

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Halifax County Borough.

Contributors

Halifax (England). County Borough Council. nb2008024085

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bgzkaeka>

License and attribution

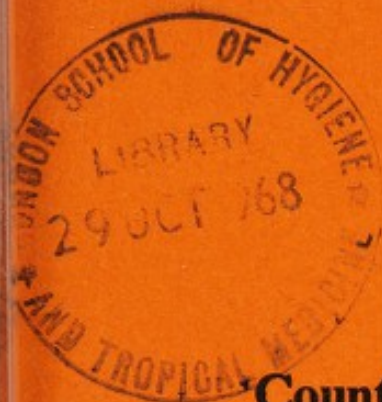
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



County Borough of Halifax
Health Department

Annual Report

**ON THE HEALTH
OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1961**



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 1961**

JOHN G. CAIRNS

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(as on 31st December, 1961)

The Worshipful, The Mayor
Alderman Mrs. WINIFRED OXLEY, J.P.

Chairman: Alderman F. H. SWIRE

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor Mrs. L. A. MAWSON
Alderman E. O. BOWER

Councillors:

E. C. ASTIN	S. HOLLAND
G. E. CHADWICK	R. KITCHEN
J. P. CROSSLEY	J. L. McGOWAN
J. A. DRAKE	A. OAKES
D. FAWCETT	C. G. STREETER
L. H. THORNTON	W. TATE

Sub-Committees

Accounts Sub-Committee:

The CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Councillors HOLLAND, McGOWAN, THORNTON

Sanitary Services Sub-Committee:

The CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Alderman BOWER
Councillors ASTIN, CROSSLEY, DRAKE, FAWCETT, HOLLAND,
KITCHEN, THORNTON

Maternal and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:

The CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Councillors CHADWICK, HOLLAND, McGOWAN, OAKES,
STREETER, TATE
Co-opted Members:
Mrs. JOAN GREENWOOD, Mrs. GLADYS PICKLES,
Mrs. DORIS RHODES

Mental Health and Care Sub-Committee:

The CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
Councillors ASTIN, CROSSLEY, HOLLAND, STREETER,
THORNTON, TATE
Co-opted Member: Dr. W. H. CRAVEN

Staff of the Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

R. C. LAVERICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Left Nov. 1961)

Assistant Medical Officer:

VERONICA PEARSON, M.B., Ch.B.

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, B. OVERSBY, P. MYERS

Pupils: G. BOTTOMLEY, J. F. BARRACLOUGH

Smoke Control Inspector:

A. LUM

Clerk of Works: K. HUBBARD

Housing Inspectors:

R. CROSSLEY, J. M. TODD

Rodent Control:

Senior Rodent Operative: R. GARFORTH

Clerical Staff:

H. WRIGHT (Senior Clerk), N. BRADLEY (Senior Clerk, Health Inspectors' Section), E. I. DAVIS, D. SPEAK, Mrs. E. A. SUNDERLAND, Mrs. H. DOYLE, Mrs. B. L. WATSON (M.C.W.), Mrs. J. POWER, E. W. PRIESTLEY (Housing Inspectors' Section) Miss A. FARRELL (Health Inspectors' Section), J. S. WILSON, A. S. LISTER, Miss J. D. WESTON (Mental Health).

Maternal and Child Welfare:

Superintendent Nursing Officer: Miss V. SAVAGE

Assistant Nursing Officer: Miss S. L. WALKER

Health Visitors:

Miss N. DINGSDALE

Mrs. J. NETTLESHIP

Miss P. VAUGHAN

Miss I. HOLDSWORTH

Mrs. D. M. DACK

Mrs. J. C. B. GREENWOOD

Miss H. SHOOTER

Special Duties Nurses: Mrs. M. W. ROWBOTTOM, Mr. D. S. BEER

Clinic Nurse: Mrs. H. BROWN

Day Nurseries:

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

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

Mental Health Service:

Mental Welfare Officers: L. HOLDSWORTH, Miss M. SHARPE

Mental Welfare Assistants: Miss J. NICHOLSON, P. NICKERSON

Occupation Centre:

Supervisor: Miss L. BALL

Five Assistant Supervisors

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer: W. FITTON

4 Shift Leaders, 16 Driver/Attendants, 2 Switchboard Attendants

Domestic Help Organiser:

Miss J. WILEY

Part Time:

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

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)

F. LUXTON (Chiropodist)

Annual Report - 1961

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth annual report which is the 89th in the series.

The staffing position during the year was at times difficult.

There have been no arrangements for health visitors to work in conjunction with a particular general practitioner or groups of practitioners. Their traditional rôle in child welfare is still important but suffers through lack of staff. They and special nurses (mainly the latter) have followed up cases discharged from hospital, e.g. elderly persons, tuberculous persons and the disabled, in collaboration with particular consultants. The number of first and subsequent visits to these groups (and similar visits to mentally disordered persons) are included in tabular form in Section 2. This section which deals with the epidemiology of sickness and disability including infectious diseases and accidents, will I hope take root and flourish in subsequent annual reports. Being a yearly measure of the prevalence of these conditions which affect the community it may (with Section I) reflect progress more than the other sections of the report which are mainly descriptive.

The arrangements for health education continued at the Child Welfare Clinics by displays, posters, flannelgraphs and group talks and by special articles and public lectures conducted by a panel of lecturers. The services of the Central Council for Health Education have been found valuable and arrangements had been made to send Miss Savage, Superintendent Nursing Officer, to the C.C.H.E. Summer School during 1962.

It was possible during the year to maintain domiciliary chiropody and to establish a follow-up out-patient chiropody service at the North Parade Clinic.

The results achieved in the mental health field have been gratifying. We have noticed that the system whereby an increasing number of cases referred to the psychiatrist through the Health Department Mental Welfare Officer Section, who take case histories, has been one reason why the number of compulsory admissions to hospital has dropped. There is a growing awareness of the importance of mental health in the community and the Psychiatric Social Club, the development of a Local Mental Health Association and a Samaritan Service, are indicative of more public understanding.

Tuberculosis, the incidence and mortality from which, is only a fraction of 20 years ago, is still a problem which must receive careful attention. There are more than 500 persons on the tuberculosis register and the risk of the passage of resistant organisms to susceptible contacts has been borne in mind. Drug resistance is the

property of tubercle bacilli whereby they become used to chemotherapy, and are no longer sensitive to the particular agents. The recent work of Aspin in Wolverhampton, however, has shown that 75% of patients positive for tuberculosis in this city, surviving 5 years, had only 4% remaining positive in 1960. Other work also supports the view that resistant strains of organisms may not perpetuate themselves, if they are denied the chance, and there is every reason to suppose that in the absence of large scale immigration to the town there will be a progressive reduction of tuberculosis. This is very encouraging, but the reduction will only take place if we continue to employ the usual anti-tuberculosis measures. The rehabilitation of tuberculous persons in this town could be improved, particularly among long established cases of the disease, who are unfit to work in the open labour market. It is hoped that during 1962 an Occupational Therapist will be employed, part of whose duties will be the organisation of suitable diversional and occupational pursuits in the home. More than one third of all tuberculous persons in the town live in back to back houses and there is also a great need to secure alternative housing for many of those afflicted. A special note is merited of the first full year of the Attestation Scheme which brought about a decline in the number of tuberculous cattle diagnosed at the abattoir to six. In 1959, the number was 796. This represents considerable public health progress and the end point of work over a number of years which, by protecting the public, has saved many lives and prevented much disability, deformity and suffering.

The population, according to the Registrar General mid-year calculated estimate for 1961, was 95,980. This corresponds to the actual recorded census figure of 96,073, a discrepancy of only 93 and a testimony of the efficiency of statistical methods. There is no improvement in the birth and mortality statistics. Factors responsible for the low birth rate may be different from those causing relatively high infant mortality. Taken together, however, they reflect a need for some improvement in living conditions. Statistics show that slum clearance in Halifax has been moving too slowly since 1937; but, even so, the speed of demolition pre-war was more than twice as rapid as that post-war—

	1930-38 8 years pre-war	1954-62 8 years post-war
Houses scheduled for demolition . .	3000	1400
Houses demolished	2378	751

The failure to eradicate unfit houses is associated with unsatisfactory vital statistics, viz. a low birth rate (Halifax 16.35, England and Wales 17.4); a high general death rate, (Halifax 15.98, England and Wales 12); a high infant mortality rate, (Halifax 32.5, England and Wales 21.4); and a high relative tuberculosis death rate, (Halifax 0.13, England and Wales 0.072). Housing remains as the No. 1 problem of environmental hygiene. There are still 9,000 back to

back houses occupied. Some 6,000 of these are of the type with toilets in blocks at varying distances down the street, often shared. Many have no sculleries. Vigorous action will be taken in 1962 to amend the slum clearance programme.

Of the total population of 95,980, 83,280 are aged under 65 and 12,700 aged 65 and over. The percentage of the population over 65 (13.23%) is higher than that in England and Wales as a whole (11.47%). This proportion increases each year and both in the Home Nursing and Home Help Services the aged require more attention. The rates of admission to hospital for the nursing care and treatment of the elderly, which may be higher in Halifax than in most other towns, are influenced by the number of beds available. Community effort should more than counter-balance the need to admit old people to hospital. Housing (or better homes) is the first essential. Help in the home with nursing care if necessary, whatever is required, must be in the forefront of community care. The Home Help Service is in the front line in the field of prevention, but so often extended service is required (or admission to hospital) because, through lack of home care, the individual old man or woman has not had the service soon enough and has drifted into illness. Shortage of help in the aged home provokes illness and a greater volume of community illness calls out for more help. This is the vicious circle which must be broken to promote happiness within the ageing community. Family life also must pay more attention to aged relatives and on a wider scale more neighbourliness is required to ensure that an elderly person living alone is safely in bed at night with a hot drink. Without neighbourliness in the community the Home Help Service of itself could never be made large enough to cope with all the problems presented to it. By giving service early, however, the work of the Home Helps need not be prolonged and therefore economised.

Progress in Smoke Control has been phenomenal during the year. Three smoke control areas came into operation, one was confirmed by the Minister to come into operation in 1962 and the Council made the No. 6 Order. This is due to the acceptance by the majority of the public of the need for smoke control and they are co-operating very well. Gauges show that the reduction of smoke in the areas is being maintained and this is confirmed by the improvement in the visibility and cleanliness in the areas.

Although the Calderdale Water Board is now statutorily responsible for water supplies within the Borough, the wholesomeness of the supply given is still watched very carefully. It is a matter to regret that there are still many households who are not linked to the mains supply and have to rely on their water supplies from springs, wells or open troughs, at all times liable to surface contamination.

The time spent by the public health inspectors at the abattoir is typical of the steps taken to safeguard food supplies day by day. Every carcase and its offal is inspected before release to the trade.

The improvements at the abattoir are continuing and will ensure more hygienic practices. The quality of meat remains high.

Newer methods of wrapping and freezing improve keeping qualities and prevent contamination. Generally food is being sold under ever improving standards of hygiene. Milk sampling showed a slight increase in adulteration; ice cream maintained a very high standard.

As I write, the results of the Ministry of Health Controlled Experiment on fluoridation studies in the United Kingdom after 5 years, are now to hand. The areas selected for study, Watford in Hertfordshire and Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in whose water supplies fluoride was introduced, were compared with areas of similar size not fluoridated. The results are comparable to those obtained in the United States and Canada. They demonstrate the value, but more important, the innocuousness of fluoridation to justify its use in this country in the campaign against dental decay. The reductions in dental caries amounted to 66% in three-year old children, 57% in 4 year olds and 50% in 5 year olds. When we consider that only 2% of the children leaving school in this country are dentally fit, there is no doubt that administrative arrangements to introduce the measure should not be too long. That there is a need is also abundantly clear when we consider the expenditure amounting to millions of pounds which is paid for treatment in stopping, extracting or providing dentures. It is necessary to inform the public early and steps will be taken to give the public as much information as possible. Fluoride, like iodine, is a natural substance, which is widely distributed in nature. Shortage of iodine in the soil more than a generation ago was seen to be associated with thyroid disease. Shortage of fluoride in water is associated with disease of the teeth. Many foods contain fluoride in appreciable quantities such as tea, fish, pork, wheat germ and potatoes, but practically all foods contain traces. It should therefore be looked upon as an essential in the composition of proper diets, just as minerals or vitamins are required. The addition of fluoride to the water supply is therefore not "mass medication" but is a means of bringing the concentration ingested by the public to a suitable and convenient level in the same way as iodine had to be introduced in some areas to combat goitre many years ago. There is a great incentive to do this since the results of study on numerous areas in the country where the population obtained the water supply from naturally occurring fluoride such as in South Shields and Slough, where the water contains one part per million and where no ill effects on the population have been noted. The taking of any substance in excess is of course dangerous to life, but so far as fluoride poisoning is concerned, it would be necessary to drink many gallons of water at a sitting to produce any lethal effect. To produce even the mildest symptoms of poisoning it would be necessary for the victim to swallow several bath tubs full of fluoridated water during a single day. In due course, after further careful consideration, reports will be made to the

Health Committee on what will be required in the way of a scheme for fluoridation in Halifax and district.

The good work of maternal and child welfare continues. The care of mothers and children is the bulwark of health and, other services apart, is the *raison d'être* for the existence of health departments. There is a greater unification of effort in ante-natal care brought about by co-operation cards in common use. Relaxation classes are held weekly. More babies are being brought to the Child Welfare Clinics and a closer follow-up takes place in the homes. A pleasing feature of child care is the supervision of pre-school children in day nurseries and, for the first time, my report includes a description of the activities at Craigie Lea and Ling Bob.

The Ambulance Service is expanding with more journeys and higher mileage covered. The Department continues to emphasize the need to restrict the service to the sick and injured who are unable to travel by public transport.

The control of infectious disease, including B.C.G. Vaccination, continues smoothly and satisfactorily. Cases of Some dysentery occur more frequently but there were fewer cases of Salmonella infection. One case of Typhoid fever (a youth who recovered) was notified, but thanks to quick diagnosis and complete follow-up of all contacts, the source of infection was discovered to be a "carrier" and no further cases occurred.

Medical examination of staff is a time consuming routine and I am grateful to the Halifax general practitioners for their co-operation in this and other fields.

The report this year has been edited in seven sections. Section 1 Statistics has population added; Section 2 has been referred to above; Section 3 is as in previous years except that the sub-section notation of the National Health Service Act has been excluded. Section 4 deals with miscellaneous reports and includes those of industrial hygiene and rodent control. Section 5 deals with housing and sanitary circumstances; Section 6 with food and drugs and Section 7 with clean air and meteorological conditions.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Lay Administrative Officer and all sections of the Health Department Staff for their loyalty and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support.

JOHN G. CAIRNS,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Powell Street,
HALIFAX.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND POPULATION.

1,569 live births were registered during the year equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.35. The rate for 1960 was 16.99. When multiplied by the Area Comparability Factor the adjusted rate for 1961 is 16.68 which corresponds with the rate for England and Wales of 17.4. Birth rates in Halifax over the years show little alteration (Table I). Illegitimate live births numbered 111 as compared with 108 in 1960 and equal to 7.07 of the total live births. Notifications of premature births during 1960 showed an increase of 2 on the previous year. Details of all premature live and still births for two years are shown in Table II.

There was a decrease in the number of stillbirths during the year, the figures being 32 in 1961 and 33 in 1960. The rates for the two years were 19.99 and 20.06 respectively, whilst the rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 19.1. Deaths of infants under one week were greater than in the previous year and the total perinatal deaths numbered 58. The Perinatal mortality rate produced by this figure per 1,000 live and still births, is 36.23. This compares with the 1960 rate of 35.87. The Infant Mortality referred to below and on Page 15 is also an unsatisfactory feature of the Health Position during 1961. Perinatal mortality is a sensitive index to the standard of ante-natal care and the position in relation to both rates is explained by an increase of congenital malformations. The latter cannot be accounted for only by an increased risk brought about by a higher birth rate but is due to some unexplained factor associated with activity in expectant mothers.

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 51 compared with 52 in the previous year and the infant mortality rates for the two years were 32.50 in 1961 and 32.26 in 1960 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1961 was 21.6. The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten year period are shown in Table V. Thirty two children died during the first four weeks of life giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 20.39 per 1,000 live births compared with the England and Wales rate of 15.5. In 1960 the local rate was 19.85 whilst that for the country as a whole was 15.6. The number of children who died between the ages of one month and twelve months was 19 compared with 20 in 1960. The rate of 12.1 for 1961 shows a slight decrease in the 1960 rates, which was 12.4. 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 1,534 in 1961 of which 791 were males and 743 were females. The crude death rate was 15.98 per thousand compared with 14.45 for 1960. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor the adjusted death rate is 14.86 which compares with 13.87 in 1960. The rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 12.0. There were no

maternal deaths during the year. In Table X the death rates are shown for Halifax and England and Wales for the past ten years.

There were 21 deaths from influenza, equivalent to a rate of 0.22 per thousand population as against a rate of 0.01 in 1960 and 0.25 in 1959. The total number of deaths from other respiratory diseases, excluding respiratory tuberculosis, showed an increase on the previous year, 164 being recorded compared with 148 in 1960.

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 252 deaths due to malignant neoplasms in 1961, an increase on the previous year's figure. The rate per thousand estimated population was 2.63 as against the rate of 2.20 in 1960. Cancer deaths accounted for 16.47 of the total deaths for the year under review as compared with 15.24 in 1960 and 16.71 in 1959. Further comparison on the deaths from this disease in recent years is given in Table XII. 54 deaths were attributable to cancer of the lung and bronchus, an increase of 9 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 49 compared with 41 in 1960 and 45 in 1959. Table XIII gives an analysis of deaths from malignant neo-plasms 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 not occurring less frequently in middle age (Tables XIV-XVII).

