORIS RHODES

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee

THE CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillors: ASTIN, CHADWICK, HOLLAND, MAWSON, STREETER,
THORNTON

Clean Air Sub-Committee

THE CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Alderman BOWER

Councillors: ASTIN, CHADWICK and THORNTON.

Staff of the Health Department

(as on December 31st, 1959)

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.

Assistant Medical Officer

DAVID SPENCER PICKUP, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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 J. E. BANKS T. ASHWORTH N. HELLIWELL

Pupils: G. BOTTOMLEY and J. M. TODD

Smoke Control Inspector

A. LUM

Housing Inspector

R. CROSSLEY

Clerical Staff

H. WRIGHT (Senior Clerk). N. BRADLEY Senior Clerk (Sanitary Section)
E. I. DAVIS. D. SPEAK. A. R. PASS (Housing Section). Mrs. C. WOOD.
Mrs. E. A. SUNDERLAND. Mrs. H. GREENWOOD. Mrs. H. DOYLE.
Miss A. FARRELL (Sanitary Section). Mrs. B. L. WATSON. E. W. PRIEST-
LEY, P. HUME (Junior Clerks).

Rodent Control

Senior Rodent Operative: R. GARFORTH

Mental Health Service

Senior Mental Welfare Officer: S. PARKINSON

Mental Welfare 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

Health Visitors:

Miss N. DINGSDALE

Mrs. M. THOMPSON

Mrs. E. J. KITCHING

Miss J. BURGIN

Miss P. VAUGHAN

Miss I. HOLDSWORTH

Mrs. J. C. B. GREENWOOD

Miss H. SHOOTER (Student)

Clinic Nurses:

Miss A. STRACHAN

Mrs. H. BROWN

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)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR 1959

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Report is the 87th of the series and it is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health, dated 8th January, 1960. Modifications in format have been kept to a minimum but additions and deletions may be more numerous in the report for 1960.

The Registrar General's estimate of population in the County Borough at mid-year 1959 was 94,980 compared with 95,250 in 1958 — a decrease of 270. During 1959, the total number of live births registered was 1,512 and the total number of deaths was 1,400. The difference of 112 gives the natural increase in the population and this figure, together with the decrease of 270, is an indication of the extent to which transfer out from the town is taking place. Local urban areas of the West Riding are also showing a trend of diminishing population as indicated in the following table.

	1931 Census	1951 Census	Mid 1959 Estimate
Elland	19,433	19,275	18,580
Sowerby Bridge	20,558	18,775	17,940
Ripponden	5,449	5,220	5,020

Neighbouring County Boroughs show an increase in population over the past three years.

1,512 live births were registered during the year equivalent to a crude birth rate of 15.92. The rate for 1958 was 16.00. When multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor the adjusted rate for 1959 is 16.23 which corresponds with the rate for England and Wales of 16.5. Birth rates in Halifax over the years show little alteration (Table 1). Illegitimate live births numbered 102, the same as in 1958, and equal to 6.75% of the total live births. Notifications of premature births during 1959 showed an increase of one on the previous year. Details of all premature live and still births for two years are shown in Table II.

There was an increase in the number of stillbirths during the year, the figures being 29 in 1959 and 24 in 1958. The rates for the two years were 18.82 and 15.50 respectively, whilst the rate for

England and Wales for 1959 was 20·7. Deaths of infants under one week were fewer than in the previous year and the total perinatal deaths numbered 49. The perinatal mortality rate produced by this figure, per 1,000 live and still births, is 31·80. Perinatal mortality is a sensitive index of the quality of obstetric care and the rate of 31·8, the lowest yet recorded, reflects a high standard of ante-natal work in Halifax. (Tables III and IV).

The infant mortality rate for the County Borough improved during 1959, but it is still unsatisfactory compared with England and Wales. The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 35 compared with 42 in the previous year and the infant mortality rates for the two years were 23·15 in 1959, and 27·56 in 1958 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1959 was 22·0. The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten year period are shown in Table V. Twenty-one children died during the first four weeks of life giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 13·89 per 1,000 live births compared with the England and Wales rate of 15·8. In 1958 the local rate was 19·69 whilst that for the country as a whole was 16·2. The number of children who died between the ages of one month and twelve months was 14 compared with 11 in 1958. The rate of 9·3 for 1959 shows an increase in the 1958 rates, which was 7·2. Further details concerning infant mortality are given in Tables V to IX. The principal causes to which the deaths of children under one year of age were attributed are shown in Tables VIII and IX.

Deaths of Halifax residents totalled 1,400 in 1959 of which 697 were males and 703 were females. The crude death rate was 14·74 per thousand compared with 14·93 for 1958. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor the adjusted death rate is 13·85 which compares with 13·43 in 1958. The rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 11·6. There were no maternal deaths during the year, the first occasion for seven years. In Table X the death rates are shown for Halifax and England and Wales for the past ten years.

There were 24 deaths from influenza, equivalent to a rate of 0·25 per thousand population as against a rate of 0·02 in 1958 and 0·06 in 1957. The total number of deaths from other respiratory diseases, excluding respiratory tuberculosis, showed some increase on the previous year, 158 being recorded compared with 145 in 1958.

The "short list" of causes of death (Table XI) confirms that Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis are no longer major causes of death; over the years they have been replaced by cancer, heart disease and cerebro-vascular conditions. There were 234 deaths due to malignant neoplasms in 1959, a slight decrease on the previous year's figure. The rate per thousand estimated population was 2·46 as against the rate of 2·48 in 1958. Cancer deaths accounted for 16·71% of the total deaths for the year under review as compared with 16·60% in 1958 and 17·01% in 1957. Further comparison of the

deaths from this disease in recent years is given in Table XII. 52 deaths were attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus, an increase of 7 over the previous year. The greatest number of deaths occurred in males in the age-group 45-64 years. Deaths from cancer of the stomach numbered 45 compared with 48 in 1958 and 42 in 1957. Table XIII gives an analysis of deaths from malignant neoplasms showing the parts of the body affected and the age at which death occurred. Deaths from Coronary Disease seem to increase each year and although this is offset by a reduction in other cardiac deaths the former are occurring more frequently in middle age (Tables XIV-XVII).

In presenting this report one reflects that the triumphs of environmental hygiene belong to another age. While this is true, there is still much to be accomplished. The reduction in illness during the last two decades has been brought about by better treatment — antibiotics on the curative side and antigens in prevention. But what is different and unsatisfactory in the Halifax statistics from England and Wales (and particularly from that in the South of England) can only be changed for the better, by raising our standards of Environmental Hygiene. The gap can only be closed by attacking with vigour, not only the hazards of atmospheric impurity but by promoting and ensuring proper standards of living and working. The year is notable for the establishment of the first Smoke Control Area. Halifax has scope for enterprise in this field and the department is well geared within the provisions of the Clean Air Act to cope with domestic problems and to press for industrial improvement. A slight lag in clearance of unfit houses is reported during the year but in other respects the work of the department has been satisfactory. Only 23 instances of overcrowding were reported and since the average number of persons to each occupied house is only 2.46 the housing position would appear satisfactory. One must, however, be cautious in the interpretation of broad statistics. It is still difficult to assess the overall position as to overcrowding and to correlate the health position with the construction of dwellings and their physical condition. Halifax has 38,488 inhabited houses but this includes 9,000 back to back houses, most of which have inadequate sleeping and living space, not to mention inconvenience in regard to sanitation. During the year outward evidence of better conditions within some of the dwellings became apparent with the introduction of the salutary scheme for improvement grants and standard grants.

Early in the year a conference with representatives of interested bodies was followed by an intensification of better sanitary arrangements in factories.

There was more scarlet fever notified during the year but in most respects the position as to Infectious Diseases is satisfactory. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis, and the immunisation programme conducted in clinics, clubs and factories, has been effective. Only better handling of food, particularly in canteens and restaurants,

can prevent food poisoning. Four outbreaks, with no deaths, are reported on Page 87.

Amounting to more than 1,500 accidents per year with 24 deaths, the prevention of accidents in the home, it is now realised, is of public health importance. The Health Inspector and the Health Visitor has each a role to play in home accident investigation and exploratory work has been carried out during the latter part of the year.

On Page 22 there are details of road traffic accidents. The road accident black spots are as follows:—

Huddersfield Road:

Junction at the Calder and Hebble Inn.

Stretch of road from junction of Prescott Street to the Shay Football Ground.

Burnley Road:

Area of Cote Hill.

Causeway Head.

Leeds and Bradford Road:

Stump Cross.

Junctions at both ends of North Bridge.

Keighley Road:

Waterhouse Street, junction of North Parade and Corporation Street.

Bank Top, Lee Mount.

Junction at Grove Avenue.

Stretch of road between Beechwood Road Junction and Cousin Lane junction.

Peat Pitts.

Causeway Foot.

Junction of Nursery Lane.

Rochdale Road:

Pye Nest.

Great credit is due to Mr. Perry for his enthusiasm, hard work and resourcefulness, and to the Health Visitors for the steadfast manner in which they have carried out their difficult duties. Numerically, the Health Visitor strength has been weak for the heavy burden which is placed on their skill and arrangements were proceeding at the end of the year to appoint a Superintendent Nursing Officer to promote a better co-ordination with nurses and midwives and improve recruitment.

The work of School Health is inseparable from the work of general health and vice versa. The report of the Principal School Medical Officer for 1959 includes a history of the first fifty years of school health.

There was an increase in the number of patients dealt with by the Mental Health Service in 1959 (414 cases being referred for investigation). This is more than in any single year since 1948. In addition the Department was notified of 14 new cases of mental deficiency for ascertainment. A good relationship exists with family doctors and with hospitals.

The Mental Health Act came into force in July. In September, the Minister of Health issued the first Commencement Order under the Act which permitted patients to be admitted into mental hospitals without formalities, and this has been followed by others. Halifax may be sharing in a general increase of mental disorder and no doubt the stress and strain of modern living with a faster tempo are partly responsible. The community services are becoming increasingly aware of the problem and Health Visitors and Mental Welfare Officers are on the alert for the detection of incipient mental breakdown. During the year the number of patients dealt with by preventive measures rose from 128 (1958) to 142 (1959). This aspect of the work will increase considerably in the future for the whole emphasis today is on prevention. The goodwill of an enlightened public is essential and this may prove to be in the last analysis the Achilles Tendon of our efforts, for we can only deal with mental patients in the community according to the toleration and understanding of the public. Health Education is essential and not only the Health Department but the Press, radio and television has each its contribution to make in allaying the primitive fear that mental illness is a menace residing deep to threaten individual happiness.

On the 10th December the Furness Park Centre was opened by the Mayor and dedicated by the Archdeacon of Halifax. The Centre, providing accommodation for 25, has three sections for hand and machine crafts (which together form a suitable hall for social activity) and a laundry. In due course a similar centre will be formed for adult males, the aim being a complete system of training subnormal people from nursery to adult grades.

As in previous years, for easy reference, the report is arranged in sections. I take the opportunity of thanking the Lay Administrative Officer and all sections of the staff for their loyalty and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Powell Street,
HALIFAX.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary

Latitude	53° 44' North
Longitude	1° 50' West
Mean Height above sea level	780 feet
Area (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 (Registrar General's Estimate 1959) ..	94,980
Density of population per acre	6.75
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	28,488
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1959 according to the Rate Books	34,512
Average number of persons to each occupied house..	2.46
Rateable Value (31st December, 1959)	£1,126,445
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1959-60)	£4,515

Extract from Vital Statistics for the Year

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births — Legitimate	700	710	1,410
Illegitimate	52	50	102
Total	752	760	1,512
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population			
Crude			15.92
Adjusted			16.23
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ..			6.75

Extract from Vital Statistics for the Year (cont.)

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths — Legitimate .. ..	..17	9	26
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	19	10	29
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			18·82
Total Live and Stillbirths			1,541
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year of age — Legitimate	15	17	32
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Total	16	19	35
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births ..			23·15
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			22·70
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			29·41
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks of age — Legitimate	9	10	19
Illegitimate	—	2	2
Total	9	12	21
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ..			13·89
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under the age of 1 week — Legitimate	9	9	18
Illegitimate—		2	2
Total	9	11	20
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births			13·23
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			31·80
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			0·00
TOTAL DEATHS (all ages)	Male 697	Female 703	Total 1,400
Death rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population			
Crude			14·74
Adjusted			13·85
Area Comparability Factors — Births			1·02
Deaths			0·94

TABLE I
BIRTH RATES, 1950-59

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
1950	1,578	15.9	15.8
1951	1,516	15.5	15.5
1952	1,400	14.4	15.3
1953	1,414	14.6	15.5
1954	1,422	14.6	15.2
1955	1,383	14.3	15.0
1956	1,543	15.6	15.6
1957	1,501	15.7	16.1
1958	1,524	16.0	16.4
1959	1,512	15.9	16.5

TABLE II(a)
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1958-59

Premature Live Births Notified	YEARS	
	1959	1958
(a) Born in Hospital:—	96	104
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	5	8
(ii) Survived 28 days	87	93
(b) Born at home and nursed entirely at home	37	29
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	37	29
(c) Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	1	1
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	1	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—
(d) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there	1	1
(i) Died within 24 hours	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	1	1

TABLE II(b)
PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS 1958-59

Premature Stillbirths Notified	YEARS	
	1959	1958
(a) Born in Hospital	12	13
(b) Born at home	3	1

**TABLE III
STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY**

Year	Total Number of Stillbirths	Deaths in the First Week	Total Perinatal Deaths
1951	32	*	*
1952	35	20	55
1953	27	16	43
1954	31	25	56
1955	28	17	45
1956	34	14	48
1957	33	16	49
1958	24	29	53
1959	29	20	49

* Not available

**TABLE IV
STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY**

Year	No. of Stillbirths Registered during the year per 1,000 live and Stillbirths		Number of stillbirths along with the number of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and Stillbirths registered during the same year.	
	Stillbirth Rate		Perinatal Mortality Rate	
	Halifax	England & Wales	Halifax	England & Wales
1951	20·67	23·00	*	38·1
1952	24·38	22·7	38·35	37·5
1953	18·74	22·5	29·84	37·0
1954	21·34	23·5	38·54	38·1
1955	19·84	23·2	31·89	37·6
1956	21·56	22·9	30·44	36·8
1957	21·51	22·5	31·94	36·2
1958	15·50	21·6	34·24	35·1
1959	18·82	20·7	31·80	*

* Not available

**TABLE V
INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1950-59**

Year	Births	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES RATE
		Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
1950	1,578	62	39·3	29·6
1951	1,516	43	28·3	29·7
1952	1,381	37	27·1	27·6
1953	1,414	42	29·7	26·8
1954	1,422	47	33·0	25·4
1955	1,383	30	21·7	24·9
1956	1,543	37	24·0	23·7
1957	1,501	28	18·6	23·1
1958	1,524	42	27·6	22·6
1959	1,512	35	23·2	22·0

