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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Health Department


ANNUAL REPORT

***on the Health of the Borough
for the Year 1970***

JOHN G. CAIRNS

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

Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1970)

The Worshipful, The Mayor
Alderman A. BERRY

Chairman: Alderman F. H. SWIRE
Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. E. CHADWICK

Councillor K. D. AMBLER	Councillor R. J. MEAD
Councillor A. CULPAN	Councillor L. A. MITCHELL
Councillor H. M. GRESHAM	Councillor R. TALBOT
Councillor C. GUY	Councillor G. WEBB
Councillor S. HOLLAND	Councillor M. WHALL
Councillor N. T. HOWE	Councillor M. WITHAM
Councillor Dr. B. T. MANN	

Sub-Committees

Personal Health Sub-Committee

Aldermen SWIRE and MITCHELL; Councillors AMBLER, FARRAR, GRESHAM, MANN and MARSDEN

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. J. GREENWOOD	Dr. B. D. ROSOVSKÉ
Mr. M. C. OAKES	Mr. L. S. TAYLOR

Environmental Health Sub-Committee

Aldermen ELLIS and FAWCETT; Councillors CHADWICK, CULPAN, HOLLAND, HOWE, MEAD and SLATER

Staff of the Health Department

(as on 31st December, 1970)

Medical Officer of Health

JOHN G. CAIRNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Dr. V. R. RAO, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers

Dr. PRASAD, M.D., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

ARTHUR W. PERRY, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., D.P.A., Dip. San. Sc.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

JAMES E. BANKS 1. 3. 4. 5

Senior Inspectors

G. A. WOODHEAD 1. 3. A. LUM 1. 3. 4. D. W. WRIGHT 1. 3.

Public Health Inspectors

F. BURKE 1. 3. D. P. KAYE 1. 3. N. HELLIWELL 1. 3.
J. F. BARRACLOUGH, D.M.A. 2. 4. G. E. ARNOTT 1. 3. K. A. WRIGHT 2.
R. COLLINGE 2.

Diseases of Animals Inspector

L. H. PICKERING

Technical Assistants

J. RAMSDEN (Clean Air)

Public Health Inspectors

P. V. RUTA D. J. WHITELEY A. HARDWICK J. RILEY

General Assistant

M. SYKES (Preservation of Amenities)

Rodent Control

R. GARFORTH, Senior Operative

Nursing Staff

Acting Supt. Nursing Officer
Acting Deputy Supt. Nursing
Officer

Miss S. L. WALKER
Mr. D. S. BEER

Senior Mental Welfare Officer
Ambulance Officer

Mr. L. HOLDSWORTH
Mr. W. FITTON

Home Help Organiser

Mrs. R. A. McNAMARA

L.H.A. Obstetrician

Mr. J. N. EMBLIN, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Analyst

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

Senior Admin. Officer (L.A.O.)

JOHN M. FLETCHER

Senior Clerk, Environmental
Hygiene

M. E. HOWE

Senior Clerk, Secretarial and
General Office

Mrs. E. A. SUNDERLAND

Annual Report 1970

To The Mayor and Members of the Council,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirteenth annual report. There has been improvement in community health and this reflects the work of doctors, hospitals and the Health Department.

Preoccupation with disease exists in the community which may extend beyond an interest in health. The whole picture is clouded by a high incidence of chest and heart disease, a proportion of which is preventable. The occurrence of these illnesses has been slow in development and, building up over a period of years, the toll on life has not been appreciated by the public. Practitioners of preventive medicine may have been, in the past, too complacent about bronchial cancer and coronary thrombosis, slow to institute research, and ineffective in interpreting laboratory data. There is now a better description of community disease and policies are changing to meet the situation. Health Education is being geared to stem the smoking habit and information is given to the public to enable its members to curb indiscretions of diet and in keeping body and mind exercised. In Halifax during 1970 we note that hypotheses about disease are being confirmed by scientific investigation but epidemiology can be extended and accelerated.

During the year infectious disease has remained low in incidence and we no longer see cases of diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Measles and German measles are coming under control with the advent of effective vaccination and 1970 may have seen the commencing eclipse of these diseases from the Borough. A great amount of work is still required regarding food hygiene and elsewhere in the report the work of tracking down Salmonella and other food poisoning agents is described.

The problems of public health are concerned with degenerative and neoplastic disease. Effective Clean Air programmes are reducing chronic bronchitis but steps to eliminate senseless personal pollution are required to reduce the incidence of cancer.

In 1970 there may be evidence pointing to better prevention of mental subnormality and the incidence of mental illness does not appear to manifest in the older population. Health is a positive concept related to the pursuit of leisure and the fulfilment of purpose. The routine work of mental health has largely passed to other hands but as medical adviser to the Corporation the Medical Officer of Health and Community Physician will continue to study all the variable factors which contribute to disease and which may be preventable.

In general, intelligence systems, associated with harnessing information to prevent disease are being developed. Co-operation with hospitals is being maintained and in due course will be extended.

During the year the Annual Home Safety Meeting to which all voluntary personnel are invited was postponed to February 1921 on account of shortage of medical staff. Follow up of accidents, instruction in the care of children and elderly, and environmental improvements to eliminate risk of home accidents have continued.

For the first time during this century the report of the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer are included in one volume. This is a step in the right direction and a single publication is symbolic of the close working relationship with the Education Department. I would put on record the contribution of Mr. T. L. Jackson, M.A., not only to education but also to the cause of health.

In 'Housing' the year was notable for the declaration of the first Halifax General Improvement Area at Gladstone Road. There are 773 houses, and apart from the requirement that all the houses will be improved with internal water closets and bathrooms, with hot and cold water services, plans were approved for the area environment in relation to better roads, street lighting, clearing away outbuildings and the renewal of water, gas and electrical services. The effect of the 1969 Housing Act was noticed in that most applicants for grants now take advantage of the repair provisions and are able to claim half of their cost. In addition a total of 220 houses were represented.

Domestic smoke pollution continued to fall and it was fortunate that supplies of smokeless fuel to Halifax were maintained during the winter and it was unnecessary to suspend smoke control orders. By the end of the year 12,930 Halifax dwellings were included in operative smoke control orders; 50 per cent of all the dwellings in the town. The pollution of the atmosphere by odour from a particular firm caused many complaints and the firm concerned was visited on many occasions. The new provisions of the 1968 Clean Air Act were welcomed and implemented, adding to the purity of the atmosphere.

I take this opportunity of thanking all members of my own staff, and other staffs of the Corporation, for excellent co-operation throughout the year and to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee for their continued support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

Medical Officer of Health

Twenty-three more children were born in Halifax during 1970, 1,650 LIVE BIRTHS (compared with 1,627 in 1969), equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.7. The rate for 1969 was 17.4. When multiplied by the 'area comparability factor', the adjusted rate for 1970 is 19.1, which corresponds with the rate for England and Wales of 16.0. Illegitimate live births numbered 202 as compared with 201 in 1969, and equal to 12 per cent of the total live births. Notifications of premature births showed an increase of 12 on the previous year. During 1970 there were 4 premature infant deaths, a decrease of 3 on the previous year. Details of all premature live and still births for two years are shown in Table IIA.

There were 29 still births during the year, 7 more than 1969. The rates for the two years were 17.0 and 13.0 respectively, whilst the rate for England and Wales for 1970 was 13.0. DEATHS of all infants under one week (15) were 5 less than in the previous year and the total perinatal deaths numbered 44. The PERINATAL mortality rate being 25.0 (1969), 26.0 (1970), the national figure being 23.0.

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 39 compared with 45 in the previous year, and the infant mortality rates for the two years were 28.0 in 1969 and 24.0 in 1970 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1970 was 18.0. The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten years period are shown in Table V. Of the total of 39 infant deaths, 18 took place during the first four weeks of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.0 per 1,000 live births, and 71 occurred between the age of four weeks and one year, giving a post neo-natal mortality rate of 12.73.

These vital statistics can only be improved by building up our health resources.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND POPULATION

Details concerning infant mortality are given in Tables IV to IX and the principle causes of deaths in children under one year are listed in Tables VIII and IX.

Deaths of Halifax residents totalled 1,374 in 1970, of which 687 were males and 687 were females. The crude death rate was 14.7 per thousand compared with 14.8 per thousand for 1969. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate is 13.2, which compares with 13.3 in 1969. The rate for England and Wales for 1970 was 11.7. There was one maternal death during the year due to abortion. In Table XI the death rates are shown for Halifax, and England and Wales for the past ten years.

There were six deaths from influenza, and the total number of

deaths from other respiratory disease (excluding respiratory tuberculosis) increased, 178 being recorded compared with 156 in 1969.

There were 213 deaths due to malignant neoplasms in 1970, an increase on the previous year's figures. The rate per thousand estimated population was 2.28 as against 2.21 in 1969. Those deaths from malignancy or cancer accounted for 15.5 per cent of total deaths for the year under review compared with 14.95 in 1969 and 15.85 in 1968. Further comparison on deaths from this disease in recent years are given in Tables XII and XIII. 50 deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus, the greatest number occurring in males in the age group 65-74.

Deaths from cancer of the stomach numbered 32 compared with 22 in 1969 and 30 in 1968. Table XIII gives an analysis of the deaths from malignant neoplasms showing the parts of the body affected and the age at which death occurred. Deaths from coronary disease have increased this year, there being 430 deaths as against 427 in 1969. Seizures due to disease of the blood vessels in the nervous system have decreased, there being 234 compared with 263 in 1969.

The rates for coronary disease and diseases of circulation of the nervous system per 1,000 of the population are as follows: coronary disease 4.61 per thousand compared with 4.56 per thousand in 1969. Seizures 2.51 per thousand compared with 2.81 per thousand in 1969.

The Halifax position compared with other towns is shown in Table XXVIII.

The prevalence of tuberculosis was reduced from 4.42 per thousand (1969) to 4.2 per thousand (1970).

The population of Borough as at 31st December, 1970, was 93,220.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

Latitude	..	..	..	..	..	53° 44° North
Longitude	..	..	..	..	..	1° 50° West
Mean Height above sea level	..	..	..	..	..	780 feet
Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	14,081
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	98,115
(Males 44,600. Females 53,515)						
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	98,376
(Male 45,487. Females 52,889)						
Population (Census 1961)	..	..	..	..	..	96,873
Population (Registrar General's Estimate 1967)	..	..	..	..	..	94,280
Population (June 1970)	..	..	..	..	..	93,220
Density of population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	6.62
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	28,488
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1970,	..	..	..	..	..	34,672
according to the Rate Books						
Average number of persons to each occupied house	..	..	..	..	..	2.66
Rateable Value (31st December, 1970)	..	..	..	..	..	£2,886,982
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1969-70)	..	..	..	..	..	£11,350

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

				Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	750	698	1,448
Illegitimate	..	..	..	91	111	202
Total	..	..	..	841	809	1,650
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population						
Crude	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
Adjusted	..	..	..	..	..	19.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	12.0

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR (*Cont.*)

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths—Legitimate	11	14	25
Illegitimate	—	4	4
Total	11	18	29
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			17
Total Live and Stillbirths			1,679
Deaths of Infants:	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year of age—Legitimate	18	13	31
Illegitimate	3	5	8
Total	21	18	39
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			24
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			21
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			40
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks of age—Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Total	9	9	18
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births			11
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under the age of 1 week—Legitimate	5	6	11
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Total	6	9	15
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births			9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			26
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Stillbirths			59
	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL DEATHS (all ages)	687	687	1,374
Death rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population:			
Crude			14.70
Adjusted			13.20
Area Comparability Factors—Births			1.08
Deaths .. ..			.90

TOTAL DEATH RATE 14.7 PER 1,000 POPULATION

Coronary Disease	..	..	..	..	31.29	4.61
Other Circulatory	..	..	..	..	5.11	0.75
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	4.10	0.60
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	..	..	..	..	17.03	2.51
Lung Cancer	..	..	..	..	3.63	0.53
Other Cancer	..	..	..	..	11.87	1.75
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	4.24	0.62
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	7.88	1.15
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	0.67	0.09
Digestive Disorders	..	..	..	..	1.03	0.15
Other Respiratory	..	..	..	..	0.82	0.12
All others ..	..	..	..	..	12.33	1.82

TABLE II
BIRTH RATES, 1961-70

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
1961	1,569	16.3	17.4
1962	1,649	17.1	18.0
1963	1,678	17.5	18.8
1964	1,752	18.35	18.4
1965	1,662	17.57	18.0
1966	1,679	17.68	17.7
1967	1,685	17.80	17.2
1968	1,615	17.10	16.9
1969	1,627	17.4	16.3
1970	1,650	17.7	16.0

TABLE II(a)
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1969-70

Premature Live Births Notified	YEARS	
	1969	1970
(a) Born in Hospital	110	119
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	8	3
(ii) Survived 28 days	96	106
(b) Born at home and nursed entirely at home ..	4	7
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	4	7
(c) Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	4	4
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	1	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	3	4
(d) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there	—	—
(i) Died within 24 hours	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—

TABLE II(b)
PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS 1969-70

Premature Stillbirths Notified	YEARS	
	1969	1970
(a) Born in Hospital	13	17
(b) Born at Home	—	—

TABLE IV
STILLBIRTHS AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Year	No. of Stillbirths Registered during the year per 1,000 live and Stillbirths		Number of stillbirths among 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
1961	19.99	19.1	36.23	32.2
1962	21.95	18.1	33.21	30.8
1963	18.14	17.3	26.92	29.3
1964	11.2	16.3	29.9	28.2
1965	17.1	15.7	28.9	26.9
1966	16.48	15.4	26.36	26.3
1967	16.90	14.8	28.60	25.4
1968	17.04	14.0	28.60	25.0
1969	13	13	25	23
1970	17	13	26	23

TABLE V
INFANT MORTALITY RATES· 1961-70

Year	Births	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES RATE
		Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
1961	1,569	51	32.5	21.6
1962	1,649	33	20.0	21.4
1963	1,678	49	29.2	20.9
1964	1,752	58	33.1	20.0
1965	1,662	41	24.6	19.0
1966	1,707	41	24.42	19.0
1967	1,713	48	28.48	18.3
1968	1,643	47	29.16	18.0
1969	1,649	45	28	18
1970	1,679	39	24	18

TABLES VI and VII

NEO-NATAL AND POST NEO-NATAL MORTALITY
1961-70

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 1,000 Live Births	Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1961	51	32	20.39	15.5	19	12.1	6.2
1962	33	23	13.95	15.1	10	6.7	6.3
1963	49	22	13.11	14.2	27	16.1	6.7
1964	58	34	19.40	13.8	24	13.0	6.2
1965	41	25	15.04	—	16	9.62	—
1966	41	25	14.89	12.9	16	9.43	—
1967	48	35	20.77	12.5	13	7.71	—
1968	47	27	16.71	12.3	20	12.38	—
1969	45	26	16	12.0	19	12	10
1970	39	18	11	12	21	9	11

TABLE VIII
INFANT MORTALITY

Principal Causes	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
		1969	1970
• Prematurity	4	15.56	10.52
Pneumonia	15	26.66	39.47
Congenital Malformations	6	20.00	15.78
Other Conditions	14	37.78	34.21

**Analysis of Deaths of Infants aged 1 to 12 months born in
Halifax during 1970**

TOTAL DEATHS — 21	Males 12	Coloured children 2
	Females 9	White children 19

Sub-divisions of 1970

Jan.-Mar. 7	April-June 2	July-Sept. 4	Oct.-Dec. 8
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Age of Infants in Months

1m.	2m.	3m.	4m.	5m.	6m.	7m.	8m.	9m.	10m.	11m.	12m.
8	3	4	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

Cause of Death

Bronchopneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Cerebral Vein Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Interstitial Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Volvulous Small Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE IX
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE											
CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS										
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 Month & under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	Deaths in Institutions
Prematurity ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Pneumonia, etc.	—	—	—	2	2	6	5	2	—	15	13
Cong. Malformatn.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cerebral Haem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	10	—	—	—	10	3	5	—	—	—	16
TOTAL ..	15	—	1	2	18	9	10	2	—	39	35

TABLE X TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF AND AGES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 4 wks. and under 1 yr.	AGE IN YEARS										
				1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over		
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilis and its Sequelae ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	8	18
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ..	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	23	6	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	3	2	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Leukaemia ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms ..	62	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	9	20	15	1	12	2
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	2
Diabetes Mellitus ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Disorders ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Sclerosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease..	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	5	4	4
Hypertensive Disease ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	124	181
Ischaemic Heart Disease ..	431	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	89	19	32
Other Forms of Heart Disease ..	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS 1970 TABLE XA

WEIGHT AT BIRTH	BORN IN HOSPITAL			BORN AT HOME OR IN NURSING HOME						PRE- MATURE STILL BIRTHS	
	Total	DIED		<i>nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home</i>			<i>Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day</i>				
		within 24 hours	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total Births	DIED		Total	DIED		
						within 24 hours	in 1 and under 7 days		in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz.	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz.	25	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz.	55	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	119	3	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	17

TABLE XI
DEATH RATES, 1961-70

Year	HALIFAX		ENGLAND and WALES
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
1961	1,534	16.0	12.0
1962	1,422	14.8	11.9
1963	1,587	16.6	12.2
1964	1,379	14.4	11.3
1965	1,421	14.9	11.5
1966	1,475	15.53	11.7
1967	1,319	13.91	12.2
1968	1,381	14.64	11.9
1969	1,386	14.8	11.9
1970	1,374	14.7	11.7

TABLE XII
CANCER DEATHS, 1961-70

Years	Number of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population	Deaths from all Causes	Per- centage of total Deaths
1961	252	127	125	2.63	1,534	16.43
1962	235	112	123	2.44	1,422	16.53
1963	256	140	116	2.67	1,587	16.13
1964	217	107	110	2.27	1,379	15.73
1965	247	139	108	2.59	1,421	17.38
1966	242	138	104	2.44	1,475	16.51
1967	241	129	112	2.54	1,319	18.27
1968	229	127	102	2.42	1,381	15.85
1969	207	108	99	2.21	1,386	14.95
1970	213	109	104	2.28	1,374	15.50

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.	1969		1970	
													M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	8	2	6	12	10	13	19
Lung and Bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	22	1	5	1	48	16	43	7
Breast	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	—	17	—	11
Uterus	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	—	9	—	11
Other	—	2	1	2	1	24	19	12	14	13	21	48	47	53	56	
TOTALS	—	2	1	2	4	45	38	40	28	20	33	108	99	109	104	