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) (Males 44,600. Females 53,515)	...	...	...	...	...	98,115
Population (Census 1951) (Males 45,487. Females 52,889)	...	...	...	...	...	98,376
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	95,980
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	96,073
Density of population per acre	...	...	...	...	...	6.82
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	28,488
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1961 according to the Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	34,627
Average number of persons to each occupied house	...	...	...	...	...	2.77
Rateable Value (31st December, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	£1,158,641
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1961-62)	...	...	...	...	...	£4,600

Extract from Vital Statistics for the Year

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	724	734	1,458
Illegitimate	61	50	111
Total	785	784	1,569
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population			
Crude	...	...	16.35
Adjusted	...	...	16.68
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	7.07

Extract from Vital Statistics for the Year (cont.)

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths—Legitimate	15	15	30
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	16	16	32
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths ...			19.99
Total Live and Stillbirths			1,601
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year of age—Legitimate	30	20	50
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	31	20	51
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births ...			32.50
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			34.29
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			9.01
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks of age—Legitimate	18	14	32
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	18	14	32
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...			20.39
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under the age of 1 week—Legitimate	15	11	26
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	15	11	26
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births			16.57
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			36.23
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			0.00
	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL DEATHS (all ages)	791	743	1,534
Death rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population			
Crude			15.98
Adjusted			14.86
Area Comparability Factors—Births			1.02
Deaths			0.93

TABLE I
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	
1899	90,934	Borough extended by the additions of Ovenden and Illingworth Wards.
1900	96,684	Borough extended by the addition of Copley Ward.
1901	104,936	Borough extended by the additions of Warley and Northowram Wards
1911	101,566	
1921	100,700	Mid-year density of population per acre 6.3.
1931	98,115	
1945	89,390	
1946	93,280	
1947	94,580	
1948	96,420	Mid-year density of population per acre 6.9.
1949	97,820	
1950	98,840	
1951	97,490	
1952	97,320	
1953	97,070	ditto
1954	97,130	ditto
1955	96,870	6.88
1956	96,440	6.85
1957	95,430	
1958	95,250	96,073 (Census 1961)
1959	94,980	
1960	94,900	
1961	95,980	

TABLE II
BIRTH RATES, 1952-61

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
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
1960	1,612	17.0	17.1
1961	1,569	16.3	17.4

TABLE II(a)
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1960-61

Premature Live Births Notified	YEARS	
	1961	1960
(a) Born in Hospital:—	124	110
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	12	15
(ii) Survived 28 days	112	90
(b) Born at home and nursed entirely at home ..	23	26
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	1	1
(ii) Survived 28 days	22	25
(c) Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	2	11
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	1	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	11
(d) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there	—	—
(i) Died within 24 hours	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—

TABLE II(b)
PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS, 1960-61

Premature Stillbirths Notified	YEARS	
	1961	1960
(a) Born in Hospital	15	21
(b) Born at home	2	3

TABLE III
STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Year	Total Number of Stillbirths	Deaths in the First Week	Total Perinatal Deaths
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
1960	33	26	59
1961	32	26	58

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
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	21.0	31.80	34.2
1960	20.06	19.3	35.87	32.9
1961	19.99	19.1	36.23	32.2

TABLE V
INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1952-61

Year	Births	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES RATE
		Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
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
1960	1,612	52	32.3	21.7
1961	1,569	51	32.5	21.6

TABLES VI and VII

NEO-NATAL AND POST NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

1952-61

Years	Total Infant Deaths	NUMBER OF DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE					
		Neo-Natal Period			Post Neo-Natal Period		
		HALIFAX		ENGLAND & WALES	HALIFAX		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
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	13.90	15.8	14	9.3	6.2
1960	52	32	19.85	15.6	20	12.4	6.3
1961	51	32	20.39	15.5	19	12.1	6.2

TABLE VIII

INFANT MORTALITY

Principal Causes	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
		1961	1960
Prematurity	12	23.5	23.1
Pneumonia	11	21.6	21.1
Congenital Malformations	13	25.5	32.7

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

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS										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	Total Deaths under 1 year	
Prematurity ..	10	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	11
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	2	11	5
Congenital Malformations ..	5	3	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	11	7
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Atelectasis ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Haemangioma ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	4
Haemolytic Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES..	26	5	—	1	32	8	7	2	2	51	37
CERTIFIED ..	26	5	—	1	32	8	7	2	2	51	37
UNCERTIFIED ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XI TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF AND AGES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Deaths	AGE GROUPS							
		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 ..	12	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	1
" Other ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
" Other Infective and Parasitic Disease ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	49	—	—	—	—	—	11	22	16
" Lung and Bronchus ..	54	—	—	—	—	1	33	16	4
" Breast ..	21	—	—	—	—	1	11	6	3
" Uterus ..	8	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2
" Others ..	120	—	—	—	1	8	47	33	31
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	6	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
Diabetes ..	12	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	231	1	—	—	—	1	27	58	144
" Coronary Disease, Angina ..	403	—	—	—	—	7	113	132	151
" Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6
" Other Heart Disease ..	155	—	—	—	1	5	24	41	84
" Other Circulatory Disease ..	65	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	49
Influenza ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	12
Pneumonia ..	83	11	4	—	—	—	19	15	34
Bronchitis ..	74	—	—	—	—	—	21	28	25
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
Hyperplasia of Prostrate ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	15	13	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	94	23	2	—	2	2	5	17	31
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	21	—	—	2	6	6	1	2	—
All Other Accidents ..	28	1	2	—	3	4	1	6	11
Total ..	13	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	2

TABLE X
DEATH RATES 1952-61

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND and WALES
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
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
1960	1,371	14.4	11.5
1961	1,534	16.0	12.0

TABLE XII
CANCER DEATHS 1952-61

Years	Number of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population	Deaths from all Causes	Per- centage of total Deaths
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
1960	209	103	106	2.20	1,371	15.24
1961	252	127	125	2.63	1,534	16.43

TABLE XIII
CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED

Parts Affected	Age	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 & Over		Totals		Totals	
	Sex	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1961		1960	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach ..		—	—	—	—	6	5	10	12	7	9	23	26	17	24
Lung and Bronchus ..		—	—	1	—	30	3	13	3	4	—	48	6	41	4
Chest ..		—	—	—	1	—	11	1	5	—	3	1	20	—	21
Perus ..		—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	16
Others ..		1	—	7	1	22	25	14	19	11	20	55	65	45	41
TOTALS ..		1	—	8	3	58	48	38	40	22	34	127	125	103	106

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
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
1960	331	185	146	3.49	1,371	24.14
1961	403	242	161	4.20	1,534	26.27

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
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
1960	185	77	108	1.95	1,371	13.49
1961	164	61	103	1.71	1,534	10.69

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
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
1960	218	84	134	2.30	1,371	15.90
1961	231	90	141	2.41	1,534	15.06

TABLE XVII DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS

CAUSE	Age Sex	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Totals 1961		Total 1962
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Coronary ..		—	—	7	—	91	22	77	55	67	84	242	161	185
Other Heart Diseases ..		—	1	1	4	11	15	20	22	29	61	61	103	77
Cerebral Haemorrhage		1	—	1	—	15	12	27	31	46	98	90	141	84
Cancer ..		1	—	8	3	58	48	38	40	22	34	127	125	103
TOTALS ..		2	1	17	7	175	97	162	148	164	227	520	530	449

TABLE XVIII

	Year	Birthrate per 1,000 Total Popula- tion	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)	DEATH; under one year
England and Wales	1961	17.4	12.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.6
HALIFAX ..	1951	15.5	15.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.0	28.03
	1952	14.39	14.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.0	27.14
	1953	14.57	15.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.0	29.70
	1954	14.60	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.7	33.05
	1955	14.29	15.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.7	21.69
	1956	15.99	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.3	23.98
	1957	15.73	15.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.0	18.65
	1958	16.00	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.0	27.56
	1959	15.92	14.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.0	23.15
	1960	16.99	14.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.2	32.26
	1961	16.35	15.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.3	32.50

TABLE XIX

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
1941	15.7	65	1.5	111	60	230	12	97	nil	nil	nil	16	3	nil	nil
1942	14.6	56	3.4	113	56	196	5	669	nil	1	nil	9	4	5	nil
1943	15.4	50	1.9	123	68	127	4	411	nil	2	2	nil	2	2	nil
1944	14.5	38	2.3	156	54	118	4	481	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1945	16.1	42	2.0	110	53	92	5	173	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1946	14.4	31	1.1	69	41	17	nil	74	nil	73	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
1947	14.8	42	0.52	87	44	21	2	84	nil	2	1	3	nil	6	nil
1948	13.8	29	0.58	61	32	9	nil	161	nil	*1	nil	2	nil	1	1
1949	15.4	33	0.50	77	32	8	nil	222	nil	nil	nil	1	1	7	nil
1950	14.8	39	1.23	85	29	1	nil	293	nil	3	nil	nil	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	191	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
1953	15.2	30	0.00	122	22	nil	nil	88	nil	3	nil	1	nil	3	nil
1954	15.0	33.05	1.38	121	19	nil	nil	90	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
1955	15.7	21.69	0.70	105	16	nil	nil	215	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	4	nil
1956	15.5	23.98	0.63	82	13	nil	nil	150	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	3	nil
1957	15.5	18.65	0.65	82	14	nil	nil	32	nil	4	nil	nil	nil	2	2
1958	14.9	27.56	0.65	56	12	nil	nil	52	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	33	nil
1959	14.7	23.15	0.00	45	6	nil	nil	123	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1960	14.4	32.26	0.61	48	12	nil	nil	32	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1961	16.0	32.50	0.00	48	13	nil	nil	8	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	3	nil

*Transferred

TABLE XX

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			
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
1960	8	73	43	nil	nil	nil	209	516	218
1961	15	83	30	nil	nil	nil	252	567	231

TABLE XXI Table showing comparative yearly Vital and Mortal Statistics from 1951 to 1960 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
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
1960	16.99	14.4	32.26	0.61	47	.13	10	24	8	73
1961	16.35	16.0	32.50	0.00	46	.12	11	39	15	83

Year	Deaths from Heart Disease	Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage	Deaths from Diabetes	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	
					New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
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
1960	516	209	218	12	nil	nil	32	nil
1961	567	252	231	12	nil	nil	8	nil

SECTION II.

Sickness and Disability (including Infectious Disease, Accident and visits to Mental Illness).

This is not a new section but a rearrangement of the data in a more orderly setting in order to illustrate a sequence of changes which in the years and decades which follow will portray vital comparisons. It is expected that bacterial infection will increasingly give place to virus diseases, and that the epidemiology of accidents in the home will only improve if our health and preventive services, not least better housing and maternal care, keep abreast of the problem by new methods and health education. Mental illness and subnormality are the mental disorders which focus our attention at present but as science progresses and biochemistry find the answers to the former states the complexity of civilisation may demand more and more community care and treatment for functional disorders. The need for tuberculosis visitors will progressively diminish but the visits to all other disabled will increase year by year. Table XXVI shows the number of visits by special visitors, and, by 1962 it will be possible to analyse the work in greater detail. The table also shows the number of first and subsequent visits to families presenting manifestations of mental disorder.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no serious outbreaks of Infectious Disease during the year. Forty cases of Dysentery were notified but these were mild due to *Shigella* Sonné and confined to 30 families. Of the three cases of poliomyelitis notified two cases, in children, were mild and non-paralytic, one case in an adult was paralytic and all three had not been vaccinated. There were no fatal cases of poliomyelitis for the fourth year in succession. The downward trend in Scarlet Fever (8 cases) continues. Rubella (German Measles) is not a notifiable disease but arrangements were made with general practitioners to supply gamma globulin to 5 expectant mother contacts who had never had this disease.

Measures to control food poisoning are of increasing effectiveness as the following report testifies.

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.

There were no large outbreaks of food poisoning during the year, only 1 notification was received and 3 cases were discovered

which had not been notified. The causative agent of the notified case was *Salmonella menston*.

Of the 3 cases discovered, *Salmonella menston* was the causative agent in 2 cases and *Salmonella typhi-murium* in the other.

Preventive Measures

Preventive measures 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.

TABLE XXII

Notification

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

Disease	Number	
	Notified	Con- firmed
Smallpox	—	—
Dysentery	40	40
Food Poisoning	1	1
Typhoid Fever and Enteric Fever ..	1	1
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Scarlet Fever	8	8
Malaria	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Measles	861	861
Whooping Cough	30	30
Pneumonia—Primary	15	15
Meningococcal Infection	2	2
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	46	46
Other Forms	2	2
Total	1012	1012

The work done by Health Visitors in preventing HOME Accidents is bearing fruit but the number of accidents involving head injuries, burns and scalds is still too high.

TABLE XXIII
HOME ACCIDENTS—MONTHLY STATEMENT
 Figures for 1960 in parenthesis.

MONTH	Age Groups					
	0-5 yrs.	6-15 yrs.	16-25 yrs.	26-50 yrs.	51-60 yrs.	61 & over
January ..	18 (19)	5 (10)	3 (7)	18 (19)	5 (5)	13 (17)
February ..	11 (14)	7 (12)	4 (3)	14 (15)	5 (11)	16 (9)
March ..	18 (17)	2 (9)	5 (9)	14 (16)	5 (12)	16 (13)
April ..	17 (14)	6 (13)	7 (3)	17 (19)	4 (8)	14 (8)
May ..	21 (13)	6 (10)	7 (1)	12 (17)	11 (3)	19 (12)
June ..	7 (18)	5 (6)	2 (2)	4 (13)	8 (3)	5 (16)
July ..	20 (14)	3 (8)	4 (7)	13 (9)	8 (5)	6 (14)
August ..	20 (19)	12 (19)	2 (13)	10 (14)	4 (8)	11 (13)
September ..	15 (13)	10 (9)	7 (9)	15 (21)	4 (6)	7 (11)
October ..	14 (17)	5 (12)	9 (6)	17 (14)	8 (7)	18 (16)
November ..	16 (22)	5 (7)	6 (10)	19 (17)	7 (7)	20 (14)
December ..	17 (17)	11 (7)	3 (10)	10 (24)	7 (9)	12 (20)
TOTALS ..	194 (207)	77 (122)	59 (80)	163 (198)	76 (84)	157 (163)

TABLE XXIV
HOME ACCIDENTS—TYPES OF INJURIES

INJURY	Age Groups											
	0-5 yrs.		6-15 yrs.		16-25 yrs.		26-50 yrs.		51-60 yrs.		61 & over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Head ..	9	12	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	4	10
Upper Limb ..	10	11	9	9	5	8	9	26	3	13	6	44
Lower Limb ..	3	1	6	4	4	4	12	17	1	15	1	34
Cuts ..	32	14	13	7	9	5	16	19	2	10	3	10
Swallowed ..	21	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chest ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	1	7	3	7
Back ..	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	4
Burns ..	19	9	2	4	2	3	4	6	2	—	2	3
Scalds ..	8	11	3	6	2	6	3	13	1	1	—	3
Miscellaneous	12	8	7	8	6	6	8	6	1	1	3	5

The number of ROAD accidents once more show a pathetic increase.

Black spots in the Borough are as follows:—

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 of 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.

Measures introduced during the year were talks by police staff to Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE XXV

Road Traffic Accidents

During the year 1,495 reports of road accidents were received by the Police and 15 deaths were attributable to such accidents. The following table affords a comparison with the number of fatal accidents occurring in previous years:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Police Report	7	14	6	9	12	15	6	9	10	15
R.G.'s Report for after adjustment Transfers	8	14	6	10	11	13	10	9	15	21

TABLE XXVI

SPECIAL DOMICILIARY VISITS

	Aged	Tuberculosis	Mental Disorder		
			Mental Illness	Subnormality	Guidance
1st Visit	161	45	366	26	13
Follow-up Visits ..	1198	2856	997	913	160

TABLE XXVII

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:—

1961			
Jan.	10th	.. 624	Aug. 1st .. 314
	17th	.. 642	8th .. 250
	24th	.. 1025	15th .. 301
	31st	.. 1354	22nd .. 288
Feb.	7th	.. 1149	29th .. 347
	14th	.. 717	Sept. 5th .. 353
	21st	.. 464	12th .. 230
	28th	.. 402	19th .. 316
Mar.	7th	.. 389	26th .. 367
	14th	.. 361	Oct. 3rd .. 349
	21st	.. 340	10th .. 435
	28th	.. 331	17th .. 413
April	4th	.. 221	24th .. 385
	11th	.. 368	31st .. 441
	18th	.. 334	Nov. 7th .. 374
	25th	.. 331	14th .. 434
May	2nd	.. 322	21st .. 388
	9th	.. 332	28th .. 404
	16th	.. 298	Dec. 5th .. 346
	23rd	.. 238	12th .. 419
	30th	.. 312	19th .. 281
June	6th	.. 308	26th .. 171
	13th	.. 304	Jan. 2nd .. 788
	20th	.. 305	
	27th	.. 276	
July	4th	.. 244	
	11th	.. 196	
	18th	.. 148	
	25th	.. 254	
			20,983
Average Weekly			403

SECTION III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

MIDWIFERY

HEALTH VISITING

HOME NURSING

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

AMBULANCE SERVICES

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

DOMESTIC HELP

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION—YEAR 1961

Notification of Births

The total number of births in Halifax area was 2,503 which is virtually the same as the figures for 1960 (2,509). 1,891 (1,752 in 1960) were born in Halifax General Hospital.