TABLES VI and VII
NEO-NATAL AND POST-NEONATAL MORTALITY
1951-59

Years	Total Infant Deaths	NUMBER OF DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE					
		Neo-Natal Period			Post Neo-Natal Period		
		HALIFAX		ENGLAND & WALES	HAL FAX		ENGLAND & WALES
		Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births
1951	43	*	*	18·8	*	*	10·9
1952	37	22	15·71	18·3	15	10·71	9·3
1953	42	25	17·68	17·7	17	12·02	9·1
1954	47	31	21·80	17·7	16	11·25	7·7
1955	30	20	14·06	17·3	10	7·23	7·6
1956	37	23	14·91	16·8	14	9·07	7·0
1957	28	20	13·32	16·5	8	5·33	6·5
1958	42	31	19·70	16·2	11	7·2	6·4
1959	35	21	13·9	15·8	14	9·3	6·2

*Not available

TABLE VIII
INFANT MORTALITY

Principal Causes	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
		1959	1958
Prematurity	10	28·6	33·3
Pneumonia	13	37·1	28·6
Congenital Malformations	7	20·0	26·2
Atelectasis	2	5·7	2·4

TABLE IX
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS										Total Deaths under 1 year	Deaths in Institutions	
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 Month and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months				
Prematurity ..	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Pneumonia ..	2	1	—	—	3	7	2	1	—	—	—	13	5
Congenital Deformities ..	4	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	4
Atelectasis ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Asphyxia ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erythroblastosis Foetalis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	20	1	—	—	21	10	3	1	—	—	—	35	22
CERTIFIED ..	20	1	—	—	21	10	3	1	—	—	—	35	22
UNCERTIFIED ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSE OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths								TOTALS
	Under 1	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 and over	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	45	—	—	—	1	14	13	17	—
Lung and Bronchus	52	—	—	—	2	40	10	—	—
Breast	23	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
Uterus	14	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Others	100	1	—	2	4	33	—	—	—
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetes	12	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	207	—	—	—	3	35	55	4	—
Coronary Disease, Angina	321	—	—	—	5	87	111	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	22	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Other Heart Disease	169	—	—	2	3	19	43	—	—
Other Circulatory Disease	42	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	—
Influenza	24	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—
Pneumonia	80	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	—
Bronchitis	70	13	—	—	—	23	18	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1400	35	3	16	40	333	382	586	—

TABLE X
DEATH RATES 1950-59

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND and WALES
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
1950	1,459	14.8	11.6
1951	1,478	15.2	12.5
1952	1,376	14.1	11.3
1953	1,471	15.1	11.4
1954	1,457	15.0	11.3
1955	1,522	15.7	11.7
1956	1,495	15.5	11.7
1957	1,482	15.5	11.5
1958	1,422	14.9	11.7
1959	1,400	14.7	11.6

TABLE XII
CANCER DEATHS 1950-59

Years	Number of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from all Causes	Per- centage of total Deaths
1950	239	*	*	2.40	1,459	16.38
1951	211	*	*	2.20	1,478	14.28
1952	230	96	134	2.36	1,376	16.71
1953	261	130	131	2.69	1,471	17.74
1954	244	126	118	2.51	1,457	16.75
1955	253	114	139	2.61	1,522	16.68
1956	214	118	96	2.22	1,495	14.31
1957	252	118	134	2.60	1,482	17.01
1958	236	115	121	2.48	1,422	16.60
1959	234	120	114	2.46	1,400	16.71

*Not recorded

TABLE XIII
CANCER DEATHS — PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED

Parts Affected	Age Sex	Under25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 & Over		Totals		Totals	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1959		1958	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach ..		—	—	—	1	12	2	5	8	7	10	24	21	24	24
Lung and Bronchus ..		—	—	1	1	36	4	10	—	—	—	47	5	40	5
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	23	1	22
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	16
Others	1	2	2	2	19	14	16	18	11	15	49	51	50	54
TOTALS	1	2	3	4	67	40	31	34	18	34	120	114	115	121

TABLE XIV CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA

Years	Number of Coronary Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from All Causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1950	184	*	*	1.86	1,459	12.61
1951	165	*	*	1.69	1,478	11.16
1952	180	119	61	1.85	1,376	13.08
1953	226	131	95	2.53	1,471	15.36
1954	235	136	99	2.42	1,457	16.12
1955	264	164	100	2.73	1,522	17.35
1956	250	137	113	2.59	1,495	16.72
1957	260	153	107	2.72	1,482	17.54
1958	313	184	129	3.29	1,422	22.01
1959	321	178	143	3.38	1,400	22.93

TABLE XV OTHER HEART DISEASES

Years	Number of Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from All Causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1950	321	*	*	3.25	1,459	22.00
1951	303	*	*	3.11	1,478	21.18
1952	274	117	157	2.82	1,376	19.91
1953	225	81	144	2.32	1,471	15.29
1954	264	108	156	2.72	1,457	18.12
1955	256	93	163	2.64	1,522	16.82
1956	269	117	152	2.79	1,495	17.99
1957	249	76	173	2.61	1,482	16.80
1958	221	83	138	2.32	1,422	15.54
1959	191	78	113	2.01	1,400	13.64

TABLE XVI VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Years	Number of Deaths	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from All Causes	Percentage of Total Deaths
1950	208	*	*	2.10	1,459	14.26
1951	231	*	*	2.37	1,478	15.63
1952	238	110	128	2.44	1,376	17.30
1953	239	90	149	2.46	1,471	16.25
1954	238	98	140	2.45	1,457	16.33
1955	282	99	183	2.91	1,522	18.53
1956	316	124	192	3.28	1,495	21.14
1957	254	102	152	2.62	1,482	17.14
1958	238	75	163	2.50	1,422	16.74
1959	207	91	116	2.18	1,400	14.78

*Not available

TABLE XVII DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS

CAUSE	Age	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Totals 1959		Totals 1958	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Coronary	..	—	—	5	—	57	30	59	52	57	61	178	143	184	129
Other Heart Diseases	..	1	1	1	2	12	9	22	25	42	76	78	113	83	138
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	—	—	1	2	15	20	26	29	49	65	91	116	75	163
Cancer	..	1	2	3	4	67	40	31	34	18	34	120	114	115	121
TOTALS	..	2	3	10	8	151	99	138	140	166	236	467	486	457	551

TABLE XIX

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 ..	16.5	11.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.0
HALIFAX ..	15.9	14.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.3	39
	15.5	15.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	28.3
	14.39	14.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	27.14
	14.57	15.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	29.70
	14.60	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.7	33.05
	14.29	15.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.7	21.69
	15.99	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.3	23.98
	15.73	15.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	18.65
	16.00	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	27.56
	15.92	14.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	23.15

TABLE XX

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
1939	15.3	60	4.4	135	65	129	5	184	2	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	2
1940	15.6	45	8.8	118	51	311	15	166	nil	3	1	31	9	nil	2
1941	15.7	65	1.5	111	60	230	12	97	nil	nil	nil	16	3	nil	2
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	2	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	nil
1949	15.4	33	0.50	77	32	8	nil	222	nil	nil	nil	1	1	7	1
1950	14.8	39	1.23	85	29	1	nil	293	nil	3	nil	nil	nil	3	nil
1951	15.2	28	0.00	179	30	nil	nil	123	nil	15	nil	nil	nil	10	nil
1952	14.1	27	0.69	107	19	nil	nil	119	2	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	2	nil
1956	15.5	23.98	0.63	82	13	nil	nil	150	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	4	nil
1957	15.5	18.65	0.65	82	14	nil	nil	32	nil	4	nil	nil	nil	3	nil
1958	14.9	27.56	0.65	56	12	nil	nil	52	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
1959	14.7	23.15	0.00	45	6	nil	nil	123	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	33	2
														nil	nil

*Transferred

TABLE XXI

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			
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
1959	23	80	47	nil	nil	nil	234	512	207

TABLE XXII

Table showing comparative yearly Vital and Mortal Statistics from 1950 to 1959 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
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
1959	15.92	14.7	23.15	0.00	39	.06	10	18	23	80

Year	Deaths from Heart Disease	Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage	Deaths from Diabetes	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	
					New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
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
1959	512	234	207	12	nil	nil	123	nil

TABLE XXIII

Notification

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

Disease	Number	
	Notified	Con- firmed
Smallpox	—	—
Dysentery	13	11
Food Poisoning	3	3
Typhoid Fever and Enteric Fever ..	1	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Scarlet Fever	123	122
Malaria	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Erysipelas	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Measles	151	151
Whooping Cough	48	47
Pneumonia—Primary-Influenzal ..	24	23
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	39	39
Other Forms	6	6
Total	414	408

Road Traffic Accidents

During the year 1,267 reports of road accidents were received by the Police and 10 deaths were attributable to such accidents. The following table affords a comparison with the number of fatal accidents occurring in previous years:—

Police Report	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	12	7	7	14	6	9	12	15	6	10
R.G.'s Report for after adjustment Transfers	14	10	8	14	6	10	11	13	10	9

TABLE XXIV

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:—

	1959		Aug. 4th	..	303
Jan.	6 ..	..	11th	..	249
	13th	..	18th	..	276
	20th	..	25th	..	298
	27th	..	Sept. 1st	..	225
Feb.	3rd	..	8th	..	269
	10th	..	15th	..	211
	17th	..	22nd	..	311
	24th	..	29th	..	292
Mar.	3rd	..	Oct. 6th	..	320
	10th	..	13th	..	324
	17th	..	20th	..	319
	24th	..	27th	..	327
	31st	..	Nov. 3rd	..	319
April	7th	..	10th	..	344
	14th	..	17th	..	373
	21st	..	24th	..	356
	28th	..	Dec. 1st	..	405
May	5th	..	8th	..	363
	12th	..	15th	..	324
	19th	..	29th	..	491
	26th	..			
June	2nd	..			18,190
	9th	..			
	16th	..	Average Weekly		350
	23rd	..			
	30th	..			
July	7th	..			
	14th	..			
	21st	..			
	28th	..			

TABLE XXV

The Population 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	Borough extended by the addition of Copley Ward
1900	96,684	Borough extended by the additions of Warley and Northowram Wards.
1901	104,936	
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 acre 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	
1959	94,980	

SECTION 2

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Section 23. MIDWIFERY

Section 24. HEALTH VISITING

Section 25. HOME NURSING

Section 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Section 27. AMBULANCE SERVICES

Section 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Section 29. DOMESTIC HELP

Section 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

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

The Infant Mortality Rate has fallen a little in Halifax this year from 26.87/1,000 live births in 1958 to 23.15/1,000 live births in 1959. This year broncho-pneumonia was responsible for the most deaths (13 out of 35) with prematurity a close second (10 deaths out of 35). There were seven deaths due to congenital abnormalities. The **maternal mortality** rate for 1959 was zero, as there was no maternal deaths.

Health Visitors have continued to visit expectant mothers and an increasing number of elderly and disabled persons either at the request of the hospitals or of general practitioners.

A definite effort was made during the year to increase the number of children protected against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough with the result that 503 children were vaccinated against smallpox in 1959 (the corresponding figure for 1958 was 192), and 620 children were immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough in 1959 (the corresponding figure for 1958 was 318). In addition poliomyelitis vaccination was continued, on an average 400 injections a month of polio vaccine were given throughout the year.

There were again a number of staff changes during the year. Dr. Pickup was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer in August and has been working five sessions weekly in this section. Miss Gray, the Superintendent Health Visitor left in November and since that time Miss Dingsdale has been acting Senior Health Visitor. In July, Miss Burgin and Mrs. Thompson completed their Health Visitor training in Bradford and joined the staff. Miss Shooter started the Health Visitor training in September and will be joining the staff at the end of her training. Mrs. Hopkinson, Clinic Nurse, left in July for domestic reasons. Mrs. Brown joined the staff in April and Miss Strachan came in October, both as Clinic Nurses.

Once more, I would like on behalf of all the staff to record our thanks to our Voluntary workers. We are very grateful to them for all their help.

Births

Total No. of births occurring in the Authority's area during 1959	2,492
No. at Halifax General Hospital	1,748
Local Births occurring in Nursing Homes in other areas	1

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

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

(i) Born at home	38
(ii) Born in hospital	96
(iii) Born in nursing home	1

Premature still births	Premature Live Births						Transferred to hospital	Birth weight
	Nursed entirely at home					Total		
	Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 lb. 3 oz. or less	
4	—	—	—	—	—	1	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to 3 lb. 4 oz.	
7	—	—	—	7	7	—	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to 4 lb. 6 oz.	
2	—	—	—	3	3	—	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to 4 lb. 15 oz.	
2	—	—	—	27	27	—	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to 5 lb. 8 oz.	
15	—	—	—	37	37	1	Totals	

Infectious Diseases

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

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

All mothers desiring home confinement 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 and supervised by L.A.'s Medical Staff					
Ante-Natal clinics	1	13	1192	778	4461
Post-Natal clinics		2	22	22	22

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) (a.m.)
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.)

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
				1959	1958	1957-54		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	1,131	966	827	889	2,682	10,978	2,024	1,244	14,246
Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Artificial Sunlight

Number of sessions	..	..	..	..	63
Number of cases treated	..	..	..	..	5
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	114
Average attendance at each session	..	..	..	..	2

Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

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

Cow and Gate	..	..	..	..	1,714 cartons
Ostermilk	..	..	..	..	16,321 "
Trufood	..	..	..	..	3,884 "

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

N.D.M.	..	..	..	..	18,367 cartons
Orange Juice	..	..	..	..	39,193 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	..	..	5,966 bottles
Vitamin A and D	..	..	..	..	4,943 tablets

Infant Mortality

There were 35 deaths of infants under 1 year.

8 died under 24 hours.

12 died under 1 week.

1 died under 1 month.

14 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	58	79	45	63
Nurseries maintained by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948

	Number registered at 31st December, 1959	Number of Children provided for
Premises ..	—	—
Daily Minders	—	—

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

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered .. during 1959	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of 1959 ..	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)	39
(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—1.
- (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 1959:—

Thirty-eight unmarried parents from the Halifax County Borough were referred to us during the year, of whom eight were married women. All these people were advised and helped to make some plans for the baby and for themselves. Four were admitted to St. Margaret's for varying periods together with five others who had been referred to us in the previous year and four went to Mother and Baby Homes outside Halifax. In addition twenty-nine expectant mothers and one mother and baby were admitted to St. Margaret's from the surrounding areas.