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
1961	403	242	161	4.20	1,534	26.27
1962	351	179	172	3.65	1,422	24.68
1963	340	204	186	4.07	1,587	24.57
1964	394	218	176	3.73	1,379	21.32
1965	401	200	201	4.21	1,421	28.22
1966	376	200	176	3.95	1,475	25.2
1967	346	179	167	3.65	1,319	26.23
1968	372	202	170	3.94	1,381	26.93
1969	427	237	190	4.56	1,386	30.81
1970	430	240	190	4.61	1,374	31.29

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
1961	164	77	108	1.71	1,534	10.69
1962	169	61	103	1.76	1,422	11.88
1963	136	67	102	1.42	1,587	8.57
1964	128	38	98	1.34	1,379	10.79
1965	114	42	86	1.19	1,421	8.02
1966	151	37	77	1.60	1,475	10.23
1967	75	31	44	0.79	1,319	5.68
1968	68	25	42	0.72	1,381	4.92
1969	69	27	42	0.73	1,386	4.93
1970	54	28	28	0.60	1,374	4.10

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
1961	231	90	141	2.41	1,534	15.06
1962	211	76	135	2.19	1,422	14.87
1963	241	80	161	2.51	1,587	15.18
1964	201	67	134	2.15	1,379	14.50
1965	250	97	153	2.62	1,421	17.50
1966	259	110	149	2.72	1,475	17.56
1967	250	104	146	2.53	1,319	18.95
1968	225	72	153	2.38	1,381	17.07
1969	263	107	156	2.81	1,386	18.98
1970	234	82	152	2.51	1,386	17.03

TABLE XVII
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS

CAUSE	Age Sex	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Totals 1969		Totals 1970	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Coronary	—	—	6	2	95	22	71	53	68	113	237	190	240	190
Other Heart Diseases	—	—	—	—	3	2	13	6	12	20	27	42	28	28
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	—	1	13	7	34	37	35	107	107	156	82	152
Cancer	—	2	1	2	4	45	38	40	28	33	108	99	109	104
TOTALS	..	—	2	1	8	7	156	69	158	124	135	479	487	459	474

TABLE XXI

HOME ACCIDENTS

1970 Month	Age Group—Years						Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Over	
January	23	5	8	13	5	10	64
February	29	8	5	9	2	11	64
March	19	8	9	11	3	9	59
April	20	7	1	10	2	14	54
May	18	5	2	8	6	2	51
June	21	5	5	12	6	2	51
July	18	6	7	3	1	3	38
August	27	8	1	5	1	4	46
September	11	2	2	5	1	3	24
October	17	4	3	6	2	5	37
November	27	11	8	9	3	5	63
December	22	7	1	9	1	6	46
Totals	252	76	49	100	33	71	584

Injuries	Age Groups—Years						Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Ov'r	
Head	36	5	1	5	2	8	57
Upper Limb	21	7	6	12	6	8	60
Lower Limb	10	8	9	20	6	29	82
Cuts	26	18	13	20	8	10	95
Swallowed	85	13	—	2	—	1	101
Burns	22	2	2	2	5	1	34
Scalds	38	10	8	6	1	5	68
Back	1	—	—	2	—	1	4
Chest	2	—	—	8	1	2	13
Miscellan.	13	10	12	22	3	10	70
Totals ..	254	73	51	99	32	75	584

ROAD ACCIDENTS

The number of road accidents reported to the police was 464, and 12 deaths were attributable to such accidents.

The following table portrays a comparative setting of the number of fatal accidents over the past ten years:—

TABLE XXII

Police Report	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	14	12	22	18	11	24	12	12	16	12
R.G.'s Report (after transfer adjustments)	21	11	15	23	17	13	22	10	18	16

SICKNESS CERTIFICATES

The table compares favourably with last year apart from the first month of the first quarter when there was an epidemic of influenza.

TABLE XXIII 1969/70

	1970	1969		1970	1969		1970	1969
Jan. 6	2405	959	May 5	437	475	Sept. 1	317	346
13	1652	895	12	414	514	8	427	409
20	1047	784	19	423	429	15	408	399
27	690	758	26	316	345	22	394	391
Feb. 3	653	732	June 2	397	383	29	441	476
10	572	728	9	399	376	Oct. 6	448	503
17	547	705	16	314	369	13	504	511
24	587	778	23	280	424	20	445	491
Mar. 3	507	758	30	291	401	27	482	455
10	465	703	July 7	348	397	Nov. 3	521	455
17	489	713	14	356	345	10	447	482
24	444	705	21	212	239	17	429	487
31	338	632	28	271	283	24	498	496
April 7	479	414	Aug. 4	403	422	Dec. 1	441	507
14	489	489	11	402	366	8	395	521
21	470	517	18	362	373	15	358	452
28	464	482	25	372	381	22	388	571
						29	262	775

ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE (TUBERCULOSIS)

In previous years a full table was included to show prevalence (Table XXIV). The total Respiratory cases at 31st December, 1970, was 397, which represents a prevalence rate of 4.2 per thousand of the population compared with 4.42 at the end of 1969.

TABLE XXVII

The following Table shows in ages and sexes the cases of MENTAL ILLNESS referred during 1970 with comparative figures for the years 1956, 1959, 1967, 1968 and 1969

AGE GROUPS

	Under 21		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61-70		Over 70		Total	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1956																
Males ..	—	—	14	11.47	36	29.50	25	20.49	16	13.03	20	16.49	11	9.02	122	
Females..	4	1.91	23	15.29	33	21.66	24	15.29	29	17.83	21	13.37	23	14.65	157	
1959																
Males ..	5	3.23	26	16.77	38	24.52	28	18.06	18	11.61	25	16.13	15	9.68	155	
Females..	6	2.32	39	15.06	78	30.11	44	16.99	37	14.29	25	9.65	30	11.58	259	
1967																
Males ..	61	10.25	145	24.46	128	21.58	113	19.06	88	14.75	41	6.83	18	3.07	594	
Females..	83	9.93	173	20.66	180	21.54	157	18.77	120	14.36	69	8.31	54	6.43	836	
1968																
Males ..	41	6.96	127	21.56	132	22.41	140	23.77	87	14.77	48	8.15	14	2.38	589	
Females..	94	11.15	174	20.64	161	19.09	165	19.58	145	17.20	76	9.02	28	2.32	843	
1969																
Males ..	53	8.78	137	22.72	137	22.72	126	20.89	101	16.75	31	5.14	18	3.00	603	
Females..	75	8.58	193	22.09	211	24.14	157	17.96	107	12.24	75	8.59	56	6.40	874	
1970																
Males ..	47	8.75	117	21.79	129	24.02	108	20.11	85	15.83	37	6.89	14	2.61	537	
Females..	62	7.49	175	21.16	174	21.04	153	18.50	85	10.28	94	11.37	84	10.16	827	

TABLE XXVIII
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS
Year 1970

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)		
						Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total Maternal Mortality
Stockport	16.8	13.8	25	15	29	—	—	—
England and Wales (provisional)	16.0	11.7	18	13	23	0.14	0.04	0.18
Birkenhead .. .. .	..	..	..	Not yet available	..	..	..	..
Burnley	16.28	15.43	32.88	14.23	33.20	—	—	—
Bury	17.73	12.96	25.96	9.95	20.72	—	—	—
Halifax	17.7	14.7	24	17	26	—	0.59	0.59
Liverpool .. .. .	..	..	..	Not yet available	..	..	..	..
Manchester	15.96	12.57	23.36	15.37	30	—	0.11	0.11
Oldham	18.06	14.97	27.14	15.13	32.78	—	—	—
Preston	17.7	13.2	26	16	32	0.55	—	0.55
Rochdale	19.1	14.0	27.4	15.2	33.7	—	—	—
St. Helens	16.3	13.6	18	17	31	0.60	—	0.60
Wallasey	18.8	12.9	27.9	24.2	40	—	—	—
Wigan	19.9	13.7	19	17	27	—	—	—

SECTION II

SICKNESS AND DISABILITY

COMMUNITY CARE

INFECTION

VENEREAL DISEASE

TUBERCULOSIS

AGED PERSONS

MENTAL ILLNESS

PHYSICAL HANDICAPS

HOME HELPS

TABLE I
SPECIAL VISITS TO THE HOME 1969-70

		Aged Persons	Tuber- culosis	Diabetes	Mental Disorder		
					Mental Illness	Subnor- mality	Child Guidance
1st Visit	1970	455	48	205	1,024	6	198
1969 .. ..	..	351	35	193	1,083	6	169
Follow-up	Visits	8,794	1,129	9,575	4,461	696	623
1969	1970 ..	7,759	1,402	6,506	3,911	478	847

TABLE II
MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

**Table showing numbers and percentages of admissions to hospital
under compulsory measures**

	SECTION 25		SECTION 26		SECTION 29		TOTAL
	Number	Per- centage	Number	Per- centage	Number	Per- centage	
1962 ..	45	48.9	7	7.6	40	43.5	92
1963 ..	52	47.3	6	5.4	52	47.3	110
1964 ..	31	26.7	7	6.1	78	67.2	116
1965 ..	25	28.4	10	11.4	53	60.2	88
1966 ..	46	37.4	6	4.9	71	57.7	123
1967 ..	53	39.3	8	5.9	74	54.8	135
1968 ..	58	39.5	9	6.2	82	55.0	149
1969 ..	50	34.5	8	5.5	87	60.0	145
1970 ..	35	25.7	9	6.6	92	67.7	136

INFECTION

In previous years a table (III) was included to show infection. This year there were 2 cases of Dysentery, 3 Scarlet Fever, 991 cases of Measles, 4 Whooping Cough, 33 Respiratory Tuberculosis, 9 other forms of Tuberculosis and 13 cases of Infective Jaundice. In the case of Food Poisoning not all cases were notified, but there was a reduction which was mainly due to health education.

VENEREAL DISEASE

This section of the report is based upon information provided by the social worker at the Harrison Clinic.

There were during the year 101 new cases of gonorrhoea in Halifax residents. 20 cases of gonorrhoea occurred in Pakistanis, 2 in West Indians, 2 in Cypriots, 1 Dutch and 7 Irish. The rest in British persons (69). Four were aged 16 and one of the 101 cases was 15.

In 1969 there were reported 89 cases of gonorrhoea.

207 other venereal conditions in Halifax residents were treated at the Harrison Clinic, and in Huddersfield 27 Halifax residents were treated for V.D. (12 cases of gonorrhoea and 15 other infections).

Unreported in Halifax are cases receiving treatment privately.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the follow-up of contacts. The Health Visitor may send a warning letter to these failing to attend for treatment or contact examination. If the individual is unresponsive to the letter visits are paid, the reason for failure ascertained and if the cause of non-attendance is social and not clinical further appointments are given at personal level.

TUBERCULOSIS

The cases of tuberculosis in Halifax continue to decline (428). The majority are either working or the disease is not active. Thirty cases still require close supervision and treatment. The overall picture is not entirely satisfactory. There was an increase in new notifications amongst the host population - 18 as compared with 12 last year. Immigrants dropped by 39 persons and cases of tuberculosis therein by 2, and is now 103.

The follow-up of immigrants continues and out of 115 notices of arrival, mainly from Pakistan, 86 were contacted. There was only one notified case of tuberculosis. Half of the heaf tests, i.e. tuberculin tests (viz. 166 out of 338), were positive.

The tuberculin positive rate in school children (tested for fitness for B.C.G.) was 7.7 per cent. The differential tuberculin positive rate in the two groups, although not strictly comparable, suggests that the herd immunity or the 'at risk' rate in immigrants is higher. Without the influx of fresh susceptibles or possible potential cases our B.C.G. protection scheme could be halted.

Miniature Radiography in Halifax

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out—			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken . .	1,734	1,163	2,897
(b) Number recalled for large film	18	5	23
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings—			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis . .	2	1	3
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	1	1	2
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	9	2	11
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	1	—	1
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above)—			
1. Bacterial or virus pulmonary infections	1	1	2
2. Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous	1	1	2
3. Cardiovascular lesions: acquired . .	1	—	1
4. Pleural thickening	1	—	1
5. Anatomical abnormalities acquired . .	1	—	1
6. Bronchiectasis	2	—	2
7. Primary Malignant Neoplasms . .	2	—	2

GERIATRICS

In the first four weeks of 1970 winter was severe with a high incidence of influenza in old people. The Health Department staff were also hit. As many as 50 elderly patients a day would have been left without cover but for Health Department mobilisation including District and Special Nurses, and also Public Health Inspectors (through the courtesy and understanding of Mr. Perry, C.P.H.I., F.A.P.H.I.) who were involved in fetching and carrying groceries and prescriptions, in lighting fires and seeing that no elderly person was in need. This involved an extra 304 visits in very trying circumstances, and it is to the credit of the Department that no serious cases of neglect or hypothermia occurred.

457 new cases were referred during the year, an increase of just over 100, mainly from the District Nursing Service, who now refer all the elderly when they have discharged them from their own books. This "plugging of a gap in the after-care service" ensures continuity of visits and reinforces the work of the general practitioner. The Special Nurses report back to the general practitioner any change or deterioration in their patients.

It will be seen that the total visited who are living alone has increased to 722 or 61.5 per cent of the total. This is a vulnerable group both from accident hazards and from mental risk, especially where the patient is house-bound. If cases could have increased home help or be admitted to welfare accommodation earlier, then the need for hospitalisation would not occur. We have seen cases who, if they had been in care six or twelve months earlier, would not have been put into hospital.

There appears to have been an increase of head and body in-

festation and it has been found necessary on three occasions to arrange for these persons to attend and be treated at the Laura Mitchell Clinic. The help of the Public Health Inspectors with disinfection and fumigation has been much appreciated. The W.R.V.S. has also provided clean clothing. Close co-operation with the new day hospital has been established and all cases attending there are notified to us and visited, so that in the event of any query we have already made contact, and are also able to report any changes in home circumstances.

The tables are self-explanatory.

There were six admissions to hospital under section 47 of the National Assistance Act. They were as follows:—

L. K., Siddal, aged 86: lived alone and had been for some time confused and neglected.

Mrs. S., Mixenden, aged 75: living alone, confused and hallucinated and unable to manage.

Mr. F., aged 48: living alone in badly neglected home conditions. No proper toilet facilities. House unfit for human habitation. Had cancer of the lungs.

Mrs. M. H., Illingworth, aged 84: confused, lived with her son, was left alone all day. On several occasions had burnt her back through sitting in front of an electric fire. Not steady on her feet. Incontinent and at risk.

H. F., aged 76: lived alone in dirty and neglected conditions. Refused Home Help Service and rapidly deteriorating.

Miss D., Kings Cross, aged 80-plus: lived alone; no known relatives. Police had broken in twice. Found collapsed on the floor. Was not on our books but visited at the request of the general practitioner.

GERIATRIC STATISTICS

Number of cases referred by:—						1969	1970
Health Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16	7
Home Helps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	19
Medical Social Workers, H.G.H. ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Medical Social Workers, R.H.I. ..	..	..	..	..	..	67	59
Medical Social Workers, Northowram ..	..	..	..	..	..	24	16
Medical Social Workers, Pinderfields ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Chiropody .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	43	3
Welfare Services .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27	8
Council of Social Services .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	14
District Nurses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25	190
Mental Health .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Health Visitors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	51	56
General Practitioners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Applied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7	29
Laura Mitchell Old People's Club ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Total New Cases						347	457

Distribution of Cases as at 31st December, 1970, in Potential Need

Acute Hospital Cases	29
Number receiving visits	1,144
Patients living alone:	
Men 185	15.7% of total on books
Women 537	45.8% of total on books
Percentage of total on books living alone:	61.5%.
Of those living alone:	
Men at risk 16	2.7% of those living alone
Women at risk 60	8.4% of those living alone
Requiring close supervision	41

Of those persons receiving attention the percentage of the total cases was 24 for males and 76 for females.

Case Register

Total Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1969					
Total on Register, 1969	1006				
New Cases 1970	457				
Aggregate	1,463				
Less Take-offs	290				
Total, December, 1970	1,173				

Comparison Table, 1965-1970

1965	609 cases on books
1966	824 cases on books
1967	970 cases on books
1968	1,044 cases on books
1969	1,006 cases on books
1970	1,173 cases on books

Clinics Manned by the Special Nurses

Halifax General Out-Patients, Geriatric
Friday afternoons.

MENTAL HEALTH

There was a slight decrease in numbers during 1970. Of the 1,357 (1,499 in 1969), 401 were first referrals. Admissions to hospitals were also less, 374 as against 452 in 1969. The number of compulsory admissions, 136, was less than the previous year (146).

The staff of Mental Welfare Officers was increased by two during the second half of the year and as a result the number of visits made increased to 5,485 compared with 4,499 in 1969.

The majority of patients were referred by general practitioners, hospitals and out-patient clinics. There was excellent liaison. The attachment of Mental Welfare Officers to certain practices proved beneficial. The care of the mentally disordered in Halifax was of a high standard supported by our Consultant Psychiatrists who made the work rewarding.

Hospital treatment was provided at Storthes Hall and St. Luke's Hospitals, Huddersfield, and the Psychiatric Unit at the Halifax General Hospital had not come into use by the end of 1970. Treatment locally will relieve some of the time-consuming journeys to Huddersfield.

At the end of the year 202 mentally sub-normal persons were listed and many problems to parents and relatives were resolved. At Westwood and Stansfield View Hospitals a number of persons were able to be assessed without hospitalisation. Relief was given to others by short-term care. Discharge to the community could not be fulfilled owing to insufficient residential accommodation being available. This is a field for expansion. However, this does not mean that the type of care which the local people are able to provide is necessarily less effective and the development of 'Mayfield' is being followed with interest and the department has been able to offer advice and guidance. The accommodation will be welcome.

The Special Care Unit attached to the Furness Park Training Centre was of considerable help during the year, not only for the child in special need but for relief to the parents. The health plan was to extend this service. In a number of cases the preparatory training undertaken in the Unit eases the entry into the Training Centre and transfer of adults will make room for twenty special care cases.

The new era of Education Department control in 1971 will at least eliminate for all time the impression that the mentally handicapped are under-privileged. Plans to transfer to education will bring considerable relief and comfort to the parents who will feel that they are getting equal facilities with children of normal intelligence. Training of the adult mentally handicapped persons is good but the Training Centre at Chatham Street will cater for greater numbers. This will replace the overcrowded premises at Furness Park Training Centre. The new Social Services Department will reap the benefit of careful preparation over a prolonged period.