The birth rate, 16.35 (E. and W. 17.4) for 1961 remains just below the national average.

The Infant Mortality Rate, 51 deaths (32.5) (E. and W. 21.6) remains high having shown a fluctuation compared with National Average over the last 10 years.

The principal causes of these deaths remain evenly distributed as follows:—

Prematurity—12 deaths (23.5%)

Pneumonia—11 deaths (21.6%)

Congenital Malformations—13 deaths (25.5%)

Maternal Mortality

No mothers died during the year under review.

Phenylketonuria Testing

In April, these tests were introduced as a routine measure with the object of early detection of cases which, if left untreated, would lead to mental retardation.

Testing is carried out at four weeks if the child was born at home and at six weeks if the child was born in Hospital. In the former case, the midwife tests the child on her last visit.

The Health Visitors, who test the Hospital cases, did a total of 499 tests during the year. There were no positive results and any doubtful cases on first visits were satisfactory on re-tests. There have been no adverse comments on these tests, the parents accept them well and the Health Visitors are happy to do them knowing of the important issues that depend on diagnosis.

Changes in Staff

Doctor Laverick resigned in November and Doctor Pearson in July and at the beginning of 1962 neither had been replaced.

Care of Premature Infants—i.e. babies weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation. Stillbirths should be excluded.

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

	1961	1960
(i) Born at home	25	37
(ii) Born in Hospital	124	110
(iii) Born in Nursing Home ...	—	—

Premature babies are carefully followed up and the midwife continues to visit until the weight is over 5½ lbs. The Health Visitor also may pay frequent visits every day if necessary so that the mother is given every chance of feeding, treating or otherwise caring for her infant. There is excellent co-operation between hospital midwife and Health Visitor and the effectiveness of the care of infants born before term should improve with the new arrangements under way for the organisation of a Premature Baby Unit at the Halifax General Hospital.

Premature still births	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS						Transferred to Hospital	Birth weight
	Nursed entirely at home							
	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd-7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 lb. 3 oz. or less	
7	—	—	—	1	1	—	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to 3 lb. 4 oz.	
6	—	—	—	1	1	1	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to 4 lb. 6 oz.	
2	1	—	—	7	8	—	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to 4 lb. 15 oz.	
2	—	—	—	13	13	2	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to 5 lb. 8 oz.	
17	1	—	—	22	23	13	Totals	

Infectious Diseases

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or Puerperal Pyrexia during the year under review. One notified case of Pemphigus Neonatorum responded to treatment and made an uneventful recovery.

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-Natal Clinics at North Parade continued throughout the year and were conducted weekly by Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare, with the co-operation of a Consultant Obstetrician who sees abnormal cases at the Medical Officers' request. Relaxation and Mothercraft classes have also continued throughout the year.

(1)	(2) No. of Clinics provided at end of year (whether held at Child Welfare Centres or other premises)	(3) No. of sessions now held per month at Clinics included in Col. 2	No. of women in attendance		(6) Total number of attendances made by women included in col. 4 during the year
			(4) No. of women who attended during the year	(5) 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	
Local Health Authority Clinics supervised by L.A.'s Medical Staff:					
Ante-natal clinics	1	12	1003	751	4414
Post-Natal clinics	—	1	2	2	2

Child Welfare Clinics

Infant Welfare Centres continue to be provided at North Parade, Queens 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:—

Queens Road 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.)

All Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, since May, have had a Medical Officer in attendance.

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	No. of children who attended the year 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
				1961	1960	1959-56		under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
L.H.A.	8	40	1,200	1,014	1,037	1,420	3,471	11,655	2,471	1,991	16,117

Artificial Sunlight

	1961	1960
Number of sessions	63	75
Number of cases treated	17	15
Number of attendances	125	222
Average attendance at each session	2	3

Supply of Dried Milk etc.

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

	1961	1960
Cow and Gate	1922	2017 cartons
Ostermilk	18700	17205 „
Trufood	6907	4496 „

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

	1961	1960
N.D.M.	12656	13766 cartons
Orange Juice	23905	36392 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	4184	5938 „
Vitamin A and D	4287	5072 tablets

Infant Mortality

There were 51 deaths of infants under 1 year.

14 died under 24 hours.

12 died under 1 week.

6 died under 1 month.

19 died between 1 month and 1 year.

The Day Nursery

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.

DAY NURSERY STATISTICS

	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	60	76	46	66
Nurseries maintained by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ling Bob Day Nursery

Ling Bob Day Nursery has 48 approved places. The average daily attendance is 44.

During the past year we have had a busy time at the nursery, and there is still a big demand for places.

There have been 13 children absent with German Measles, and 8 children with a mild attack of Mumps.

We have quite a number of children of un-married mothers (Teenagers and older women).

There still seems to be a number of families with the parents separated, some for money reasons, cruelty and infidelity.

We have one child of a young mother with Carcinoma. She is going for Radium, and requires to rest.

We also have three children whose fathers can only do a light job because of poor health, and the mother goes to work to supplement the family income.

Periodically we have emergency cases for two or three weeks, when the mother is in Hospital for a further pregnancy or other illnesses.

We have a child of a widow whose husband was killed in an accident.

The remaining children attend for parents financial reasons, admitted after being a year on my waiting list.

Craigie Lea Day Nursery

Craigie Lea Day Nursery has 65 places but the average daily attendance is 68. We keep a register of approximately 84 which usually ensures a minimum of 65 attendances.

There has been quite an outbreak of Rubella and Chicken Pox during this past four months, which did bring our numbers down somewhat.

Each child is examined on admission which helps to keep infection down.

Every child over 12 months old has a Heaf Test before admission.

Every child is vaccinated and immunized, with the parents' permission. I should think 75% of our admissions are of urgency being made of the following lists at present.

Widows or Widowers	Separated Parents	Illegitimate
4	20	11
Parents Ill-health	Hardship	Problem Families
15	27	7

We have a waiting list of 150—50 of these being urgent.

Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948

	Number registered at 31st December, 1961	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 1961	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at the end of 1961 ..	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	8
(4) No. of admissions (ignoring re-admissions after confinement during the year)	45
(5) No. of admissions in item (4) for which the authority was responsible	4

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—5.
- (2) Post-Natal—0.

*Exclusive of lying in period.

During the year forty-three mothers of illegitimate children were referred to us from the Halifax County Borough. Thirty-seven were single girls, of whom twenty-two were under twenty-one years of age, and six were married women. Five of the babies' fathers were coloured men.

St. Margaret's House has been fully used throughout the year despite shortage of staff. We welcomed Miss F. Tolson as Matron in April.

The number of younger girls resident in the House has been noticeable during this last year, a reflection of what is happening in the county as a whole. Two of the girls were thirteen years of age, one fourteen and three fifteen.

All the girls attend the Halifax General Hospital for their confinements and we are very grateful for the excellent care they receive from the Doctors and the nursing staff. We would also like to record our thanks to Miss Dingsdale, our Health Visitor, who has taken such an interest in the mothers and babies at St. Margaret's and to wish her happiness in her retirement.

On the 31st December, 1961 the position of the mothers and babies was as follows:—

Married Women—

- 2 have kept their babies in their own homes.
- 1 baby was adopted and arrangements are being made for another baby to be adopted.
- 2 mothers are still awaiting the birth of the child.

Single Girls—

- 8 have kept their babies and are living in the parental home.
- 1 mother is living with baby in the home of relatives.
- 1 mother married the baby's father.
- 3 mothers are co-habiting with the baby's father.
- 2 mothers have their babies with them in their own home.
- 5 babies were placed with adopters.
- 2 babies died.
- 2 mothers went to another area.
- 1 mother's whereabouts not known.
- 10 were expectant mothers.
- 1 mother and baby in a Mother and Baby Hostel.
- 1 baby was placed in a voluntary residential nursery.

SPEECH THERAPY

Halifax Education Authority has now appointed a full time speech therapist but she attends the Huddersfield clinic for five sessions a week reciprocating the help given to Halifax by Mr. Francis during the past few years.

The waiting list continues to slowly increase but we hope this will be coped with when the speech therapist is released from Huddersfield clinic and is able to be in attendance at this clinic full time.

One session a week is being spent at Quarry House School. This is more than desirable than the children attending the clinic as there can be co-operation with the Headmaster and staff and this is essential to the progress of these children.

The speech therapist has been on a fortnight's course at the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf at Manchester University, and as a result of this we are now starting the screening of the hearing of babies.

The speech therapy department has now acquired a diagnostic audiometer for the testing of suspected deafness of children attending the clinic, and a sound level meter for use in speech audiometry in these children.

The children who were seen by Mr. Francis for speech problems associated with deafness whose treatment had to be postponed until the clinic was able to cope with them are now attending regularly for treatment.

Number of children on waiting list 1/1/61	7
New cases referred	40
Number of cases under observation	7
Number of cases under treatment	52
Number of cases discharged	65
Number of children awaiting treatment	18
Number of attendances	795
Number of school visits	6

Classifications

Dyslalia	115
Dyslalia/Partially Deaf	1
Cleft Palate	3
Stammer	23
Stammer/Dyslalia	2
	<hr/>
	144

Dental Care

(details provided by the Principal School Dental Officer).

1. No. of sessions (i.e. equivalent to complete half days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients during the year ... 35

2. Dental Treatment Return

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers provided with care.

No. examined ...	23
No. needing treatment ...	23
No. treated ...	23
No. made dentally fit ...	14

Children Under Five

No. examined ...	153
No. needing treatment ...	150
No. treated ...	150
No. made dentally fit ...	30

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Scalings and Gum Treatment	—	—
Fillings ...	—	—
Silver nitrate treatment	—	10
Crowns or inlays	—	—
Extractions ...	94	256
General anaesthetics ...	17	156

Dentures provided—

Full upper or lower	...	...	...	15	—
Partial upper or lower	...	...	...	2	—
Radiographs	...	...	...	—	—

MIDWIFERY

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service is carried out through the agency of the Halifax District Nursing Association.

Midwives

The value of work in this department varies but little. The transfer of the ante-natal clinic to North Parade premises has proved successful. The extra space for clinic activities is an improvement, and its close proximity to the bus station is appreciated by expectant mothers to whom the walk to Kirby Leas must often have been a trial.

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1961		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of National Health Service Act	5	—	5
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	21	21
Midwives in Private Practice	1	—	1
TOTAL	6	21	27

The term Maternity Nurse was removed from Central Midwives' Board ruling July, 1960.

Numerically the figures again do not show a complete picture of the work; exact detail would be too laborious to explain. Discharges from hospital outside the town are now some 48 hours after delivery whereas previously it was on the 8th or 9th day. This entails full nursing care of mother and baby, but midwifery staff establishment is based on confinement rates, so once more full appreciation of work done is not clearly available.

The Central Midwives' Board Inspector of Training Schools visited in June, 1961, for her routine inspection, her report was a favourable one.

12 Pupil Midwives were successfully trained during the year.

Once more the Midwifery staff held a Christmas party for 50 boys and girls from poor homes and a very jolly affair it proved to be.

The sickness rate has been relatively low, though the results have been serious in some cases. There have been several staff changes, due in every case to storks' intervention, which is as happy a reason as any.

We were privileged to receive a visit from Miss Dixon, Deputy General Superintendent in October, 1961. She was very impressed by Kirby Leas and its appointments.

Mrs. Murphy was appointed Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer in March, 1961. Miss Leyden, Senior Midwife, was awarded a Boots (Cash) Chemists scholarship in August, 1961 and was seconded to take a three months' course in Public Health Administration at the Queen's Institute Staff College at Liverpool.

Deliveries attended by Midwives

	Number of Deliveries in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1961		
	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Total
	As Midwives	As Midwives	As Midwives
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 ..	571	—	571
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ..	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc	—	1891	1891
Midwives in Private Practice ..	1	—	1
TOTAL ..	572	1891	2463

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 ... 276
 - (ii) Others ... 9

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child ... 65

Of these:— ...

Discharging eye(s)	...	...	...	...	...	21
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	4
Colds	...	...	...	...	...	12
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Septic Spots	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rashes	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Fingers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningococci	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shocked Condition	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharging Umbilicus	...	...	...	...	...	1

Notification received in accordance with Central Midwives' Board Rules:—

Notification of Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	4
Notification of having laid out a dead body	...	...	...	...	4
Liable to be source of infection	...	...	...	...	12

HEALTH VISITING

The transfer of Health Visiting staff to Kirby Leas has been accomplished without undue incident and the necessary administrative adjustments made. The settling down process is complete and the advantage of all nursing services being under the one roof are apparent for reference purposes in particular. Pooling of knowledge has proved a great advantage in many cases.

	No. of Health Visitors employed at end of year		No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year						
			Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1-5	T.B.	Other Cases
	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits		
1961	6	1	395	548	1,634	6,643	10,241	1,941	4,223

Phenylketonuria

The Health Visitors did 499 of these tests during the year. There were no positive results and any doubtful cases on first visits were satisfactory on retests. There have not been any adverse comments on these tests, the parents accept them well and the Health Visitors are happy to do them knowing what important issues depend on the diagnosis.

General

- (a) No special arrangements for Health Visitors to work with groups of practitioners is at present possible or envisaged due to smallness of the staff establishment.
- (b) Communications from the Hospital almoner are sent to the Health Visiting department and dealt with by the appropriate person for the area.
- (c) Demonstrations, talks and flannel graphs are used in the Infant Welfare Clinic as necessary, and to interested outside bodies by invitation.
- (d) Allocation of a State Registered Nurse for the domiciliary care of mentally sub-normal children has been a useful measure introduced during the year and a similar nursing secondment is made for Genetics and Tuberculosis. See Table XXVII.

HOME NURSING

The Annual Statistics show an increase of 6% in the visits paid to a slightly reduced case load, which is a fair illustration of the type of work involved in the increase of Chronic Medical cases, many of which necessitate twice daily visiting over a long period.

There were nine students who successfully trained as Queen's Nurses during the year.

The expected change in the Queen's uniform took place in January, 1962, and the adoption of Halifax insignia for staff uniform had a pleasing result.

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, 1961	493	—
Medical	1603	48240
Surgical	421	8914
Tuberculosis	13	558
Infectious Diseases (Gen.)	36	484
Maternal Complications	7	60
Others	81	1009
TOTAL CASES, 1961		2654
TOTAL CASES, 1960		2039
CASES COMPLETED, 1961		2151
REMAINING CASES, 31st December, 1961		503

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

Whole-time on Home Nursing 21 (incl. 2 student Nurses).

All the staff have had a busy year preparing for the Golden Jubilee of the H.D.N.A. which was officially on December 6th, 1961, but was celebrated in June of this year. The activities which were numerous and were shared by the Committee consisted of Coffee Mornings, Dances, Jumble Sales, Raffles, Football Pools, and sales of various items, from these the total amount was £206 which achieved the object of the whole venture by comfortably paying for all expenses of the Celebration.

During 1961, arrangements were made to appoint a Clerk to Kirby Leas and this has proved to be a very great help in administration.

There have been many changes in the domestic staff for a variety of reasons, this has caused the necessity to discontinue meals at the weekends for Non-Resident staff and the residents to cope for themselves, with a variety of reactions.

Gifts Received

Once more 50 of our patients were the grateful recipients of Christmas parcels from the League of Friends of Halifax Hospitals.

During this year, many gifts of flowers, fruit, also the library subscriptions were received and appreciated by the staff.

From the House Committee and the Joint Midwifery and Home Nursing Committee we again received the priceless gift of selfless interest, joyous giving and kindly sharing in all our joys and woes as a sound basis for the next 50 years.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation

Children under 5—

Children in this group are immunised either at the Child Welfare Clinic or by their family doctors who are supplied free with immunising agents. In April, 1960, the use of combined antigen (diphtheria and whooping cough) was superseded by triple antigen (whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus). The value of active immunisation against tetanus cannot be over-emphasised, not only are children protected against this dreaded disease, but we hope also to prevent them from having to have anti-tetanus serum with its attendant disadvantages, every time they fall and cut themselves. To this end the nature of the tetanus immunisation is explained to the parent and it is emphasised on the child's record card that in the event of an accident the doctor responsible for treatment should be informed that the child has received tetanus immunisation. In certain cases it is undesirable to give the whooping cough vaccine. In this case the combined diphtheria-tetanus mixture is available at the Infant Welfare Clinic. Also, the single tetanus antigen is available for those infants who have previously had the diphtheria and whooping cough combination.

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, 1961			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total	
Under 5	5—14		
1,227	210	1,437	During 12 months ending 31st December, 1961 544

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. 1961	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total 1961	1960
No. Vaccinated	127	137	34	48	346	622
No. Re-vaccinated	—	14	13	158	185	217

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

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

Local Authority Doctors	...	...	...	...	16,262
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	11,951
Third injections	...	...	...	...	22,265
Fourth injections	...	...	...	...	4,426

AMBULANCE SERVICE

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

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

- 4 Austin Ambulances
- 3 Morris Ambulances
- 2 Morris Sitting Case Ambulances
- 1 Bedford Sitting Case Ambulance.

Establishment at the end of the year was:—

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

In the coming year one Bedford and two Morris ambulances are to be replaced by the Austin L.D.4, an ambulance which is built on a chassis which is ideally suited to ambulance work. It is fitted with Laminaire springs to give a smoother ride to the patient.

When this replacement is complete, there will be a fleet of ambulances second to none, and, in their livery of all white bodies with red waist band and red bumpers, they look, and are, very efficient.