One girl was a West Indian and two were Italian. Six of the babies' fathers were coloured men. Of the thirty-three single girls sixteen were twenty years of age or under.

The mothers attend the Halifax General Hospital for their confinement and we are very grateful to the medical and nursing staff both at the Clinics and on the Wards for the care they give to our patients, and to the Almoner for the time and trouble taken in referring people to us.

On the 31st December 1959, the position of the mothers and the babies was as follows:—

- 8 mothers were in their parents' home with baby.
- 6 mothers were in lodgings with baby.
- 1 mother was in her own home with baby.
- 3 babies were placed with adopters.
- 2 babies were placed in foster homes.
- 1 baby is in the care of the Children's Committee.
- 1 baby is in a Church of England Children's Society Nursery.
- 1 baby died in hospital.
- 1 mother had a miscarriage.
- 1 girl married (not to baby's father).
- 4 girls were in Homes outside Halifax.
- 2 mothers and babies and 1 expectant mother were at St. Margaret's.
- 2 girls left Halifax.
- 1 girl's present whereabouts not known.
- 9 girls were still awaiting their confinements.

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

The Speech Clinic has now been in operation for a full year. The waiting list is considerably decreased, though the number awaiting treatment is low, this tends to be deceptive, as at least 50% of those on the observation list require treatment, these are seen at regular intervals for guidance rather than kept waiting for a longer time than necessary, this is the same policy as last year, but with the limited time available for Speech Therapy, it is the best method of handling the case load.

The accommodation for the Clinic is very much improved, a larger and newly decorated room has been provided in the main school clinic building, and with the installation of a telephone, makes better liaison with the schools possible. The Clinic is now well accommodated and equipped.

The attendance of children continues to be high, regardless of weather conditions, and parental co-operation very good. There has been marked interest by Head Teachers, but it is a pity that more school visiting cannot be carried out, particularly to Infant and Junior School departments.

A group of children attend weekly from Quarry House E.S.N. School, but it would be better if a session weekly could be carried out at the school.

Cleft palate patients are few, this is most satisfactory, and largely due to the excellence of surgical techniques, which allows for operations before the inception of speech, with the object of normality by the time of going to school.

The majority of speech disorders are emotional or developmental in origin, and it is the policy of the clinic not to primarily correct speech but to develop language and self-confidence in oral expression. With language experience comes the need to use it adequately.

Audiograms continue to be provided through the School Medical Officers where necessary, but it is hoped to develop screening methods within the clinic in the future.

Statistics

Number of children on waiting list at 1st January 1959 ..	69
New cases referred	15
Number of cases under observation	43
Number of children under treatment	35
Number of children discharged	43
Number of children awaiting treatment	11
Total number of attendances	1105
Number of school visits	4

Classification of Cases

Cleft Palate	3
Dyslalia	46
Dyslalia/Partially deaf	1
Dysarthria	1
Hyperrhinophonia	1
Rhinolalia	1
Stammer	21
Stammer/Dyslalia	4

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 91
2. **Dental Treatment Return**
 - (a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers provided with care.

No. examined	71
No. needing treatment	70
No. treated	80
No. made dentally fit	53

Children Under Five

No. examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
No. needing treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
No. treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
No. made dentally fit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

						Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Scalings and Gum Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	17	—
Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	90	16
Silver nitrate treatment	..	..	..	..	..	—	20
Crowns or inlays	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Extractions	..	..	..	..	..	373	261
General anaesthetics	..	..	..	..	..	42	152

Dentures provided —

Full upper or lower	..	..	..	..	..	53	—
Partial upper or lower	..	..	..	..	..	23	—
Radiographs	..	..	..	..	..	2	—

SECTION 23

MIDWIFERY

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

Midwives

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1959		
	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	7	—	7
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	23	23
Midwives in Private Practice	2	—	2
TOTAL	9	23	32

Maternity Cases Attended

	Number of Maternity Cases in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1959					
	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	615	29	—	—	615	29
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	—	1526	28	1526	28
Midwives in Private Practice	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL:	615	31	1526	28	2141	59

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.. ..	270
(ii) Others	3

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child	55
---	----

Of these:—

Discharging eye(s)	21
Oedema	1
Jaundice	2
Cyanosis	2
Prematurity	5
Colds	7
Asphyxia	4
Septic spots	3
Unsatisfactory condition	8
Vomiting	2

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

Intention to resort to artificial feeding	281
Notification of stillbirth	6
Notification of having laid out dead body ..	6
Liable to be source of infection	2

SECTION 24

HEALTH VISITING

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

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

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

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

	No. of Health Visitors employed at end of year		No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year						
			Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1—5	T.B.	Other Cases
1959	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits		
1959	7 1 student	1	339	439	1,545	4,773	6,994	635	2,045

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, 1959	503	—
Medical	1,251	48,904
Surgical	410	8,731
Tuberculosis	17	1,156
Infectious Diseases (Gen.)	28	274
Complicated Mid. and Mat.	8	64
Others	25	1,129
TOTAL CASES, 1959	2,242	60,258
" " 1958	2,288	62,325

CASES COMPLETED, 1959 1,764

REMAINING CASES, 31st December, 1959 478

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

Whole-time on Home Nursing 21 (Incl. 6 Student Nurses)

Part-time on Home Nursing —

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, 1959			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 1959
Under 5	5—14		
955	17	972	253

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. 1959	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total 1959	1958
No. Vaccinated	591	94	26	53	764	399
No. Re-vaccinated	—	17	10	148	175	169

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

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

Local Authority Doctors	..	..	..	..	..	10,127
General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	8,209
Third injections	..	..	..	..	..	14,000

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

SECTION 27

AMBULANCE SERVICE

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

The Ambulance Service continued to operate throughout the year in accordance with the provisions of Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949. At the end of the year the fleet consisted of:—

- 4 Morris Ambulances
- 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 courses are run at the Depot under my instruction, and we had one driver failed the examination, two failed to attend the course and were consequently deprived of First Aid pay.

We have acquired a Minuteman Resuscitator, which in cases of Asphyxia is a great boon. This machine does artificial respiration mechanically. All crews have been trained in the use of this machine.

Traffic

Accidents apart, the ambulance service is on the recommendation of the General Practitioners and the Hospitals.

Where possible, and in accordance with medical recommendations, patients are taken over long distances by train and ambulance.

The number of patients transferred by rail numbered 61. With an estimated mileage of 3,800 miles. Escorts, if needed, are provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society.

The Corporation Car service has also transferred sitting cases to Storthes Hall, Kirkburton, when our service has not been readily available.

The total mileage is up slightly on last year though the number of patients carried is slightly less; and so is the number of journeys undertaken. The reason for this is, I think, the greater use made of the bigger hospitals in the larger towns, like Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Manchester. Also the convalescent homes which are situated at Ilkley. To these there is no train service, and ambulances are a must.

Ambulance Station

Great improvements have taken place in the station. The control room has been re-built, a crew room adjoins it, and the men's dining room is solely used for the purpose for which it was intended. Each man is provided with an individual locker for personal belongings.

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total Mileage	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000
Number of Journeys	100,000	95,000	90,000	85,000	80,000	75,000	70,000	65,000	60,000
Number of Patients	100,000	95,000	90,000	85,000	80,000	75,000	70,000	65,000	60,000
Number of Ambulances	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Drivers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Nurses	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Attendants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Porters	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Cleaners	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Cooks	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Stokers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Messengers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Watchmen	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Porters	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Cleaners	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Cooks	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Stokers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Messengers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Watchmen	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following summary gives you a record of the work done by the service fleet over the past ten years.

Year		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
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	127,397
	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	
1959	Ambulances	5	5,741	15,789	2,066	60,904	123,360
	Car Amb.	4	5,088	12,931	1,675	62,456	

West Riding Mileage

				Ambulances	Car Ambulances
1959	..	..	..	13,672	14,995
1958	..	..	..	12,043	16,260

Transported by Rail

Patients—61

Estimated Mileage—3,800

SECTION 28

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Convalescent Home Treatment

Convalescent Home Treatment is available for those who need a recuperation period before returning to their normal duties. A medical certificate is obtained from the patient's own doctor recommending a period of convalescence and if no actual treatment is required, the applications are dealt with as vacancies occur in the Homes at St. Annes-on-Sea and Ilkley. Thirty cases were admitted during 1959.

Loan Equipment

During 1959, 505 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 gonorrhoea. 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	10	—
Gonorrhoea	18	—
Other Conditions	132	—
Total	160	—

Pathological Work

Microscopical:—

	Specimens examined at Treatment Centre
For Syphilis	12
Others	1,103

Attendances

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
For individual attention by Medical Officers ..	401	548	172	42	766	342	1339	932	2271
For intermediate Treatment	211	348	46	14	253	81	510	443	953

V.D. SOCIAL WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1959

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:—

Total No. of Defaulters from treatment	..	39
„ „ of attendances after visit	.. ..	32
„ „ of revisits to Defaulters	.. ..	35
„ „ of ineffectual visits	.. ..	68
„ „ who failed to attend	.. ..	7

of those, 4 had given incorrect addresses and one was in prison.

Total No. of Contacts	.. ..	5
„ „ of re-visits	.. ..	4
„ „ of ineffectual visits	.. ..	16
Attendances after visit	.. ..	5

Pos. A.N.C. patients notified	.. ..	4
Attended	.. ..	4

Total No. of conferences with Chief Venereologist about work in all districts during year 1959 — 36

Total No. of Clinic attendances for year 1959.. 92

Total No. of miscellaneous visits to hospitals, police etc. for year 1959 56

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

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

Occasional visits to police, probation officer and N.S.P.C.C. The booking of ambulances when necessary and other work on instruction from Clinic Medical Officers.

TUBERCULOSIS

Chest Clinics are held at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

On Wednesday—Morning and Afternoon.

Friday — Afternoon.

Dr. Mann's Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday—10 a.m.

Number of patients notified as suffering from Tuberculosis during the year 1959 from the County Borough of Halifax.. .. 45

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 1959.

Examinations Carried Out

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Miniature X-rays taken	2,450	1,641	4,091
Number of large films taken ..	84	43	127

Analysis of Provisional Findings

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of Active Tuberculosis ..	10	2	12
Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis ..	7	5	12
Other Abnormalities	17	12	29

SECTION 29

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Miss Wiley — Organiser)

	1958	1959	Additional
Maternity	56	67	11
Ante-Natal	2	6	4
Husband ill	—	3	3
Housewife ill	16	30	14
Old and Infirm	171	182	11
New Cases	245	288	43
Brought forward from previous year ..	175	182	7
Totals	420	470	50

No. of Home Helps 31/12/58=52 Full Time=10 Part Time=42

No. of Home Helps 31/12/59=59 Full Time=11 Part Time=48

The Service has worked very satisfactorily during the year under review and is gradually expanding to meet the demands for the care of the aged in their own homes. Lack of hospital accommodation accentuates this need.

We have also had an increased number of Maternity cases, and many more cases of housewives falling ill.

The number of cases brought forward from the previous year is up, which proved that help was being provided over an extended period.

We are still attracting women of the right calibre and have a very good staff of women.

Transport continues to cause difficulty as I would like to visit more cases before help is provided and be able to assess the actual need, instead of having to wait until the help is provided before being able to visit. It is essential with the increased number of cases and Home Helps to be able to visit various districts in one outing as it is impossible to confine my visits to one district only. Continuous supervision and visiting is imperative for maintaining an efficient service.

I should like to thank all who have helped to provide this essential social service, especially the Home Helps who have done many extras in their own time and without any thought of reward. Many times these things go un-noticed but I would like to say that they are appreciated.

SECTION 51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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

The number of patients dealt with under the Lunacy Act of 1890 was 54; this is an increase of 7 over the 1958 figure. There was a sharp increase however in the number dealt with under the Mental Treatment Act — from 117 in 1958 to 174 last year. The total mental hospital admissions was 228 — 68 above the figure for the previous year.

The County Borough comes within the Storthes Hall (Mental) Hospital area which is situated near 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 1959, three patients were dealt with as follows:— Scaleshorpe Park Hospital, Burley-in-Wharfedale (1) informal admission. The Retreat, York (1) voluntary admission; St. James's Hospital, Leeds (1) voluntary admission. A number of patients resident outside the County Borough were dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officer, the majority being patients in local hospitals from districts outside the town.

The affairs of the Mental Health Section are the concern of the Mental Health Sub-Committee, which meets regularly throughout the year.

Staff

Medical Officer of Health

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

Medical Officer in Charge of Mental Health Services —

David S. Pickup, M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer —

Stanley Parkinson

Mental Welfare Officers —

Leonard Holdsworth

Arthur Lee

One Female (Post vacant)

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 the purposes of reporting under the Mental Deficiency Acts —

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

TABLE "A"

Discharge of Patients (Mental Illness)

Status	Not Improved	Relieved	Recovered
Certified ..	—	87%	13%
Voluntary ..	16%	68%	16%

Summary of work done by Mental Health Workers, *i.e.* Duly Authorised Officers, under the Lunacy Act of 1890, the Mental Treatment Act 1930, and in part the Mental Health Act 1959.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total number of cases referred to Mental Health Service	414	352	335	279	292
Total number of visits paid by Authorised Officers	3805	3018	2566	2564	2668
PREVENTION					
Cases dealt with by preventive measures ..	142	128	104	88	70
CARE					
(i) Cases referred for accommodation under National Assistance Act, 1948 (Part III)	12	7	7	6	1
(ii) Cases referred to Hospital Management Committee under National Health Service Act, 1946	22	33	30	14	17
(iii) Cases dealt with under Lunacy Acts, 1890-1:					
Section 16	25				
Section 20	29				
—	54	47	68	81	67
(iv) Cases dealt with under Mental Treatment Act, 1930	174	117	134	103	137
(v) Cases dealt with by this Local Health Authority on behalf of other Local Health Authorities	17	24	12	16	11
(vi) Cases dealt with by other Local Health Authorities on behalf of this Local Health Authority	1	4	3	1	6
AFTER-CARE					
Number of patients afforded after-care during the year	74	37	27	36	36

The following Table "B" shows in age groups and sexes the cases of mental disorder notified to the Service during 1959, with comparable figures for previous years. These are shown in percentile form.