After an extensive period of closure owing to the retirement

of the Matron it was possible to re-open Theophilus Cottage Hostel for recuperating mentally ill persons in March, 1970, on the appointment of a new Matron. During the remainder of the year 20 persons (5 men, 15 women) were admitted and most of them were successfully rehabilitated in the community.

The accommodation at the two Hostels for mentally subnormal patients was well used during the year. The work done by the devoted Houseparents at these two Hostels was much appreciated. For the most part the residents were long-stay, but it was possible from time to time to provide short-stay in a crisis situation.

The Therapeutic Social Club continued its activities throughout the year, meeting weekly at the Laura Mitchell Clinic. This is of value to patients recovering from mental illness and their re-socialisation.

The statutory services for the mentally disordered have been supported by the Local Association for Mental Health and the Halifax, Brighouse and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Both have co-operated with the department and there is good reason to be grateful for their efforts.

The Personal Health Sub-Committee, which is responsible for the Mental Health Service, met regularly during the year. Mental Welfare Officers visit homes and specially approved general practitioners make recommendations as to treatment under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

TABLE XXII
SUICIDES 1961 to 1970

The total number of suicides during 1970 was fifteen. During 1969 the total was twelve.

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and Over	Total	Males	Females
1961	—	3	3	4	2	12	4	8
1962	—	—	5	3	—	8	5	3
1963	3	5	8	3	2	21	13	8
1964	—	3	4	1	2	10	7	3
1965	1	4	4	2	1	12	8	4
1966	1	2	5	1	2	11	10	1
1967	2	4	7	1	2	16	8	8
1968	—	—	6	—	1	7	2	5
1969	1	3	5	2	1	12	7	5
1970	1	1	7	4	2	15	6	9
Total over 10 years	9	25	54	21	15	124	70	54

TABLE XXIII
Distribution - Seasonal

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1969	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	3
1970	—	3	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	5	—	—

Furness Park Training Centre

JUNIORS AND ADULTS

The year 1970 was a year of change. Miss Ball concluded her years of valuable service at the Centre in January. Miss Sutcliffe commenced duties in April. One vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year. One child was transferred to Quarry House School. Two children transferred to other training centres. Progress was maintained during the year educationally, according to the varying abilities of the children. More contract work was undertaken in the Adult Centre. One man who had attended for a number of years died and another reached the age of 73 and had been resident in the Hostel for four years. Two women transferred to the Adult Centre at Brighthouse.

A well attended Harvest Festival was held on 1st October. Gifts were distributed to elderly people in the Ovenden area by the W.R.V.S. The Health Committee arranged two Christmas Parties on 16th December. The annual Christmas Concert for parents and friends was a happy occasion. The Halifax Farmers' Union Ladies presented a transistor radio, a bicycle and games. The Spring Party given annually by the Halifax Round Table was held in March.

Three students did a period of approximately six weeks' practical training in the Junior Centre during the year.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

Number on roll 1st January, 1970:

Male	..	21
Female	..	10
		<hr/>
Total	..	31
		<hr/>

Admitted to hospital:

Male	..	1
------	----	---

Transferred to Quarry House School:

Female	..	1
--------	----	---

Left the area: Female .. 1

New admissions: Male .. 1

Female .. 2 (one from Special Care Unit)

Number on roll 31st December, 1970:

Male	..	21
Female	..	10
		<hr/>
Total	..	31
		<hr/>

SPECIAL CARE UNIT

Number attending 1st January, 1970 9

Number attending 31st December, 1970 7

Number transferred: Female 1 to Special School for physically handicapped

Female 1 to Junior Training Centre

Female 1 ceased to attend

Number of new admissions: Female 1

ADULTS

Number of Trainees on Register					<i>Jan. 1st</i>	<i>Dec. 31st</i>	
Females .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21	20	
Males .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22	20	
Number of Staff:							
Senior Instructor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Female Instructors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Male Instructor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Percentage of Attendance for Trainees					..	..	.. 87.4%
Female .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 87.0%
Male .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 87.8%

Details of Outwork

A. Sykes (Dorlux) Ltd.						£	s.	d
Fixing Castors to Divan Legs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	702	2	10
Cutting Polythene Panels .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	4
Sorting Nuts and Bolts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
J. MacA. King & Co.								
Packing plastic foam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	10
Harold Fisher (Plastics) Ltd.								
Stripping plastic parts from moulds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	107	10	9
Frank Lister Ltd.								
Forming dip wires .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	540	0	0
						£1,359	18	9

Value of Laundry Work

Furness Park Training Centre	4,432 items at 7d.	129	5	4
Special Care Unit	596 items at 7d.	17	7	8
Female Hostel, Furness Drive	1,718 items at 7d.	50	1	2
Male Hostel, Furness Gardens	2,171 items at 7d.	63	6	5
		£260	0	7

Printing

46,150 items, mostly departmental.

Number of Home Helps at end of year 1970:							
Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Number of Night-Sitters at end of year 1970:							
Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

		<i>No. of cases where domestic help was pro- vided during the year 1970</i>	<i>No. of hours worked</i>	<i>Cases Completed</i>
Maternity/Ante-natal	..	8	217 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
Chronic sick—				
Under 65	..	70	7299 $\frac{3}{4}$	28
65 and over	..	892	96950 $\frac{3}{4}$	275
Tuberculosis	..	0	0	0
Housewife ill—				
Under 65	..	38	1265	25
65 and over	..	13	482 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
Husband ill—				
Under 65	..	4	719 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
65 and over	..	2	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	1
Mental Health	..	9	555 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Blind	..	23	2098	14
Family Care	..	3	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Problem Families	..	1	431 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
		<hr/> 1063	<hr/> 110156 $\frac{1}{4}$	<hr/> 365

Number of applications for help received during 1970: 467 (including 106 abortive).

TABLE I

Comparison Table of New Cases

				1969	1970
Maternity and Ante-Natal	..	..		18	8
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	301	298
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	1	0
Housewife ill	..	..	..	14	36
Husband ill	..	..	..	1	5
Mental Health	..	..	..	6	7
Blind	..	..	..	11	7
Family Care/Problem Families		..		5	1
				<u>357</u>	<u>362</u>

TABLE II

Comparison Table of Case Loads

			1968	1969	1970
Cases brought forward			623	714	701
New Cases	..	..	389	357	362
Cases for year	..	..	1012	1071	1063
Cases finished	..	..	298	370	365
Cases carried forward	..		714	701	698

TABLE III

				1969	1970
Maternity and Ante-Natal	..	..		811 $\frac{3}{4}$	217 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	105592	104250 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
Housewife ill	..	..	..	2183 $\frac{1}{4}$	1747 $\frac{1}{4}$
Husband ill	..	..	..	380 $\frac{1}{4}$	749 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mental Health	..	..	..	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	555 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blind	..	..	..	1918 $\frac{3}{4}$	2098
Family Care/Problem Families		..		452 $\frac{1}{4}$	538 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	..	..	..	<u>111607</u>	<u>110156$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

TABLE IV

Analysis of Hours Paid

				1969	1970
Hours worked .. .. .	..	..	..	111607	110156 $\frac{1}{4}$
Added time .. .. .	..	..	..	9	307 $\frac{1}{4}$
Travelling time .. .. .	..	..	..	2357 $\frac{1}{4}$	2506 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sickness .. .. .	..	..	..	7004	6143 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leave .. .. .	..	..	..	8627 $\frac{1}{4}$	7046
Total hours paid .. .. .	..	..	..	129604 $\frac{1}{2}$	126159 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wastage, i.e. hours paid, not worked				17997 $\frac{1}{2}$	16003 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE V

Domiciliary Visits

1968	1969	1970
1,289	2,314	3,231

TABLE VI

Night-Sitter Service

		1969			1970	
	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Nights Attended</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Hours worked</i>	<i>Nights Attended</i>
Male	15	924	91	11	328	41
Female	30	1653 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	29	2668 $\frac{1}{2}$	249
	45	2577 $\frac{1}{2}$	258	40	2996 $\frac{1}{2}$	290
Cases finished	44			36		
Cases cd. fwd.	1			4		

SECTION III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HEALTH CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

PLAY GROUPS : MOTHER AND BABY CLUBS

DAILY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS

DAY NURSERIES AND CHILDMINDING

MORAL WELFARE

MIDWIFERY

HEALTH VISITING

HOME NURSING

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

HEALTH CENTRES

There was a delay in commencing the work of building the Frank Swire Health Centre in Nursery Lane. Difficulties were eventually overcome and as I write the combined efforts of executive council, general practitioners and Health Department personnel are in full swing.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

During most of the year the routine work of the child health clinics was understaffed. Nevertheless the whole range of developmental testing was covered, and use was made of special wall charts in the Health Education of mothers. We found that this was rewarding for ourselves, who thereby discovered defects, physical as well as mental, enabling reference to Dr. Murphy, the Consultant Paediatrician. He showed intense interest and gave, ungrudging help and advice, which was very much appreciated.

There was added pressure on the Medical Officer of Health in relation to examinations required in connection with child minding, the statistics of which are noted elsewhere in the report. Attempts to secure the services of general practitioners at the clinics failed. The position has changed and there is promise of success in the future, on the lines of the Sheldon Report which, otherwise, has been implemented as fully as possible. Health education and group discussion, to supplement the advice given to parents at personal level was resumed and will be extended in 1971. Parental advice, problem solving and answers to social and psychological difficulties are part of the official work of health visitors and doctors. The interest of voluntary effort has been a spur to our efforts. Although our methods are more direct, the influence of H.A.P. together with other parent groups, may in time be more closely linked with the Corporation services.

The staff includes the Assistant Medical Officer, Health Visitors, Assistant Health Visitors, Clinic Nurses and Food Sales Clerks, who work satisfactorily in meeting the needs of mothers with children under 5 years. They encourage attendance at the Laura Mitchell Clinic and Branch Clinics, advise on health and feeding problems, encourage immunisation and help to prevent disease.

Home visits are the most important aspect of the work, where problems are discussed and corrected if possible. Hearing tests are carried out between the ages of 6 and 9 months at the Laura Mitchell Clinic.

Attachment to G.P. practices has been extended, bringing the health team together for the benefit of mothers and children. Liaison with hospital and Corporation staffs is rewarding.

It is gratifying to see so many immigrant mothers making full use of the Clinics. The year as a whole has seen few changes. The staff situation has improved.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS 1970

No. of Sessions	Attendances			Medical Officers' Consultations	
	0-1 year		1-5years	Under 1 year	1-5 years
	1st	Sub.	1st and Sub.		
479	1,395	9,684	4,467	1,420	4,602

The following table shows attendances at the Child Health Clinics during recent years:

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of sessions ..	483	483	484	484	470	479
Total attendances	17,875	17,232	16,246	14,981	14,324	15,546
Average attendances	37	35	34	30	30	32

Number of infants on "At Risk" Register	135
Number of children on "Handicapped" Register ..	29
No. of hospital reports received from consultants ..	2,380
No. of domiciliary visits paid by M.O.H. and medical staff	110
No. of children waiting for day nurseries at end of 1970	74
No. of child minders, 31.12.70	33
No. of children being minded as at 31.12.70	62

ISSUE OF WELFARE FOODS

National Dried Milk	2,265 tins
Ostermilk	10,512 tins
Trufood	4,464 tins
Cow and Gate ..	4,896 tins
SMA	2,304 tins
Orange Juice ..	23,450 bottles
Cod Liver Oil ..	2,127 bottles
Vitamin A and D ..	1,274 packets

PHENYLKETONURIA TESTS

No case of mental disorder as a result of testing was diagnosed.

Tests:

Health Visitors	115
Midwives	104

Guthrie Tests:

Midwives	80
Health Visitors	10

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Domiciliary confinements may become unfashionable and the vital statistics, however interpreted, may fall short of the hospital labour wards. The Laura Mitchell Ante-Natal Clinic, however, works very well and deep satisfaction is noted by the mothers who choose to have their babies at home, assisted by the routine checks at clinic and the sympathetic supervision of the domiciliary midwife. At times there is evidence that the pendulum is swinging away from hospital midwifery, but this analysis is a human one and not according to the statistics. A happy solution to the divergence of attitudes is being met by general practitioner units which before long will be instituted in Halifax. When this comes to pass the mother will have the best of both systems, still presided over by Mr. Emblin, the Consultant Obstetrician, whose services are appreciated.

Work of Ante-Natal Clinic	1969	1970
Number of blood samples taken for the first time during the pregnancy	668	794
Total number of blood samples taken	867	905
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus anti-bodies detected	1	—
Number of rhesus positive cases	565	699
Number of rhesus negative cases	77	74

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Number of Sessions per Month	New Cases	Total Attendances
1969	16	466	2,076
1970	15	500	2,255

DENTAL TREATMENT

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	13	13	12	2	12	2	—	3	—
Children under five	175	152	176	2	23	186	91	1	1

Play Groups and Mother and Baby Clubs

There are now over thirty groups in the Halifax area and this organisation, which is assisted by advice given by Health Visitors,

is providing a service which is primarily child centred. In one or two groups, however, mothers benefit from mothercraft experience and learn the importance of play in healthy child development. Play groups and clubs will in future be registered by another department. We shall, however, retain our interest and the daily sessions at the Laura Mitchell Clinic, where in parallel we hold health education group work with mothers, will be one method of pioneering parental education.

Day Nurseries

Craigie Lea

The nursery has had quite a busy year. We have worked in close co-operation with our Health Visitor, the children's department and mental health. We find ourselves taking in to the nursery more children from problem families. It is interesting to see these children develop both physically and mentally from eating good food, playing with the other children and being taught how to do all the things which form our daily life here. There were no accidents apart from odd cuts and bruises from falls when out playing. We had a few cases of measles last year. Dr. Prasad attends regularly to give injections and do routine examinations.

Attendances at Craigie Lea

No. of Children on Register, 1.1.70	..	..	..	..	82
No. added to Register	..	..	..	..	78
No. removed from Register	..	..	..	..	83
No. remaining on Register, 31.12.70	..	..	..	..	77

Reasons for Admission during 1970

Illness of parent	..	..	..	..	5
Debilitated children	..	..	..	..	2
Confinement	..	..	..	..	4
Illegitimacy	..	..	..	..	15
Widows	..	..	..	..	3
Parents separated	..	..	..	..	19
Father in H.M. Forces	..	..	..	..	2
Adverse housing conditions	..	..	..	..	2
Poor financial circumstances	..	..	..	..	22
Others: leaching, business, etc.	..	..	..	..	3

Average Number of Children Attending

		<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>
January to March	..	3,653	281	56
April to June	..	3,355	258	52
July to September	..	3,445	287	57
October to December	..	3,411	284	57

Ling Bob

The average daily attendance has been 35.8. During the second half of the year attendances were down due to increase in nursery charges on reassessment, also less demand for priority places in this area.

The number of places on the register was 48 and 8 part-timers. Children attended an average of 2 hours per day after nursery class.

A doctor has attended the nursery for medical examinations of the children and injections. Number completed: 1 vaccination for smallpox; 10 triple; 10 poliomyelitis.

We had a measles outbreak during May when 37 children had the disease, also 2 children have been absent with bronchial pneumonia.

There has been no accidents other than minor abrasions and bruises which were attended to at the nursery.

Day Nursery Attendances 1970

No. of Children on Register, 1.1.70	..	..	..	..	51
No. added to Register	..	..	..	..	51
No. removed from Register	..	..	..	..	46
No. remaining on Register, 31.12.70	..	..	..	..	49

Reasons for Admission to Nursery during 1970

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. on Register 1/1/70</i>	<i>No. Admitted during 1970</i>	<i>No. on Register 31/12/70</i>
Illness of Parents	—	4	—
Debilitated Children	—	1	1
Confinement	—	—	—
Illegitimacy	7	12	9
Children of Widowers/Widows ..	1	3	3
Parents Separated	17	12	15
Father in H.M. Forces	—	—	—
Adverse Housing Conditions ..	—	—	—
Poor Financial Circumstances ..	1	1	—
Request of Specialist	—	—	1
Others, Teachers and Business ..	25	18	20

The staff attended the Laura Mitchell Clinic for Chest X-ray. Cook left after serving us for nearly 12 years on medical advice.

Work at the nursery has been quite good, with co-operation from the staff, also the N.N.E.B. students who attend alternate weeks and give good service in their practical training.

DAY NURSERY ATTENDANCES 1970

Attendances		Craigie Lea	Ling Bob
No. of children on register 1/1/70	.. ..	82	51
No. added to register .. ..	.. ..	78	51
No. removed from register .. ..	.. ..	83	46
No. remaining on register 31/12/70	.. ..	77	49

REASONS FOR ADMISSION TO NURSERIES DURING 1970

Categories	No. on register 1/1/70	No. admitted during 1970	No. on register 31/12/70
Illness of Parents	4	9	3
Debilitated Children	1	2	1
Confinement	—	4	—
Illegitimacy	26	27	23
Children of Widows/Widowers	3	6	5
Parents separated	30	31	25
Father in H.M. Forces	—	2	—
Adverse housing conditions ..	—	2	2
Poor financial circumstances	37	23	36
Others, Teachers and Businesses	32	21	31

AVERAGE No. OF CHILDREN ATTENDING

1970	Quarterly	Weekly	Daily
January — March	3,120	240	48
April — June	2,860	220	44
July — September	2,925	225	45
October — December	3,055	235	47

Child Minders

Persons who mind one or more children, for payment, for two hours or more per day, must register with the Local Authority.

Inspection of the home is carried out and a medical examination and X-ray is given to all persons applying for registration.

The standards are good in Halifax with most registered persons looking after friends' children. 25 applications were received during 1970:

18 received certificates.

2 were refused registration on medical grounds.

2 were refused registration on home conditions.

3 cancelled the application.

Six registered child minders have ceased child minding for a variety of reasons and 2 have removed outside the borough. The need does not appear to be so great at present with the many redundancies in industry as more mothers are staying at home or working a twilight shift. When the husbands return home they take over the responsibility of the children. These factors benefit the relationship of the family as a whole and help in a closer family unit.

MORAL WELFARE

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER – ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE 12 beds; 6 cots.