The crews of these vehicles are well trained and efficient and their morale is good. All have qualified in First Aid at the annual course held under the supervision of the A/O at the Ambulance Station. The personnel are looking forward to receiving instruction in Advanced First Aid. This type of instruction has been formulated in order to prepare Ambulance crews to deal with the more serious injuries that are to be found in the road accidents of today where higher speeds are the order of the day. Maintenance of the fleet is carried out by the Transport Department on a Rota basis, and I appreciate the help and advice given me by the Transport Manager.

Traffic: Accidents apart, the service is provided on the recommendation of General Practitioners and the Hospital Authorities. From the Summary of work done, it will be seen that the increase is maintained, the ambulances did 658 more journeys, carried 2,169 more patients and travelled 6,785 more miles than in 1960. In addition there are journeys for the West Riding C.C. under the Calder Valley Agreement. This involved 31,815 miles, 993 more miles than in 1960.

To ease the burden on the Ambulances, some patients, when medically recommended, are transferred by train and ambulance. The number of patients so transported was 60, saving 4,500 miles. The members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Red Cross have assisted by providing escorts to travel with a patient when this has been necessary.

Greater emphasis is now being placed on the Geriatric patient. Movement of these patients between their homes and hospital, and from one hospital to another, and residential homes to hospital and vice versa seems unending. Some are admitted to hospital for a number of weeks and then return home. A number of patients are collected from their homes every morning taken to hospital and collected from the hospital at tea time and taken home. All this puts an ever-increasing strain on the resources of the ambulance service. In addition to all this, there is also an Out Patient Clinic one afternoon per week.

The following summary is 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 inc. in Col. 3	Mileage during the year	Total Mileage for the year
1952	Ambulances 8 Cars 2 Car Amb. 1	9,351 4,244	12,920 11,412	894 2	89,474 46,318	135,792
1953	Ambulances 8 Cars 2 Car Amb. 1	9,123 4,336	12,785 11,277	883 9	83,228 42,600	125,828
1954	Ambulances 8 Cars 2 Car Amb. 1	9,343 4,743	13,076 12,589	797 6	82,926 44,258	127,184
1955	Ambulances 8 Cars 2 Car Amb. 1	9,297 4,543	14,532 12,932	928 20	82,454 51,398	133,852
1956	Ambulances 6 Cars 1 Car Amb. 4	7,448 4,646	14,627 13,268	1,058 430	69,241 57,604	126,845
1957	Ambulances 5 Car Amb. 5	4,560 6,641	10,431 14,913	2,069 1,982	42,245 74,493	116,738
1958	Ambulances 5 Car Amb. 4	5,261 5,754	14,478 14,371	2,162 1,942	53,380 69,785	123,165
1959	Ambulances 5 Car Amb. 4	5,741 5,088	15,789 12,931	2,066 1,675	60,904 62,456	123,360
1960	Ambulances 5 Car Amb. 4	6,104 5,066	16,761 13,099	2,156 1,760	65,771 62,883	128,654
1961	Ambulances 7 Car Amb. 3	9,398 2,430	25,108 6,921	2,907 275	105,309 30,130	135,439

West Riding County Council Mileage

Ambulances

24,363

15,868

Car/Ambulances

7,452 1961

14,954 1960

Transported by Rail

No. of Patients

60

Estimated Mileage

4,500

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Convalescent Home Treatment

Convalescent Home Treatment is available for those who need a period of recuperation 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 Home at St. Annes-on-Sea. Twenty-six cases were admitted during 1961.

Loan Equipment

During 1961, 484 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.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Sixteen 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
- The Backward Child
- Clean Air
- Hospital After-Care
- Home Helps

Use is made of flannelgraphs, film strips and other visual aids. Health education on the dangers of smoking and lung cancer is given at schools by school doctors and teaching staff in addition to the propaganda directed in public lectures.

Veneral Diseases

The usual source of infection is a human being suffering from the disease—syphilis or gonorrhoea. Infection is mostly 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 tendering them non-infective. Among the general measures directed towards the prevention of venereal disease the most important is suitable health education for young people on the dangers of contracting infection. A number of infections are contracted while under the influence of alcohol, which not only inhibits the control of the higher centres, but also renders the individual less capable of taking precautions which, if sober, he might use. The following figures refer to local patients attending Treatment Centres:—

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

	Local Clinic	Other Clinics
Syphilis	11	—
Gonorrhoea	39	—
Other Conditions	159	—
	<hr/> 290	<hr/> —

Pathological Work

Microscopical:—

	Specimens examined at Treatment Centre
For Syphilis	8
Others	1,573

Attendances

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
For individual attention by Medical Officers	366	455	276	55	770	465	1412	975	2387
For intermediate Treatment	238	286	52	10	266	46	556	342	898

V.D. SOCIAL WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1961

Details provided by Miss G. E. Davie (W.R.C.C.), Social Worker, on her work in the County Borough:—

Total No. of Defaulters from treatment	39
„ „ of attendances after visit	30
„ „ of revisits to Defaulters	45
„ „ of ineffectual visits	49
„ „ who failed to attend	5

Total No. of Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ of re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ of ineffectual visits	...	...	...	...	...	22
Attendances at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	24
<hr/>						
Pos. A.N.C. patients notified	...	...	...	...	...	12
Attended	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. not referred, or found negative	...	...	...	...	...	3
<hr/>						
Total No. of conferences with Chief Venereologist about work in all districts during year 1961	...	...	...	...	...	38
<hr/>						
Total No. of Clinic attendances for year 1961	...	...	...	...	...	98
<hr/>						
Total No. of visits for all purposes for year 1961	...	...	...	...	...	447

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

This year there were 48 notifications and 13 deaths from Tuberculosis. This is in contrast to 1960 when there were 48 notifications and 12 deaths.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 year old school children, entered its second successful year and a higher ratio of parental consent was given. Of the total number in the 13 year age group (1580), there were 1295 acceptances = 82%. Reactors were found to be free from tubercular disease. B.C.G. is an avirulent strain of living Tubercle Bacilli, which, when injected in suitable concentration has the power of producing reaction and resistance against the invasion of virulent organisms. If the rapid decline of all forms of tuberculosis, as in the last decade, continues, by 1970 there will be no longer a need to use the vaccine.

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.

Contacts are invited to the Clinic for clinical and/or radiological examination.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Statistical Data

Report on Mass Radiography Survey held in Halifax.
October-November, 1961.

Examinations Carried Out

	Males	Females	Total
Number of Miniature X-rays taken	2,446	1,837	4,283
Number of large films taken ...	39	34	73

Analysis of Provisional Findings

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of Active Tuberculosis ...	5	2	7
Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis ...	5	3	8
Other Abnormalities ...	17	18	35

B.C.G. VACCINATION—13 YEAR AGE GROUP YEAR 1961 NUMBERS TESTED ETC.

Summary:

Number of children in age group	1580	
Number of acceptances for B.C.G	1295	
% of age group accepting ...	82	
Number skin tested ...	1231	Absences 64
% of acceptances tested ...	95	
Attendances for inspection ...	1194	„ 37
% of total tested ...	95	
Of these—Positive ...	305	= 25.6%
Negative ...	890	= 74.4%
Of those inspected: Vaccinated ...	880	Refusals etc. 10
Referred X-ray ...	305	
Attended X-ray ...	291	
Result of X-ray:		
No radiographic evidence of disease ...	286	
Referred to Chest Clinic ...	2	
Referred to School M.O. ...	3	

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service has continued to function during the past year, and has endeavoured to meet the needs of all those who asked for help.

There have been 387 requests for help and 327 were granted Home Helps. The remaining applicants were referred to Private cleaners—the National Assistance Board meeting the cost when necessary.

There was a reduction in the number of Maternity and Ante-natal cases, but an increase in all other categories—the most significant increases are in the chronic or terminal illnesses and the aged—both of which often require maximum and protracted help in the home.

The number of Home Helps has also increased slightly, but in view of the unremitting pressure on the Service I hope that it will be possible in the coming year to increase our staff even more in order to cope efficiently with the increasing demand for Home Help which is the inevitable result of the current trend of caring for the aged in their own homes rather than in residential accommodation. In many cases of temporary illness home care is preferable to hospitalisation and of course in these cases the Home Help has a vital part to play, along with the medico-nursing team.

Appreciation is expressed to all those who have contributed to the service and particularly to the Home Helps who have carried out their duties often under very difficult conditions, and many of whom have undertaken extra tasks in their own time.

	1960	1961
Maternity Cases	67	46 — 21
Ante-natal	9	7 — 2
Husband ill	3	8 + 5
Housewife ill	32	44 + 12
Aged and infirm	218	222 + 4
New Cases	329	327 — 2
<hr/>		
Brought forward from previous year	236	258 + 22
<hr/>		
Totals	565	585 + 20
<hr/>		

Number of Home Helps 31.12.1960—

64; Full time 15; Part time 49

Number of Home Helps 31.12.1961—

66; Full time 15; Part time 51

In November, 1961, the Home Help service transferred to Kirby Leas, after the teething troubles of settling-in plus overcrowding in the office, which was later relieved by conversion of the cottage to use as offices, we have an admirable co-operation with our new colleagues.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropodist writes :-

During the last year we have reached the top level of 36 treatments per week.

I have been working six sessions per week since March 1961. Investigations of new patients applying for treatment, through various organisations have to be fitted in; this raises my number of visits to approximately 42 weekly.

We started with a four week service, but owing to the large increase of patients we have to give a six week service. This works very satisfactorily but of course we get the odd grumble of someone wanting a visit every four weeks. I am sure that we satisfy the majority.

We receive between 3 to 6 new patients weekly and this balances out fairly well with those going into Hospital and those removed from the register for all reasons.

Total No. of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	282
(New Cases)						
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	144
Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	81
A-N	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total No. New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	246
Total No. of treatments	...	...	...	...	...	1716
Total No. of Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	147
Total No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1863

MENTAL HEALTH

The year 1961, has been an eventful year in the Mental Health Section of the Department. It has been possible to observe the impact made on the Local Authority Service by the Mental Health Act, 1959, on the completion of the first year of operation. Furthermore, from these observations one is able to speculate on the possible demands which are likely to be made on the Service in the future. It is quite evident that there will need to be considerable expansion in the community service during the next few years in order to meet the obligations imposed on local health authorities by the Act.

The number of patients (512) referred to the Service reached a higher figure than in any preceding year. This in itself is indicative of future trends, especially when one reflects that only five years ago in 1956, the total number of patients referred in all categories was 292. It is gratifying to note that there has been a reduction in the number of compulsory admissions to hospitals during the year—74 against 92 in 1960. Equally pleasing is the fact that there is also a substantial decrease in the number of Informal admissions dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers—96 compared with 133 last year. Of the 512 patients referred to the Service no fewer than 254 were dealt with in the community, either through the psychiatric out-patients clinics, or by domiciliary visitation by Mental Welfare Officers. The comparative figure for 1960 was 167. Of the 131 patients referred for visitation the greater proportion were those

discharged from hospital or in attendance at the out-patient clinics. As the average length of stay in mental hospital has been considerably reduced to the unprecedented figure of 5 to 6 weeks, far greater pressure is being brought to bear on local authority resources. Intensive casework is necessary in the majority of instances which is very time-consuming.

Work with the subnormal group of patients has progressed satisfactorily throughout the year. Fewer subnormal children were referred by the Local Education Authority—10 as compared with 16 in 1960. This aspect of the work is perhaps less dramatic than that with the mentally ill, but, nevertheless, equally as important. Regular contact by the Social Worker with patients and those who care for them is essential if the responsibilities borne by them are to be eased.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of admissions to hospitals for the mentally subnormal on a permanent basis—13 in all and an appreciable number have been admitted for a temporary period in order to give relief to parents, or ease a domestic situation. In this respect we have been fortunate in the good liaison with Dr. Harris at Westwood Hospital, Bradford, from where the Sub-Regional Bed Bureau is administered. Dr. Harris has been most helpful on all occasions. Except in two instances all these admissions were on an 'Informal' basis.

The social work undertaken with the mentally subnormals is complemented by the facilities available at the Training and Occupation Centres at Furness Park. A large proportion of subnormal persons known to the Department who are not able to follow normal employment are in attendance at the Centres. Twenty-eight children and 26 adults were in attendance at the end of the year. The success achieved in the training is due to the untiring efforts of the Supervisor and her staff. Special events in the Centre activities during the year included the Harvest Festival in October and the respective Christmas Parties. Both these were well supported by parents and friends who have continued to demonstrate their interest and enthusiasm throughout the year.

A revised transport system was introduced during the year which has proved a boon to patients and parents alike. This entailed a great deal of thought before it could operate to the advantage of everybody concerned. It has, however, worked quite satisfactorily with the co-operation of the parents. In order to recognise the efforts of the trainees in the adult Occupation Centre a system of incentive payments was also introduced early in 1961, which again has been very much appreciated. In this matter it was necessary to negotiate with the National Assistance Board and the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Both these Departments were most co-operative and helpful in reaching a working arrangement.

Prolonged enquiries were made throughout 1961, concerning certain premises considered suitable for adaptation as an adult Male Occupation Centre. In consequence, this dire need has not yet been

met. A selected number of adult males have continued to share the premises at Furness Park. This is not altogether satisfactory as it restricts the use of the premises as was originally intended for women only.

The good relationship already established with the medical and social worker staff of Storthes Hall Hospital has been maintained during 1961. This has also been the case at the out-patient clinic at The Halifax General Hospital. Tribute is paid to Dr. Ropschitz, Consultant Psychiatrist, for the help he has given the Service. Members of the Mental Health staff have been privileged to provide the social case histories to the Hospital and the clinic which are so important in psychiatric treatment. It is fully recognised that the rehabilitation of the mentally ill is only made possible by the joint efforts of the hospital and local authority services.

In January a Therapeutic Social Club, aptly named the '4U Club', for patients recovering from mental illness was established in Halifax. This was brought into being through the enthusiasm of Dr. Ropschitz who was supported in this venture by the Local Authority and members of the Mental Health staff. The useful purpose served by the Club has been repeatedly proved and spoken of in appreciable terms by the patients. The opportunity for patient, psychiatrist and social worker to meet for social intercourse has many advantages. The therapeutic value of group discussion under the guidance of the psychiatrist is demonstrated in the way patients are encouraged to express themselves which aids the restoration of confidence. The patients find it easier to associate with a selected company such as the Club provides where they can 'talk out' their problems and inhibitions. The psychiatrist is able to observe the patients in a 'nearer normal' and more relaxed environment than the consulting room or hospital. The social worker is available to discuss the patients' problems with them very often as they arise rather than them being left to a chance home visit by which time the intensity may have increased to unbearable proportions. Furthermore, many patients can be seen at one time and any deterioration can be earmarked for special attention by a home visit. A good attendance has been maintained since the Club's inception and as many as 60 members have met on some occasions. Films, both of educational and entertainment value, have been shown from time to time. Dances, socials and excursions have also been organised and well supported.

Although nothing tangible has been produced during the year so far as hostels are concerned, considerable thought has been given to the subject. The result of a survey of all hospitals accommodating Halifax patients was scrutinised early in the year. It was evident that there was a need. As there was much variation in the type of patient to be catered for and in order to avert the mistake of advocating hostels being provided *ad lib* it was felt that the immediate policy should be to concentrate on the provision of a small experimental short-stay hostel for former mentally ill patients. There would be much to learn from such an experiment and, with

modifications, would serve as a template for future development in this field.

The staffing in the Mental Health Section has not been easy during the year and because of the increased amount of work, which is borne out in the statistics, the pressure has been very great. In order to give some relief it was necessary to supplement the one remaining Mental Welfare Officer by authorising the Assistant Nursing Officer and the Lay Administrative Officer to act in an emergency. Until November, the Service was operating day to day with one Mental Welfare Officer and two Welfare Assistants. Mr. P. L. Nickerson was appointed as a Welfare Assistant in January. Miss J. Nicholson, also a Welfare Assistant, began part-time duties in the Child Guidance Service by arrangement with the Education Committee. The visitation of the mentally subnormal patients was in the main undertaken by a special nurse attached to the District Nursing Association. In November, Miss M. Sharpe took up duties as a Social Worker with part-time service in Child Guidance. In spite of these difficulties the Service has continued to function in a satisfactory manner in the interests of the members of the public. The Mental Health Section has participated in the good inter-Sectional relationships within the Department. It is found by experience that the thread of Mental Health is woven into most aspects of public health which calls for the fullest co-operation between all those concerned with human relationships and happiness. An example of this has been found in the close contact which has prevailed between the Mental Health and Child Guidance Social Workers. Frequently, the Child Guidance problem is double-edged with roots in an unstable parent relationship which sometimes requires as much attention as the child.