TABLE "B"

Age Groups	MALES					FEMALES				
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Under 21	3.23	2.41	5.89	—	3.97	2.32	2.15	3.52	1.91	3.61
21 to 30	16.77	11.45	16.91	11.47	14.29	15.06	9.68	11.56	15.29	12.65
31 to 40	24.52	22.89	17.64	29.50	28.57	30.11	17.20	17.09	21.66	19.88
41 to 50	18.06	20.48	11.76	20.49	15.08	16.99	15.95	14.07	15.29	14.46
51 to 60	11.61	21.08	22.80	13.03	11.90	14.29	17.20	20.60	17.83	18.67
61 to 70	16.13	9.04	16.91	16.49	12.70	9.65	18.82	17.59	13.37	17.48
Over 70	9.68	12.65	8.09	9.02	13.49	11.58	19.36	15.57	14.65	13.25

Fourteen new cases of mental deficiency were notified during the year and with one exception, statutory action was taken in each instance. Six patients entered mental (deficiency) hospitals under the provisions of Circular 5 of 1952, but no legal procedures were used in any instance. This is in conformity with Circular 2 of 1958 (which permitted "informal" admissions) and in line with the principles now embodied in the Mental Health Act, 1959, which is still to come into operation. Thus, whilst the new Code is not yet in use there has been less adherence to the old. The system of obtaining medical certificates and Judicial Orders has fallen into desuetude. This interim period has provided an opportunity to study the new measures in practice and on the whole, the transitional arrangements have worked smoothly. Relaxation of the formalities — especially in the case of infants and young children — has been long overdue and shown how needlessly cumbersome, the old procedures have been. Conversely, in some instances encountered concerning high-grade patients, the relinquishing of formal control has shown up situations of a disturbing nature. This is particularly true of some female patients (on licence in the community from hospitals), and demonstrated how susceptible and exposed to exploitation they are. Two or three patients of this type (who had been found residential employment in local hospitals and nursing homes as domestics) had been fairly successful over a time supported by Mental Welfare Officers and kindly employers who had taken an interest in their welfare. They had been assisted to spend, and plan their wages wisely and to set aside a little each week for holidays, etc. The recent developments have resulted virtually in their automatic discharge and severed — except on a loose voluntary basis — ties with local authority staffs. In some instances this has resulted in the patients giving up their work and removing from the town. After a period, these former patients have come to notice by appealing for help from Mental Welfare Officers or the police. Sometimes they have approached direct the mental deficiency hospital from which they were originally on licence, for re-admission. Without means (and in two cases pregnant) their experiences have been common:— association with a man, promise of marriage, termination of work and period of co-habitation in conditions varying from fair to poor. When the savings had been expended, the co-habitation has ended by the man turning out the woman. One feels that these may be isolated circumstances which will cease when the new legislation comes into use and resources are available ending the present state of "betwixt and between". Nevertheless, that such instances should occur is disturbing, and gives point to the fact that to legislate fairly and without harshness for all types of patients with varying degrees of handicap in the diverse circumstances of the welfare state has been a Herculean task for parliamentarians. One appreciates the

time (three years) taken up by the Royal Commission on the reform of the law, the stupendous task in framing the Mental Health Act and the wisdom of its being taken into use by stages.

The Juvenile Occupation Centre continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. The number of children attending (28) remained fairly constant. Routine medical inspections were undertaken during 1959 by the medical staff of the Department and special sessions arranged for poliomyelitis injections.

The Centre operated for the first nine months of the year under considerable handicap due to the building of the adjacent Centre for Women. For over two months the children's dining room and kitchen were not able to be used, as these portions of the Juvenile Centre formed the links between the original building and the extension. The children's activities were restricted by these developments and a great deal of improvisation had to be done to permit the Centre to continue to function. Some credit is due to all concerned that despite handicaps the Juvenile Centre did not close for as much as a single day.

The new portion of the building for use as a Women's Training Centre was sufficiently completed by September to allow its being taken into use. The necessary additional staff were appointed and eight adults commenced attendance on 10th August. The new Centre for 24 persons is light, airy and modern. It provides ample facilities for occupational activities in a bright and cheerful atmosphere. A laundry unit has been incorporated and tuition is given in sundry domestic activities. The Adult Centre and the original Children's Centre share an enlarged central kitchen and other common services. This is economically sound and administratively convenient, yet the arrangements are sufficiently flexible to permit therapeutic activities to function with a large measure of independence.

The Adult Centre was officially opened by The Worshipful the Mayor of Halifax (Alderman Miss Mary Pickles, J.P.) on 10th December, 1959 and designated "Furness Park Centre". By the end of the year a routine had been established which was proving beneficial to the trainees.

The Centres held a combined Christmas Party on the 22nd December and, as in former years, a pantomime outing was arranged.

During 1959, we have been indebted to various voluntary associations whose aid has been sought in dealing with matters falling beyond the ambit of the statutory services. These include:— the Halifax Council of Social Service, the British Red Cross Society, the Halifax and District Welfare League (Norland Holiday Home), and the local Y.M.C.A. Particular acknowledgment is made in respect of the Training Centres for the help and interest shown by the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and to the local Magistrates for their services to the Mental Health Section during the year.

The distribution of Halifax patients in mental deficiency hospitals on the 31st December, 1959 was:—

Aycliff, Darlington	1
Castleberg, Giggleswick	1
Dovenby Hall, Cockermouth	1
Grenoside, Sheffield	2
Hatfield Hall, Wakefield	4
Lemington Hall, Alnwick	1
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	1
Meanwood Park, Leeds	2
Oulton Hall, Wakefield	7
Rampton, Retford	4
Rawcliffe Hall, Goole	4
Royal Albert, Lancaster	5
Stansfield View, Todmorden	14
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	2
St. Catherine's, Doncaster	56
St. Joseph's, Sheffield	1
The Mansion, Kirkburton	1
Westwood, Bradford	29
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	1
Whixley Colony, York	15
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

Of the 152 patients (above) 92 were "Informal" patients.

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

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
1. Total number of cases referred during year	14	17	13	13	20
2. Disposal of cases referred (as para. 1):					
(a) Admitted to hospitals	3	2	2	2	4
(b) Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	9	10	8	9	15
(c) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	—	—	—	—
(d) Found not to be defective	1	4	3	2	1
(e) Removed from area before disposal arranged	—	1	—	—	—
	14	17	13	13	20
3. Movement of patients during year:					
(a) Ceased under Statutory Supervision on account of:					
(i) Being admitted to Hospital ..	4	1	6	9	3
(ii) Removal from this area ..	1	2	2	1	1
(iii) Death	1	3	—	1	1
(b) Ceased to be under voluntary supervision on account of:					
(i) Being admitted to hospital ..	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Removal from this area ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Ceased to be under hospital care (including licence leave):					
(i) On account of death	2	1	3	3	—
(ii) Discharged from Order (by Board of Control)	2	—	7	9	1
(d) Discharged from Order (but remaining in hospital on "informal" basis) ..	2	72	—	—	—
4. Distribution of patients at 31st December:					
(a) In hospitals	148	144	146	143	143
(b) On licence	4	5	3	9	10
(c) Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Under Statutory Supervision	109	108	120	118	118
(e) Under Voluntary Supervision ..	15	11	11	11	11
Total number of patients	276	268	280	281	282
5. Number of patients under training ..	34	25	29	28	29
6. Cases awaiting admission to hospital ..	4	1	—	7	10
7. Patients who received short-term care ..	9	2	7	8	7
8. Total number of visits paid by mental welfare officers	1496	918	1011	1185	1186

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. W. Busfield, Chief Welfare Officer, for the following information:—

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment ..	6	8	—	2
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical), and including Hospital supervision ..	15	8	—	10
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	15	8	—	10

Epilepsy

At the 31st December, 1959, nineteen persons suffering from epilepsy were registered as handicapped persons, and of these, ten were under the care of the local authority in Epileptic Colonies or residential accommodation, and the remainder were living in their own homes.

Four of these persons were also registered blind persons.

Cerebral Palsy

The number of persons suffering from cerebral palsy and registered as handicapped persons at the 31st December, 1959, was twenty-six.

Contact is maintained with all these persons and the welfare services provided for all physically handicapped persons under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are available to them. During the past twelve months a number of these persons have been assisted under the Council's scheme administered by the Welfare Services Department.

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 — 3.

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, 351; Others 13.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Mortuary is situate in Hall Street. Arrangements have been made for the badly-needed additional ventilation. There were 122 P.M.'s performed during 1959.

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, despite the long period of dry weather experienced last summer.

- (ii) **Bacteriological examinations of raw water:—**
 389 Samples. Results varying from 0 to 180 + pres.B.Coli. per 100 c.c.
Bacteriological examinations of filtered and treated water:—
 810 Samples. Results highly satisfactory with one exception. These samples were taken and examined at the Waterworks Laboratory.
 In addition, 166 samples were taken independently by the Borough Analyst and the results of his bacteriological analyses were all highly satisfactory, with two exceptions.
- (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 33 and the results are averaged on aforementioned enclosures.
- (iv) The raw water is chemically treated, filtered and chlorinated before use. All new mains are sterilised and flushed out before being put into service. Number of yards sterilised, 17,377.
- (v) The number of dwellinghouses and the population supplied:—
 (a) Direct to the house 33,500 houses: 99,000 pop'tion
 (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 efficient purification of sewage and trade effluent is an essential link in the chain of public health services. All drainage from the town, with the exception of certain fringe areas referred to below, passes to the Sewage Purification Works on the lowest land in the Borough on separate, but adjoining, sites at Salterhebble, Copley and North Dean. Here it is cleansed and purified before passing to the River Calder as tributaries of clean water to the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board. The methods of purification depends on scientifically controlled precipitation, followed by bio-chemical oxidation effected partly by bacteria beds and partly by the "activated sludge" or "bio-aeration" system. Some of the most modern techniques are in use, including a special method of bio-filtration developed in Halifax. It is probably not generally realised that by reason of the need to handle liquid trade refuse from approximately 80 different manufacturing premises in the Borough, the works have to be about double the size that would otherwise suffice.

The solid residues, extracted in the form of sludges during purification, are mechanically dewatered and further processed to yield by-products in the shape of sterilised fertilisers and industrial grease. The subsequent sale of these, through the revenue produced,

makes a useful financial contribution and also ensures complete and positive disposal, in a hygienic manner, of the sludges which would otherwise prove objectionable materials.

The works are continually developed and modernised to maintain them abreast of requirements, current accent being on mechanisation, where possible, of manually-performed operations.

During 1959, 2,668 million gallons of sewage and trade effluent were purified, an average of 7,310,000 gallons for each day of the year. 55,400 tons of liquid sludge residue were extracted, which after processing yielded 416 tons of industrial grease and 2,773 tons sterilised fertilisers.

The parts of the Borough in different catchment areas and not drained to Salterhebble, as referred to above, are the Warley and Luddenden districts which drain to the Sewage Purification Works of the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board on which Halifax is represented, and the Northowram area, drainage from which passes by agreement, to Brighouse Corporation Sewage Works.

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 29,586 tons of house and trade refuse was handled by the department. Of this quantity 14,065 tons were dealt with at the separation-incineration plant at Charlestown and the remaining 15,521 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. The composition of house refuse appears to be changing and with the exception of the winter months the refuse yield is, in the main, light but bulky.

Salvage Recovery

The income from reclaimed materials from house refuse together with processed kitchen wastes, Abattoir and Market Offals realised the sum of £24,644.

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 2,077 motor loads of street sweepings were removed. Greater use of the many litter receptacles by the public would help considerably.

During the year 69,627 gullies were cleansed.

SECTION 3

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:—

Housing slum clearance work has carried on apace during the year, and a determined effort has been made to deal with the shocking conditions at New Bank and Holt's Yard. Areas represented the previous year were subject to a Public Enquiry, the result of which was not received at the year end, and two further areas of New Bank were represented towards the end of the year. Negotiations were commenced to purchase the houses in Holt's Yard by private agreement, in order that they could be closed with all speed.

Standard Grants of as much as £155 became available for owners of houses who wished to provide the additional amenities of a bath, inside water closet, hot and cold water, wash-hand basin and a proper food store. So popular are these grants that on the day the Act came into force, there was a waiting list of 236. Further applications were received in the early months at a rate of 70 per month. By the end of the year 235 Standard Grants and 59 Improvement Grants had been approved.

The number of unsatisfactory food and drugs samples showed a large increase from 34, in 1958, to 61, in 1959. This reflects a much greater interest in food hygiene by the public and is to be welcomed. Slipshod methods in the manufacture and sale of the food we eat will not be tolerated by the householder. Twenty of the unsatisfactory samples referred to bread containing such extraneous things as tacks, oil, bristles, cotton cloth, rodent droppings, aluminium foil and a steel screw. Several articles were sold in a mouldy condition; water was added to milk; lemon cheese, flour and butter drops were found to be below standard, and sausages were deficient in meat content. Seven prosecutions were authorised on seventeen different items.

The Halifax survey of industrial welfare was kept in mind, and special attention was paid to the sanitary conditions in factories. In 79 instances improvements were effected. In the majority of factories the sanitary accommodation is sufficient according to statutory requirements and action has been towards an improvement in siting, lighting and screening.

The statistics relating to atmospheric pollution show an improvement at 159.84 tons per square mile (166.16 tons in 1958). This is accounted for — to some extent — by the reduced rainfall during

1959. The deposit, however, still remains at a high level. The maximum average rate of deposit was 252 tons per square mile during October. If all the deposit on one square mile were concentrated on a ten-foot square in Crossley Street, it would reach as high as 298 feet. The Town Hall spire is 180 feet high.

Sulphur pollution also shows a welcome fall in the daily average, from 2.61 (1958) to 2.34 (1959) Mgs. of SO_3 per 100 sq. cms. Comparing individual stations, Wade Street has improved from 2.39 (1958) to 2.16 (1959); West View Park has deteriorated from 1.94 (1958) to 2.00 (1959), and Beacon Hill has improved from 3.49 (1958) to 2.95 (1959). The highest reading was at Beacon Hill in January, viz: 5.63 mgs. SO_3 per 100 sq. cms.

Following the confirmation of the No. 1 Smoke Control Order, which dealt with an area of 30 acres in the Town centre, conversion of the appliances to burn smokeless fuel proceeded smoothly and the Order became operative on the 1st October. Many visits were made to ensure that tenants of houses were satisfied with their new grates and smokeless fuel. The result was very gratifying and very positive. No smoke is to be seen coming from the ranks of chimneys. The area looks cleaner and is cleaner. Pollution has been cut by 49 per cent. smoke (January, 1959/January, 1960), and by 36 per cent. Sulphur Dioxide (January, 1959/January, 1960). By the end of the year the survey work on the next area was completed and the Mixenden (No. 2) Smoke Control Order was made.

Once more the smoke emissions from the Halifax Power Station caused many complaints and strong representations were made to Her Majesty's Alkali Inspector. On many occasions the New Bank area was filled with a blue haze and a description of the area as "The Devil's Cauldron" was justifiable. The station is being converted from a producing station to a distributing station, and whilst these alterations are in progress, it is necessary to raise steam on all four boilers. On these occasions complaints are very prolific. Very little satisfaction was received from the representations made.