Ante-Natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Post-Natal..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shelter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
								<hr/> 21 <hr/>

Average duration of stay:

Ante-Natal	..	..	..	..	..	27 nights
Post-Natal	..	..	..	..	..	33 nights
Shelter	..	..	..	..	..	16 nights

Bed nights for the year 1970:

Ante-Natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	524
Post-Natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	435
Shelter	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
							<hr/> 1,037 <hr/>

Of the 21 girls admitted—

- 10 ante-natals were from W.R.C.C.
- 5 ante-natals were from Halifax County Borough.
- 5 Shelter cases were from Halifax County Borough.
- 1 ante-natal from Scarborough, North Riding.

Of the 13 babies born—

- 4 went to Sheffield Adoption Association.
- 4 went home with mother.
- 1 went to Doncaster Adoption Society.
- 2 went to foster parents prior to adoption, Bradford Adoption Society.
- 1 baby died two hours after birth.

AVERAGE AGES OF GIRLS ADMITTED

Of the 21 girls—

- 6 were 15 to 17 years of age.
- 12 were 17 to 21 years of age.
- 3 were 21 years and over.

FUTURE BOOKINGS

- 4 ante-natal: 2 in June, 2 in July.

MIDWIFERY

1970 was a year of changes.

Miss V. Savage, Superintendent Nursing Officer, retired in October. Kirby Leas, the home for pupil midwives since 1933, closed as a residence in August, 1970. The pupils have now a suitable house on the Keithley Road West Estate. November brought to an end the agency agreement and all midwifery staff now work from the Laura Mitchell Clinic, and are direct employees of the Halifax County Borough. Domiciliary midwives in Halifax, together with the surrounding areas, are depleted and Midwifery Aides were once more introduced to help out with nursing procedures.

Fourteen pupil midwives have been trained over the year, 12 having received the status of midwives. Domiciliary confinements over the past decade are steadily declining.

Maternity Figures

<i>Year</i>			<i>Domiciliary Deliveries</i>	<i>Hospital Early Discharges</i>
1960	..	..	660	146
1961	..	..	571	65
1962	..	..	608	130
1963	..	..	598	174
1964	..	..	491	213
1965	..	..	505	287
1966	..	..	459	209
1967	..	..	430	234
1968	..	..	351	217
1969	..	..	387	210
1970	..	..	366	216

Each year shows a decline in domiciliary deliveries, an increase in births in hospitals and discharges before the completion of the puerperium.

CONFINEMENT AT HOME AND IN HOSPITAL

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ..	505	459	430	351	387	366
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	30%	24%	23%	21%	24%	22%

MIDWIFERY STATISTICS

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1970		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives 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	3	—	3
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	29 (8 Part-time)	29 (8 Part-time)
Midwives in Private Practice	1	—	1
TOTAL	4	29 (8 Part-time)	29 (8 Part-time)

MIDWIVES DELIVERIES AT HOME AND HOSPITAL

	Number of Deliveries in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1970		
	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	366	—	366
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	1204	1204
Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
TOTAL	366	1204	1570

SUMMARY OF WORK OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1970

<i>Administration of Analgesia</i>	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine only	12	1	13
Pethidine and Trilene ..	14	14	28
Trilene only	138	26	164
Total number of deliveries attended	304	62	366

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING 1970

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice ..	3	29	1	33
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address ..	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name ..	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help	191	—	—	191
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice	—	29	—	29
(g) Deaths occurring in practice: (i) Mothers ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ..	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead ..	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	—	—	—

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act 1956, by a midwife:

For Domiciliary Cases—

(i) Where the medical practitioner has arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	187
(ii) Others	4

C.M.B. Rules Notifications

Notifications received in accordance with Central Midwives' Board Rules:

Notification of Stillbirth	—
Notification of having laid out a dead body ..	—
Liable to be a source of infection	3

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child	41
Of these—	
Foetal Distress	7
Discharging eye(s)	10
Discharging ear(s)	—
Jaundice	1
Gastro-Enteritis	7
Thrush	1
Prematurity	3
Others	6
Loss of weight	2
Stillbirth	—
Shocked baby	2
Talipes	2

HEALTH VISITING

The following table shows the work of health visitors for the year under review:

	No. of Health Visitors employed at end of year		No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year						
			Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1-5		
	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	T.B.	Other Cases
1970	13*	1	335	396	2098	4528	8690	66	2879

* 7 with H. V. Certificate

GENERAL NURSING

The transfer of sisters and nurses as direct employees of the Halifax Corporation to the Laura Mitchell Clinic was accomplished in November, without undue incident and administration is now easier. Change alas never comes alone. S.E.N. District training is not now under Queen's. This year they receive the National Certificate on passing the examination.

Closure of St. John's Hospital brought an increase of chronic sick requiring nursing care in their own homes, or home for the elderly.

Tuberculosis cases requiring treatment have doubled, i.e. 1 case under 5, 1 over 65 and the rest in the working age group.

The case load has increased but visits are down, e.g. cerebral castastophrics are rehabilitated early, so visits are gradually decreased, most needing only a weekly bed bath, as progress is made. Many cases are suffering from anaemia and have weekly or monthly injections of iron over a longer period.

This has been another year without the Diabetic Nurse. Sisters have taken turns with their colleagues in the West Riding to visit the Diabetic Clinic on alternate Tuesdays.

19 diabetic patients are given daily insulin. 44 cases referred from the Diabetic Clinic were followed up with special advice on diet. Feet, eyes and urine testing were also given. 432 Clinitest envelopes were issued and 3 cases were positive, these being referred to the general practitioner.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Number of Visits</i>
Acute Medical	14	149
Chronic Medical	1,353	43,838
Surgical	606	11,682
Tuberculosis	23	960
Abortion	—	—
Other	14	1,023
Total	2,010	57,652

NURSING HOMES

The following table shows the position of nursing homes in the town.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Nursing Homes first registered during 1967 ..	—	—	—	—
Nursing Homes on the register at the end of 1970	2	—	32	32

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

On the whole the scheme has been administered more efficiently, publicity has been stepped up and the statistical analysis in spite of absence of computers more accurate. There is still leeway to be made up.

DIPHTHERIA

No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the period ending 31st December, 1970			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total	
Under 5	5-15		
908	81	989	During 12 months ending 31st December, 1970
			897

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A greater number of children (as seen from the table below) received the sugar lump.

By Local Authority Doctors	..	..	..	25,942
By General Practitioners	..	..	..	15,764
Third injection	..	..	..	37,482
Fourth injections	..	..	..	18,649

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

According to the numerical statistics, a greater number of the population were vaccinated.

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

Age at 31st Dec. 1970	Under 1	1-4	5-15	16 or over	Total 1970	Gross Total
No. Vaccinated	28	539	28	29	624	19,159
No. Re-vaccinated	2	14	312	132	460	13,530

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The result of the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children of the 13 years age group during September-October 1970 was:

Number of children in age group..	..	..	1,492
Number of acceptances for B.C.G.	..	..	1,251
Percentage of age group accepting	..	..	83.84
Number skin tested	..	..	1,098
Percentage of acceptances tested	..	..	97.34
Attendances for inspection..	..	..	1,084
Number absent	..	..	38
Of these—Positive	..	..	78
Negative	..	..	934
Of those inspected—Vaccinated	..	..	934
Referred X-ray	..	..	127
Number absent	..	..	19
Attended X-ray	..	..	103
Number absent	..	..	28
Result of X-ray—			
No radiographic evidence of disease	..	..	101

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN

Last year statistics were still inaccurate arising from the failure of a small proportion of general practitioners to claim fees for immunisations and vaccination procedures. During 1970 a special form has been prepared whereby they will make a weekly return of the names and addresses of children and persons who have been protected. These statistics will be published in the 1971 report.

PERSONS IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS 1970
(b) COMPLETE PRIMARY COURSE

Vaccination Centre	ANTIGEN USED						Number Immunized		
	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus Combined	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Combined	Diphtheria and Tetanus Combined	Whooping Cough	Tetanus			
Child Welfare Centres	—	759	—	3	—	—	762	759	762
Schools & School Clinic	—	—	—	38	—	4	42	—	42
General Practitioners	—	179	—	10	—	72	261	179	189
Total	—	938	—	51	—	76	1,065	938	993

(a) REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	1	25	—	61	—	—	87	25	86
Schools & School Clinic	19	—	—	620	—	412	1,051	—	1,032
General Practitioners	—	32	—	49	—	9	90	32	90
Total	20	57	—	730	—	421	1,228	57	1,208

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	1	784	—	64	—	—	849	784	848
Schools & School Clinic	19	—	—	658	—	416	1,093	—	1,074
Total	20	784	—	722	—	416	1,942	784	1,922

(a) Reinforcing course.

(b) Complete primary course

COMBINED PRIMARY COURSE

YEAR OF BIRTH	ANTIGEN USED						NUMBERS IMMUNISED			
	Diphtheria	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Combined	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Combined	Diphtheria and Tetanus Combined	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria (Singly or in Combination)	Whooping Cough (Singly or in Combination)	Tetanus (Singly or in Combination)	
1970	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	
1969	—	690	—	4	—	—	694	690	694	
1968	—	173	—	1	—	—	174	173	174	
1967	—	23	—	1	—	1	24	23	25	
1966	—	10	—	1	—	—	11	10	11	
Totals 1966-70 1956-65	—	912 14	—	7 42	—	1 7	919 56	912 14	920 63	
Totals 1956-70	—	926	—	49	—	8	975	926	983	

REINFORCING COURSE

1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	9	—	1	—	1	10	9	11
1968	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	3	4
1967	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
1966	—	6	—	16	—	—	22	6	22
Totals 1964-69	20	55	—	649	—	17	724	55	721
1956-65	20	36	—	656	—	94	712	36	756
Totals 1956-70	40	91	—	1,305	—	111	1,436	91	1,507

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Totals 1956-70	(a) Reinforcing course				(b) Complete primary course			
	40	1,017	—	—	1,354	—	1,017	2,490

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION—NUMBERS OF HALIFAX PERSONS, IN AGE GROUPS, GIVEN PRIMARY
COURSE OF INJECTIONS**

Year of Birth	YEAR OF IMMUNIZATION														Total in Age Groups	
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Total
1956	479	197	25	25	39	73	30	11	7	4	2	2	12	8	3	917
1957	—	600	186	34	50	53	15	30	18	6	3	2	10	11	2	1020
1958	—	—	424	179	75	58	18	23	57	47	9	3	13	17	—	923
1959	—	—	—	704	141	102	13	18	29	75	37	5	8	9	3	1144
1960	—	—	—	—	856	577	107	17	17	20	152	17	15	7	1	1786
1961	—	—	—	—	—	437	347	45	30	14	41	58	33	13	3	1021
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	470	62	25	27	39	104	63	3	1141
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	485	50	24	7	70	78	11	1140
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	607	57	12	24	14	12	1278
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	558	15	24	24	18	1084
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	464	47	17	11	1019
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	426	81	24	1024
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	64	174	300
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	694	733
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Total under Five years at end of 1970 2,073																

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

AMBULANCE SERVICE

SOCIAL WELFARE

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

HEALTH EDUCATION

LOAN EQUIPMENT

FIRE GUARDS

INCONTINENCE PADS

CONVALESCENT HOME

CHIROPODY

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

ORTHOPAEDIC

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT Sec. 47

CREMATIONS

PUBLIC MORTUARY

CALDERDALE WATER BOARD

SEWERAGE

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

STAFF

Dr. Wood, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, resigned in September, 1970, to resume duties as a general practitioner. His work over a period of three years was appreciated. He was replaced by Dr. Rao in October. Dr. Prasad was appointed Senior Medical Officer, Child Health, in July, 1970.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The staff consists of:—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 4 Shift Leaders
- 22 Driver/Attendants
- 2 Male Telephonists
- 2 Female Attendants

The Fleet consists of:—

- 9 L.D. type Dual Purpose Ambulances
- 1 Austin Gypsy
- 2 Karrier Personnel Carriers.

The year saw the inauguration of the Geriatric Hospital at Northowram where the patients from St. John's Hospital were transferred, 32 in June and the remainder in August. The move was smooth and efficient.

So far as ambulance operations are concerned, there are three drawbacks in this hospital: (a) long corridors to the wards; (b) long distance from town; (c) the whole unit is not contained within one hospital.

These arrangements involve the ambulance service in a great deal of patient movement, which if the whole Geriatric unit had been in the one Hospital could have been avoided. One would have thought that in the original planning the aim would have been to prevent this constant movement of old people from one hospital to another.

In the preliminary talks on this hospital, especially the Day Unit aspect, it was said that patients would not be subjected to long ambulance journeys, Luddenden Foot and Triangle being mentioned as the furthest points. We are in fact bringing several cases from Cragg Vale, Mytholmroyd and Ripponden. These places involve patients in journeys of thirty miles per day.

To cope with the traffic inspired by the day unit, we have obtained two personnel carriers, each a twelve-seater. These vehicles are specially adapted for the carriage of elderly people, with a lift electrically operated at the back. This enables people to be loaded without having to use steps. As part of the service we have also engaged female attendants to work on these vehicles. It has since proved a very wise decision. They are a great help to the patients, who feel as though they are being cared for, and this is our aim – to care for people.

Three members of the staff have attended refresher training courses with success; others will be going in succeeding years.

There was some unrest during the year in the Ambulance Service generally, some members were involved in strike action, but I am pleased to report that so far as Halifax was concerned, the staff honoured their obligations to the public and there was little or no disruption of the service. Statistics show an increase in all sections, and this trend is likely to continue in view of the increasing use of the Day Hospital scheme.

I would like to record my appreciation of the help and advice afforded me by the Transport Manager and his staff, who besides repairing and servicing the Ambulances help in the transport of certain patients by car.

In the transport of patients assistance has also been given by the Hospital Car Pool and Red Cross and St. John by the provision of escorts for patients travelling by train.

The operational control of the service is from the Ambulance Station, the rebuilding of which is long overdue. At times conditions, when mobility is required urgently, become impossible with regard to efficient working. Bodywork is scratched, bumps are unavoidable and maintenance cleaning and station duties become strained. Credit is due to staff for patience. Administrative control is from Powell Street and policy is not uninfluenced by the transactions of the consultative committee which meets monthly.

The Ambulance Officer, Mr. Wm. Fitton, is a man of compassion and his services extend beyond his station into the community in relation to the Multiple Sclerosis Society, Halifax Branch.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND THE AMBULANCE SERVICE

This year £250 was donated for research and it is hoped that more may be given when the accounts have been examined. There are at the present time 67 patients members; several of these are in hospital or residential homes. There are 8 in Northowram Hospital, 6 in White Windows, Sowerby Bridge, 1 in a nursing home at Bradford and 3 in a Cheshire Home at Huddersfield. Several patients need constant attention. There is visitation by committee members and most patients who are confined to home have visits from the District Nurses and welfare agencies. It is worthwhile work and much appreciated by patients. It would be gratifying to see younger people offering their services, especially to take on some of the more onerous committee duties, but so far this has not materialised. The conveyance of patients to socials and other functions is undertaken by committee members and friends. They have at their disposal a Bedford Dormobile and a Ford Transit Van. There is satisfactory liaison with the M.O.H. and with kindred societies such as the 71-year-old Polio Fellowship and the recently-constituted Parkinson Disease Society.

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
1961	Ambulances 7 Car Amb. 3	9,398 2,430	25,108 6,921	2,907 275	105,309 30,130	135,439
1962	Ambulances 8 Car Amb. 2	9,435 2,450	26,447 8,045	3,103 110	113,504 31,879	145,383
1963	Ambulances 8 Car Amb. 2	10,670 1,896	31,039 7,434	2,982 42	130,365 25,871	156,236
1964	Ambulances 9 Car Amb. 1	11,443 1,697	33,864 7,162	2,999 36	137,427 23,825	161,252
1965	Ambulances 9 Car Amb. 1	11,910 971	36,914 4,245	2,959 3	149,516 16,964	166,480
1966	Ambulances 11 Car Amb. 0	12,123 388	38,061 1,723	2,964 0	163,912 6,893	170,805
1967	Ambulances 11 (Dual Purpose)	13,195	40,413	3,349	175,491	175,491
1968	Ambulances 11 (Dual Purpose)	13,326	42,097	2,849	180,068	180,068
1969	Ambulances 12 (Dual Purpose)	13,306	38,652	3,081	181,030	181,030
1970	Ambulances 12 (Dual Purpose)	13,690	41,642	3,476	192,443	192,443

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL MILEAGE

				Ambulances
1969	..	..	..	42,881
1970	..	..	..	42,057

TRANSPORTED BY RAIL

No. of Patients 6 Estimated Mileage 350.

The establishment at the end of the year was:—

Ambulance Officer.
4 Shift Leaders.
2 Telephonists.
22 Driver-Attendants.
2 Female Attendants.

CATEGORIES

1970	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Street Accidents	62	62	76	53	78	67	66	83	51	79	58	64	799
Street Illness	24	21	32	28	34	30	25	34	25	31	19	28	331
Works Accidents	7	6	12	11	17	9	8	9	11	11	12	11	124
Works Illness	11	5	3	7	6	7	3	10	8	6	11	10	87
Home Accidents	55	72	57	64	88	91	76	99	84	67	72	63	888
Maternity	69	58	61	62	62	56	62	71	77	68	64	70	780
Obstetrical	19	14	16	16	17	22	11	16	15	19	17	15	197
Mental	5	2	5	2	7	12	4	8	5	5	7	2	64
House Transfers	8	7	5	8	4	8	12	12	4	3	4	6	81
Hospital Transfers	100	85	72	101	55	68	77	119	200	73	76	88	1,114
Out-Patients	2,399	2,465	2,578	2,701	2,555	2,608	2,347	2,526	2,743	2,948	2,591	2,884	31,345
Admissions	420	337	363	342	348	339	301	305	321	354	330	370	4,130
Discharges	173	139	149	118	139	145	124	144	116	137	145	173	1,702
TOTAL	3,352	3,273	3,429	3,513	3,410	3,462	3,116	3,436	3,660	3,801	3,406	3,784	41,642

Vehicles in service, 31st December, 1970:—

9 LD Type Dual-Purpose Ambulances.

1 Austin Gypsy

2 Karrier Personnel Carriers.

1970 Date	Journeys	Recumbent	Sitting	Patients Carried	Total Miles
January ..	1079	832	2520	3352	15397
February ..	1061	726	2547	3273	14692
March ..	1118	762	2667	3429	15915
April ..	1161	702	2811	3513	16268
May ..	1187	713	2697	3410	15864
June ..	1190	710	2752	3462	15910
July ..	1142	622	2494	3116	15682
August ..	1172	736	2700	3436	16419
September ..	1174	623	3037	3660	16337
October ..	1223	653	3148	3801	17132
November ..	1080	619	2787	3406	15835
December ..	1103	701	3083	3784	16992
Totals ..	13690	8399	33243	41642	192443

SOCIAL WELFARE

I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Busfield, F.Inst.Soc.Wel., Chief Welfare Officer, for the following details concerning Social Welfare.