The year 1961, saw a big step forward to solicit the interests and practical support of members of the public in Halifax in mental health matters. Following a public meeting in the Town Hall a resolution was made that the Halifax and District Association for Mental Health should be formed. This had the blessing of statutory and voluntary bodies alike for it was conceived that here was a long-felt need and admirable opportunity for bringing the subject of mental health to the surface after being submerged for so long in the depths of suspicion, fear and ignorance. In the short period of activity available during 1961, the Association instigated some very important ventures. A long-standing dissatisfaction with the transport arrangements for Halifax visitors to Storthes Hall Hospital was discussed and efforts were made to bring about an improved system. These deliberations have been effective and amendments to public transport arrangements have been made for the convenience of these visitors. Preparations were made for public meetings to be held with eminent speakers on the subject of mental health with a view to educating and enlightening the public mind. The Association in its constitution has brought together people from all walks of life and in various professions who are keen to participate in its activities. Simultaneous to the formation of the Association thought was given to the need for a Samaritan Service in

Halifax to help those in despair or tempted to suicide. Much enthusiasm for this Service based on the Chad Varah scheme in London, was engendered by the former Vicar of Halifax, Archdeacon Treacy. The Association nurtured the seeds of the Samaritan Service during the germination period and although the Service gradually became autonomous the Association continued to take an interest in its developments. There is a strong affiliation between mental health and suicide—a theory which is supported by the terms of the Suicide Act of 1961. This new legislation made attempted suicide no longer an offence in law, but infers that it is a social illness in which psychological stability is suspect. The Act advocates that psychiatric investigation should be arranged in cases of attempted suicide and that with the acquiescence of the person concerned the aid of the local health authority should be sought in order to help restore emotional balance. Suicides in the Borough during 1961 numbered 12, which is comparable with the national average. The number of attempts or contemplated attempts is difficult to judge, but it is far too great for complacency. In this field there is ample opportunity for interested people to equip themselves with the rudiments of human relationships that they may serve others in their hour of need.

Tribute must be paid to the many organisations and individuals who have co-operated so well with the Mental Health Section. Although too numerous to mention individually special mention must be made of the consideration and helpfulness of those associated with industry and commerce. Frequently, employers and their personnel staff on being approached in matters concerning their employees have shown deep concern and interest in their welfare. They have been only too anxious to try and ease the situation by an adjustment or a concession in work routine.

The Mental Health and Care Sub-Committee is responsible for the affairs of the Mental Health Section and regular meetings have been held throughout the year.

Staff

As at 31st December, 1961:—

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant

Mental Welfare Officer

Leonard Holdsworth

Social Worker

Mildred Sharpe

Welfare Assistants

Jean Nicholson

Peter L. Nickerson

Approved under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Section 28 (2):—

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

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

Reginald K. Hyland, M.B., B.S.
 David K. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
 David H. Ropschitz, M.D., D.P.M.
 David W. T. Harris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Summary of work undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers under

1. Number of patients referred to the Mental Health Service by:—
 the Mental Health Act, 1959, during the year.

(a) General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	132
(b) Relatives	...	...	...	...	118
(c) Psychiatric Hospitals	...	...	...	...	87
(d) Psychiatric Clinics	...	...	...	...	52
(e) Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	10
(f) Police	...	...	...	...	34
(g) Other sources	...	...	...	...	79
Total					512

2. Of the patients referred (as para. 1) number:—

(a) Admitted to Hospitals under					
(i) Mental Health Act, 1959, s.5 (Informal)	...				96
(ii) Mental Health Act, 1959, s. 25 (Observation)	...				42
(iii) Mental Health Act, 1959, s.26 (Treatment)	...				7
(iv) Mental Health Act, 1959, s.29 (Emergency)	...				25
(b) Referred to General Practitioners and Psychiatric Clinics	...	...	...	...	123
(c) Referred for domiciliary visiting	...	...	...	...	131
(d) Referred for Guardianship	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Referred to other social agencies	...	...	...	...	43
(f) Other means	...	...	...	...	45
(g) Admitted to training or occupation centres (included in (c) above)	...	...	...	...	16

3. Number of sessions attended at Psychiatric Clinics ... 109

4. Number of enquiries and interviews by Mental Welfare Officers ... 5341

Number of patients under the care of the Local Health Authority on 31st December, 1961.

1. Number receiving domiciliary visits:—

(a) Mental illness	...	...	...	...	85
(b) Severely subnormal	...	...	...	...	28
(c) Subnormal	...	...	...	...	88
(d) Psychopathic	...	...	...	...	1
					202

2. Number receiving training:—					
(a) Males under 16 years	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Females under 16 years	...	...	...	...	11
(c) Males over 16 years	...	...	...	...	10
(d) Females over 16 years	...	...	...	...	16
					<hr/> 54

3. Number on waiting list for admission to hospitals:—

(a) Severely subnormal					
(i) Male under 16 years	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Female under 16 years	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) Female over 16 years	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Subnormal					
(i) Male under 16 years	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 4

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

National Assistance Act, 1948

Two cases were removed to hospital under Section 47 of this Act.

Information supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retro-lental Fibro-plasia	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 ..	1	2	—	9
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical) ..	12	1	—	3
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	10	1	—	3

Epilepsy

At 31st December 1961, 26 persons suffering from epilepsy were known to the Welfare Services Department, and of these seven were also registered blind persons, and 2 persons in addition had the dual handicap of suffering from cerebral palsy.

Seven were under the care of the local authority in residential accommodation provided under the National Assistance Act 1948, two were receiving treatment in a mental hospital and 1 girl was attending a special school. The other sixteen persons were living at home.

Cerebral Palsy

Twenty nine persons handicapped by cerebral palsy were registered as handicapped persons at 31st December 1961.

Two persons were resident at White Windows Cheshire Home at the end of the year.

The Halifax Branch of the National Spastics Society opened their workshop at the bottom of Pellon Lane on 1st January 1962,

and initially 5 persons were admitted. The Welfare Services Committee has provided transport to and from the workshops for these persons and uses a specially adapted bus for this purpose.

The Welfare Officer dealing with handicapped persons maintains contact with all those persons on the register and in addition to the services provided for all substantially and permanently handicapped persons under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 there is a service of advice and guidance available to them to assist them with their many problems. Close liaison is also maintained with those statutory and voluntary organisations who may be able to help these persons.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The undermentioned medical examinations were carried out during the year by the medical staff of the local authority:—

Examinations for employment and superannuation ...	345
Ministry of Education examinations—	
Form 28 R.Q.	51
Form 4 R.T.C.	42
	—
Examinations on behalf of other local authorities ...	93
Medical examination of employees following prolonged absence due to sickness	22
Examinations for admission to Outward Bound Schools	—
	—
	460
	—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Mortuary is situate in Hall Street. There were 153 P.M.'s performed during 1961.

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee.

(Information supplied by the Manager and Registrar, Parks and Cemeteries Department)

Number of Cremations

Total number of Cremations since the opening of Crematorium to 31st December, 1961	8338
Total number of Cremations for the year 1961	1463

Disposition of Remains for the year 1961

Scattered or buried in Grounds	1324
Placed, or to be placed, in Niches	—
Place, or to be placed, in Graves	—
Taken away by representatives	139
Awaiting instructions for disposal	—
There were 849 cremations of Halifax residents during the year.	

WATER SUPPLY

Details provided by the Waterworks Engineer and Manager.

- (i) The quantity supplied was satisfactory throughout 1961.
- (ii) The number of bacteriological analyses carried out on filtered and treated water going into supply was 611.

These were all highly satisfactory.

The number of bacteriological analyses carried out on raw waters received from Victoria and Albert reservoirs together with raw waters from Ogden reservoir totalled 268.

Victoria and Albert together equalled 224 of which 133 gave positive results in the presumptive coliform test varying from 1 to 180 plus per 100 mls.

i.e. 40.6% of samples were free from coliform organisms in 100 mls.

44 analyses were carried out on Ogden raw waters of which 24 gave positive results in the "presumptive coliform test" varying from 1 to 180 plus per 100 mls.

i.e. 45.5% of samples were free from coliform organisms in 100 mls.

Copies of the average values of chemical analyses carried out on Thrum Hall filtered water throughout 1961, together with analyses of raw water arriving at Thrum Hall Filter House are attached.

Seven samples of filtered water were tested chemically and the results averaged, and eight samples of raw water tested and averaged in similar manner.

- (iii) The raw water has a plumbo-solvent action as will be seen from the lead absorbed test on the raw water chemical analysis sheet, this is corrected by the addition of lime at Thrum Hall Filter House and sodium carbonate at Ogden to raise the pH of the water to 8.5.

As will be seen from the lead absorbed test on the filtered water, this prevents plumbo-solvency effectively.

In addition the removal of peaty acids and colour in the water, by coagulation with sodium aluminate followed by filtration, also tends to remove plumbo-solvency in the filtered water.

- (iv) The filtration process at Thrum Hall Filter House is checked chemically every day and the doses of sodium aluminate, lime and chlorine adjusted if necessary.

The chlorinators are provided with recording charts so that the chlorine dose is constantly recorded throughout the 24 hours.

The filtered water is tested bacteriologically daily at Thrum Hall and as no coliform bacteria were detected throughout the year, no special steps were needed to counter contamination.

Plate counts in nutrient agar medium at 22°C and 37°C

are also carried out daily, any increase in count above the normal giving an indication of the falling efficiency of filtration.

In this case the doses of sodium aluminate and chlorine are adjusted and the filters washed out and pre-chlorinated to restore the plant to full working efficiency.

Bacteriological examinations carried out during the year at points along the distribution system within the Halifax Borough were in every case free from coliform bacteria.

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

(a) Direct to the house—33,000 houses; 96,000 population.

(b) By means of standpipe—5 houses.

SEWAGE

Information supplied by the Sewage Works Manager:—

Sewage Purification

The efficient purification of domestic sewage and industrial wastes is an important and essential link in the chain of public health services.

All drainage from the Borough, with the exception of certain fringe areas referred to later, eventually arrives at the Purification Works sited at the lowest point in the town on three separate but adjacent areas of land at Salterhebble, Copley, and North Dean.

Apart from the small volume from Copley village which has to be raised to the level of the Works by means of sewage ejectors, the liquid wastes gravitate to the Works, where they are purified to the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board before discharge into the River Calder.

The method of purification in use consists of acid precipitation and settlement followed by biological oxidation effected partly by bacteria beds and partly by activated sludge units. Because of the need to deal with the industrial wastes from about eighty manufacturing premises in the Borough, in addition to the normal domestic sewage, the Works have to be about twice the size that would otherwise be required.

The solid residues, extracted in the form of sludges during purification, are mechanically dewatered and processed to yield by-products in the form of sterile, pulverised, organic fertilisers and industrial grease. These are subsequently sold thereby effecting complete and positive disposal of these otherwise objectionable residues, in a hygienic manner which also produces an income that makes a useful contribution to the overall cost of operating the Works.

During 1961, 2,148,000,000 gallons of sewage and industrial wastes were purified, an average of 5,884,000 gallons for each day of the year, from which 42,798 tons of liquid sludge residues were extracted yielding 2,549 tons of organic fertiliser and 341 tons of grease after processing.

The parts of the Borough which are in different catchment areas and therefore do not drain to the Halifax Purification Works, referred to above, are the Warley and Luddenden district which drains to the Works of the Luddenden Foot Joint Sewerage Board on which Halifax is represented, and the Northowram area which by agreement drains to the Works of the Brighouse Corporation.

It is planned to modernise and extend the Halifax Works, parts of which are now over 60 years old, over the next few years. This will involve the expenditure of a fairly large sum of money, but is absolutely essential if the worn out and out-of-date plant and equipment is to be replaced with new, and its capacity extended to enable it to comply with the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board in respect of the volume to be treated and the standard of the effluent required for discharge into the River Calder.

CLEANSING

Details provided by the Director of Public Cleansing:—

Refuse Collection and Disposal

During the year a total of 29,925 tons of house and trade refuse was handled by the department. Of this quantity 9,589 tons were dealt with at the separation-incineration plant at Charlestown and the remaining 20,336 tons was disposed of by controlled tipping with a view to land reclamation. Fine dust amounts to about 30%, which in the main is used as covering material at the tip. The composition of house refuse is changing and with the exception of the winter months the refuse yield is, in the main light and bulky.

During the year approximately 150 Refuse Containers, each of 1½ cu. yd. capacity were introduced and sited in lieu of "nests" of domestic refuse bins. These containers are emptied at least once weekly by a specially adapted vehicle.

Salvage Recovery

The income from reclaimed materials from house refuse together with processed kitchen wastes, Abattoir and Market Offals realised the sum of £15,115.

Waste Food is now only collected separately from School and Industrial Canteens etc. This amounts to about 20 tons each month and after treatment is disposed of for livestock feeding.

Street and Gully Cleansing

The carriageways have received regular cleansing by the use of mechanical sweeper collectors. Footpaths have received as much attention as possible with the staff available. In all a total of 1,756 motor loads of street sweepings were removed. Greater use of the many litter receptacles by the public would help considerably.

During the year 47,990 gullies were cleansed.

RODENT CONTROL

(From information supplied by Mr. Perry, C.P.H.I.)

During the year 493 complaints of rats and 399 of mice were received, and treatments were carried out as shown below:—

	Rats	Mice	Total
Local Authority premises	83	119	202
Corporation Houses	19	81	100
Private Business Premises	182	477	659
Private Dwellinghouses	431	370	801
Total	715	1047	1762

It is estimated that 3,148 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".

At the end of the year, arrangements were being made for the treatment—by contract—of the town's sewers with "1080", an acute toxic poison.

One meeting of the Workable Area Committee No. 4, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was held in Halifax during the year. At this meeting representatives of the Ministry discussed with the local authorities' representatives the difficulties met and new poisons available for insect pest and rodent control.

Two joint meetings of representatives of each of the five Workable Area Committees in Yorkshire were held in Leeds. These meetings were convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to co-ordinate the work done in each area and to report upon the work done at the Ministry's Infestation Control Laboratory.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

The Halifax Industrial Health Committee has met once since my last report was published.

At this meeting I made suggestions for the implementation of certain measures, including lectures by experts.

FACTORIES

(From information supplied by Mr. Perry, C.P.H.I.)

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 7 notices (comprising 10 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1937. In addition there were 28 complaints (46 items) brought forward from 1960.

Of these, 4 complaints (7 items) were remedied during the year, and 31 complaints (49 items) from H.M. Inspector of Factories were outstanding at the end of the year.

The Public Health Inspectors found and remedied 42 other defects.

There were 11 outworkers on the register at the end of the year, and no cases of default in sending lists to the Council were

discovered (Section 110). There were no cases of outwork being carried on in unwholesome premises (Section 111).

TABLE XXXI
Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	12	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	702	157	38	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	2	—	—
TOTAL	723	171	42	—

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

TABLE XXVIII
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) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	1	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	79	57	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	85	61	—	9	—

SECTION V

HOUSING AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(Information supplied by A. W. Perry, C.P.H.I.)

HOUSING

Housing Slum Clearance work was mainly concentrated on the Corporation Street Area, where—at the end of the year—the survey of the 200 houses was nearing completion. Smaller areas at Albion Square, Bottoms and Exmouth Street were represented, and some 76 Certificates of Unfitness were issued in respect of houses in Thomas Street. The New Bank (Nos. 2 and 3) Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed and rehousing was well under way, whilst most of the houses in the New Bank (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order were demolished.

The demand for Standard and Improvement Grants diminished to 378 (as against 478 in 1960), including 37 applications in respect of tenanted houses. During the year, 300 baths, 288 wash basins, 273 hot water systems, 315 internal water closets and 204 ventilated foodstores were provided with the aid of these grants.

Despite all that has been done, Housing still remains the biggest problem of environmental hygiene.

A recent survey showed that there are approximately 9,500 occupied back-to-back houses, of which only 3,400 are of such a size as to be worth improving; whilst 6,100 are of small type without—or with only very small—side-scelleries, the majority of these houses have toilets (often shared)—some, even tub closets still—in blocks at varying distances along the street. A high proportion of the cases of overcrowding occur in these back-to-back houses, several of which are in multiple occupation, and one-third of all tuberculosis patients live in such houses. Strong measures, over a considerable period are needed—and are being planned—to bring about their renewal.

During 1961, slum clearance proceeded in accordance with the new programme drawn up the previous year. In carrying this out, 32 houses were represented in Clearance Areas and 37 as individual unfit houses, whilst 76 Certificates of Unfitness were given in connection with Corporation-owned houses.

These figures appear low, but numerous inspections were carried out for representations in the early part of the following year.

The progress made in dealing with clearance areas is as follows:—

New Bank Compulsory Purchase Orders

During the year, rehousing was completed in the No. 1 Order and by the end of the year only 36 houses remained to be demolished.

In February and March, Nos. 2 and 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed, and, by the end of the year, rehousing was well under way and the demolition of one block had been started.

Albion Square Compulsory Purchase Order

This Order was confirmed in August, 1961, and by the end of the year rehousing was almost complete.

Gibbet Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year the work of demolition was almost completed.

Bottoms Clearance Order

This small area of 15 houses was represented in August, 1961, and at the end of the year the Minister's confirmation was awaited.

Exmouth Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This area of 17 houses was represented in November and, again, at the end of the year confirmation by the Minister was awaited.