Mr. A. Lum was promoted to be the town's first specialist Smoke Inspector, Mr. R. Crossley (Housing Inspector), Mr. N. Helliwell (District Public Health Inspector) and Mr. J. M. Todd (Pupil Public Health Inspector) joined the department.

Housing

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 1959, 877 houses (28.8%) had been dealt with in one way or another, although quite a number of them had not been demolished. As 955 houses should have been dealt with by the end of the year, we are still behind with our programme, but not as much so as at the end of the previous year.

Skye Alley Compulsory Purchase Order

During the year, all the occupants were re-housed and the houses are awaiting demolition.

New Bank Compulsory Purchase Orders

The public enquiry, following the making of the Halifax (New Bank No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958, which includes Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Areas, was held in July and the Minister's decision was still awaited at the end of the year.

Towards the end of the year, Nos. 3 and 4 Areas — comprising 78 houses — were represented.

Closing and Demolition Orders, etc., Housing Act, 1957, Secs. 16-18

Address	Date of Report	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
9, Chancery Terrace	19/2/59	6/4/59	—	House vacated Undertaking not to relet for human habitation. House vacated.
3, Lower Skircoat Green	23/1/59	—	—	
17, Bottoms, Siddal	22/1/59	2/3/59	—	House vacated
12, " " "	19/3/59	21/5/59	—	" "
5, Brown Hurst "	19/3/59	21/5/59	—	" "
3, Farrea Mill Lane	19/3/59	21/5/59	—	" "
6, " " "	19/3/59	11/6/59	—	" "
12, Lower Shaw Hill	19/3/59	11/6/59	—	" "
9, Berry's Court	19/3/59	11/6/59	—	" "
15, New Bank	19/3/59	11/6/59	—	" "
10, Thomas Street East	19/3/59	11/6/59	—	" "
36, Back Raglan Street	19/3/59	—	—	Undertaking to make fit accepted
41a, Peel Street	23/4/59	6/7/59	—	House vacated
45a, " " "	23/4/59	6/7/59	—	" "
18, Exley Bank	23/4/59	6/7/59	—	Empty house
13, Clive Street	18/6/59	4/8/59	—	House vacated
15, " " "	18/6/59	4/8/59	—	" "
144, Spring Hall Lane	18/6/59	—	6/11/59	House vacated. Awaiting demolition

Closing and Demolition Orders, etc. (cont.)

60	16, Cotton Street	23/7/59	3/9/59	—	House vacated
61	1, Lister's Road	20/8/59	15/10/59	—	Empty house
62	3, " "	20/8/59	15/10/59	—	" "
63	2, Musgrave Street	20/8/59	15/10/59	—	" "
64	4, " "	20/8/59	15/10/59	—	" "
65	10, Elcho Place	20/8/59	14/10/59	—	" "
66	2, Ovenden Cross Yard	24/9/59	6/11/59	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
67	7, Musgrave Street	22/10/59	7/12/59	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
68	9, " "	22/10/59	7/12/59	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
69	5, " "	—	3/12/59	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
70	13, " "	—	3/12/59	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
71	28, Back Smith Street	22/10/59	27/11/59	—	House vacated

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

Ref. Nos. 328 — 330	Houses demolished
363 — 369	All houses now vacated
435 & 436	Houses demolished
440 — 449	Houses demolished
451 — 469	Still not completely demolished
472	House vacated

Certificates of Unfitness

Thirty houses belonging to the local authority were inspected and Certificates of Unfitness given by the Medical Officer of Health. These certificates enable the local authority to apply for subsidy under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Improvement Grants and Standard Grants

In May, the Council decided to re-introduce the discretionary Improvement Grant scheme, which had not operated since January, 1956, for the installation of bathrooms only.

In June, the passing of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, brought into effect the Standard Grant scheme, which is obligatory on all local authorities. This grant is for the installation of five amenities, viz.:—

- (a) Fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- (b) Wash-hand basin
- (c) Hot water supply
- (d) Water closet in, or contiguous to, the dwelling
- (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food

The following table shows details of applications submitted to the Housing Committee during the year:—

Type of Grant	No. of applications submitted	Granted	Rejected	Completed	Amount paid in respect of work in previous column	Withdrawn after submission to Committee
Improvem't Standard	59 235	57 233	2 2	40 62	£3,392 0 0 £5,494 5 9	1 2
Total	294	290	4	102	£8,886 5 9	3

Such was the rush to apply for grants that, at the end of the year, 3 applications for Improvement Grants and 125 applications for Standard Grants had not been dealt with.

Overcrowding

Twenty-three cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year, and, of these, 4 cases were abated.

Rent Act, 1957. Certificates of Disrepair

During the year, 22 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants of houses.

None of these applications was refused and 22 notices of proposal to issue a certificate were served upon owners, following which 13 undertakings to remedy defects were received from Landlords and 9 Certificates of Disrepair were issued in respect of the other cases.

Five applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair were refused, and 2 Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects were issued to tenants.

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, of bedding, etc. Where necessary, houses are treated with an approved vermicide.

Disinfestation

The HCN. plant at Charlestown dealt with 97 cases where household furniture was disinfested prior to removal to Corporation houses.

The two employees also visited 75 other houses and cleared them of vermin (other than bugs) and disinfested 28 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.

Housing Statistics

	Houses demolished	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
In clearance areas —			
Houses unfit for human habitation ..	4	185	65
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	4	2
Houses on land acquired under Section 32 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in clearance areas —			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	23	13	3
Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ..	7	46	15
Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts ..	—	—	—
Unfit houses included in unfitness orders ..	—	—	—
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
	Number		
Under Sections 16(4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	12	42	11
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	17	32	12
<hr/>			
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority ..		431	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
After formal notice under —			
(a) Public Health Acts		29	48
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957		—	—
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..		—	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
<hr/>			
PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT		No. of houses	No. of occupants
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year		50	40

Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Description of the Work of the Public Health Inspectors

Inspections and Visits

Dwellinghouses:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts	212
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts	112
Visits re work in progress under the Housing Acts	68
Visits re removals and disinfection	1,502
Inspections on behalf of Housing Manager	355
Dwellinghouses re sanitary defects	953
Dwellinghouses re notifiable diseases	162
Dwellinghouses re dirty and/or verminous conditions	168
Dwellinghouses re Overcrowding	22
Common Lodging Houses	2
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	23
Moveable Dwellings	2

Drainage:—

Public sewers inspected	269
Public sewers tested	41
Drains inspected (special inspections only)	329
Drains tested	176
Ditches and watercourses	7

Factories:—

Factories (with power)	448
Factories (without power)	11
Outworkers' premises	3
Workplaces (General)	6
Workplaces (Offices)	21

Shops:—

Shops Act, 1950, Section 38	52
Other visits	82

Food Inspection:—

Milk Distributors	16
Dairies	16
Milkshops	9
Fried Fish Shops	24
Bakehouses	31
Butchers' Shops	41
Ice Cream Premises	44
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	105

Mobile Shops	4
School Canteens	30
Licensed Premises	17
Other Food Premises	103

Smoke Abatement:—

Smoke Observations	87
Works, etc., re smoke emission	72
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	16
Smoke Control Areas	375
Visits to Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	72

Sampling:—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	147
Bacteriological Samples — Milk	47
Bacteriological Samples — Ice Cream	67
Biological Samples — Milk	9
Water	29
Swimming Baths Water	39
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	12
Pathological Specimens	6

General:—

Premises re Food Poisoning	19
Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	33
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	18
Premises re Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	10
Premises re Merchandise Marks Act	27
Stables re nuisances	4
Fowls, Swine and other animals	22
Pet Shops	10
Knackers Yards	5
Schools	9
Places of Public Entertainment	25
Public Sanitary Conveniences	328
Noise Nuisances	87
Accumulations of Refuse	47
Offensive Trades	1
Abattoir	74
Rodent Control	62
Certificates of Disrepair	33
Interviews	872
Miscellaneous Visits	1,952
Total number of Inspections and Visits	10,084
Total number of re-inspections	3,232

	Informal Action
Dwellinghouses:—	
General repairs	340
Dirty Houses cleansed	45

Council houses found bug-infested and disinfested	11
Other houses found bug-infested and disinfested	17
Houses cleared of vermin (other than bugs)	75
Moveable Dwellings — Nuisances abated	1
Houses-let-in-Lodgings — Nuisances abated or improvements effected	3
Drainage:—	
Sewers cleansed	118
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	47
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	42
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	19
Factories:—	
Factories with mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	76
Factories without mechanical power. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	3
Workplaces (General). Nuisances abated or improvements effected	4
Workplaces (Offices). Nuisances abated or improvements effected	2
Shops:—	
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1
(General). Nuisances abated or improvements effected ..	23
Food Premises:—	
Fried Fish Shops. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	4
Bakehouses. Nuisances abated or improvements effected ..	10
Butchers' Shops. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	2
Restaurants, Cafés, etc. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	23
Other Food Premises, Nuisances abated or improvements effected	8
School Canteens. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	2
Licensed Premises. Nuisance abated or improvements effected	3
Ice Cream Premises. Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1
Smoke Abatement:—	
Boiler Plants improved re emission of smoke	3
General:—	
Premises cleared of rats — Dwellinghouses	351
Other premises	224

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

Swimming Baths

The swimming pool at Woodside Baths — the only public baths in the borough — is 75 feet long and 36 feet wide, the capacity of the pool being approximately 84,000 gallons.

The water is drawn from the town's main and is constantly being circulated, purified and sterilised, circulation being at the rate of 31,500 gallons per hour. Thus, in effect, the whole of the bath water is circulated through the filters, purified and sterilised every $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

The bath water is being chemically treated for 15 hours per day by Alumina, Chlorine and Sodium Carbonate.

The swimming pool is open throughout the year and there are also 26 slipper baths for men and 20 for women. Foam baths are also available.

Samples of swimming bath waters are obtained each month from the Public Baths and from all School Swimming Baths, and are submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination, and results generally are quite satisfactory.

Caretakers at all schools where swimming baths are installed are 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 352 samples of Food and Drugs was obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

These included 92 samples of milk, 62 samples of ice cream and 198 samples of food and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 2 giving a percentage of 2.17.

All the 62 samples of ice cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 198 samples of other food and drugs, 59 (or 29.80%) 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	*86	1	*87	2	—	2
Milk — Channel Islands ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Milk — Evaporated ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground	—	3	3	—	—	—
Apples	—	10	10	—	7	7
Bacon Rind	—	1	1	—	1	1
Baking Powder	—	3	3	—	—	—
Beef Suet, Shredded ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beer, Bottled	—	3	3	—	—	—
Bilberries	1	1	2	—	1	1
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread (various)	—	22	22	—	20	20
Butter	—	10	10	—	—	—
Butter Sweets	1	2	3	1	1	2
Buttered Brown Bread ..	1	1	2	1	1	2
Buttered Teacakes ..	1	1	2	—	1	1
Butter and Margarine						
Mixture	—	2	2	—	1	1
Cake Mixture	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese and Onion Spread	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cheese, Creamery	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Glacé	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cockles in Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	3	3	—	—	—
Confectionery:						
Cream Buns	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Slices	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fresh Cream Poffles ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam and Butter Sponge	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lardy Cake	—	1	1	—	1	1
Scone	—	1	1	—	—	—
Viennese Cake	—	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
Cordials:						
Fresh Orange Drink ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	1	1
Orange Squash	—	2	2	—	—	—
Crab	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream:						
Double	1	3	4	—	1	1
Jersey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crystallised Fruits:						
Candied Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruits:						
Currants	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eggs, "Ryburn"	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flour:						
Plain	1	3	4	1	—	1
Self-Raising	—	1	1	—	—	—
Food Colouring	—	3	3	—	2	2
Gelatine	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ham, Tinned	—	1	1	—	1	1
Health Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	62	62	—	—	—
Jam Sandwich	—	1	1	—	1	1
Jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	3	3	—	1	1
Margarine	—	5	5	—	1	1
Meat Pies	—	6	6	—	1	1
Nutmix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	1	1
Orange Juice	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pasties	—	1	1	—	1	1
Peas, Dried	—	2	2	—	—	—
Piccalilli	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pies:						
Meat and Potato	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pork	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pickles	—	2	2	—	—	—
Potato Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat	—	2	2	—	—	—
Preserves:						
Apple and Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apple and Strawberry Jam	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	4	4	—	1	1
Lemon Curd	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	5	5	—	1	1
Mixed Fruit Jam	—	3	3	—	—	—
Pudding, Sultana	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Salmon, Potted	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	2	2	—	—	—

TABLE 1 *continued.*

Nature of Sample	No. of samples taken			No. not genuine		
	Formal	In-Formal	Total	Formal	In-Formal	Total
Sausages:						
Containing Extraneous Matter	—	1	1	—	1	1
Beef	2	3	5	—	—	—
Pork	2	3	5	2	—	2
Sugar, Icing	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sweets	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Fish:						
Crab	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuna	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	—	3	3	—	—	—
Vitamin Tablets	—	3	3	—	—	—
	98	254	352	7	54	61

* Includes 2 "Appeal to Cow" samples which were genuine.

(Note:—Two "Appeal to Cow" samples, obtained from an outside authority on behalf of the County Borough of Halifax, are excluded from this table).

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
1	Table Jelly— containing foreign body	Informal sample — submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported a beetle adhering to the substance of the jelly. The manufacturers' attention was drawn to the complaint. Investigations made at the manufacturers' and retailers' premises did not produce any evidence of infestation.
8	Pork Sausages— Deficient in meat	Formal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in meat, containing only 63·9 per cent. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the seller.
9	Pork Sausages— Deficient in meat	Formal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in meat, containing only 53·6 per cent. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the seller.

TABLE 2—*continued*

22	Double Cream— Below Standard	Informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to contain only 41·9 per cent of milk fat. Formal samples were taken but proved "Genuine". The Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, requires Double Cream to contain at least 48 per cent.
26	Lemon Cheese— Deficient in Soluble Solids	Informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in Soluble Solids, containing only 55·8 per cent instead of a presumptive 65 per cent. The manufacturer's attention was drawn to the complaint, and they have increased the Soluble Solid content of the Lemon Cheese.
28 82	Butter Drops— Butter Drops— Deficient in Butter Fat	Sample No. 28 was an informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in Butter Fat, containing not more than 0·1 per cent, whilst in his opinion Butter Drops should contain at least 4 per cent. A formal sample (No. 82) was taken, with the same result. The matter was reported to the Health Committee, and a letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer.
38	Portion of Meat Pie— containing foreign body.	Informal sample — submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a steel screw. The manufacturers expressed doubt that the pie in question was manufactured by them. Further Pies were submitted to the Public Analyst for comparative purposes and his observations on shrinkage. He found there was strong evidence that the pies were similar. The Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
48	Currant Teacake— containing foreign object	Informal sample—submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a rodent dropping. The facts were reported to the Health Committee, who authorised legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Magistrates' Court on the 20th May 1959, when the defendants were fined £30 after pleading "guilty" to selling food unfit for human consumption. Further fines amounting to £125 with £6 4s. 8d. costs were also inflicted for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations arising from an inspection at the defendants' bakery.