Epilepsy

At the 31st December, 1970, 27 persons suffering from epilepsy were known to the Social Services Department. Two of these were also registered as blind persons and two as partially sighted persons; four persons had the dual physical handicap of suffering from cerebral palsy. Five persons were being provided with residential accommodation under the provisions of Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, in Langho Colony and in the Cookridge Epileptic Home which is run by a consortium of local authorities in Yorkshire.

Cerebral Palsy

39 persons with Cerebral Palsy were registered as handicapped persons on the 31st December, 1970. 3 of these persons were in residential accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at White Windows Cheshire Home, Sowerby Bridge, and 4 children were attending special schools. The Halifax and District Spastics Society provide a work centre in Pellon Lane which is attended by 26 persons in the young adult age group. Transport for those who require it being made available by the Social Services Committee. This Centre provides industrial work for these persons who are paid on a daily attendance allowance

but the impact of having some 'take home' money at the end of the week is important to these persons.

The National Spastics Society has a hostel in Linden Road which is registered for 15 handicapped persons, the average attendance throughout the year being 8 persons. The majority of these attend the local society's work centre but an odd one or two are able to work in open industry. These persons come from various parts of the North of England and the cost of their maintenance is borne by the respective local authorities.

Social activities for all spastics locally and in the Linden Road hostel are arranged by the local Society who have established satisfactory contacts with Youth Hostels and other organisations in the town.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Number of Cases registered of which Section F of B.D.8 recommends	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
A. No Treatment	6	4	1	12
B. Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical)	3	—	—	4
C. Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	1	8	—	1
Number of Cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment.	1	0	0	3
Ophthalmic Medical Supervision cases which have received treatment.	1	4	—	1

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures were given throughout the year to various organisations in the town, by the following members of the Health Department staff:

Medical Officer of Health	20
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	—
Chief Public Health Inspector	7
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ..	—
Ambulance Officer	6
Superintendent Nursing Officer	1
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer ..	5
Mrs. Scaggs, School Nurse	1
Home Help Organiser	2

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

During the fourth complete year for Cervical Cytology a total of 44 Clinics were held, and 796 people were examined. It was noted throughout the year the number of repeat tests rose to 412 compared with 93 in 1969. The following table gives a breakdown of the women examined according to age and social classes.

The following table gives a breakdown of the women examined, according to age and social class:

Attendances	Single		Widowed or divorced		Husband Retired		Social Class Classification										Total	
							1		2		3		4		5			
	1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.		1st Rep.	
Ages																		
Under 35 years ..	21	6	9	3			1	1	26	28	65	86	56	42	8	4	356	170
% of age group ..	5.9%	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%			0.2%	0.2%	7.3%	7.9%	18.3%	24.2%	15.8%	11.9%	2.2%	1.1%	100%	
35 years and over	8	4	16	15	6	1		2	29	42	62	97	59	66	18	15	440	242
% of age group ..	1.8%	0.9%	3.6%	3.4%	1.4%	0.2%		0.4%	6.5%	9.5%	14.2%	22.1%	13.4%	15%	4.2%	3.4%	100%	
All ages ..	29	10	25	18	6	1	1	3	55	70	127	183	115	108	26	19	796	412
% of total ..	3.6%	1.2%	3.1%	2.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	6.9%	8.9%	15.9%	23%	14.5%	13.7	3.2%	2.4%	100%	

* Denotes Positive cases. (Total of 7 Positive cases found in the 796 women examined; an average of 1 per 113).

LOAN EQUIPMENT

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service, various items of equipment were issued to 236 patients during 1970, as compared with 199 patients in 1969. These items included rubber sheets, bed pans, bed rests, commodes, air rings, wheelchairs, enuresis alarms, special equipment for paraplegics, and nursing aids. During the year a number of bed rests and enuresis alarms were purchased as there was a greater demand for these. During the latter part of the year the loan equipment held by Kirby Leas was integrated into one department at the Laura Mitchell Clinic.

INCONTINENT PAD SERVICE

During 1970, the Incontinent Pad Service from Kirby Leas was integrated into one service at Laura Mitchell Clinic. There was an increase in the demand for this service. 160 patients were supplied with the various types of incontinent pads from the Laura Mitchell Clinic compared with 52 in 1969. This does include former Kirby Leas users.

The following table shows the distribution compared with previous years.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bed Pans	231	252	3,806	5,542	4,888	10,095
Personal Pilch Pads ..	3,200	8,900	15,800	7,300	7,600	8,577
Personal Garments ..	12	17	42	19	16	18

CHIROPODY

During 1970, the chiropodists completed 1,178 sessions, compared with 1,021 in 1969. In view of the general shortage of qualified chiropodists it was fortunate that the full number of permitted sessions could be maintained throughout the year. By increasing the number of clinic sessions it was possible to treat more people and improve the frequency of treatments than would have been the case on a domiciliary basis only. There was a slight reduction in the number of new cases referred, 354 (384 in 1969). However, the number of treatments in clinics, 2,027, showed an increase over the 1,391 treatments in 1969. Similarly the number of domiciliary visits increased from 4,943 in 1969 to 5,210 in 1970.

The following table, showing comparative figures for 1969 in parentheses, indicates the amount of work done:

Total number of sessions	1,178	(1,021)
New cases referred:		
Aged	350	(381)
Handicapped	4	(3)
Ante-Natal	—	(—)
Total	354	(384)
Total number of treatments	7,002	(5,958)
Total number of visits	5,210	(4,943)
Total number of treatments given at Clinic ..	2,027	(1,391)

ORTHOPAEDICS

<i>Orthopaedic Clinic</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases	7	74	81
No. of first attendances	7	74	81
No. of subsequent attendances ..	84	470	554
Total attendances	91	544	635

CLASSIFICATION	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	11	72
Congenital Deformities	1	53
Hernia	—	—
Intoing	5	34
Knock Knees	22	156
Metatarsus Varus	3	15
Overlapping Toes	11	67
Others	28	238
	81	635

DISPOSAL

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	—
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	—
No. of cases discharged	69

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

INCIDENCE OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1970 are given below:

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

Number of notifications received during year	48
Number of live births included in (i) above	43
Number of still births included in (i) above	5
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	57
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	5

ANALYSIS OF MALFORMATION NOTIFIED

Diagnostic Group	Sub-Group	Malformation	Cases
0	.1 .8 .4 .6	<i>Central Nervous System</i>	
		Anencephalus	3
		Spina bifida	5
		Hydrocephalus	2
		Other specified malformations of brain or spinal cord	1
2	.1 .2 .4	<i>Alimentary System</i>	
		Cleft lip	1
		Cleft palate	1
		Tracheo-oesophageal fistula, oesophageal atresia and stenosis	1
3	.9 .0	<i>Heart and Circulatory System</i>	
		Specified malformations of heart and circulatory system	1
		Unspecified malformations of heart and circulatory system	2
4	.9	<i>Respiratory System</i>	
		Other specified malformations of respiratory system	1
5	.2 .3 .9 .0	<i>Urino-genital System</i>	
		Undescended testicle	3
		Hydrocele	1
		Other specified malformations of urino-genital organs (includes pseudo-hermaphroditism)	1
		Unspecified malformations of urino-genital organs	1
6	.0 .1 .5 .6 .9	<i>Limbs</i>	
		Polydactyly	1
		Syndactyly	1
		Talipes	15
		Congenital dislocation of hip	6
		Unspecified limb malformations	3
7	.5	<i>Other parts of Muscle-skeletal System</i>	
		Chondrodystrophy	2
8	.2 .3 .4	<i>Other Systems</i>	
		Other unspecified malformations of muscles, skin and fascia	1
		Pigmented naevus	1
		Other specified malformations of skin including ichthyosis congenita	1
9	.6	<i>Other malformations</i>	
		Down's syndrome (mongolism)	2

CREMATIONS

I am indebted to Mr. T. C. Lazenby, F.R.H.S., L.I.P.A., for the following report:

Total number of cremations since the opening of the crematorium	23,649
Total number of cremations for 1970	1,949
Disposal of remains during 1970:	
(a) Scattered in the crematorium grounds	1,755
(b) Placed or to be placed in niches	—
(c) Placed or to be placed in graves	—
(d) Taken away by representatives	194
(e) Awaiting instructions for disposal.. .. .	—

CALDERDALE WATER BOARD

I am indebted to Mr. Arnold L. Gray, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, for the following report:

During 1970 the quantity of water supplied by the Board was adequate for all domestic and industrial consumers, except for the fact that restrictions were placed on the use of hoses for car washing and watering gardens on two occasions, the first period of restriction commencing on the 28th July and lasting for 39 days, and the second period commencing on the 26th October and lasting for 11 days.

671 bacteriological analyses were carried out on filtered and treated waters at Thrum Hall, Ogden Brookfoot service reservoir, and at various points throughout the distribution system, including Ogden Kirk reservoir and Roils Head Tank. 99.55% of these samples were found to be highly satisfactory bacteriologically, that is 99.55% were free from coliform organisms in 100 mls.

of 294 samples taken at Thrum Hall Filter House 99.66% were free from coliforms in 100 mls., the positive sample being found to contain B Coli type I (E. Coli).

All 26 samples taken at Ogden Brookfoot reservoir were highly satisfactory bacteriologically.

Of the samples taken throughout the distribution system, two only were found to contain coliform organisms. In both these cases remedial action was taken and subsequent samples showed no trace of contamination.

Chemical Analyses

Chemical analyses were carried out on six samples of Thrum Hall filtered water at intervals throughout the year. The average values appear below:

Total solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	73.2
Chlorine (chlorides)	..	..	..	13.6
Free Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.05
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	..	..	..	0.23
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	4.6
Non-Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	27.5
Nitrous Nitrogen..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.44
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	Nil
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.14
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.05
pH value	..	..	..	8.7
Colour in °Hazen	..	..	..	Less than 5
Turbidity—silica scale	..	..	..	0.5
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	0.27
Free carbon dioxide	..	..	..	0.2
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	19.2

All results except pH value expressed in parts per million.

Six chemical analyses were carried out on raw water arriving at Thrum Hall Filter House from Victoria and Albert reservoirs, the average values of which are given below:

Total solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	67.0
Chlorine (as chlorides)	..	..	..	14.0
Free Ammonia (as N)	..	..	..	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	..	..	..	0.10
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	..	..	..	0.95
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	Nil
Non-Carbonate as (Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	25.6
Nitrous Nitrogen..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.30
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	2.9
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.17
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.35
pH value	..	..	..	4.5
Colour (°Hazen)	..	..	..	16°
Turbidity—Silica Scale	..	..	..	5.1
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	—
Free carbon dioxide	..	..	..	7.3
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	11.8

The treatment of Thrum Hall Filter House includes the addition of lime and sodium aluminate before filtration and lime and chlorine after filtration.

During 1970 pre-chlorination was carried out in which a small dose (approximately 0.2 p.p.m.) of chlorine was added to the water before filtration as an additional safeguard.

From the chemical analyses it can be seen that the treatment effectively controls any tendency to plumbo-solvency present in the untreated raw water.

An average of 10.3 million gallons of water were treated each day and the addition of chemicals was checked and adjusted daily.

The treatment at Ogden Filter House is similar to that at Thrum Hall except that sodium carbonate is used instead of lime and the volume of water treated daily is much less, being approximately 613,000 gallons.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED

(a) Direct to the house	..	32,500
(b) Population supplied	..	93,000

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. Geoffrey Holden, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.R.I., C.S., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer, for the following report:

The investigations into the main sewerage system of the Borough referred to in the Annual Report for 1969 have continued throughout 1970, and it is hoped to present a report to the Highways Committee in the near future.

The enlargement of the Illingworth Road Sewer has now been completed, as well as the reconstruction of the surface water culvert in Holdsworth Road, and a new surface water sewer has been laid to serve parts of Riley Lane and Pavement Lane. Work is in progress on the new storm water overflow and associated works in the Crib Lane area.

A contract for the provision of a sewerage system to serve the Wainstalls and Jowler areas has now been let, and work is due to start in April, 1971, and be completed by November, 1971. It would seem unlikely that any further areas will be similarly dealt with for some time, the Highways Committee having decided that it is unable to carry out more of this type of work in the foreseeable future.

CLEANSING

I am indebted to Mr. Churm, M.I.T.A., Cleansing and Transport Manager, for details supplied regarding Public Cleansing.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Tipping is now completed at Birks Hall, and time must be allowed for the area to settle before operations commence for con-

verting to playing areas. In the meantime, the area will be sown with grass seed as a temporary measure for two reasons: (1) to knit the surface, and (2) to prevent the annoyance and inconvenience of dust being blown about during dry spells. The sides of the tip have also been treated with grass seed and further to this somewhere in the region of 500 trees have been planted, the latter is done again for two reasons. One is to beautify the area, and the other to consolidate the banks of the tip.

Tipping is now taking place in the Roystons valley, the standard of tipping being maintained at the usual Halifax level.

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLEY EMPTYING

Over the years, there has been a steady improvement in both the street cleansing and gully emptying sections. These improvements have been maintained during 1970 when both a greater number of gullies have been emptied, and an increase in mileages of streets swept. Further improvements have been made by the introduction of a further 100 litter receptacles.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Department is still bedevilled with the shortage of labour. In spite of this, however, the usual weekly service has been maintained. The collection of salvage has also increased by 20% which, in turn, increases the revenue accrued by the Corporation by sales to the Board Mills. This service we are hoping to increase steadily over the years.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

I am indebted to Mr. H. Ives, C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., F.I.P.H.E., M.I.W.P.C., Manager, for the following report:

The efficient purification of domestic and industrial liquid 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 Water Pollution Control 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 pumped up to the Wakefield Road sewer, the liquid wastes gravitate to the Works, where they are purified to the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority 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 120 discharges of industrial wastes from 84 dif-

ferent premises in the Borough, in addition to the normal domestic waste, the Works have to be about twice the size that would otherwise be required.

The solid residues extracted 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 achieving in a hygienic manner complete and positive disposal of these otherwise objectionable residues, and at the same time producing an income which makes a useful contribution to the overall cost of operating the Works.

During 1969/70, a total volume of 2,213,917,000 gallons of domestic and industrial wastes were given full treatment, an average of 6,066,000 gallons for each day of the year, from which 30,987 tons of wet solids were extracted, yielding after processing 2,218 tons of organic fertilisers and 232 tons of grease.

The parts of the Borough which are in different catchment areas and therefore do not drain to the Halifax Water Pollution Control Works, referred to above, are the Warley and Luddenden districts 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.

A scheme to modernise and extend the Halifax Works, so as to be able to deal satisfactorily with a daily dry weather flow of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, has been approved by the Council and the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This involves the estimated expenditure of £3 $\frac{3}{4}$ million over the next few years, but is absolutely essential if the worn out and obsolete plant and equipment, some of which is now more than 60 years old, is to be replaced with new, and its capacity extended to enable it to comply with the requirements of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority in respect of the volume to be treated and the standard of the effluent required for discharge into the River Calder.

The design of the scheme by the Council's Consulting Civil Engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, Epsom, commenced in October, 1963, and the construction is planned to be carried out in three phases at a total cost estimated at £3,748,579.

The estimated cost of Phase 1 is £1,954,846, Phase 2 £405,500, and Phase 3 £1,388,233.

Construction of the Phase 1 portion commenced in February, 1967, and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1971.

Plant and equipment to the value of £1,171,791 has been built and paid for with some of it now in use as follows:—

Simplex 40-Cone Activated Sludge Plant	£640,000
Office/Laboratory Building, Workshop, Stores, and Workmen's Welfare Building	£212,000
11,000 Volt Electrical Distribution System	£49,000
Advance Unit of Secondary Sludge Heat Treatment Plant	£68,000

The balance, valued at £783,055, is under construction.

The design of Phase 2 is almost complete and construction is expected to start about August, 1971. Phase 3 is still in the design stage and is planned for construction to commence early in 1972.

The entire scheme is scheduled for completion by the end of 1973 and will be capable of treating satisfactorily $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of sewage and industrial wastes from the Halifax area.

SECTION V

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

*Information supplied by Mr. W. A. Perry,
Chief Public Health Inspector*

Although the clearance of unfit properties in Halifax must receive a high priority in public health housing work, it has this year taken second place to improvements. The inspectors have spent much more time on grant work than on clearance. Many hours have been spent advising applicants on possible improvements, making inspections on applications received and a great deal of time has been spent on the lengthy checks of estimates submitted. There was an upward trend in applications as was to be expected because of the higher grants payable. Most owners took advantage of the repair provisions and were able to claim half the cost of a whole range of repairs, and in some instances the cost of repairs could not be fully included since there were more repairs than improvements.

The Gladstone Road Improvement Area of 223 houses was declared a General Improvement Area and plans were accepted for the pedestrianisation of Gladstone Road, improvements to the other roads and to street lighting, the clearing away of outbuildings, and the renewal of services and the provision of car parking. Applications for grants from this area, however, only came in slowly and the opportunity was therefore taken to make it a condition of any application for a loan that the house must be improved to the five amenities standard. Fifty houses still require internal improvements. The area was also surveyed for smoke control and an Order made and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. The Council approved a proposal that a programme of 14 General Improvement Areas should be dealt with by 1978/79 including a total of 3,501 houses, many of which are back to back but of the better side scullery type. The areas vary in size from 73 to 584 houses. Experience already gained in dealing with the Gladstone Road Area shows that in Halifax far too much of the Environmental Improvement Grant has to be spent on road works (which nevertheless are the first priority) and consequently if we are to keep within the limits set we are not able to offer to the occupier the large range of environmental improvements which would be desirable to ensure certain success.