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

Continuing the information given in previous reports, the following table shows the position on the 31st December, 1961:—

No. in Reg.	Address	Date of Report	Date of Closing Order	Date of Demolition Order	Remarks
110	8, Collier Toppin	19/1/61	—	8/3/61	Demolition in progress
111	10, " "	19/1/61	—	8/3/61	Demolition in progress
112	13, Belmont Street	19/1/61	8/3/61	—	House vacated
113	7, Bottoms, Siddal	19/1/61	8/3/61	—	House vacated
114	8, " "	19/1/61	8/3/61	—	House vacated
115	21, Elephant Terrace	19/1/61	8/3/61	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
116	9, Upper Exley	19/1/61	8/3/61	—	House vacated
117	8, Howard Street	19/1/61	8/3/61	—	House vacated
118	60a, Haigh Street	16/2/61	7/4/61	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
119	11, Buttress, Luddenden	16/2/61	7/4/61	—	Unoccupied house
120	2, Farrea Mill Lane	16/2/61	—	7/4/61	Demolished
121	4, " " "	16/2/61	—	7/4/61	House vacant—awaiting demolition
122	5, " " "	16/2/61	—	7/4/61	House vacant—awaiting demolition
123	48, Rochdale Road	23/3/61	—	12/5/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
124	4, Rochdale Yard	23/3/61	—	12/5/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
125	2, " "	23/3/61	—	12/5/61	Vacant—awaiting demolition
126	6, " "	23/3/61	—	12/5/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
127	50, Rochdale Road	23/3/61	—	12/5/61	Tenant deceased—awaiting demolition
128	52, " "	23/3/61	—	12/5/61	Vacant—awaiting demolition
129	1, Stannary Lane	18/5/61	11/7/61	—	House vacated
130	10, Leighton Farm	18/5/61	11/7/61	—	House vacated
131	1a, Clare Road (Basement flat)	18/5/61	11/7/61	—	House vacated
132	2a, Elgin Street	22/6/61	—	27/7/61	House vacated
133	4, Cowroyd Place	20/7/61	15/9/61	—	House vacated
134	20, Dover Street	20/7/61	15/9/61	—	House vacated
135	14, Lower Shaw Hill	24/8/61	—	9/10/61	Demolition in progress
136	16, " "	24/8/61	—	9/10/61	Demolition in progress
137	1a, Pleasant Street	21/9/61	10/11/61	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
138	18, Winn Street	21/9/61	5/12/61	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
139	17, Holden Street	21/9/61	5/12/61	—	Awaiting vacation by tenant
140	8, Thomas Street	19/10/61	—	5/12/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
141	10, " "	19/10/61	—	5/12/61	Unoccupied house—awaiting demolition
142	28, Blackledge	19/10/61	—	5/12/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
143	30, " "	19/10/61	—	5/12/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
144	32, " "	19/10/61	—	5/12/61	Awaiting vacation by tenant
145	6, Johnson Street	14/12/61	—	—	Negotiating to purchase
146	5, Oates Street	14/12/61	—	—	Negotiating to purchase

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

Ref. Nos. 451—469	Houses now demolished
Reg. No. 59	Now demolished
Reg. No. 77	Still awaiting vacation by tenant
Reg. No. 79	Demolition in progress
Reg. No. 83	Now demolished
Reg. No. 85	Demolition in progress
Reg. No. 87	Now demolished
Reg. No. 91	Demolition in progress
Reg. No. 92	Now demolished
Reg. No. 94—106	Now demolished
Reg. No. 108	House vacated
Reg. No. 109	House vacated

Certificates of Unfitness

Seventy-six 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

The demand for these grants decreased as compared with 1960 but still remains at a fairly high level.

The Council now offer improvement grants for work other than the provision of bathrooms and septic tanks:— e.g. additional bedrooms, kitchens, damp proof courses, additional lighting and ventilation, etc.

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
Improvement	43	40	3	26	£3,123 0 0	0
Standard ..	344	338	6	391	£42,526 15 4	10
TOTAL ..	387	378	9	417	£45,649 15 4	10

An analysis of the Standard Grants show that only 12.2% were for tenanted houses and that the amenities provided were as shown below:—

Owner-Occupied Houses						Tenanted Houses					
Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Food-stores	Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Food-stores
303	268	256	242	279	175	37	32	32	31	36	29

Overcrowding

Twenty-six cases of overcrowding were outstanding at the beginning of the year. New cases discovered number 28, whilst 31 were abated, leaving a balance of 23 at the end of the year, which was a slight improvement.

Of these 23 cases, 6 are in houses due for demolition and the majority of the remainder are applicants for Corporation houses.

With the advent of new Regulations for houses in multiple occupation, much stronger powers will be available to deal with this evil.

Rent Act, 1957. Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 11 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants of houses.

One of these applications was refused and one was withdrawn. Nine notices of proposal to issue a certificate were served upon owners, following which 5 undertakings to remedy defects were received from Landlords and Certificates of Disrepair were issued in respect of the other 4 cases.

One application for the Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair was received and 4 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

Twenty council houses and 10 other dwellings were treated for bug infestations and 47 houses for other types of vermin. Some business premises were treated for cockroaches and a few wasps nests were destroyed. Charges were made for this work.

Housing Statistics

	Houses demolished	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
Inclearance areas—			
Houses unfit for human habitation ..	214	267	111
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	1	—	—
Houses on land acquired under Section 32 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ..	6	—	—
Not in clearance areas—			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	47	39	17
Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health..	5	103	45
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 ..	14	37	13
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 ..	5	6	5
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority ..	417	xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx	
After formal notice under—			
(a) Public Health Acts ..	29	20	
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—		
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 ..	—	—	

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 ...	432
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts ...	72
Work in progress under the Housing Acts ...	67
"Well-maintained" payments ...	102
Official Count ...	46
Future Clearance Area action ...	1,180
Standard and Improvement Grants ...	1,210
Certificates of Disrepair ...	21
Removals and Disinfestation ...	122
Inspection on behalf of Housing Manager ...	132
Sanitary defects ...	1,035
Notifiable diseases ...	71
Food Poisoning ...	17
Pathological Specimens ...	103
Dirty and/or verminous conditions ...	144
Overcrowding ...	110
Moveable Dwellings ...	9
Common Lodging Houses ...	3
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ...	12

Drainage:—

Public sewers inspected ...	223
Public sewers tested ...	43
Drains inspected, special inspections only ...	239
Drains tested ...	160
Ditches and Watercourses ...	3

Factories:—

Factories (with power) ...	157
Factories (without power) ...	12
Outworkers' premises ...	1
Workplaces (General) ...	2
Workplaces (Offices) ...	4

Shops:—

Shops Act, 1950(section 38 ...	28
Other visits ...	86
Mobile Shops ...	57

Food Premises:—

Milk Distributors	20
Dairies	63
Milkshops	1
Fried Fish Shops	20
Bakehouses	62
Butchers' Shops	56
Ice Cream premises	64
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.	185
School Canteens	29
Licensed Premises	21
Other food premises	131

Smoke Control:—

Smoke Observations	892
Works, etc., re smoke emission	84
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	1
Works, etc., re Chimney Heights	7
Smoke Control Areas	1,323
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	724

Sampling:—

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955	273
Bacteriological samples—Milk	50
Bacteriological samples—Ice Cream	63
Biological examination—Milk	6
Water	30
Swimming Baths Water	85
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act—Flameproof Materials	2

General:—

Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	12
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	11
Premises re Merchandise Marks Act	81
Stables re nuisances	4
Fowls, Swine and other animals	30
Schools	12
Places of Public Entertainment	20
Public Sanitary Conveniences	255
Abattoir	100
Noise Nuisances	78
Pet Shops	1
Offensive Trades	3
Knackers' Yards	2
Rodent Control	137
Accumulations of Refuse	164
Interviews	1,280
Miscellaneous visits	3,792
Total number of Inspections and Visits	16,077
Total number of re-inspections	4,048

Particulars of work done

Informal
Action

Dwellinghouses:—

General repairs	...	...	...	...	...	323
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	46
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	34
Council houses found bug-infested and disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other houses found bug-infested and disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses cleared of other vermin	...	...	...	...	...	47
Common lodging houses—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses-let-in-Lodgings—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drainage:—

Sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	106
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	140
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	40

Factories:—

Factories (with power)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	43
Factories (without power)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	4
Workplaces (General)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workplaces (Offices)—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	1

Shops:—

Shops Act, 1950, section 38—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	5
General—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	3

Food Premises:—

Fried Fish Shops—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	16
Butchers'—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurants, Cafés, etc.—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	32
School Canteens—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	3

Other food premises—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	19
--	----

Smoke Control:—

Boiler plants improved re emission of smoke ...	6
---	---

General:—

Premises cleared of rats—Dwellinghouses	450
Other premises	265
Premises cleared of mice—Dwellinghouses	451
Other premises	596
Fowls, Swine and other animals—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	4
Schools—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	1
Places of Public Entertainment—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	4
Public Sanitary Conveniences—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	76
Noise—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	23
Accumulations of Refuse—Nuisances abated or improvements effected	57
Merchandise Marks Act—Contraventions remedied	11
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	108

Samples obtained:—

	Formal	Informal
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	138	137
Milk—Bacteriological	—	53
Milk—Biological	—	2
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	—	63
Water	—	30
Swimming Baths Water	—	77
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	16	—
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act—Flame-proof materials	2	—
Pathological Specimens	—	123

Common Lodging Houses

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

During the year, the Hostel was provided with a new oil-fired heating system. This is an improvement which has added much to the comfort of the occupants.

The premises are visited regularly and are clean and well kept.

Houses in multiple occupation

There are several houses in multiple occupation in the town and the number is increasing due to an influx of immigrants. The standard of housing remains low. Towards the end of the year

legislation was introduced which will enable local authorities to consider the condition of a house let in lodgings and if it is defective in any one of the following matters, viz—

- natural and artificial lighting
- ventilation
- water supply
- personal washing facilities
- drainage and sanitary conveniences
- facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water, or
- installation for space heating or for the use of space heating appliances,

they may serve notice requiring the execution of works to make the house reasonably suitable for occupation by the householder or individuals.

Provision is also made for ensuring there is proper means of escape from fire.

Directions may also be made by a local authority limiting the number of individuals who should live in the house. Councils may also apply a management code on those houses in multiple occupation which are in an unsatisfactory state.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960

Of the 22 samples obtained during the year, 9 were of fertilisers and 13 were of feeding stuffs. One sample of fertiliser and one of feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory and the manufacturers were warned.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

At the end of 1961 there were 154 registered sellers of Part II poisons, occupying 230 registered premises.

There were 11 inspections of these premises during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rag Flock and Other Filling Regulations, 1961

At the end of the year there were 7 premises registered under this enactment and all were in a satisfactory condition.

No samples were taken.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

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

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

Places of Public Entertainment

During the year 20 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other premises for which theatre licences are necessary, and conditions, generally, were found to be satisfactory.

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.

The work recommended at the Warley Road School Swimming Bath was carried out during the year and the samples are now satisfactory.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

Under the Control of the Health Department there are 46 public sanitary conveniences, consisting of 17 sanitary conveniences for males, 16 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.

The Hanson Lane convenience was renovated during the year.

Public Health Department - Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, the year 1910 inspection was made of the swimming pools and other premises for which the public health department is responsible, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Swimming Pools

The swimming pool at West Hill - the only public bath in the district - is 75 feet long and 25 feet wide, the capacity of the pool being approximately 85,000 gallons.

The water is drawn from the town's main and is constantly being aerated, filtered and purified, circulation being at the rate of 100 gallons per hour. This is done by means of the pump, which is situated through the main, purified and filtered water.

The bath water is being constantly treated with 15 hours per day by Alkaline Chlorine and Sodium Chloride.

The swimming pool is open throughout the year and there are also 25 private baths for men and 10 for women. These baths are also available.

Samples of swimming bath water 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.

Examination of all water where swimming baths are situated are submitted to the bacteriological and chemical examination of the Public Health Department and the results are sent to the local health officer.

The work recommended at the Water Road School Swimming Bath was carried out during the year and the samples are now available.

Public Health Department

Under the Control of the Health Department there are 10 public swimming pools, 10 for men, 10 for women, and 10 public urinals.

At the two main swimming pools in town - West Hill and the other 25 private baths - there are 10 public urinals and 10 public lavatories. These are provided facilities are available for the use of the public.

The two urinals of handkerchief use of the public for the purpose of washing with hot and cold water have been installed and steam and paper towels are provided. The urinals are very clean and at the same time suffer a certain amount of space.

A considerable amount of urine and water damage takes place at the urinals and the public health department is responsible for the maintenance of the urinals and the public health department is responsible for the maintenance of the urinals.

The public health department was renovated during the year 1910 and the public health department was renovated during the year 1910.

SECTION VI

FOOD

(Inspection and Supervision)

A glance at the figures for condemnations at the Public Abattoir shows a significant change to 0.0004% of cattle and 0.0005% of cows affected with bovine tuberculosis (1.9% and 3.1%, respectively, in 1960), with a consequent saving of 15 tons of meat and offal, formerly condemned.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling of Food and Drugs

A total of 315 samples of Food and Drugs was obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

These included 123 samples of milk, 52 samples of Ice Cream and 140 samples of food and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 9 giving a percentage of 7.31.

All the 52 samples of ice cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 140 samples of other food and drugs, 49 (or 35.00%) 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 XXX

Nature of Sample	No. of samples taken			No. not genuine		
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total
Milk	*109	—	*109	9	—	9
Milk—Channel Islands ..	14	—	14	—	—	—
Milk in unsatisfactory bottle ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Ale—Bottled	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ale—Mild (loose)	4	—	4	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground	—	4	4	—	—	—
Bread (various)	—	21	21	—	17	17
Butter	—	3	3	—	—	—
Chocolate	—	2	2	—	2	2
Chocolates	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery:						
Apple Pasty	—	2	2	—	2	2
Chocolate Biscuit	—	2	2	—	1	1
Chocolate Eclair	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cream Cake	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fruit Cake	—	1	1	—	1	1
Portion of French Bun ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Truffles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Viennese Cakes	—	1	1	—	1	1

Nature of Sample	No. of samples taken			No. not genuine		
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total
Corned Beef	—	1	1	—	1	1
Crystallised Fruit:						
Candied Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Peel	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Fruit:						
Currents	—	2	2	—	—	—
Raisins	—	1	1	—	—	—
Farex	—	1	1	—	1	1
Fish Cakes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flour:						
Plain	—	3	3	—	—	—
Self-Raising	—	2	2	—	1	1
Food Colouring	—	4	4	—	1	1
Ice Cream	—	52	52	—	—	—
Jelly	—	1	1	—	1	1
Margarine	—	5	5	—	1	1
Meat Pie, Portion of	—	1	1	—	1	1
Meat and Potato Pasty, Part of	—	1	1	—	1	1
Ointment, Hydrocortisone	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ostermilk No. 2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pie, Steak and Kidney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prawns	—	1	1	—	1	1
Preserves:						
Apple and Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	5	5	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding:						
Christmas	—	4	4	—	—	—
Salt	—	1	1	—	1	1
Sausages:						
Beef	8	4	12	—	2	2
Meat	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pork Sausage Meat	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pork, Skinless	—	1	1	—	1	1
Semolina	—	1	1	—	1	1
Soft Drinks:						
Blackcurrant Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—
Guavin	—	2	2	—	1	1
Lemon and Barley	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	—	2	2	—	—	—
Peppermint Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—
Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tonic Water	—	1	1	—	1	1
Spirits:						
Gin	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tea	—	2	2	—	—	—
Trifles	—	1	1	—	1	1
Vinegar, Malt	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sweets:						
Golden Mints	—	1	1	—	1	1
Liquorice Allsorts	—	1	1	—	1	1
	139	176	315	9	49	58

* Includes 4 "Appeal to Cow" samples which were genuine.

TABLE XXIX

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	Apple Pasty Affected by mould	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that there were patches of mould in the pasty. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 9th January, 1961, who authorised the Town Clerk to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Halifax Magistrates' Court on the 15th February, 1961, when a plea of "guilty" was entered. Defendant was fined £5 with £2 10s. 0d. costs.
9	Turog Brown Loaf containing piece of wood.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the loaf contained a foreign body, namely a piece of wood. Verbal caution by Chief Public Health Inspector.
14	Salt containing dog dirt	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample had a bad smell and contains faeces. In his opinion the sample was unfit for human consumption. Legal proceedings were instituted and the case was heard at the Halifax Borough Magistrates' Court on the 7th June, 1961, when the Defendants were fined £50 with costs totalling £3 5s. 0d. after pleading "guilty".
15	Jelly, containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a flake of material containing oil, grit and iron oxide. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the Manufacturer.
16	Farex, containing insects.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was infested with the grubs of spider beetles, obviously old stock and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
17	Bread, containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contains a "foreign body" which is simply a piece of dried-out dough from a previous mixing. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.

Table 2—*continued*

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
18	Flat Cake containing foreign matter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained brown streaks caused by iron-stained lubricant; though not harmful, the material is objectionable. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
30	Guavin (Juices of Guavin and Grape) fermented.	A routine informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to have fermented and developed a considerable concentration of alcohol, being unsatisfactory since it is not in its original unfermented condition. Investigations revealed that the Guavin had been produced on the 22nd December, 1958. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the sellers drawing their attention to the provisions of section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
37	Slices of Brown Loaf, containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign substance, namely pieces of cotton cloth. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th April, 1961, who authorised the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.
39	Skinless Pork Sausages—Fat rancid	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the fat in the sausages had become slightly rancid, although not badly affected as to be harmful. He classified them as substandard in flavour. Sellers interviewed and remaining sausages withdrawn from sale.
62	Corned Beef—containing a stain.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample bears a stain due to iron—this is not harmful but regarded as substandard on this account. The Chief Public Health Inspector wrote drawing the attention of the Distributors to the matter.
68	Apple Pasty—containing mould.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained one mould colony. A verbal caution was given to the Manufacturer.