TABLE 2—*continued*

83	Plain Flour— below Standard	Formal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be below standard, in that it contained only 1.1 mgm. of Iron per 100 grams. The manufacturers' attention was drawn to the matter.
84	Slice of Malt Loaf— containing foreign object	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a tack. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
85	White Loaf (Sliced)— containing foreign object	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a rodent dropping. Legal proceedings were instituted and the case was heard at the Halifax Borough Magistrates' Court on the 7th July 1959. The case was found proved and the defendants were fined a total of £50 with costs of £8 7s. 2d.
101	Savoury Pasties— containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that they contained mould. Legal proceedings were instituted and the case was heard at the Halifax Borough Magistrates' Court on the 4th August, 1959. The case was found not proved, the magistrates saying that there was some doubt in the case, nevertheless it had been properly brought.
102	Cheese and Onion Spread— containing mouldy growth	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained mould. The seller and the manufacturer were interviewed and it was promised that a more detailed check would be made of stored products.
117	Crust of Bread— containing foreign matter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained oil and a bristle. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
147	Pork Pies— containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the pies contained mould. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.

TABLE 2—*continued*

148	Orange Juice— containing foreign body.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained part of a slug. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
149	Brown Loaf (Sliced)— containing foreign object.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained cotton cloth. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
150	Bilberries (Tinned)— containing foreign object.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained sheep dropping. In view of this, a formal sample, No. 181, was obtained and was found to be satisfactory.
151	White Loaf— containing foreign objects.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained rodent droppings. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
152	Meat and Potato Pie— containing foreign object.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a fragment of wood. The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
153	Jam Sandwich— containing foreign object.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a small fly. A letter of warning was sent by the Chief Public Health Inspector.
172	Brown Loaf— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained dark oil stains. A letter of warning was sent by the Chief Public Health Inspector.
173	Teacake— Containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained an oil stain. A letter of warning was sent by the Chief Public Health Inspector.
180	Teacake— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was stained with rust and oil.

TABLE 2—*continued*

		and although regarded by him as irregular, it would not be harmful in any way. The manufacturer's attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory sample.
189	White Loaf— containing foreign object.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained aluminium foil with paper lining. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer by the Chief Public Health Inspector.
190	Sliced Loaf— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely oil and a trace of iron. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturers.
209	Buttered Teacakes— containing margarine	Informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to contain margarine. Following this a formal sample (No. 211) was taken, and found to be satisfactory.
210	White Loaf— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained burnt dough plus a trace of oil and iron. No further action necessary.
212	Brown Loaf— containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. A letter of warning was sent to the seller.
220	Pure Lemon Juice— deficient in Vitamin C	Informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in Vitamin C. A letter of warning was sent to the seller, who withdrew the Lemon Juice from sale.
226 239	Buttered Brown Bread Buttered Brown Bread containing margarine	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample consisted of brown bread and margarine. Following this a formal sample was taken, and this was reported by the Public Analyst to consist of brown bread and margarine also. Legal proceedings were instituted, and the case was heard at the Halifax Borough Magistrates' Court on the 28th October 1959, when the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £10 in respect of each offence and ordered to pay £5 costs.

TABLE 2—*continued*

238	White Loaf— containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint by purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. A letter of warning was sent to the seller.
240	Viennese Cakes— containing foreign matter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample—a fragment of cake—was stained with iron. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer.
241	School Bun— containing foreign body	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely an iron nail. The matter was reported to the Health Committee who authorised the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning.
250	Tinned Ham—	Informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be unsatisfactory on account of its peculiar odour and taste. Food voluntarily surrendered and condemned.
257	Wrapped Loaf— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely streaks of oil stained with iron and carbon. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturers.
258	Fruit Malt Loaf— containing foreign body.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory in that it contained a foreign body, namely a steel screw. The matter was reported to the Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Court on Wednesday, 30th December 1959, when the defendants entered a plea of guilty. There was a fine of £25 and costs of £2 10s. 0d.
270	Orange Crush— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained an agglomeration of finely divided orange tissue of a harmless nature which should either have been dispersed throughout the sample or removed by a sieve, therefore regarded as irregular. A letter was sent to the manufacturers.

TABLE 2—*continued*

272	Wrapped Loaf— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely pellets of dough stained with iron. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer.
281	Milk— deficient in fat	Formal sample taken from producer's consignment at the Pasteurising plant, which the Public Analyst reported was 14.6 per cent deficient in fat. "Appeal to Cow" samples — W.R.C.C. 3014 and 3015 — were taken and although below the normal standards in milk fat and non-fatty solids were reported as genuine milk. The Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified.
283	Bacon Rind— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following a complaint by a firm of wholesalers. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was affected by a stain due to a water-soluble dye, but the amount was so small as to be unidentifiable, and whilst the bacon would not be adversely affected, the sample must be classified as irregular.
284	Lardy Cake— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The purchase was made from a shop in another authority's area. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained rancid and unpalatable fat. As a result of correspondence with the authority in whose area the food was bought, a quantity of rancid fat was voluntarily surrendered.
296	Sliced Loaf— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained oil stained brown with iron. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer.
303	Butter/Margarine Mixture.	Informal sample, which was reported by the Public Analyst to contain only eleven per cent butter, and that in his opinion the butter content should be at least 50 per cent. Discussions with the seller resulted in an assurance that he would endeavour to meet the analyst's recommendations.
310	Margarine— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained fragments of wood. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturers.

TABLE 2—*continued*

318 319 320 321 322 330 331	Apples— excess of arsenic.	A series of informal samples were submitted for analysis following information from a Port Health Authority that consignments were contaminated with an excess of arsenic. The Public Analyst reported that samples Nos. 318 to 321, and 330 and 331 contained an excess of lead and arsenic, and that sample No. 322 contained an excess of lead. Forty cases were returned to the Port Health Authority for treatment as a result of investigations on reports received on samples Nos. 318 to 322. As a result of the report on sample No. 330 the consignment of three cases of apples was cleansed by the owners under the supervision of the Health Department, and in the case of sample No. 331, seventeen cases of apples were returned to the Port Health Authority.
325	Milk— extraneous water.	A formal sample taken from a producer's consignment at the Pasteurising plant, reported upon by the Public Analyst to contain 24.2 per cent extraneous water. "Appeal to Cow" samples, Nos. 328 and 329 were obtained and reported by the Public Analyst to be satisfactory. The case was heard at the Halifax Borough Court on the 19th January 1960, and pleas of not guilty were entered. The case was, however, found proved and the two defendants involved were fined £5 each with costs of £11 17s. 0d.
333	Sausage— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained suspicious looking material of a harmless composition. The attention of the manufacturer and retailer was drawn to the complaint.
336	Currant Teacake— containing foreign body.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of embedded wood. The matter was reported to the Health Committee who authorised the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
339	Mincemeat— irregular statement.	Informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to be quite satisfactory in composition, but that the statement on the label was irregular in that the ingredients were not properly declared, and also not wholly declared. A letter was sent to the manufacturers drawing their attention to the provisions of The Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

TABLE 2—continued

344 345	Food Colouring— irregular labelling	Two informal samples, upon which the Public Analyst reported that the labels were irregular in that they did not bear the statutory particulars required by The Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957. The manufacturers' attention was drawn to the irregularity, and the stock was withdrawn from sale.
349	Orange Drink— containing foreign object.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint from purchaser. The Public Analyst reported that the pint bottle of orange drink contained fragments of glass. Following investigations into the matter, warning letters were sent to the manufacturer and distributor.

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 ..	5	3.57	8.69	—	—	—
February ..	1	4.40	8.50	—	—	—
March ..	6	3.47	8.52	—	—	—
April ..	8	3.69	8.71	1	5.45	9.24
May ..	15	3.58	8.82	1	4.25	8.97
June ..	10	3.63	9.01	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	10	3.83	8.60	—	—	—
September	11	3.94	8.69	—	—	—
October ..	10	3.83	8.59	—	—	—
November	7	3.66	8.34	—	—	—
December	2	4.20	8.42	—	—	—
Total ..	85			2		
Average for year 1959		3.72	8.68		4.85	9.10
" " " 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		—	—

The figures given in the third and fourth columns of the above table represent the average milk fat and non-fatty solids in the 85 chemical milk samples of Tuberculin Tested (Farm Produced), Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), Pasteurised and Sterilised milk taken during the year. The presumptive standards are 3.0 per cent. and 8.5 per cent., respectively, as laid down by the sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Similarly, the monthly averages relative to the 2 samples of Channel Islands milk are given. The legal standard is 4.0 per cent. by weight of milk fat, as laid down by the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956, with a presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

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 285 registered distributors of milk (excluding dairy farmers) within the Borough, and there were 14 registered dairy premises.

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

Pasteurised Milk — Pasteuriser's Licence	1
Pasteurised Milk — Dealers' Licences	67
Pasteurised Milk — Supplementary Licences	15
Sterilised Milk — Dealers' Licences	209
Sterilised Milk — Supplementary Licences	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk — Dealers' Licences	71
Tuberculin Tested Milk — Supplementary Licences ..	5

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 58 samples of milk — as shown below — were submitted to bacteriological examination.

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	43	43	—
Pasteurised (Channel Islands)	3	3	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	9	9	—
Sterilised	3	3	—
TOTAL	58	58	—

Manufacture and/or Sale of Ice Cream

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

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 44 inspections were made of 408 registered premises:—

Manufacturers	1
Vendors only	407

A total of 67 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	—	2 (100.00%)	—	—
Outside of Borough	65	45 (69.23%)	14 (21.54%)	5 (7.69%)	1 (1.54%)
TOTAL ..	67	45 (67.17%)	16 (23.88%)	5 (7.46%)	1 (1.49%)

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 81 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

Fried Fish Shops

During the year 24 inspections were made of 63 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 31 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 10 cases.

Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene Regulations have now been accepted by the public and the trader as a minimum standard. Many shops have been refitted and advantage taken of the opportunity to improve counter fittings, wall and floor surfaces, and a steady improvement in the handling of food is discernible.

During the year proceedings were instituted against a firm for exposing food to the risk of contamination, having a dirty mixing machine and dirty benches, having dirty sanitary conveniences and dirty floors. They were fined a total of £155, with costs of £6 4s. 8d.

In the Borough Market, modernisation of shops and stalls has continued. A water supply has now been provided to each shop and tenants have each provided their own sinks and constant hot water. Improvements have been carried out to the drainage system and the channels fronting the butchers' shops are no longer a source of nuisance. Meat, tripe and other meat products still continue to be exposed on open shop fronts and their extensions, much to the concern of the department.

During the year 33 mobile food shops and vans have been inspected prior to a licence being issued by the Markets Department. I am pleased to report that the owners of these mobile shops have co-operated wholeheartedly in attaining a high standard. Every mobile shop selling food in the borough has the washing equipment, soap, towels and supply of hot water (where open food is sold for immediate consumption) as required by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

There are 1,031 food shops in the borough. The number and type of business is set out below:—

Grocers	..	..	..	..	346
Butchers	..	..	..	..	125
Fish and Fruit	..	..	..	..	120
Mixed	..	..	..	..	146
Sweets	..	..	..	..	57
Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	43
Cooked Meats	..	..	..	..	13
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	63
Chemists	..	..	..	..	39
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	79

and visits to food premises numbered 440.

Meat Inspection

The numbers of animals coming for slaughter — except in the case of sheep — were approximately the same as in the previous year. The increase in the number of sheep — nearly 10,000 more than in 1958 — was due to the serious shortage of grass experienced by many farmers during the dry weather of the late summer. Sheep were killed, often prematurely, because of the shortage of food

and a glut of lamb was experienced. Many of these lambs were put into cold store and, when brought out, served to augment the shorter supply of lamb later in the year.

Condemnations on account of tuberculosis showed a further decline, as would be expected with the further extension of the attestation scheme. Towards the end of the year a decrease was noticed in condemnations as a result of liver fluke, a trend which should be maintained as the water-logged pastures of the summers of 1957 and 1958 dry up.

In July, a case of generalised *cysticercus bovis* was found. The affected animal, a half-bred Hereford heifer about 3 years old, was from the Ripon area, having been imported from Ireland about two months prior to slaughter. On inspection a viable cyst was found in each external masseter muscle, with others in the internal masseters, the tongue, the heart and skirt; the cysts being viable in each case. A preliminary superficial examination of the carcass revealed cysts in the muscle of the knee, the bucket and the buttock. A more detailed examination of the carcass — during which one side was roughly boned out and the meat cut into strips approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick — exposed a large number of viable cysts, 181 being counted. It was felt that this number was considerably less than the real total as many cysts probably were not revealed by this rather rough and ready method of exposure.

In November, a fairly serious case of cold store mould in lambs was found. A complaint was received of mould damage in a number of frozen lambs when an inspection of the cold store was made. The cold store was divided into three compartments, one containing frozen imported lambs, one frozen English lambs and the other frozen beef, lambs and offal. Ninety frozen lambs were examined and all were found to be affected with fairly serious damage by black and white mould. Seven carcasses were totally condemned, the remainder being removed to a neighbouring town in which the butcher's premises were suitable and where — under the supervision of the local meat inspector — the carcasses were trimmed, as a result of which over 1,000 lb. of meat was condemned. A similar procedure was followed with all other meat coming out of the cold store. A preliminary inspection was made in Halifax, after which the neighbouring authority was notified by telephone, the carcasses then being trimmed under supervision in their area.

The cause of this outbreak was never fully ascertained, investigation being difficult as the cold store was privately owned. It did appear, however, that owing to a temporary break down of the refrigeration plant the cold store temperature had risen as high as about 25° Fahrenheit, thus the mould spores were allowed to grow.

This cold store, which has operated for many years, has changed ownership recently. Previously almost the whole of the cold storage space was available for hire to the food traders in Halifax and was

used extensively by them. Now, however, the new owners — a large butchery firm — require the whole of the space for their own use. The position in Halifax now is that there are no cold storage facilities available for use by the food trade or the general public. When the slaughterhouse was rebuilt in 1926, space was left beneath the cooling hall for a cold store. Has the time now come to consider completing this project ?

In December an investigation was made into the suspected contamination of apples with lead and arsenic. The investigation was started when we received a letter from a port health authority that a number of cases of a certain brand of foreign apples, which had been allowed to leave the port, were now suspected of being contaminated. On inspection at the wholesale fruit market, 43 cases of apples were found which, for purposes of sampling, were divided into five lots, each lot being separately sampled.