Despite the other calls on inspectors' time the Senior Housing Inspector was able to maintain the programme of clearance work. A total of 770 houses were represented and 36 others in areas were improved to be dealt with by negotiation. The King Cross area was the largest represented, including 298 houses, but this was only part of the original area of 558 houses intended to be dealt

with. Changes in policy reprieved several houses and shops in King Cross Road, which is now to be retained as a shopping centre, and other unfit houses are to await action under the Highways Act when a relief road is to be constructed through the area. All but two of the remaining areas were small, that is up to forty houses, and they present a problem in their redevelopment, but this is the pattern of clearance in Halifax and unless large numbers of fit houses are included, which is not justifiable, the situation cannot be changed.

The demand for Qualification Certificates was much less than expected, only 105 being received in the year, of which forty-one were combined applications for Qualification Certificates and Standard and Improvement Grants. Only two certificates were refused, both because the properties were found not to be controlled. In the majority of cases, on inspection, it was found that there were items of disrepair needing attention and rather than refuse the application, an opportunity was given to the landlord to arrange for the items to be dealt with, the application standing deferred for the time being.

Public reaction to air pollution and odour continues to grow. Several complaints were made of mal-odour from a particular firm, at which the condenser plant was found to be inefficient and proposals for improvement and other works have been made. Noise and vibration from machinery brought 37 complaints but in most cases some improvements were obtained. The new provisions of the 1968 Clean Air Act were implemented, dark smoke from industrial premises was observed and dealt with, the burning of material in houses being demolished required several visits to demolition contractors, and the Senior Smoke Inspector informs me the new provisions for calculating chimney heights has been accepted by architects. Domestic smoke control, despite threatened shortages of solid smokeless fuel, was not relaxed, and in the event a mild winter ensured no serious difficulties.

The Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector continued his interest in the sampling of food and drugs. The number of unsatisfactory samples remained high at 28.5% with a wide variety of foreign objects again the subject of most of the 97 complaints received.

Activities in connection with the supervision of milk, meat, poultry and other foods was maintained much as usual. It is disturbing to note that fourteen samples of milk obtained showed positive signs of *Brucella Abortus*, an organism responsible for Undulant Fever or Brucellosis in man. There is no doubt that all milk should be heat treated in one way or another. The farmers or the local authority cannot guarantee that "Untreated Milk" is safe for human consumption.

Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered remains negative but the Senior Meat Inspector draws attention to the increase in Cirrhotic livers in pigs, possibly due to chemical additives in the food.

Poultry slaughtered in the Borough now approaches 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ million a year. Our thanks are due to the poultry packers for their co-operation in quality control but I shall not be satisfied until 100% inspection service is instituted and look forward to legislation being introduced.

This is the first year that a report has been submitted on the Diseases of Animals Act and coincides with an outbreak of fowl pest in the town in which large numbers of birds died and had to be disposed of.

Following complaints steps were taken to reduce the number of feral pigeons in the town area. The method approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the R.S.P.C.A. is for the birds to be fed, after pre-baiting, with a narcotised food, when they can be readily picked up and humanely destroyed.

We still have large numbers of houses without proper sanitary accommodation using tub closets, and a considerable number still without mains water supply who have to rely on spring water. Some small progress was made in that a scheme to sewer Jowler and Wainstalls was approved by the Ministry and the sewer will be installed early in 1971.

There was a welcome reduction in the numbers of complaints of mice, probably due to the use of alphachloralose as an alternative to warfarin. The number of rat complaints, however, rose, and this was due to an infestation near the Shroggs Road tip which occurred following the indiscriminate dumping of refuse during the local government employees' strike. Total complaints of rodent infestations numbered 1,147, 43% of all complaints received.

The department functioned without full staff throughout the year and consequently delays were occasioned in the investigation of complaints which totalled 1,357, and in particular, the approval of grants. The staff remaining have my thanks for their part in overcoming the difficulties which arose.

During the year the Keighley Road West public toilet was opened and the Stannary, Trooper Lane and Bank Top, Southowram, conveniences were demolished as being redundant.

Housing

Alabama Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 51 houses had been demolished.

Allerton Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th July, 1970. It comprised 105 houses.

Blaithroyd Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th January, 1970. It comprised three houses. It was subsequently decided to negotiate with the owner for the purchase of these properties in lieu of Compulsory Purchase Order action.

Booth Bank Area

The 11 houses in this area were purchased by negotiation and by the end of the year all the houses had been demolished.

Boothtown Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 30th April, 1970. By the end of the year 59 of the 254 houses in the Order had been demolished.

Broad Tree Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 41 houses had been demolished.

Castlemaine Place Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th April, 1970. It comprised 28 houses. The Order was confirmed on the 21st August, 1970.

Causeway Head Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th October, 1970. It comprised 18 houses.

Clare Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 10th December, 1970. It comprised 19 houses.

Clarence Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 23rd January, 1970.

Colin Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 12th March, 1970. It comprised 20 houses. The Order was confirmed on the 6th October, 1970.

Crossley Hill Area

The 16 houses in this area were purchased by negotiation and by the end of the year all the houses had been demolished.

Crossley Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

During the year all 417 houses were demolished.

Crow Point Area

The 5 houses in this area were purchased by negotiation and by the end of the year all the houses had been demolished.

Gerrard Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th July, 1970. It comprised 38 houses. The Order was confirmed on the 16th October, 1970.

Hanover Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 12th November, 1970. It comprised 15 houses.

Hartley Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 17th September, 1970. It comprised 41 houses.

Hollin Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th January, 1970. It comprised 13 houses. The Order was confirmed on the 6th May, 1970.

Huddersfield Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 1st January, 1970. By the end of the year all 10 houses had been demolished.

King Cross Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th January, 1970. It comprised 298 houses. By the end of the year 63 houses had been demolished.

Landemere Syke Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 30th January, 1970.

Lorne Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 12th November, 1970. It comprised 60 houses.

Lower Skircoat Green Area

Arrangements were started during the year for the purchase by negotiation of the 6 houses in this area.

Miall Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 9th October, 1970.

New Bond Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 17th September, 1970. It comprised 18 houses.

Pule Hill Area

Negotiations for the purchase of all 7 houses in the area were completed during the year and tender documents for the demolition of the houses were prepared.

Ramsden Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 56 houses were demolished during the year.

Shibden Fold Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th October, 1970. It comprised ten houses.

The Square, Northowram

Arrangements were started during the year for the purchase by negotiation of the 12 houses in this area.

Stoney Lane/Ovenden Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 28th April, 1970.

Thomas Street East Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 118 houses had been demolished.

Trooper Lane Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th January, 1970. It comprised 5 houses. It was subsequently decided to negotiate with the owners for the purchase of these properties in lieu of Compulsory Purchase Order action.

Waterhouse Terrace Area

Arrangements were started during the year for the purchase by negotiation of the 6 houses in this area.

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

The following 11 houses had Closing Orders placed upon them under the provisions of the above Act during the year:—

7 Battinson Square	8 South Howcans
6 Battinson Street	5 Stoney Lane
1 Far Littlemoor	3 Wadsworth Yard
2 Far Royd, Shay Lane	18 Woodhead Street
1 Ilkley Street	7 Woodhouse Terrace
3 Smithies Yard	

The following house had a Demolition Order placed upon it during the year:

Salterlee Bungalow

The following house was represented for closure, but an undertaking to improve was accepted and complied with:

23 East View.

Improvement and Standard Grants

The number of grant applications increased from 356 in 1969 to 372 in 1970 and the number of grants approved increased from 294 in 1969 to 309 in 1970. The number of grants completed decreased from 276 in 1969 to 260 in 1970. The increase in the number of applicants is, for the most part, in Improvement Grants, due to the higher grants made available in the second half of 1969. The reduction in the number of completed grants is partly due to the fact that more work is now available on grant which takes longer to complete, and partly due to the longer time needed to calculate the amount of the grant.

Of the 201 approved Standard Grants, 41 applications were for tenanted properties and of the 107 applications for Improvement Grants 40 were for tenanted properties. The percentage of requests for grants for tenanted properties has therefore increased from 19.66% in 1969 to 26.29% in 1970.

Twelve houses in the Churn Milk and Westward Ho Improvement Schemes have now been improved and applications have been approved for a further three of these houses.

The following table shows details of applications submitted during the year.

Type of Grant	No. of applications submitted	Granted	Refused	Completed	Amount paid in respect of work in previous column	Withdrawn after being approved
Standard	230	201	13	204	£28,349 5 9	20
Improvement	141	107	9	56	£13,079 0 7	7
Special	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Total	372	309	22	260	£41,428 6 4	28

An analysis of the 204 completed Standard Grants shows that the amenities provided are as shown below:

Owner-Occupied Houses								
<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Septic Tanks</i>	<i>Mains Water</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>	<i>Sinks</i>
178	143	145	145	167	12	4	25	2

Tenanted Houses								
<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Septic Tanks</i>	<i>Mains Water</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>	
26	26	25	26	22	—	—	3	

An analysis of the 56 completed improvement grants shows that the amenities provided were as shown below:

Owner-Occupied Houses								
<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>	<i>Septic Tanks</i>	<i>Kitchens</i>	<i>Conversion of 2 Houses into one</i>
44	31	29	32	28	23	6	12	2

Tenanted Houses								
<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>	<i>Septic Tanks</i>	<i>Kitchens</i>	<i>Conversion of 2 Houses into one</i>
12	11	11	11	11	8	1	6	—

Compulsory Improvement of Properties

During the year there were four requests from tenants for the compulsory improvement of their houses by the addition of one or more of the standard amenities. In one of these four cases, an improvement grant was applied for in the year, and in another case a standard grant was approved and paid during the year.

An immediate improvement notice in respect of one property, became operative in January, 1970. A visit in January showed that the tenant had left and the house had been sold to a new owner.

In another instance, a Preliminary Improvement Notice was served, but no further action was taken as a Standard Grant application was subsequently received.

An immediate Improvement Notice was served in respect of a further house.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 32 visits were made in connection with houses in multiple occupation. Letters were sent to owners regarding requirements of the Chief Fire Officer, and 5 notices were served under Section 16 of the 1961 Housing Act requiring the provision of satisfactory means of escape from fire. In one case a Direction under Section 19 of the 1961 Housing Act to prevent or reduce overcrowding in a house in multiple occupation was served on the occupier of the house.

It is estimated that there are some 150 houses in the Borough which come under the heading of houses in multiple occupation as defined by the Housing Act of 1969. Thus the problem in Halifax is not regarded as acute.

Qualification Certificates

41 applications for Standard or Improvement Grants and Qualification Certificates were received and 35 Provisional Qualification Certificates were issued. On completion of the improvements ten Qualification Certificates were later issued.

Sixty-four applications for Qualification Certificates, where standard amenities already existed, were also received, two were refused, two withdrawn, twelve certificates issued and the remaining applications were being dealt with at the end of the year.

Housing Statistics

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	Unfit for human habitation	468
	Included by reason of bad arrangement	10
	On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	24
NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	5
	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act 1961	—
Number of houses included above which were previously reported as closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings		17

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

IN PURSUANCE OF CLOSING ORDERS OR UNDERTAKINGS

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	10
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—
Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957 ..	—

PERSONS DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ..	1512
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	1
From houses to be closed	9
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

Housing Statistics—cont.

FAMILIES DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ..	519
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	1
From houses to be closed	6
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

After informal action by local authority:	
By owner	233
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957:	
By owner	—
By local authority	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	73
Previously included in a clearance order which has been or will be modified or revoked under Section 24, Housing Act, 1961 ..	—
Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—
Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27, Housing Act, 1957	—

HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	16
--	----

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders:	
Number of houses	98
Number of occupants	280

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
and
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Description of the Work of the Public Health Inspectors'
Complaints, Inspections and Visits not including re-inspections

COMPLAINTS

General complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1,357
Rodent complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1,147
Smoke complaints	..	..	..	..	..	25
Noise complaints..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Food complaints ..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,663

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts ..	..	..	..	..	..	542
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	43
Work in progress under the Housing Acts ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
"Well-maintained" payments ..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Official Count ..	..	..	..	..	..	362
Standard and Improvement Grants ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,564
Certificates of Disrepair ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Inspection on behalf of Housing Manager ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Sanitary defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630
Notifiable diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Food Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Pathological Specimens ..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Dirty and/or verminous conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Moveable Dwellings ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Common Lodging Houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits to lettings—Houses in Multiple Occupation ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Sale of Property to Council ..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Public Enquiry ..	..	..	..	..	..	274
Survey Re-Improvement Areas ..	..	..	..	..	..	153

DRAINAGE:—

Public sewers inspected ..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Public sewers tested ..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Drains inspected, special inspections only ..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Drains tested ..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Ditches and Watercourses ..	..	..	..	..	..	8

FACTORIES:—

Factories (with power) ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Factories (without power) ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Outworkers' premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workplaces (General) ..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Workplaces (Offices) ..	..	..	..	..	..	—

SHOPS:—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—							
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Catering establishments and canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
FOOD PREMISES:—							
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
SMOKE CONTROL:—							
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Works, etc., re smoke emission	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Works, etc. re Chimney Heights	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,176
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517
SAMPLING:—							
Foods and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Bacteriological samples—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Bacteriological samples—Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Biological examination—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Brucellosis—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Swimming Baths Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
GENERAL:—							
Premises re Rag Flock Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Premises re Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Stables re nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fowls, Swine and other animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	237
Abattoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	59

Pet Shops	1
Offensive Trades	6
Rodent Control	28
Accumulations of Refuse	215
Interviews	490
Animal Boarding Est. Act	7
Hairdressers re bye laws	—
Riding Establishment Act	4
Miscellaneous visits	3,970
<hr/>	
Total number of inspections and visits ..	14,724
Total number of re inspections	5,572
<hr/>	
Total number of inspections of all types ..	20,296
<hr/>	

Particulars of work done, nuisances abated or improvements effected

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

General repairs	276
Dirty houses cleansed	14
Overcrowding abated	—
Council houses found bug-infested and disinfested ..	—
Other houses found bug-infested and disinfested ..	4
Houses cleared of other vermin	33
Common lodging houses	—
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	3
Movable dwellings	—

DRAINAGE:—

Sewers cleansed	164
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	114
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	29
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	35

FACTORIES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Factories (with power)	7
Factories (without power)	—
Workplaces (General)	—
Workplaces (Offices)	—

SHOPS:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

General	18
Mobile Shops	2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Shops	—
Accidents	—
Offices	—

FOOD PREMISES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Milk Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	63

SMOKE CONTROL:—

(Improvements effected)

Boiler plants re emission of smoke	4
------------------------------------	----	----	----	---

GENERAL:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Fowls, Swine and other animals	..	..	..	7
Stables	..	..	..	—
Schools	..	..	..	—
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	1
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	180
Noise	..	..	..	14
Pet Shops	..	..	..	1
Accumulations of Refuse	..	..	..	131
Merchandise Marks Act (Contraventions remedied)	..	..	..	17
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements	..	..	..	143
Total	..	..	..	1,369

SAMPLES OBTAINED:—

			Formal	Informal
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	53	209
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	—	62
Milk—Biological	..	..	—	—
Milk—Brucellosis	..	..	—	97
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	..	..	—	26
Water	..	..	—	10
Swimming Baths Water	..	..	—	47
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	4	6
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act — Flame proof materials	..	..	—	—
Pathological Specimens	..	..	—	612
Rag Flock	..	..	1	—
Total	..	..	58	1,069

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises registered during the year was 1,045 compared with 1,116 the previous year. The decrease in the number registered is because routine inspections revealed that Forms O.S.R.1 had been received from occupiers of premises which were not registrable, or which had been demolished under Slum Clearance Programmes.

The number of newly registered premises during the year was 63.

There were fifteen accidents notified during the year, none of them very severe.

Thirty-six notices were served regarding 134 contraventions.

Routine inspections were carried out during the year by the District Public Health Inspectors until the middle of November when a specialist inspector was engaged on these duties. It is now expected that more visits will be made to premises registered under the Act.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS 1970

Class of premises	1 No. of premises newly registered during year	2 Total No. of registered premises at end of year	3 No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	9	292	37
Retail shops	14	602	16
Wholesale shops and warehouses	—	52	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.. .. .	—	97	5
Fuel storage depots ..	—	2	—
Totals	23	1,045	63

TABLE B

Total No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered
premises 199

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices	1,646	1,753	3,399
Shops	982	2,114	3,096
Wholesale departments, warehouses	437	50	487
Catering establishments open to public ..	190	385	575
Canteens	1	24	25
Fuel storage depots ..	34	1	35
Totals	3,290	4,327	7,617

Common Lodging Houses

Since the Welfare Department took over Bramwell House in Carlton Place there have been no Common Lodging Houses licensed in the Borough.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

There were six applications for renewal of licences during the year. All the premises were inspected and licences granted in each case.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960

Of the 10 samples obtained during the year 8 were of fertilisers and 2 were of feeding stuffs. One sample of fertiliser was incorrectly labelled and the manufacturer was warned.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

At the end of the year there were 66 registered sellers of Part II Poisons, occupying 84 registered premises.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rag Flock and other Filling Regulations, 1961

At the end of the year there were 5 premises registered under this enactment and all were in a satisfactory condition.

One sample was taken and found to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a Pet Shop except under a licence granted by the Local Authority.

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

Places of Public Entertainment

During the year 13 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other premises for which theatre licences are necessary, and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

At the beginning of the year there were four riding establishments in the Borough. All licences were renewed for a further period of twelve months. Before licences were granted an inspection was made of all the premises concerned by Public Health Inspectors, Veterinary Inspectors and the Fire Brigade. These proved satisfactory and licences were granted in each case.

Swimming Baths

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough. The "Halifax Pool" was designed to conform with national racing requirements regarding length, and is provided with a special diving area. Accommodation for spectators has also been provided.

The capacity of the pool is approximately 240,000 gallons. Water is initially drawn from the town's mains and is constantly being circulated, purified and sterilised, circulation being at the rate of 80,000 gallons per hour. The whole of the bath water is passed through the filters, purified and sterilised every three hours. The bath water is being chemically treated for the whole twenty-four hours' cycle by Alumina, Chlorine and Sodium Carbonate.

The other public swimming pool at Woodside is 75 feet long and 36 feet wide and contains approximately 84,000 gallons. This water is circulated through the filters at the rate of 22,000 gallons per hour. The complete contents of the bath are passed through the filters in approximately four hours.

There are twenty-six slipper baths for men and twenty for women available at Woodside.

Both pools are open throughout the year.