Table 2—*continued*

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
78	Small Brown Cut Loaf—containing foreign matter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained pellets of dough stained with oil and iron. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
79	Frozen Prawns—Unfit for human consumption.	Informal sample submitted for analysis because of unusual colour (Paleness). The Public Analyst reported that there was no chemical abnormality to account for the unusual paleness—possibly it may be that the large bacterial population is the cause. The consignment of eighty pounds was condemned as being unfit for human consumption.
87	Pork Sausage Meat—containing undeclared preservative.	A routine informal sample submitted for analysis and reported by the Public Analyst to be satisfactory as regards meat content, but to contravene the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations because there was preservative—310 parts per million—the presence of which was not suitably declared at the time of sale. A verbal caution was given to the retailer.
88	Golden Mints—containing streak of oil of peppermint (not dispersed).	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a streak of peppermint oil which has not been thoroughly dispersed, and harmless. No further action.
99	Sausage Meat—containing blue dye.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was stained with a blue dye, and contained a fragment of blue crayon, or the core of a blue pencil. This foreign matter was traced to the premises from which the sausage meat had been supplied. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the supplier.
100	Fruit Cake—containing insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a cockroach. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
106	Milk—deficient in fat.	A routine formal sample submitted for analysis and reported by the Public Analyst to be 4.6 per cent deficient in fat. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the Producer-Retailer.

Table 2—*continued*

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
119	Half of Teacake—containing foreign matter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained fragments of burnt dough. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
126	Part of Meat and Potato Pasty—containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the pasty was mouldy, and in his opinion unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
127	Currant Teacake—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely a trace of lubricant and iron oxide. In his opinion the proportions of these were too small to be harmful. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
128	Brown Loaf, portion of—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the loaf contained a date stone. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
129	Uncut White Loaf, portion of—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained stains caused by oil and iron oxide, probably due to traces of lubricant from bakery machinery. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
155	Fish Teacake Sandwich, portion of—containing insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a spider beetle. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
156	Trifles—containing mouldy growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the trifles were mouldy, and unfit for human consumption. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on 14th August, 1961, who authorised the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller.

Table 2—*continued*

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
157	Milk in unsatisfactory bottle— Bottle contained insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the condition of the milk was satisfactory, but the condition of the bottle unsatisfactory, there being pupae (like small seeds) attached to the inside of the bottle and that in his opinion the bottle was not in the "state of thorough cleanliness" as required by Regulation 27(1) of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the Bottler and Distributor.
158	Tomato Sandwich— Bread contains insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis, following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that having found a foreign body, namely a fly, in the sample, it was unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
159	Cream Cake— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a pellet of foreign matter, too small for identification, but resembling synthetic resin or latex sealing compound. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the seller and manufacturer to the matter.
164	Meat Pie, Portion of— containing insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a spider-beetle. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
177	White Teacake— containing rodent dropping.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that having found a rodent dropping in the sample in his opinion it was unfit for human consumption. Legal proceedings were instituted and the case was heard at the Halifax Borough Magistrates' Court on the 6th December, 1961, when the Defendants were fined £50 with costs totalling £7 5s. 0d.
188	Margarine— containing dye.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was stained with a violet dye from a price stamp in endorsing ink. A verbal caution was given to the seller.

Table 2—continued

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
189	Flour, Self-Raising—containing insects.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained insects of the booklice family. Similar insects found at complainant's house. No further action.
190	Fruit Malt Loaf—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a piece of steel wire. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
191	Fruit Malt Loaf—containing mould.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
192	Sliced Loaf—containing insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a small brown beetle. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
208	Chocolate—containing insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a grub, the larva of the chocolate moth. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller, whose premises were found to be the cause of the infestation.
219	Chocolate Biscuit—containing insect.	Informal sample submitted for analysis on complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample had suffered damage apparently by the larva of the cocoa moth. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the seller to the matter.
221	White Sliced Loaf—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely traces of oil and iron oxide, forming streaks and patches. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
223	Chocolate Eclair—containing mould.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.

Table 2—continued

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
225	Semolina— containing insects.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was infested with spider beetles. Investigation into the complaint revealed that the sample was from stock which had been in the shop from where it was purchased for a considerable length of time, and possible that infestation of the product had arisen there. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
226	Portion of French Bun— containing foreign matter	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bun contained a piece of paper. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller and manufacturer.
227	Chocolate Biscuit— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of fibre resembling a bristle from a brush. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
235 236 237 238 250 251 252 253	Milks— Extraneous Water.	Formal samples taken from a local producer's consignment on delivery at the Pasteurising Plant. The Public Analyst reported that there was extraneous water in all the samples—10%, 7%, 3%, 8%, 1.5%, 2.5%, 1.5%, 1.4%. "Appeal to Cow" samples were obtained and the Public Analyst reported they were genuine milks. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 13th November, 1961, who authorised the Town Clerk to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on 21st December, 1961. There were two informations—one in respect of the samples 235, 236, 237 and 238, and the other for samples 250, 251, 252 and 253—alleging that the defendant offered watered milk for sale. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty" but was convicted and fined £40 on each charge. He was also ordered to pay £22 2s. 7d. costs.
254	Tonic Water— containing black mould.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that in the bottle of Tonic Water there was a deposit which consisted of filaments and spores of a black mould. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the manufacturer.

Table 2—*continued*

No. of Sample	Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.	Administrative action taken
267	Food Colouring Royal Blue—Irregular Label.	Routine informal sample reported by the Public Analyst to comply with the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957 as regards composition, but labelling requirements under these Regulations and the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the Packer.
283	Liquorice Allsorts—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that there were cat hairs adhering to the sweets. Investigations into the complaint revealed that either cats kept on the shop premises had contaminated the sweets or the shop keeper had been responsible by handling the cats. The Chief Public Health Inspector sent a letter of warning to the seller.
284	Chocolate—containing insects.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample had been attacked by the grub of the Cocoa Moth. It was ascertained that the chocolate had been purchased at premises outside the jurisdiction of the authority, the complaint was, therefore, forwarded to the appropriate authority.
297 298	Beef Sausages—containing undeclared preservatives.	Routine informal samples reported by the Public Analyst to contain undeclared preservatives. Verbal Cautions given to manufacturer and seller regarding exhibition of appropriate notice in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-1958.
315	Portion of Salad Teacake—containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that whilst there were fragments of bread substance on the glass consistent with the complaint, there was no evidence to show whether the glass originally was in the bread or the butter, or salad dressing. The sample was classed as unsatisfactory. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on 12th February, 1962, who authorised the Town Clerk to send a letter of warning to the seller.

TABLE XXX

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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	4	3.74	8.74	—	—	—
March ..	14	3.42	8.62	7	4.74	9.15
April ..	4	3.38	8.49	—	—	—
May ..	10	3.79	8.81	—	—	—
June ..	6	3.56	8.93	1	4.30	9.38
July ..	16	3.86	8.92	1	4.40	9.33
August ..	15	3.75	8.90	—	—	—
September ..	17	3.78	9.00	—	—	—
October ..	14	3.89	8.78	5	5.38	9.49
November ..	5	3.79	8.70	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	105			14		
Average for year 1961 ..		3.73	8.84		4.91	9.30
" " " 1960 ..		3.80	8.90		5.34	9.14
" " " 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		—	—

The figures given in the third and fourth columns of the above table represent the average milk fat and non-fatty solids in the 105 chemical milk samples of Tuberculin Tested (Farm Produced), Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), and Pasteurised 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 14 samples of Channel Islands milk are given. The legal standard is 4.0 per cent. by weight of milk fat, as laid down in 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) Regulations, 1960.

Milk Distribution

At the end of the year there were 288 registered distributors of milk (excluding dairy farmers) within the Borough, and there were 14 registered dairy premises.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, were granted as follows:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (Form C) ...	1
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licence (Form B) ...	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence (Form E) authorising the use of the special designation—	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	91
(b) Pasteurised	92
(c) Sterilised	213

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 53 samples of milk—as shown below—were submitted to bacteriological examination.

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	40	39	1
Pasteurised (Channel Islands)	4	4	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	7	7	—
Sterilised	2	2	—
TOTAL	53	52	1

Biological Examination of Milk

Two samples of milk were submitted to biological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Of these samples, 1 was of milk produced within the Borough and 1 of milk produced outside the Borough. Both samples were reported as negative.

Brucella abortus

Particulars are given, in the following table, of the 10 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination for *Brucella abortus*:—

Produced	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Positive on culture
In Borough	9	5	4
Outside of Borough	1	1	—
TOTAL	10	6	4

All the unsatisfactory milk was from one infected cow, and arrangements were made for this milk to be pasteurised until the cow ultimately was slaughtered.

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, pipelines, 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 64 inspections were made of 532 registered premises (all retailers).

A total of 64 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	—	—	—	—	—
Outside of Borough	64	44 (68.75 %)	14 (21.87 %)	5 (7.81 %)	1 (1.56 %)
TOTAL	64	44 (68.75 %)	14 (21.87 %)	5 (7.81 %)	1 (1.56 %)

The unsatisfactory samples were followed up and advice given on the use of sterilising agents, follow-up samples have proved satisfactory.

I am pleased to be able to report that all mobile vans 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. Twenty-seven vans, etc., were inspected by the department, prior to the granting of Street Traders' Licences by the Markets Department.

Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, etc.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

At the end of the year there were 62 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

Fried Fish Shops

During the year 20 inspections were made of 64 premises. Improvements were effected in 5 cases.

Bakehouses

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 41.

There were 62 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 16 cases.

There is only one basement bakehouse now in use in the town, and a Certificate of Suitability—under the provisions of Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937—is in operation.

Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, lay down requirements in respect of:—

- (i) the cleanliness of premises, ships, stalls, vehicles, etc., used for the purposes of the food business and of apparatus and equipment used for those purposes;
- (ii) the hygienic handling of food;
- (iii) the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are the carriers of certain infections liable to cause food poisoning;
- (iv) the construction of premises and ships used for the purposes of a food business and the repair and maintenance of such premises and ships and of stalls, vehicles, etc.;
- (v) sanitary conveniences and the provision of a water supply and washing facilities;
- (vi) the temperatures at which certain foods which are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept on catering premises.

In the Borough Market, all the meat stalls have protective plate glass screens or have installed refrigerated show cases. Many other shops in the town have been refitted with improved counter fittings, wall and floor surfaces, and a steady improvement in the handling of food is again discernible.

During the year 57 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 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 1,011 food shops in the Borough. The number and type of business is set out below:—

Grocers	346
Butchers	123
Fish and Fruit	118
Mixed	138
Sweets	53
Snack Bars	40
Cooked Meats	12
Fish Friers	64
Chemists	39
Confectioners	78

and visits to food premises numbered 652.

Meat Inspection

The first full year of the attestation scheme brought about a decline in numbers of cattle affected with tuberculosis to six, from 796 in 1959. The saving in lives and suffering effected by this revolution is something of which the general public probably is quite unaware; the material saving in Halifax amounting to fifteen tons of meat and offal, formerly condemned.

Condemnations of livers as a result of damage by round worm infestation in pigs and liver fluke in cattle, continued to be a severe loss to the meat trade, and control of these two parasitic infestations should be worthwhile economically.

The incidence of Cysticercosis remained low, probably due to the relatively few cattle of Irish origin slaughtered.

Canned hams accounted for a high proportion of canned goods condemned. One consignment of about 30 cwt. was found to be in a "blown" condition and was surrendered by the owner. The fashionable 10—13 lb. pack may be a satisfactory size to both the canner and retailer but, considering the number of defective cans dealt with each year, it appears that this size is too large to allow for efficient sterilisation of the whole contents of the pack, and, therefore, a longer cooking period or a smaller pack is indicated.

Throughout the year numerous specimens for examination have been submitted to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary and, once again, sincere thanks are extended to Dr. Phelon and his staff for their continued courtesy and co-operation.

Exchequer Grant Towards Meat Inspection

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

For this purpose, the total slaughterings have been converted to "inspection units", which take account of the different times needed for inspection. One cattle beast has been regarded as ten units, one calf or one pig as three units and one sheep as two units. A "per 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 1960-61 was 223,978, and the sum of £358 13s. 9d. 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	4,795	7,772	968	41,786	12,592	—
Number inspected	4,795	7,772	968	41,786	12,592	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. & CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses condemned	7	15	4	22	17	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	403	1,044	27	1,112	511	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci ..	8.6	13.5	3.2	2.7	4.2	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	4	—	—	29	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.0004	0.0005	—	—	0.22	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	24	12	—	—	—	—
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:—

Total amount of Meat destroyed	lbs. 13,648
Total amount of offals destroyed	28,929
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	920
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	250
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	12,728
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	28,679
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	42,577

Food Inspection

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned						Quantity in lbs.
23 Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	9,750
Beef not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	908
4 Carcases of Veal	..	..	..	..	..	130
22 Carcases of Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	607
18 Carcases of Pork	..	..	..	..	..	1,734
Pork not in carcase	..	..	..	..	..	519
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	28,929
Bacon and Ham	..	..	..	..	..	153
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	28
Canned Foods	..	..	..	..	..	7,560
Cereals—Rice	..	..	..	..	..	100
Egg, frozen	..	..	..	..	..	28
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	736
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	98
Imported Meat and Offals	..	..	..	..	..	296
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	12
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	800
Other food	..	..	..	..	..	56
Total Weight	..	..	..	..	..	52,444

Disposal of Condemned Food

Diseased carcase meat and offal are disposed of to a firm at Kirkhamgate, where it is sterilised before manufacturing into fertiliser. The plant is subject to inspection by the public health inspector of the district, whose report is satisfactory. The condemned meat is transported in vehicles complying with the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

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

Water Supplies

During the year 23 samples of water were taken, mainly from houses with private supplies in outlying areas. In 8 of the cases, the samples were taken in connection with applications for Improvement or Standard Grants.

Eight of the samples were satisfactory, 3 not wholly satisfactory, and 12 were reported as not safe for human consumption.

Steps were taken to trace the sources of pollution. Filters were put on one supply.

PROSECUTIONS DURING 1961

Date of Hearing	Act	Offence	Penalty
9/2/61	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1)	Selling one pound of pre-packed fine oatmeal unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £22 with £5 7s. 10d. costs
15/2/61	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1)	Selling two pieces of apple pasty unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £8 with £2 10s. 0d. costs
7/6/61	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8 (1)	Selling salt unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £5 with £3 5s. 0d. costs
22/11/61	Public Health Act 1936, Section 94.	Failure to abate nuisance.	Abatement Order granted.
6/12/61	Food Hygiene Regulations 1960, Regulation 5 Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8 (1).	Carrying on a food business at insanitary premises. Selling food (teacake) unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined a total of £100 with £7 5s. 0d. costs.
20/12/61	Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 32 (3)	Offering for sale milk to which water had been added.	Defendants fined £11 on each of two cases with £22 2s. 7d. costs

SECTION VII

CLEAN AIR AND CLIMATE

Details provided by Mr. A. W. Perry, D.P.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector.

Great strides have been made during the year to implement the Council's policy of having the whole of the town smoke controlled by 1977. Three areas—No. 2 (Mixenden), No. 3 (Norton Tower) and No. 5 (Wheatley Valley)—came into operation; the No. 4 (Savile Park/Skircoat) Order was confirmed, to come into operation in 1962, and an Order for the No. 6 (Salterhebble/Scar Bottom) area was made.

This progress is due in no small measure to the acceptance by the majority of the public of the need for a change from coal to smokeless fuel, and they are co-operating very well. At the same time, industry is playing its part. Before any area becomes smoke-controlled, each industrial premises is visited and steps are taken to ensure that their furnaces will be capable of being operated continuously without emitting a substantial quantity of smoke. Several other firms have ceased to use hand-fired boilers and old-type mechanical stokers, and have installed modern equipment.

The smoke gauge in Powell Street shows the reduction in smoke and sulphur dioxide has been maintained since smoke control, and has slightly improved to a 34% reduction of smoke and 23% sulphur dioxide for the three months, January to March, as against a similar period before smoke control.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research invited the Council to take part in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution, and daily figures are now being supplied of the pollution in (i) a residential district of high density population; (ii) a residential district of low density population; (iii) an industrial area and (iv) a smoke control area.

CLEAN AIR

Smoke Control Areas

No. 1 Area

The volumetric gauge in the area showed that for the months of January, February and March, 1961, the average daily reduction of smoke in the atmosphere has been maintained at 34%, as compared with the same period before the area became smoke-controlled.

At the same time there was a 23% reduction in sulphur pollution.

A sum of £17 16s. 5d. was repaid to applicants in respect of adaptations to fireplaces in private dwellinghouses within the area, the total amount so far repaid being £1,069 13s. 8d.

No. 2 (Mixenden) Area

The Halifax No. 2 (Mixenden) Smoke Control Order, 1959, became operative on the 1st September, 1961, and the volumetric gauge in this area showed that there was an average daily reduction of 35.7% in smoke pollution for the period September—December, 1961, as compared with the same period in 1960, before the area became smoke-controlled.

A sum of £965 15s. 7d. has been repaid to applicants in respect of adaptations to fireplaces in private dwellinghouses within the area.

No. 3 (Norton Tower) Area

The Halifax No. 3 (Norton Tower) Smoke Control Order, 1960, became operative on the 1st June, 1961.

At the time the Order was made, all the land within the area was undeveloped. The development of the area, for residential purposes, has now commenced and the completed buildings will be smoke-controlled from the outset at no cost to the local authority or to the Exchequer.

No. 4 (Savile Park/Skircoat) Area

Consequent upon the receipt of objections to the confirmation of the Halifax No. 4 (Savile Park/Skircoat) Smoke Control Order, 1961, the Minister of Housing and Local Government caused a Public Local Inquiry to be held by Mr. R. H. Evans, L.R.I.B.A., on Tuesday, 16th May, 1961.

After considering the report of his Inspector and the evidence given at the Inquiry, the Minister decided to confirm the Order, subject to the modification that the date of operation should be postponed until 1st August, 1962.

A mobile exhibition unit—provided by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation—visited the area during the week, 2nd—7th January, 1961.