The five samples were all reported by the Analyst as containing an excess of arsenic and one as containing an excess of lead. Forty cases were returned to the port for cleaning, and three cases which had been opened in the market were cleansed by the owners under the supervision of the Meat Inspector.

A further investigation was carried out on another batch of apples from the same source. Seventeen cases were sampled and the Analyst reported an excess of arsenic. The cases were all returned to the port for cleaning.

This incident shows the vigilance which is necessary both at the port and at the inland town — shiploads of apples arrive at the ports daily, and hitherto satisfactory brands of apples, although sampled, may be released to make room for further shipments before the results of analysis are known. A telephone message to the inland town usually stops the sale of these apples before ever they reach the consumer.

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 capita 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 1958/59 was 215,134, and the sum of £602 3s. 2d. was claimed.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

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

	Public Abattoir					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	4,293	6,235	729	39,311	11,391	—
Number inspected	4,293	6,235	729	39,311	11,391	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. & CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	14	7	31	17	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	799	918	14	963	489	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci	18.5	14.9	2.8	2.5	4.4	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	14	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	265	501	—	—	66	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.0	8.3	—	—	0.5	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	36	18	—	—	—	—
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	23,990
Total amount of Offals destroyed	50,341
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Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	11,665
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	21,167
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	12,325
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	29,174
<hr/>	
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	74,331

Food Inspection

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned	Quantity in lbs.
39 Carcases of Beef	17,720
Beef not in carcase	1,094
7 Carcases of Veal	250
31 Carcases of Mutton	1,107
17 Carcases of Pork	1,793
Pork not in carcase	1,024
Offals	50,341
Bacon and Ham	161
Butter and Margarine	20
Canned Food	7,600
Cereals	15
Dried Fruit	33
Fish	894
Flour	66
Fruit	552
Frozen Eggs	68
Imported Meat and Offal	549
Mushrooms	80
Mixed Peel	28
Poultry	13
Rabbits	80
Sausages	29
Vegetables	616
Total Weight	84,133

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.

Food Poisoning

During the year, 377 cases of food poisoning, or suspected food poisoning occurred.

On the 10th June, 164 cases of suspected food poisoning at a geriatric hospital in the town were notified. Representative faecal specimens were taken from 10 cases and *Clostridium Welchii* was recovered from 4. *Clostridium Welchii* was also isolated from some minced beef food residue. No re-heating of the mince or any unhygienic practice was observed. All patients recovered.

On the 5th July, 3 cases of suspected food poisoning were notified from a ward at another local hospital. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was isolated from 2 cases. Swabs from food handlers and other staff proved negative, and no pathogenic organisms were recovered from the food samples. The cause of the infection was not discovered.

On the 30th August, a second outbreak occurred at the geriatric hospital, this time with 137 cases. *Clostridium Welchii* was isolated in 3 cases and was also isolated in some remains of the meal (mince). The cause of the infection was not proved, but was probably the meat, and an added contributory factor was the fact that stock, from which the gravy was made, was allowed to cool and was then re-heated. All the patients recovered.

On the 22nd October, 73 cases of suspected food poisoning occurred after a meal prepared by a central school kitchen. Seven faecal specimens were taken and *Clostridium Welchii* (heat resistant strain) was isolated in 3 cases. Nineteen faecal specimens, 1 nasal swab and 1 throat swab of food handlers were taken. From 1 faecal specimen and the nose and throat swabs, *Staph. Aureus* was isolated. *Clostridium Welchii* and *Staph. Aureus* were isolated from the residue of the meal, which consisted of meat and potato pie. All the patients recovered.

PROSECUTIONS DURING 1959

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
27/1/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 32(3)	(a) Offering for sale milk to which had been added at least 9.4% extraneous water. (b) The like offence—7.7% (c) do. 6.1% (d) do. 6.2% (e) do. 8.0%	Defendant fined £25 with £15 8s. 0d. costs
20/5/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1); Food Hygiene Regulations 1955: Regulation 5 " 6 " 14(1) " 16(3) " 23(1) " 24	Selling currant teacake unfit for human consumption. Food exposed to risk of contamination. Dirty mixing machine and dirty benches. Dirty sanitary conveniences. No provision of soap, etc. Dirty floors. Avoidable refuse in a food room.	Defendants fined a total of £155, with costs of £6 4s. 8d.
7/7/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1)	Selling bread unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £50 with costs of £8 7s. 2d.
4/8/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1).	Selling Cornish pasties unfit for human consumption.	Case found not proved.
11/9/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1).	Selling Cornish pasty unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £20.
28/10/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling food not of the substance demanded. (Margarine instead of butter).	Defendants fined £1 with costs of £5.
30/12/59	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling food not of the substance demanded. (Screw in malt loaf).	Defendants fined £2 with costs of £2 10s. 0d.

Factories

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 52 notices (comprising 63 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937. In addition there were 21 complaints (28 items) brought forward from 1958.

Of these 48 complaints (55 items) were remedied during the year, and 25 complaints (36 items) from H.M. Inspector of Factories were outstanding at the end of the year.

The Public Health Inspectors found and remedied 31 other defects.

There were 4 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	20	11	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	696	448	159	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	—	—	—
TOTAL	725	459	162	—

*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) ..	5	3	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	2	1	—	1	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	6	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	68	68	—	45	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	83	79	—	52	—

Rodent Control

During the year 328 complaints of rats and 233 of mice were received, and treatments were carried out as shown below:—

	Rats	Mice	Total
Local Authority premises ..	116	120	236
Private Business premises ..	250	262	512
Corporation Houses	80	130	210
Private Dwellinghouses	579	339	918

It is estimated that 4,986 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".

No treatment of the town's sewers was made by the Borough Engineer's Department during the year.

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' representatives the difficulties met with and new poisons available for insect pest and rodent control.

A joint meeting of representatives of each of the five Workable Area Committees in Yorkshire was held in Harrogate towards the end of the year. This meeting was convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to decide on methods of co-ordinating work done in each area.

It was decided to appoint a Consultative Area Committee and to appoint a representative to attend the Lancashire Consultative Committee. By this means it is hoped that new techniques in pest destruction will become more widely known and the liaison between area committees much improved.

Clean Air

Five-Year Programme of Smoke Control Areas

In the early part of the year all councils in "Black Areas" were requested to consider their domestic smoke problem and were asked — after consultation with adjoining authorities — to submit a phased programme for establishing smoke control areas over the next five years.

"Black Areas" are those densely populated—mainly industrial—areas where there is a high frequency of fog. Halifax is one such area.

It was decided to make 7,300 acres smoke controlled by a target date of 1977, *i.e.* in 17 years. The remainder of the acreage in the borough being moorland and not subject to domestic pollution. This plan would cover 37,897 premises, of which 34,615 are dwellings.

A copy of the programme is set out below:—

Orders to	Description	Premises	Dwellings	Acres
31/12/58	Central Area	656	95	30
31/12/59	(a) Mixenden	1007	978	365
	(b) Norton Tower (New Development)	60	60	20
	(c) Wheatley Road (New Development)	2	2	13
		1069	1040	398
31/12/60	(a) Savile Park and Skircoat ..	1638	1500	320
	(b) New Bank (No. 1) Compulsory Order (New Development) ..	—	—	26
		1638	1500	346
31/12/61	North of Copley and Salterhebble ..	1490	1427	468
31/12/62	(a) Illingworth and Cousin Lane West (Local Authority Estates) ..	1482	1450	250
	(b) New Bank (Nos. 2 & 3) Compulsory Purchase Orders (New Development)	1	—	7
		1483	1450	257
31/12/63	(a) Pye Nest and Burnley Road ..	1180	1152	152
	(b) Cousin Lane East	350	350	38
	(c) St. James' Road Clearance Area (New Development)	—	—	11
		1530	1502	201
	FINAL OBJECTIVE (total numbers it is intended to cover)	37897	34615	7300

Target year for completion of programme — 1977

The Halifax (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1958, became operative on the 1st October, 1959, and since that date visits of an advisory nature have continued to be made to occupiers of properties affected by the Order.

The sum of £744 8s. 8d. was repaid to applicants in respect of approved works of adaptation carried out in private dwellinghouses within the area.

Consequent upon the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959, coming into operation on the 17th July, 1959, the Council made an Order entitled, "The Halifax (No. 1) Smoke Control (Variation No. 1) Order, 1959. This Order varied the Halifax (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1958, by exempting certain fireplaces fired by underfeed stokers. This exemption is conditional upon the fireplaces being so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke.

No. 2 Area

The Council decided that an Area in Mixenden — bounded by the escarpment to the east of Crag Lane, Straight Lane, Mixenden Lane, Mill Lane, the Hebble Brook, Hays Lane, Mixenden Green, Mixenden Fields, Brow Bottom Lane, and thence to Balkram Edge Road, Clough Lane, Clough Bank Beck and Hebble Brook — should be the second area.

The area includes 5 industrial premises, 16 commercial premises, 1,189 dwellings and 37 other premises. The local authority owns 1,011 of the dwellings.

An amount of 4,746 tons of bituminous coal and other smoky fuels are to be replaced by additional supplies of electricity, gas 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 2nd December, 1959, the Council made a Smoke Control Order. It was estimated that the total cost of the works required to make the dwellings smokeless was £9,414, of which there would be an Exchequer Grant of £3,766.

A smoke filter was installed at the Ash Tree School, Mixenden, within the area, and daily readings have been recorded since the 1st December, 1959.

Industrial Smoke

The number of smoke observations of half-hour duration made during the year was 87.

Visits to works in connection with smoke emission numbered 72, and boiler plants were improved re smoke emission in 3 cases.

There were 6 applications to the Council requesting prior approval of new furnaces and in each case approval was granted. Visits in connection with applications for prior approval numbered 16.

In accordance with Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, 14 plans were examined which showed the proposed construction of new industrial chimneys.

In each case the theoretical height of chimney required was calculated, using Sutton's formula. After visiting the site — and having regard to the purpose of the chimney, the position and description of buildings near thereto, the levels of the neighbouring ground and any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances — a satisfactory height for the chimney was determined. Six of the plans were satisfactory and, after consultation with the architects concerned, increases in the proposed chimney heights were agreed in the other 8 cases.

Railway Engines

The first step towards eliminating smoke from railway engines in the borough was taken in November, 1959, when British Railways replaced their steam engines operating on the Bradford-Huddersfield branch line service by diesel locomotives.

It is anticipated that diesel engines will be in use for shunting purposes at Halifax Station in the near future.

Month	WADE STREET (Central)				BELLE VUE PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ -mile West)				AKROYD PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ -mile North)				INFIRMARY ($\frac{1}{2}$ -mile South)				WEST VIEW PARK ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles West)			
	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	* 0.20	* 8.03	* 3.54	* 11.57	2.92	6.95	4.48	11.43	3.31	9.34	5.87	15.21	2.52	3.77	3.51	7.28	3.67	4.22	4.58	8.80
February	1.14	17.57	5.57	23.14	0.20	4.53	3.41	7.94	0.20	4.53	3.08	7.61	0.12	3.37	2.22	5.59	0.20	3.82	2.61	6.43
March	3.19	12.21	6.51	18.72	1.22	7.74	4.89	12.63	1.10	27.42	5.63	33.05	1.18	5.17	3.29	8.46	1.42	7.00	4.75	11.75
April	1.46	15.96	7.10	23.06	3.39	6.35	5.87	12.22	2.88	7.04	4.50	11.54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
May	1.81	8.09	4.88	12.97	1.77	7.39	5.28	12.67	0.99	8.08	2.74	10.82	1.26	7.37	3.95	11.32	1.54	4.26	6.22	10.48
June	2.33	8.42	4.63	13.05	2.48	4.87	4.33	9.20	2.37	6.27	4.53	10.80	1.73	7.44	4.17	11.61	1.62	12.83	5.24	18.07
July	1.06	9.04	3.65	12.69	0.71	4.99	3.10	8.09	0.95	13.70	2.64	16.34	2.29	4.38	3.56	7.94	2.56	4.22	4.88	9.10
August	*	*	*	*	0.28	5.68	3.76	9.44	0.32	6.11	2.75	8.86	0.71	6.24	2.17	8.41	0.71	6.13	2.97	9.10
September	3.31	11.56	8.76	20.32	0.28	5.68	3.76	9.44	0.32	6.11	2.75	8.86	0.20	6.53	2.68	9.21	0.32	9.13	3.21	12.34
October	3.82	10.75	8.07	18.82	3.63	8.01	8.10	16.11	3.23	11.69	24.70	36.39	3.15	7.24	5.10	12.34	3.31	12.86	6.59	19.45
November	5.95	8.34	10.91	19.25	3.78	5.32	5.67	10.99	3.71	6.64	5.45	12.09	3.27	4.36	4.92	9.28	3.86	4.82	5.41	10.23
December	24.27	109.97	63.62	173.59	5.56	5.26	10.83	16.09	5.36	6.60	10.28	16.88	5.59	5.48	9.67	15.15	6.15	4.50	11.15	15.65
Aggregates	2.43	11.00	6.36	17.36	2.36	6.10	5.43	11.53	2.14	9.65	6.44	16.09	2.00	5.58	4.11	9.69	2.31	6.71	5.24	11.94
MONTHLY AVERAGES	2.43	11.00	6.36	17.36	2.36	6.10	5.43	11.53	2.14	9.65	6.44	16.09	2.00	5.58	4.11	9.69	2.31	6.71	5.24	11.94

* Records spoilt by unlawful interference

Monthly average for Borough:—

Rainfall in inches 2.25
 Insoluble Solids 7.81 tons per square mile
 Soluble Solids 5.52 " " " "
 Total Solids 13.32 " " " "

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough = 159.84 tons per square mile

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

						Tons per square mile
1959	..	..	..	..	..	159·84
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