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 are generally satisfactory.

Caretakers at all schools where swimming baths are installed are instructed in the chlorination and proper treatment of the bath water.

INSPECTION OF WATER

Domestic Supplies

Various domestic supplies were sampled during the year by Public Health Inspectors. There were 24 samples taken either from spring supplies in outlying districts or from the mains supply. In sixteen of the cases the samples were taken in connection with Standard or Improvement Grants. One sample was for a proposed water main extension and the remainder were routine except for a sample which was specifically obtained to determine the degree of plumbo-solvency.

Nine of the samples were satisfactory, eight not wholly satisfactory and seven were not safe for human consumption. Three of the samples obtained were satisfactory from a bacteriological standard but were plumbo-solvent. Advice was given in these cases. Steps were taken to trace the source of pollution in the unsatisfactory cases and filters were fitted where necessary.

Complaints about rust and corrosion were dealt with by the Calderdale Water Board who caused the mains to be flushed at regular intervals.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year 840 complaints of rats and 667 of mice were received and treatments were carried out as shown below:

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Authority Premises ..	98	280	378
Corporation Houses	85	387	472
Private Business Premises ..	216	568	784
Private Dwelling Houses ..	597	784	1,381
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	996	2,019	3,015
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

No charge is made for the service to householders but a charge of 50p per hour is made for business premises.

Normal treatment (as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) consists of a bait of a blood anti-coagulant "topped up" until there are no more "takes".

1,508 manholes were twice treated with "1081" between December, 1970, and February, 1971. Of these 161 were inspected. No record was kept of the numbers of takes.

In suitable cases the use of alphachloralose for mice has been found successful and provides an alternative to the constant use of Warfarin.

Two meetings of the West Riding Pests Control Committee were held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Leeds. This is a Liaison Committee between the Ministry and Local Authorities and about 70 local authorities were represented at each meeting. The first meeting concerned itself with the efficiency of Rodent Control Methods and a look into the future; the second meeting dealt with Rabies, which had been the cause of some concern.

A one-day course on Insect Control Aspects of Containerisation was also organised including a visit to the Container Base at Leeds. I was re-elected Chairman for the year.

Destruction of Feral Pigeons

Following several complaints of a nuisance caused by feral pigeons, consultations took place with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and with the R.S.P.C.A. Steps were taken to pre-bait two areas, George Square and St. John's Hospital. The pre-baiting was followed by a narcotized bait which allowed the pigeons to be picked up and dealt with humanely for the R.S.P.C.A. Ninety-two pigeons were destroyed from George Square and a hundred and fifty from St. John's Hospital.

FACTORIES

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 3 notices (comprising 3 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1961. There were 2 complaints (3 items) brought forward from 1969.

All complaints (6 items) were remedied during the year and 2 complaints (3 items) were outstanding at the end of the year.

There were 5 outworkers on the register at the end of the year. There were no cases of outwork being carried on in unwholesome premises (Section 134).

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	Making etc.	5	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	2	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	593	21	4	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	604	23	4	—

* i.e., Electrical Stations (S.123) (1) Institutions (S.124) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127).

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

SECTION VI

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

A total of 296 samples of food and drugs were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

These included 44 samples of milk, 10 samples of ice cream and 242 samples of food and drugs.

Samples of milk "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 1, giving a percentage of 2.2.

All the 10 samples of ice cream were reported as satisfactory.

Of the 242 samples of other food and drugs, 69 (or 28.5 per cent) were reported not genuine.

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

Details of all samples will be found in Table I, the action taken in Table II, and the composition of the milk samples in Table III.

TABLE I

Sample	No. of Samples		Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Almonds, Ground.. ..	—	3	—	—
Beer.. ..	2	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	—	—
Bread—				
White loaf	—	7	—	5
Nimble loaf	—	1	—	1
Part baked loaf ..	—	1	—	1
Slice of	—	1	—	1
Teacake	—	2	—	2
Brown sliced loaf	—	1	—	1
Sliced loaf	—	2	—	2
Tiger loaf	—	1	—	1
Uncut white loaf ..	—	1	—	1
Fruit Malt	—	1	—	—
Broad beans, tinned ..	—	1	—	1
Bubble gum gobstoppers ..	—	1	—	—
Butter	—	3	—	2
Cheese	—	8	—	4
Cheese—				
Grilled sandwich ..	—	1	—	—
Piccalilli sandwich ..	—	1	—	1
Chewing gum	—	1	—	1
Chicken spread	—	1	—	—
Chocolate	—	1	—	1
Chocolate flavoured dessert ..	—	1	—	—
Cider	1	—	—	—
Coconut, dessicated ..	—	1	—	—
Coffee	—	2	—	—
Coffee and chicory essence ..	—	1	—	—
Coffee pate.. ..	—	1	—	—
Cooking fat	—	1	—	—
Corn oil	—	1	—	—
Cough medicine	—	1	—	1
Cream	—	11	—	—
Crisps	—	1	—	—
Crystallised fruit—				
Cut mixed peel	—	3	—	—
Glace cherries	—	2	—	—
Custard powder	—	2	—	—
Dessert powder	—	1	—	—
Dried fruits—				
Dates	—	1	—	—
Fruit mixture	—	1	—	—
Figs	—	1	—	—
Fish products—				
Crab spread	—	1	—	—
Herring, soused.. ..	—	1	—	1
Salmon spread	—	1	—	—
Tuna	—	3	—	1
Flour, plain	—	3	—	—
Flour, self-raising	—	1	—	—
Ginger cordial	—	1	—	1
Horlicks	—	1	—	—
Ice cream	—	10	—	—
Instant potato	—	1	—	—
Instant whip	—	1	—	—

Sample	No. of Samples		Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Jam—				
Apricot	—	1	—	1
Strawberry	—	1	—	1
Jelly	—	1	—	—
Margarine	—	2	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	—	—
Meat products—				
Chicken	—	1	—	—
Corned beef	—	3	—	2
Cornish pasty	2	9	—	2
Ham, tinned	—	1	—	—
Meat paste—ham and chicken	—	1	—	—
Meat and potato pie	—	5	—	1
Pork pie	—	5	—	1
Sausage	—	1	—	—
Beef pie	1	8	—	1
Chopped pork and ham	—	1	—	—
Meat chop	—	1	—	1
Meat and onion pasty	—	1	—	—
Meat paste—ham and tongue ..	—	1	—	—
Meat and vegetable pie	—	1	—	1
Sausage roll	—	4	—	—
Steak and kidney pie	1	6	—	2
Steaklets	1	6	—	2
Beefburgers	—	1	—	—
Beef risotto	—	1	—	—
Luncheon meat	—	2	—	1
Meat pudding	—	1	—	—
Tongue paste	—	1	—	—
Tongue sandwich	—	1	—	—
Ham	—	1	—	1
Pork chop	—	1	—	1
Potted beef	—	1	—	—
Steak and kidney pudding ..	—	3	—	—
Sausage—				
Pork	—	1	—	1
Pork and beef	—	1	—	1
Pork, skinless	—	1	—	1
Skinless	—	1	—	1
Milk	37	4	1	2
Milk bottles	—	5	—	4
Milk—				
Bottles of	—	3	—	3
Condensed full cream	—	1	—	—
Evaporated full cream	—	3	—	1
Mincemeat	—	1	—	—
Nescafe	—	1	—	1
Peanuts, salted	—	1	—	—
Pearl barley	—	2	—	1
Peas, tinned	—	1	—	1
Potato, dehydrated	—	2	—	—
Pudding, Christmas	—	1	—	—
Raspberries, tinned	—	1	—	1
Ryvita	—	2	—	—
Salad cream	—	1	—	—
Sandwich, cheese and tomato ..	—	1	—	1
Sandwich spread	—	1	—	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Shortbread	—	1	—	—
Soft drinks—				
Shandy	—	1	—	1
Shandy type drinks	—	3	—	3
Others	—	9	—	1
Soup	—	2	—	1
Spaghetti	—	2	—	—
Spirits—				
Brandy	2	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	—	—
Rum	2	—	—	—
Vodka	1	—	—	—
Whisky	3	—	—	—
Sponge pudding, various	—	4	—	—
Strawberry dessert	—	1	—	—
Stuffing, sage and onion	—	3	—	—
Sugar	—	1	—	1
Tea	—	8	—	—
Tea bags	—	2	—	—
Tomato sauce	—	1	—	—
Vinegar, malt	—	1	—	—
Yoghurt	—	3	—	1
Totals for Year ..	53	242	1	72

TABLE II

**Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the
Public Analyst to be not genuine or otherwise irregular**

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 1 Bar of Whole Nut Chocolate—affected by larvae.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory in that it was contaminated by the larva of a moth. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 2 White Loaf— stained with iron.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained traces of iron and lubricant. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 3 Ginger Cordial— containing mould growth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained mould filaments and in his opinion was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd March, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 4 Meat and Potato Pie	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint that the 'meat and potato' pie contained very little meat. The Public Analyst reported that the requirements of the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967, were that the meat content of a meat and potato pie should be not less than 12½%. The sample submitted contained only 8.4% of meat and in his opinion was unsatisfactory. A visit was made to the shop concerned when it was found that the pies were labelled "Potato and Meat". This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd March, 1970, when because of conflicting evidence the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer with particular regard to the labelling and sale of food.
Sample No. 5 Carton of Milk (Pasteurised)— containing raw milk	Enquiries were made at a local factory regarding the type of milk sold from Vending Machines in the factory premises. A sample of this cartoned milk was obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the sample contained raw milk and added water. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd February, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the distributor who is now obtaining his milk from a different source.
Sample No. 6 Tin of Garden Peas—containing dandelion head	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object namely a dandelion flower head. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 7 Apricot Jam— containing small flies	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely two flies. He regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd March, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 23 Pasteurised Milk— wrongly labelled and containing raw milk	A hotel in the town ordered pasteurised milk from a milk distributor. A bottle of the milk was obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the bottle cap was not embossed with any designation of the milk or the name of the producer and that the bottle contained untreated milk although it had been sold as pasteurised milk. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd March, 1970, when legal proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 3rd June, 1970, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 24 Pork Pie—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th April, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 29 Corned Beef— tin perforated.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy because the tin had been punctured. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 11th May, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 41 Chewing Gum— containing dis- coloured particles	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the discolourations were particles of wax discoloured by carbon, and although harmless, he classified the sample as sub-standard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 44 Butter—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that parts of the sample were mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 2nd June, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 46 Cheese and Tomato Sandwich— containing grub	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a grub, and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 47 Nescafe—containing piece of potato skin	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a piece of potato skin. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 2nd June, 1970, but because it was not possible to prove when the potato skin got into the sample no further action was taken.
Samples Nos. 65, 70, 77 and 78— Cornish Pasties, Beef Pie, Steak and Kidney Pie—deficient in meat	Several routine informal samples of Cornish Pasties and pies were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that four of the samples did not comply with the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967, in that the meat content was deficient in varying small percentages. Formal samples obtained at a later date were found to be satisfactory and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 82 Tiger Leaf— Containing piece of glass	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a small piece of glass and he was of the opinion that the sample was unsatisfactory. It was not possible to prove where the glass had entered the loaf and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 83 Sugar—containing grey particles.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained grey particles which had caused discolouration which was not caused by actual dirt and which was quite harmless. He considered the sample to be substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the sugar refiners to the matter.
Sample No. 86 Teacake—containing particles of fruit.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object which on examination proved to be a particle of fruit and therefore harmless. The sample was substandard but no further action was taken.
Sample No. 103 Steak and Kidney Pie—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when legal proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 3rd February, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made. The magistrates imposed a fine of £10 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 104 Tin of Raspberries—containing a wasp	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a wasp. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 105 Strawberry Jam— containing a beetle.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a carabid or ground beetle. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter.
Sample No. 106 Nimble Loaf— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 107 Scotch Cheddar Cheese—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 108 Pearl Barley— infested by mites	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was infested by mites and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory and unfit for human consumption. It was not possible to prove where the mites gained access to the barley and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 113 Meat and Vegetable Pie—out of condition	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that although the sample may not be unfit for human consumption it was not in a fresh condition and therefore unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 126 White Loaf— containing stained lubricant	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained traces of lubricant, iron and copper. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 129 Meat Chops— infested by maggots.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was grossly affected with maggots. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 130 Part Baked Bread— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was affected by mould. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send warning letters to both the baker and the retailer.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 134 Milk—deficient in fat	A formal sample of untreated milk was obtained during routine street sampling and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the milk contained only 2.92% of fat instead of the 3% of fat required by the Sale of Milk Regulations. On investigation it was found that the Producer was being advised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regarding this deficiency and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 137 One-third Pint Milk Bottle—containing filter tip from cigarette	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the milk bottle contained a foreign object, namely a cigarette filter tip. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the dairy concerned.
Sample No. 138 Real Fruit Yoghurt	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a black beetle. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 139 White Loaf—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 21st September, 1970, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 141 Golden Crusty White Loaf—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th August, 1970, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 21st September, 1970, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 142 Cheshire Cheese—containing flake of metal	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a flake of an aluminium alloy. He was of the opinion that the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th September, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to both the retailer and the manufacturer.
Sample No. 143 Slice of Bread—containing stained lubricant	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained traces of lubricant and iron and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 144 Two Half-pint Bottles of Milk— sour and curdled	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the samples were sour and curdled. In his opinion the samples were unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter.
Sample No. 145 Sliced Loaf— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th September, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the baker.
Sample No. 146 Butter—abnor- normally strong flavour	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was not rancid but had an abnormally strong flavour and he classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 147 Balm of Gilead Cough Medicine— large excess of chloroform	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a large excess of chloroform and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd November, 1970, following which the Town Clerk wrote a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 148 Orange Drink— spoiled by alcoholic fermentation	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample had undergone alcoholic fermentation which had affected the polythene bottle. He was of the opinion that the sample was unsatisfactory. It was not possible to prove that the sample was other than in a wholesome condition when sold and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 149 Pork and Beef Sausage—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of both the retailer and the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 150 White Sliced Loaf —mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th September, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 151 Luncheon Meat— containing small piece of lead.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of lead. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 6th October, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 152 Beef and Liver Soup—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin containing the sample had been punctured and the sample was mouldy. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th September, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 153 Cheese—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and in his opinion substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 154 Corned Beef—sample discoloured	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was corroded and the sample was stained. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturers to the matter.
Sample No. 155 Sliced Loaf—stained	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a pellet of charred dough and he classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 161 Skinless Sausage—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 176 One Pint Bottle Milk—containing fragment of paper	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle contained foreign objects, namely fragments of paper. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd November, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 27th January, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 with costs of £5 4s. 0d.
Sample No. 177 Teacake—containing piece of plastic	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of plastic and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 188 Pork Sausages—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd November, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 189 One Pint Bottle of Milk—containing a twig	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle contained a foreign object, namely a twig. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd November, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 27th January, 1971, when a plea of "not guilty" was made. The Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £10 with costs of £10 0s. 6d.
Sample No. 190 Skinless Pork Sausage—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd November, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to both the retailer and the manufacturer.
Sample No. 192 Tin of Broad Beans—containing wood louse	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory in that it contained the fragments of two wood lice. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 6th October, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 194 Brown Sliced Loaf—stained by iron and lubricant	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained traces of iron and lubricant. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 196 Cheese and Piccalilli Sandwich—green stain on cheese	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the green stain was not harmful and was not caused by mould. He classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 198 Uncut Loaf—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th December, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 27th January, 1971, when the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 with costs of £4 14s. 0d.
Sample No. 199 Milk—containing earwig.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained an earwig. It was not possible to prove where the insect gained access to the sample and no further action was taken.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 203 Limeade and Lager—Low in alcohol content	A routine informal sample was purchased and submitted for analysis. In the absence of a legal standard the Public Analyst was of the opinion that Limeade and Lager should contain at least 1.5% of Proof Spirit and having found only 1.25% of proof spirit in the sample he considered it to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 215 Ham—out of condition	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was out of condition but not unfit for human consumption. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 216 Sterilised Milk Bottle—containing piece of metal	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of metal. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th January, 1971, and because it was not possible to prove where the metal gained access to the bottle no further action was taken.
Sample No. 217 Sliced White Loaf—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th December, 1970, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 218 Edam Cheese—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst considered the sample to be unsatisfactory because it was mouldy on the under surface. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th January, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The hearing took place on the 17th March, 1971, when a plea of "not guilty" was made. The Magistrates dismissed the case.
Sample No. 219 Pint Bottle of Pasteurised Milk—containing deposits of mould	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained filaments and spores of brown mould, which he considered to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 5th January, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 17th March, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with costs of £4.70.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 237 Shandy—low in alcohol content	A routine informal sample was purchased and submitted for analysis. In the absence of a legal standard the Public Analyst was of the opinion that shandy should contain at least 1.5% of Proof Spirit and having found only 1.4% of proof spirit in the sample he considered it to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th May, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 239 Limeade and Lager—low in alcohol content	A routine informal sample was purchased and submitted for analysis. In the absence of a legal standard the Public Analyst was of the opinion that shandy type drinks should contain at least 1.5% of Proof Spirit and having found only 1.4% of proof spirit in the sample he considered it to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 254 Lime Cordial and Lager—low in alcohol content	A routine informal sample was purchased and submitted for analysis. In the absence of a legal standard the Public Analyst was of the opinion that shandy type drinks should contain at least 1.5% of Proof Spirit, and having found only 1.4% of proof spirit in the sample he considered it to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 256 Pork Chops—containing maggot	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a maggot of a blow fly and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 273 Soused Herring—containing a skewer	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample of rolled herring was held together by a wooden skewer which was potentially dangerous to an unknowing consumer. The Chief Public Health Inspector arranged that the retailers display a notice warning the purchaser of the presence of a skewer in the herring. No further action was taken.
Sample No. 292 Tuna—containing fly	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a fly. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.