Up to the year end, £61 17s. 5d. was repaid to applicants for grants towards the costs incurred in carrying out adaptations to fireplaces in private dwellinghouses within the area.

No. 5 (Wheatley Valley) Area

On the 1st February, 1961, the Council made the Halifax No. 5 (Wheatley Valley) Smoke Order, 1961. The Order was confirmed by the Minister and came into operation on the 1st December, 1961.

A sum of £644 2s. 10d. was repaid to applicants in respect of adaptations to fireplaces in private dwellinghouses within the area.

No. 6 (Salterhebble and Scar Bottom) Area

This smoke control area comprises an area bounded by Savile Park, the roadway between Savile Park and Skircoat Moor Road adjoining the Crossley and Porter School, Skircoat Moor Road, Dryclough Lane and Haigh Lane on the north, and by the western

embankment of the Halifax—Sowerby Bridge railway line to the Bankhouse Tunnel, across the tunnel and along the western embankment of the Halifax—Greetland railway line to Wakefield Road on the east, by Wakefield Road, the north side of the Copley viaduct, by the borough boundary on the River Calder and along Wakefield Road to a point opposite Washer Lane Steps on the south, and by Washer Lane Steps, Washer Lane, Pye Nest Gate, Darcey Hey Lane, Rochdale Road and a footpath by the side of, and the rear of King Cross Methodist Church on the west.

In the area are 1,571 premises, including 1,493 dwellings, 34 commercial premises, 13 industrial premises and 31 other buildings.

A detailed survey of the premises in the area was undertaken.

General

Industrial Smoke

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 797.

Visits to works—some in connection with smoke emission—numbered 57, and boiler plants were improved to reduce smoke emission in 13 cases.

There were seven applications to the Council requesting prior approval of new furnaces, and, in each case, approval was granted.

In accordance with Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, five plans—showing the proposed construction of new industrial chimneys—were examined. Three of the chimneys were considered to be of adequate height, whilst in the other two cases the proposed height of the chimney was increased after consultation with the architect concerned.

The Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Halifax is one of the towns selected by statisticians for additional measurements of smoke and of sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method, in connection with the National Survey of Air Pollution. This has involved the provision of three additional sets of instruments.

There are now five fully-equipped stations in the borough (filter and SO_2 apparatus) and one station for the recording of smoke pollution only.

I take the opportunity of thanking the masters and pupils of the Heath Grammar School, and Mr. Marsh of Ash Tree School, who have continued to take daily readings of gauges on behalf of the Health Department.

TABLE XXXI

DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1961

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	* 3.04	* 10.42	* 8.73	* 19.15	5.48	7.01	13.93	20.94	5.24	8.12	11.58	19.70	5.24	7.12	9.08	16.20	5.95	7.28	5.98	13.24
February	0.87	4.50	3.34	7.84	3.07	6.22	7.61	13.83	2.96	6.82	7.41	14.23	2.92	7.02	6.47	13.49	2.76	6.13	13.82	19.51
March	3.90	14.69	7.40	22.09	0.83	4.44	3.07	7.51	*	*	*	*	0.83	3.45	2.98	6.43	0.87	7.30	3.78	11.08
April	1.66	25.26	6.16	31.42	3.67	9.68	6.64	16.32	4.89	48.30	11.74	60.04	3.43	12.44	5.49	17.93	3.86	10.27	6.99	17.22
May	0.59	11.40	1.63	13.03	2.13	5.42	3.71	9.13	2.01	5.39	4.02	9.41	1.85	5.99	3.49	9.48	2.33	6.10	4.33	10.51
June	0.59	3.73	7.53	11.26	1.62	6.42	3.03	9.45	1.26	24.44	2.44	26.88	1.77	5.29	3.36	8.65	1.81	4.11	2.97	7.14
July	4.30	6.58	3.90	10.48	3.94	4.86	5.47	10.33	4.06	7.14	7.10	14.24	3.78	4.51	6.25	10.76	*	*	*	*
August	2.29	8.25	5.13	13.38	3.63	4.58	6.19	10.77	*	*	*	*	3.27	4.15	4.81	8.96	*	*	*	*
September	2.88	8.25	5.13	13.38	2.92	3.98	4.87	8.85	2.60	8.16	4.68	12.84	2.80	4.91	3.77	8.68	2.44	4.20	4.30	8.50
October	3.35	8.69	6.45	15.14	3.15	6.24	5.64	11.88	3.31	19.83	6.32	26.15	3.43	4.68	3.54	8.22	3.51	5.20	6.35	11.55
November	2.37	9.09	5.93	15.02	2.56	5.58	9.45	15.03	2.13	4.28	5.17	9.45	2.33	4.07	5.03	9.10	2.33	4.07	5.03	9.10
December	3.78	11.85	9.59	21.44	3.59	7.33	6.60	13.93	3.39	9.05	6.30	15.35	3.11	5.41	5.36	10.77	3.51	8.12	6.11	14.23
Aggregates	29.03	114.46	65.79	180.25	36.59	71.76	76.21	147.97	31.85	141.53	66.76	208.29	34.76	69.04	59.63	128.67	29.37	62.78	59.66	122.44
MONTHLY AVERAGES	2.64	10.41	5.98	16.39	3.06	5.98	6.35	12.33	3.18	14.15	6.68	20.83	2.90	5.75	4.97	10.72	2.94	6.28	5.96	12.22

* Records spoilt by unlawful interference with gauge.

Monthly average for Borough:—

Rainfall in inches 2.94
 Insoluble Solids 8.51 tons per square mile
 Soluble Solids 5.99
 Total Solids 14.50

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough — 157.52 tons per square mile.

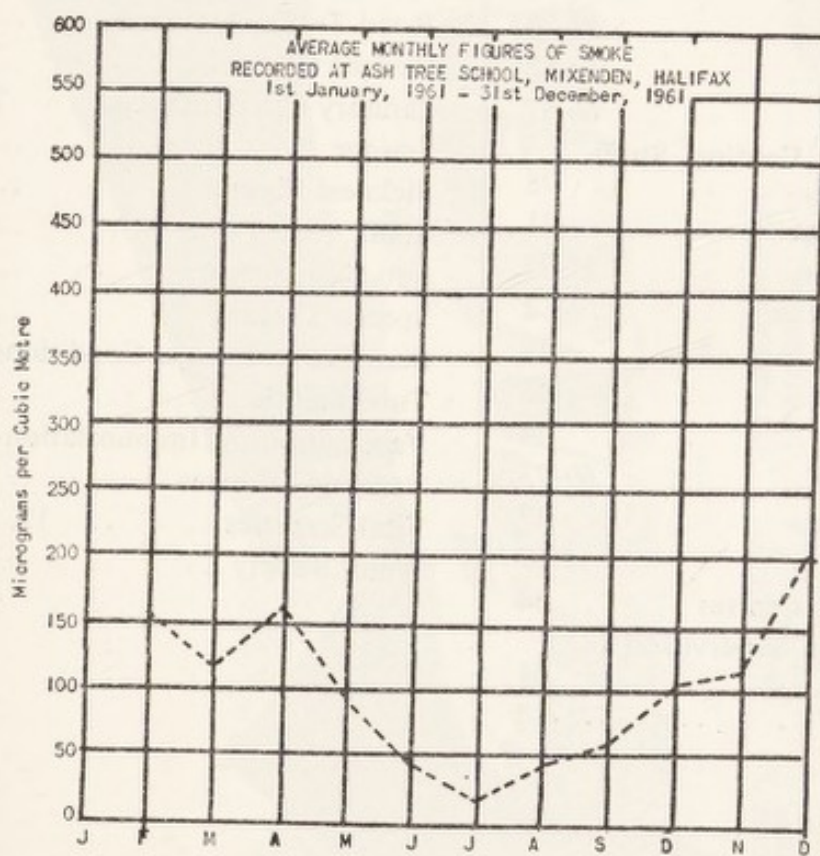
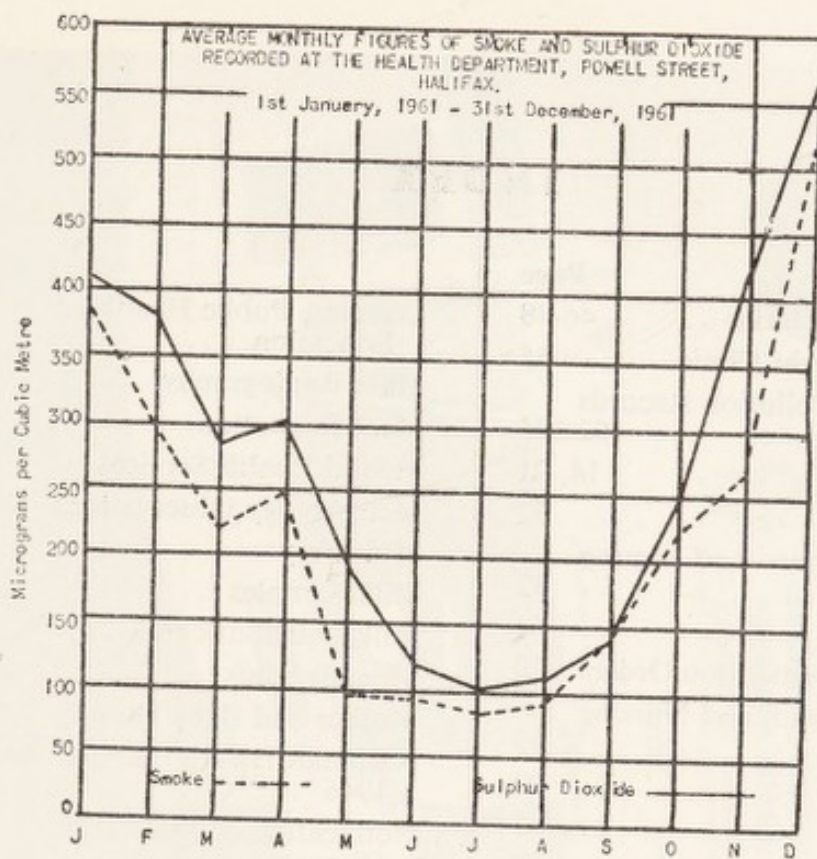
**Total Annual Deposit for the whole Borough for
the past ten years**

						Tons per square mile
1961	...	...	...	...	...	157.52
1960	...	...	...	...	...	153.08
1959	...	...	...	...	...	159.84
1958	...	...	...	...	...	166.16
1957	...	...	...	...	...	163.86
1956	...	...	...	...	...	172.08
1955	...	...	...	...	...	159.36
1954	...	...	...	...	...	186.59
1953	...	...	...	...	...	154.33
1952	...	...	...	...	...	171.30

TABLE XXXII

SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1961

STATION	MILLIGRAMS OF SO ₃ per 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGES												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Daily
WADE STREET (Central) ..	3.19	3.2	2.47	2.04	0.97	1.13	0.9	1.18	1.23	1.91	3.24	4.00	2.12
WEST VIEW PARK (1½ miles West) ..	3.39	2.3	1.44	2.21	1.28	0.80	0.6	0.75	1.04	1.79	2.70	3.09	1.78
BEACON HILL (½ mile East) ..	4.55	4.9	4.88	2.66	1.93	1.85	1.7	1.84	1.90	2.41	3.89	5.53	3.18
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGES	3.71	3.46	2.92	2.30	1.39	1.26	3.2	1.25	1.39	2.10	1.98	4.20	2.36



INDEX

	Page		Page
Ambulance Facilities ..	46-48	Lectures, Public Health, Education	49
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ..	35	Mass Radiography ..	52-53
Atmospheric Pollution Records	102-105	Meat Inspection ..	95
Birthrate	14, 21	Mental Health Services	54-59
Births	32	Meteorology Observations ..	105
Care of Mothers and Young Children	32	Midwifery	41-42
Cleansing	64	Milk Samples	91
Closing and Demolition Orders	70	Milk Distribution	92
Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers	32-33	Miscellaneous	60
Clean Air	99	Mother and Baby Home ..	38
Chiropody	53	National Health Service Act, 1946	31
Cremation	62	Notification of Infectious Diseases	25-26
Day Nurseries	35-37	Population	13
Deathrates	19, 21	Prevention of Illness	49
Deaths	18-20	Road Traffic Accidents ..	28
Domestic Help	52	Rodent Control	65
Factories	66-67	Sanitary Circumstances	74-80
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	78	Sewage	63
Food and Drugs	81	Sickness Figures	29
Food Inspection	81-97	Staffs	3
Health Committee	2	Sub-Committees	2
Health Education	49	Speech Therapy	39
Health Visiting	43	Statistics and Social Conditions	11
Home Nursing	44	Tuberculosis	51
Housing	69-73	Vaccination and Immunisation	45-46
Home Accidents	27	Venereal Diseases	50
Infant Mortality	15-17	Vital Statistics	12, 22-24
Infant Welfare Centres ..	34	Water Supply	97
Inspection and Supervision of Food	81		
Introduction	4-8		

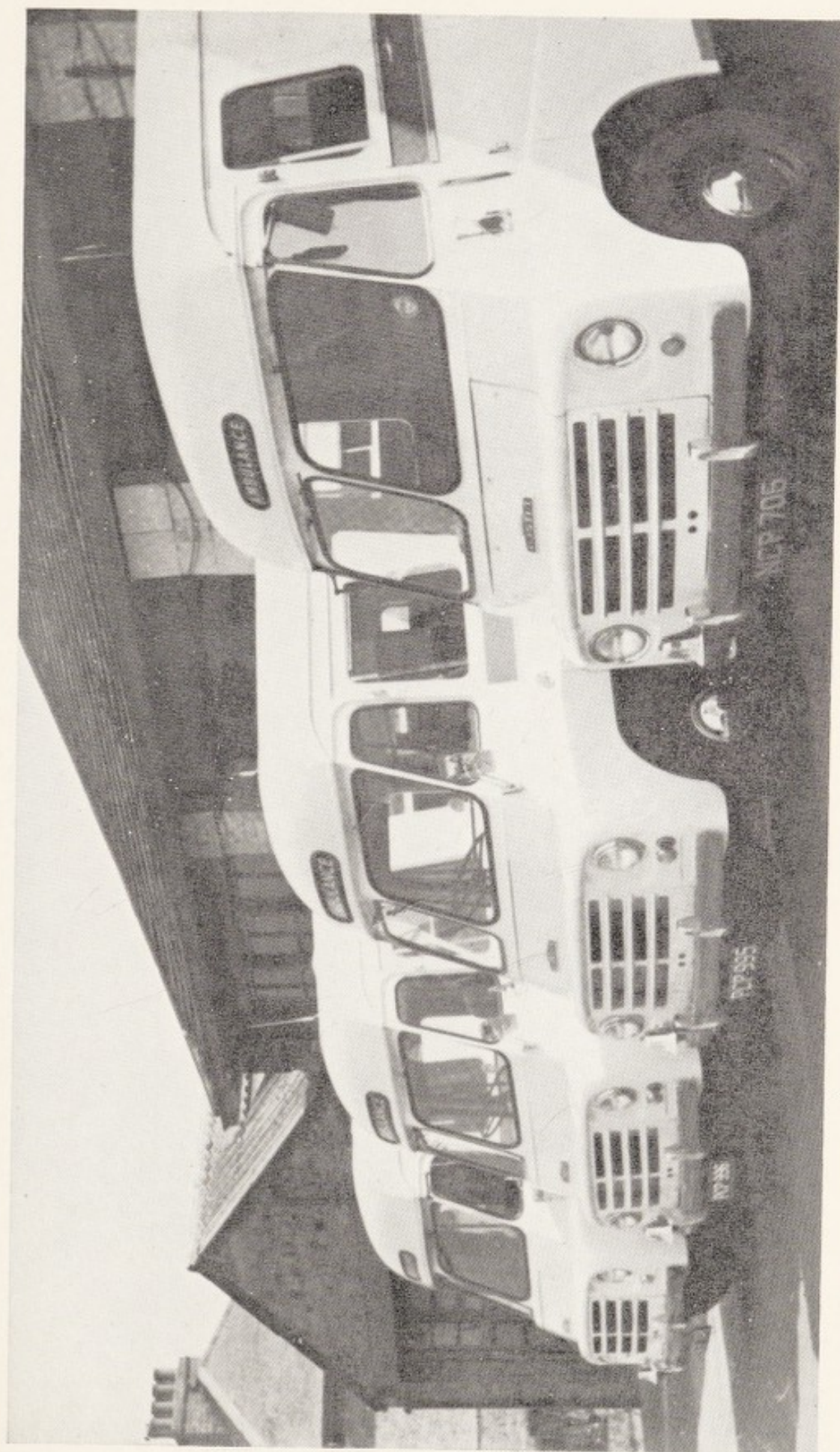




TABLE XXIII

General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Central Public Library, Belle Vue, Halifax, from January 1st to December 31st, 1961.

Prepared by Mr. F. C. Pritchard, F.L.A., Chief Librarian.

Latitude of Station: 53° 43' N.

Longitude: 1° 52' W.

Altitude 625 feet (Barometer 632 feet).

1961 MONTH	Barometer		Air Temperatures												Mean Temperature		Relative Humidity	Vapour Pressure	Mean Reading of Thermometers						Wind										Rainfall																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Mean at 32°F. and Sea Level	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean						Air	Dew Point	Maximum in sun's rays	Minimum on grass	Earth 4 feet down			Estimated Strength	Relative Proportion																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
						Maxima	Minima	Range	N.	N.E.	E.									S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms	Mean Amount of Cloud	No. of Rain days	Amount collected																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
ins.	ins.	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C</