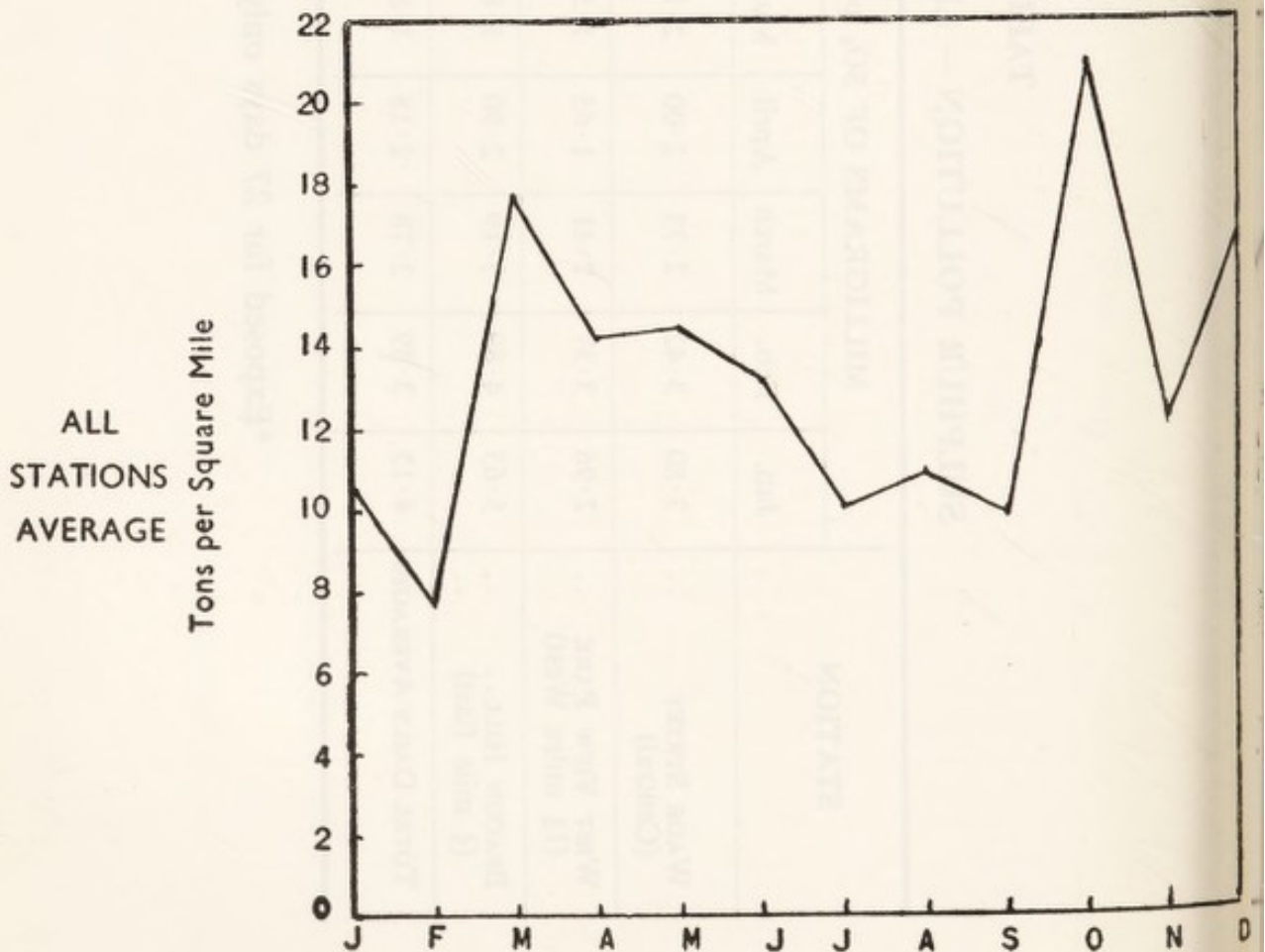
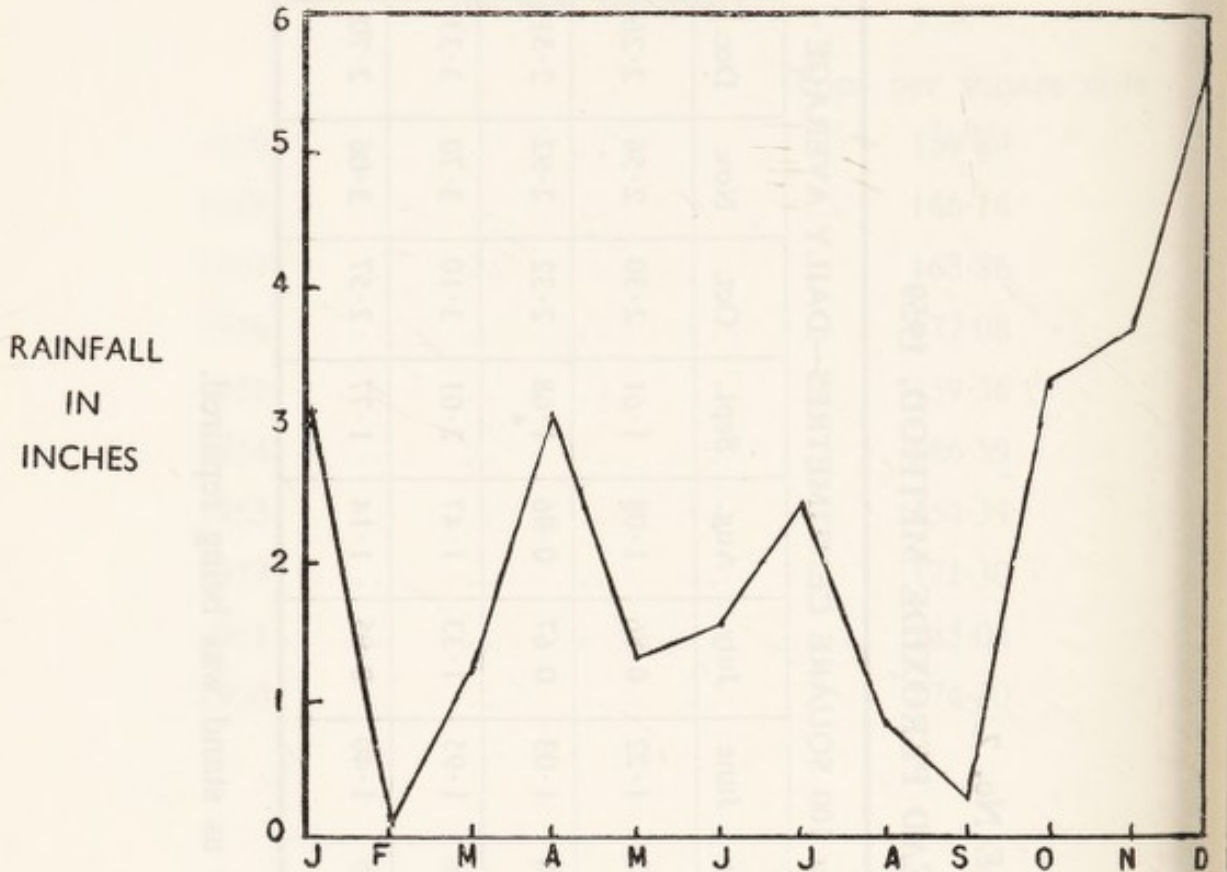
TABLE No. 2.
SULPHUR POLLUTION — LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1959

STATION	MILLIGRAMS OF SO ₃ per 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGE												Total Daily
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
WADE STREET (Central)	3.80	3.42	2.73	2.00	2.12	1.22	0.86	1.08	1.61	2.30	2.56	2.26	2.16
WEST VIEW PARK (1½ miles West)	2.96	3.37	2.41	1.65	1.58	1.03	0.67	0.86	1.68*	2.32	2.92	2.51	2.00
BEACON HILL... (½ mile East)	5.63	4.89	3.19	2.90	1.86	1.95	1.33	1.47	2.01	3.10	3.70	3.33	2.95
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGES	4.13	3.89	2.78	2.18	1.85	1.40	0.95	1.14	1.77	2.57	3.06	2.70	2.34

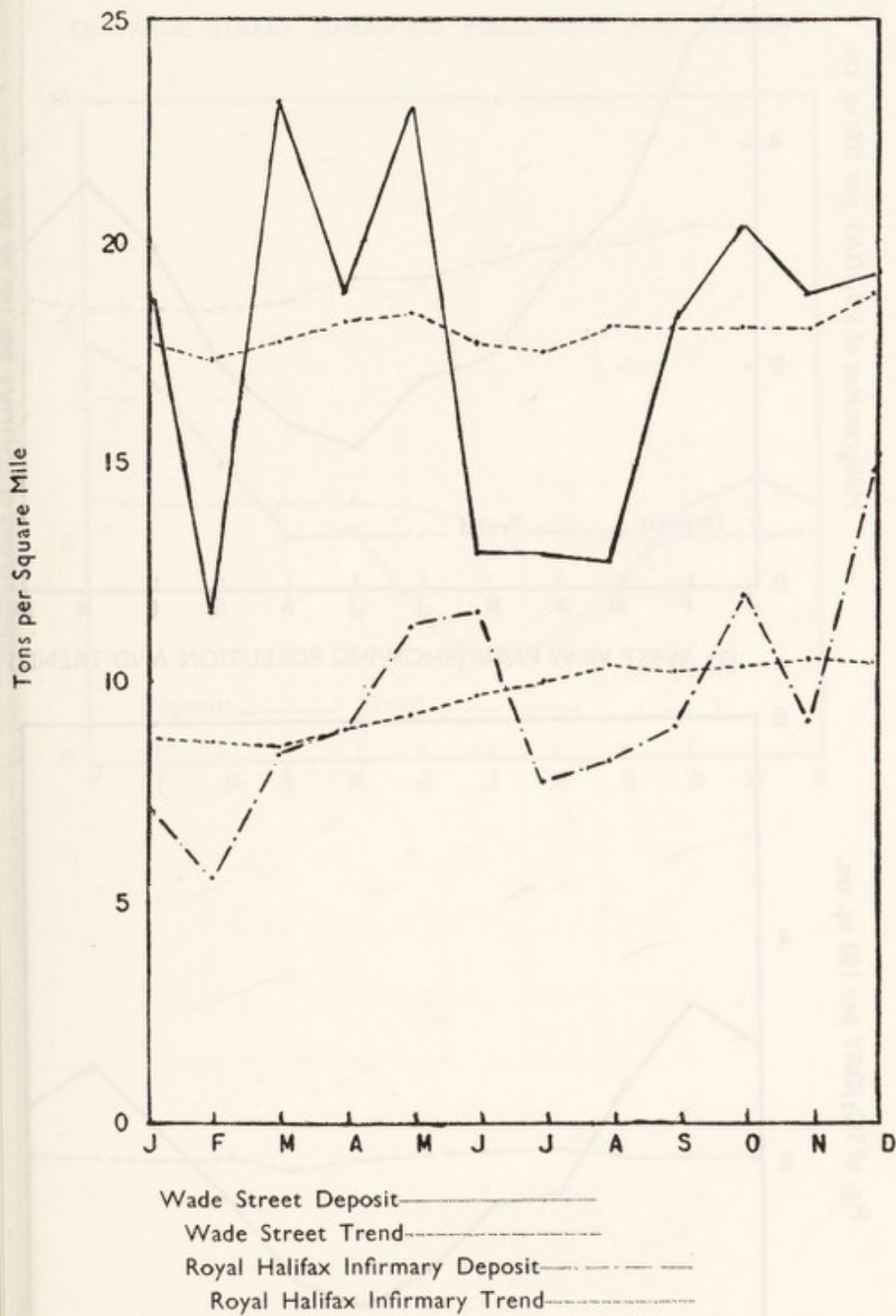
*Exposed for 27 days only as stand was being repaired.

MONTHLY ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT

ALL STATIONS AVERAGE



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



General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Central Public Library, Belle Vue, Halifax, from January 1st to December 31st 1959.

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).

1959 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			%	Mb.	Maximum in sun's rays	Minimum on grass		Earth 4 feet Down	Relative Proportion									Oktas	No. of Raindays	Amount collected	
						Maxima	Minima	Range											N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.					Calms
ins.	ins.	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F			°F	°F	°F																	
January ..	29.865	1.761	50.2	18.4	31.8	39.0	29.2	9.8	34.1	32	88	6.1	53.8	27.0	41	2	1	6	0	3	3	6	3	20	8	4	13	3.02			
February ..	30.430	0.783	58.7	28.6	30.1	43.7	36.6	7.0	40.2	36	83	7.2	58.1	34.1	40	3	0	14	2	1	0	20	1	4	2	7	6	.19			
March ..	29.887	1.292	58.6	29.9	28.7	49.3	38.7	10.6	44.0	38	77	7.8	74.8	35.6	42	3	0	9	4	7	2	21	0	0	0	7	14	1.12			
April ..	29.756	1.306	64.3	35.7	28.6	54.5	41.1	13.4	47.8	39	66	8.2	92.7	37.6	45	3	1	6	0	7	5	12	0	15	1	6	18	3.22			
May ..	30.131	0.802	73.4	34.3	39.1	62.6	45.0	17.6	53.8	43	61	9.6	103.2	42.2	49	3	0	14	2	16	0	3	0	9	0	5	9	1.46			
June ..	30.065	1.102	75.4	43.3	32.1	65.2	50.0	15.2	57.6	48	67	11.8	108.8	46.7	53	4	0	5	3	7	0	12	3	15	1	6	16	1.81			
July ..	30.018	0.725	80.6	42.7	37.9	68.7	53.9	14.8	61.3	52	65	13.2	112.6	49.7	56	3	1	7	0	3	1	20	6	3	2	5	15	2.46			
August ..	30.069	0.869	82.1	43.3	38.8	69.2	54.4	14.8	61.8	52	65	13.2	111.8	50.0	57	4	0	10	3	5	0	16	0	13	0	5	3	.84			
September ..	30.212	0.623	76.9	36.3	40.6	66.2	49.2	17.0	57.7	46	61	10.8	100.6	43.3	57	2	0	7	4	16	0	10	0	4	1	4	5	.27			
October ..	29.919	1.991	75.6	35.9	39.7	59.6	46.0	13.6	52.8	47	76	10.9	85.6	41.2	54	3	0	1	7	10	0	9	2	14	6	5	13	3.35			
November ..	29.727	1.382	57.0	25.0	32.0	47.9	38.8	9.1	43.3	41	87	8.5	60.7	34.9	49	2	0	4	1	13	1	16	1	9	1	6	24	3.58			
December ..	29.506	1.357	51.7	33.4	18.3	44.7	37.9	6.8	41.3	37	86	7.5	50.6	34.8	46	3	0	3	3	7	0	20	1	9	2	6	26	5.74			
Annual Means	29.965	1.166	67.0	33.9	33.1	55.9	43.4	12.5	49.6	43	73	9.6	84.4	39.8	49	3	0	7	2	8	1	14	1	10	2	5	Total 162	Total 27.06			

Department of Meteorology
 University of Cambridge
 Cambridge, England
 1952

Year	Air Temperature		Relative Humidity		Wind		Estimated Strength	Month
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		
1952	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	1	January
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	2	February
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	3	March
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	4	April
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	5	May
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	6	June
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	7	July
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	8	August
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	9	September
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	10	October
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	11	November
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	12	December
	30.0	10.0	80.0	60.0	10.0	5.0		Annual Means

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