TABLE III

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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	8	3.90	8.59	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	11	3.89	8.64	—	—	—
June ..	6	3.85	8.90	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	5	4.19	8.64	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	7	3.92	8.81	—	—	—
December	2	3.70	8.49	—	—	—
Total ..	39			—		
Average for year 1970		3.91	8.64		—	—
“ “ “ 1969		3.76	8.62		4.88	9.21
“ “ “ 1968		3.58	8.60		—	—
“ “ “ 1967		3.69	8.65		4.35	9.10
“ “ “ 1966		3.79	8.77		5.08	9.49
“ “ “ 1965		3.76	8.76		4.93	9.40
“ “ “ 1964		3.68	8.64		—	—
“ “ “ 1963		3.60	8.75		4.32	8.98
“ “ “ 1962		3.67	8.84		4.74	9.23
“ “ “ 1961		3.73	8.84		4.91	9.30
“ “ “ 1960		3.80	8.90		5.34	9.14

The figures given in the third and fourth columns of the above table represent the average milk fat and non-fatty solids in the 67 chemical milk samples of Untreated (Farm Produced) 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.

Milk and Dairies

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

At the end of the year there were 273 registered distributors of milk (excluding dairy farmers) within the Borough, and there were 4 registered dairy premises.

Dealers (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences were issued for a period expiring 31st December 1970.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

During the year 54 samples of milk—as shown below—were submitted to bacteriological examination.

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	53	53	—
Sterilised	1	1	—
Untreated	—	—	—
TOTAL	54	54	—

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

There were no samples obtained for biological examination. Samples of milk obtained for Brucellosis are examined bacteriologically.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

Particulars are given in the following table of the 107 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination for *Brucella Abortus*.

Produced	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Positive on culture
In Borough	76	68	8
Outside of Borough	31	25	6
TOTAL	107	93	14

Routine samples were taken from retailer producers either by street sampling or by special visits to farms.

Fourteen positive cows were found. The eight cases found in the Borough were in two herds. The milk from the infected cows was pasteurised and the animals concerned were isolated until they were slaughtered.

The positive samples from the milk produced outside the Borough were referred to the Medical Officer of Health for the district concerned.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1962

There are no pasteurisation plants in the town. No samples of liquid egg were therefore taken.

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

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

During the year 28 inspections were made of 306 registered premises (all retailers).

A total of 26 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	26	7(26.93%)	13(50.00)%	4(15.38%)	2 (7.69%)
TOTAL	26	7(26.93%)	13(50.00)%	4(15.38%)	2 (7.69%)

The unsatisfactory samples were taken from premises where there have been frequent changes in management. Advice has been given and check samples are being taken.

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 Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, 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 servers. 10 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 28 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

FRIED FISH SHOPS

During the year 24 inspections were made of 52 premises. Improvements were effected in 14 cases.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 23.

There were 67 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 10 cases.

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year 33 mobile food shops and vans (including ice cream vans already remarked upon) have been inspected prior to a licence being issued by the Markets Department. I am pleased to say that all the owners of these mobile shops have co-operated wholeheartedly in attaining the high standard required by the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.

There are 939 food premises in the Borough divided into the following categories. Information about their compliance with regulations 16 and 19 is also appended.

Visits to food premises, including any necessary re-visits numbered 1,126.

192 contraventions of the regulations were found which were remedied by formal or informal request as given in the statistical report of work done.

Category	No. of Premises	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash Hand Basins)	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies (Facilities for Washing Food and equipment)	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	22	22	22	22
Butchers	104	91	104	100
Fish and Chips	53	42	53	53
Restaurants	47	43	47	44
News, Sweets, Tobacco	104	89	98	98
Licensed Premises	152	150	150	150
Grocers and Confectioners	326	273	316	316
Canteens	42	41	42	42
Fish and Fruit	78	52	78	78
Food Manufacturers	6	6	6	6
Food Warehouses	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	939	814	921	914

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Department took over the routine duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Regulations made thereunder from the Police Department as from the 20th July, 1970.

Below are set out the duties performed and the results arising therefrom:

ANTHRAX ORDER 1938

No case reported.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ORDERS 1928 TO 1969

No case reported.

SWINE FEVER ORDER 1963

No case reported.

LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTIONS) ORDER 1957, AS AMENDED

No licences were applied for to hold sales of store poultry; no for sales of poultry for slaughter.

At the end of the year, due to the prevalence of Fowl Pest throughout the country, Ministry Circulars were in existence stopping sales of store poultry; and the holding of poultry shows except for immediate slaughter.

At one show held in the town no application was made for a licence for the poultry section. The Secretary has been advised as to his responsibilities in the future.

FOWL PEST ORDER 1936, AS AMENDED

On the 14th December, 1970, Fowl Pest was confirmed on premises at Mount Tabor amongst a flock of about 100 birds. The dead birds were disposed of by the Department at an incinerator.

On the 17th December Fowl Pest was confirmed amongst a flock of about 100 birds at a small-holding at Wheatley. The owner was able to deal with his own dead birds.

On the 24th December Fowl Pest was confirmed on premises at Illingworth amongst birds numbering nearly 8,000.

By the end of the year several hundreds had died. The Ministry of Agriculture issued licences for the removal and disposal of the dead birds to a firm with a steam digester outside the town. The carcasses were bagged and removed under the supervision of officers of the department.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER 1959

Attendance was given weekly to the Halifax Auction Mart and licences were issued in respect of 8,669 pigs for movement from the market.

Licences were received from other markets in respect of 1,944 pigs consigned to Halifax Abattoir. A weekly visit to the abattoir was made in respect to the destination of these pigs.

One irregular movement of 31 pigs from Bingley Market was detected and enquiries are being continued by the West Riding County Authorities.

Licences were received from other markets relating to 2,453 store pigs consigned to farms in Halifax. The movements of these pigs were checked by 176 visits to the farms concerned.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER 1931, AS AMENDED

Vehicles used for transit of animals have been checked as to washing out and cleansing, and the drivers' movement records inspected.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957

The boiling plants of six pig keepers were inspected and re-licensed for record purposes. Six licences under the Order are in existence.

LIVE POULTRY (MOVEMENT RECORDS) ORDER 1958

The movement records of three poultry processors in Halifax have been inspected.

ANIMALS (LANDING FROM CHANNEL ISLANDS, ISLE OF MAN, NORTHERN IRELAND AND REPUBLIC OF IRELAND) ORDER 1955, AS AMENDED

The movement of the 95 animals licensed under this Order have been checked.

THE MARKETS (PROTECTION OF ANIMALS) ORDER 1964

Weekly visits have been made to the Halifax Auction Mart and no irregularities under the above Order have been noticed.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS ORDER) 1960, AS AMENDED

Records of the movement of animals under the Order have been checked.

Meat and Food Inspections

MEAT INSPECTION

Although well up to the average the annual throughput of the abattoir was less than last year, a record year. The number of cows slaughtered has never been lower and indicates an almost complete rejection of cow beef by the local retail trade. Almost all cows now being slaughtered are for contract work or manufacturing purposes. The public taste still being for small, lean joints, carcasses were mainly from very young animals, very lean, very tender and probably pretty tasteless. One can well imagine how our forefathers would have described it.

Last year reference was made to the number of condemnations resulting from tail biting in the pig. This phenomenon is still just as prevalent, maybe more so, and in addition we now have in the pig the phenomenon of the cirrhotic liver. Over the last year or so the number of pig livers found to be cirrhotic has been on the increase. This is not the traditional "milk spot" cirrhosis from the intestinal round worm, but a general hardening of the whole of the liver which must be caused by something in the pig food. The Ministry of Agriculture have no information about this and their reports on examination of livers submitted by us have been unhelpful, but it seems clear that many pigs are quite simply being poisoned by their food supply. We hear of chemicals being used to stimulate the appetite (not long ago it was antibiotics to control disease and improve growth rate) but if our experience is shared by other meat inspectors then this is a national problem and should be tackled at Government level, as apart from the loss of food in the condemned liver, there must be a point beyond which the pig becomes unable to tolerate the amount of food additive and which must be damaged rather than helped by it.

POULTRY INSPECTION

The year was notable for a decline in the incidence of Marek's disease and for an outbreak of fowl pest in the latter part of the year.

The use of disease-free parent stock together with inoculation has controlled Marek's disease and as a result of this extensive experience it is to be hoped that the broiler industry has learned its lesson.

Memories are short, however, as the outbreak of fowl pest seems to prove. A period of freedom from this disease probably lulled many poultry keepers into such a sense of false security that when the outbreak started most flocks had no immunity and only a vast programme of inoculation with live vaccine, previously prohibited, brought the epidemic under control.

Carcases condemned for Marek's disease therefore declined but this was offset by condemnations during the fowl pest outbreak. Although in many cases no official confirmation of fowl pest was made, as a precaution condemned birds were sent to Bryants for processing and not for mink feed.

The quality control exercised by our local poultry packers was generally satisfactory and they are to be commended in rejecting such large numbers, but the system is obviously not ideal and should be regarded as a temporary expedient only. A 100% inspection should be the object and it is surely only a matter of time before legislation to this effect is in operation.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry slaughtered in 1970:

	<i>Chickens</i>	<i>Hens</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Total Birds</i>
Number Processed	2,533,253	181,262	800	2,715,315
Number Condemned	22,553	6,688	—	29,241
% Condemned . .	0.89%	3.69%	—	1.076%

Estimated weight of condemned poultry: 100,000 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

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

	Public Abattoir					
	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	8,699	2,150	452	40,056	13,352	—
Number inspected	8,699	2,150	452	40,056	13,352	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses Condemned ..	3	1	4	33	48	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	799	652	—	3,033	944	—
Percentage of the No. inspected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	9.2	30.8	0.9	7.3	7.4	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treated by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

					lbs.
Total amount of Meat destroyed	..	..	..	..	9,197
Total amount of Offals destroyed	..	..	..	..	32,597
<hr/>					
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	..			..	9,197
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	..			..	32,597
<hr/>					
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	..		..	..	41,794

FOOD INSPECTION

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned						Quantity in lbs.
4 Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
Beef not in Carcase	..	..	..	..	..	205
4 Carcases of Veal	..	..	..	..	..	155
33 Carcases of Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	1,230
48 Carcases of Pork	..	..	..	..	..	4,807
Pork not in Carcase	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	32,597
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Canned Foods	..	..	..	..	..	4,681
Frozen Foods	..	..	..	..	..	2,570
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	941
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	1,756
Vegetables..	..	..	..	..	..	25,246
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	..	336
Total Weight..						177,324

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Diseased carcase meat and offal are disposed of to a firm at Thornton, where it is sterilised before manufacture 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.

Condemned poultry is, after staining, disposed of for mink feeding.

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

PROSECUTIONS DURING 1970

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
7.1.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Meat and Potato Pie unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £15 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
16.2.70	Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 11(2).	Emitting smoke from the chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.	Defendant fined £3 0s. 0d.
16.2.70	Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 1.	Contravention of Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958.	Defendant fined £5 0s. 0d.
18.3.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Pork Pie unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £15 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
23.3.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Date and Walnut Cake unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £20 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
20.5.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Chocolate Cream unfit for human consumption.	Case dismissed.
3.6.70	Rent Act, 1965, Section 30.	Harassment of tenant.	Defendant fined £20 0s. 0d.
21.9.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Loaf unfit for human consumption.	Defendant fined £15 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
21.9.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Loaf unfit for human consumption.	Defendant fined £15 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
21.9.70	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a Loaf unfit for human consumption.	Defendant fined £15 0s. 0d. with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
15.12.70	Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 1.	Contravention of Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958.	Defendants fined £15 0s. 0d.

CLEAN AIR AD CLIMATE

Smoke Control Areas

The Halifax No. 16 (Holdsworth, Shay Lane and Ovenden) Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st June, 1970.

The Halifax No. 17 (Mile Thorn, Newstead and Pellon) Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 23rd July, 1970. This Order will come into operation on the 1st day of June, 1971.

The survey of the following three areas was carried out:

1. *No. 17a (Gladstone Road) Area*

This area is bounded on the north by Hanson Lane, on the south by Gibbet Street, on the east by Grosvenor Terrace, West Hill Street and Heywood Street, and on the west by Back Milton Terrace.

Although the area forms part of the proposed No. 20 Smoke Control Area, to be dealt with in 1973, all the properties within the above bounds comprise the Gladstone Road General Improvement Area. It was decided, therefore, that works of adaptations to fireplaces might well be carried out in conjunction with other improvements. It is proposed that the Order become operative on the 1st June, 1972.

2. *No. 17b (St. Augustine's) Area*

This area is bounded by Pellon Lane on the north side, on the south side by Hanson Lane, on the east by Raglan Street, and on the west by Queens Road. The area forms part of the St. Augustine's proposed General Improvement Area, together with open land on the Crossley Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order shortly to be redeveloped. It was considered, therefore, that as in the Gladstone Road Area adaptations to fireplaces in existing dwellings should be carried out in conjunction with other improvements and that the new development in the Crossley Terrace area should be smoke controlled from the onset.

It is proposed that the Order become operative on the 1st June, 1972.

3. *No. 18b (People's Park) Area*

This area is bounded by Gibbet Street on the north, on the south by Parkinson Lane and King Cross Street, on the east by the rear of Brunswick Gardens and Cow Green, and on the west by Queens Road.

It is proposed that the Order become operative on the 1st July, 1972.

During the year ten premises were visited and the occupants cautioned regarding the emission of smoke in a Smoke Control Area.

Having regard to increasing difficulties concerning supplies of solid smokeless fuels monthly reviews of local stocks were made and it was not deemed necessary to suspend any Smoke Control Orders.

Smoke Control Areas in Operation up to 31st December, 1970

No.	Area	Operative date	Dwelling houses	Commercial Buildings	Industrial Buildings	Other Buildings	Acres
1	Town Centre	1.10.59	95	528	24	9	29.7
2	Mixenden	1.9.61	1,189	57	5	35	365
3	Norton Tower	1.6.61	—	—	—	—	24.31
4	Savile Park/Skircoat	1.8.62	1,811	182	30	77	320
5	Wheatley	1.12.61	206	7	4	8	136
6	Salterhebble/Scarr Bottom	1.7.63	1,493	34	13	31	475
7	Illingworth/Cousin Lane West	1.12.63	1,848	29	5	23	385
8	Cousin Lane East	1.7.65	381	2	—	1	38
9	Pye Nest/Rochdale Road	1.7.65	1,036	21	4	15	152
10	Riley Lane	1.7.65	5	1	—	—	18.175
11	Highroad Well	1.12.65	1,733	36	9	17	339
12	Copley	1.10.67	192	5	9	3	88
13	Waltroyd/Ovenden Way	1.6.67	1,561	62	9	14	244
14	King Cross West End	1.6.68	1,554	86	25	5	83
15	Haugh Shaw Road/Arden Road	1.6.69	2,351	114	25	23	81
16	Holdsworth Shay Lane & Ovenden	1.6.70	2,486	53	32	17	702
Total ..			17,941	1,217	192	278	3,478.185

Grants paid in respect of adaptations to dwelling houses amounted to £21,433.17 allocated as follows:

	£
No. 13 (Waltroyd and Ovenden Way) Smoke Control Area	73.88
No. 14 (King Cross and West End) Smoke Control Area	105.05
No. 15 (Haugh Shaw Road and Arden Road) Smoke Control Area	3,006.94
No. 16 (Shay Lane) Smoke Control Area	11,210.50
No. 17 (Mile Thorn, Newstead and Pellon) Smoke Control Area	7,036.80

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 232. There were 37 visits to works, etc., in connection with smoke emissions and in four instances works of improvement to boiler plants were carried out.

There were two applications for approval by the local authority of the height of a proposed new chimney. In each case the application was approved.

Twenty-six deposited plans were inspected and the proposed heating arrangements and chimney height was found to be satisfactory in each case.

An industrial firm was prosecuted on two occasions for contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and fined a total of £20.

PUBLICITY

During the year the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation's mobile exhibition unit made two visits to the Borough each of one week's duration.

TABLE I
DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1970
(Tons per square mile)

	BELLE VUE PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile West)				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
January	4.34	7.13	5.57	12.70	3.72	8.68	4.34	13.02	4.34	6.32	5.58	11.90
February	3.64	4.20	7.28	11.48	*	*	*	*	3.36	2.24	5.04	7.28
March	2.79	4.96	4.96	9.92	2.48	5.27	4.65	9.92	2.79	3.72	4.03	7.75
April	5.10	4.80	6.00	10.80	4.50	3.90	4.80	8.70	4.80	3.60	4.50	8.10
May	*	*	*	*	0.28	5.27	4.34	9.61	*	*	*	*
June	1.80	8.70	6.90	15.60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
July	2.48	3.72	3.72	7.44	2.17	3.72	3.10	6.82	*	*	*	*
August	3.10	5.27	5.27	10.54	2.79	4.34	3.72	8.06	3.10	7.75	14.57	22.32
September	2.10	3.60	5.10	8.70	1.80	18.30	3.30	21.60	2.10	5.40	4.50	9.90
October	4.03	4.34	6.51	10.85	4.03	5.27	5.89	11.16	5.27	4.96	4.96	9.92
November	5.70	3.30	10.50	13.80	5.10	4.50	7.80	12.30	5.10	3.30	6.00	9.30
December	2.17	3.72	4.34	8.06	1.86	2.78	3.41	6.19	1.86	3.41	4.03	7.44
Aggregate	32.25	53.74	66.15	119.89	28.73	62.03	45.35	107.38	32.72	40.70	53.21	93.91
Averages	2.93	4.88	6.01	10.89	2.87	6.20	4.54	10.74	3.64	4.52	5.92	10.44

* Records spoilt by unlawful interference with gauge

Monthly Average for Borough:—

Insoluble Solids	5.20 tons per square mile
Soluble Solids	5.49 " " "
Total Solids	10.69 " " "
Rainfall in inches	3.15

Average Total Annual Deposit for Whole Borough: 128.28 tons per square mile.

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

						Tons per sq. mile	Inches of Rainfall
1970	..	..	..	..	..	128.28	34.43
1969	..	..	..	..	..	121.32	34.56
1968	..	..	..	..	..	143.86	42.96
1967	..	..	..	..	..	130.41	39.48
1966	..	..	..	..	..	144.09	43.44
1965	..	..	..	..	..	148.21	39.12
1964	..	..	..	..	..	129.10	29.40
1963	..	..	..	..	..	138.89	28.20
1962	..	..	..	..	..	154.80	30.60
1961	..	..	..	..	..	174.00	35.28
(1947	..	..	..	..	..	241.91	32.04)

Note: (1) The 1967 figure is based on information obtained from the gauges at Belle Vue Park and the Infirmary only.

(2) The Akroyd Park gauge was withdrawn in 1967.

**Total Daily Averages of Sulphur Pollution—Lead Peroxide
Method for the whole of Borough for the past ten years.**

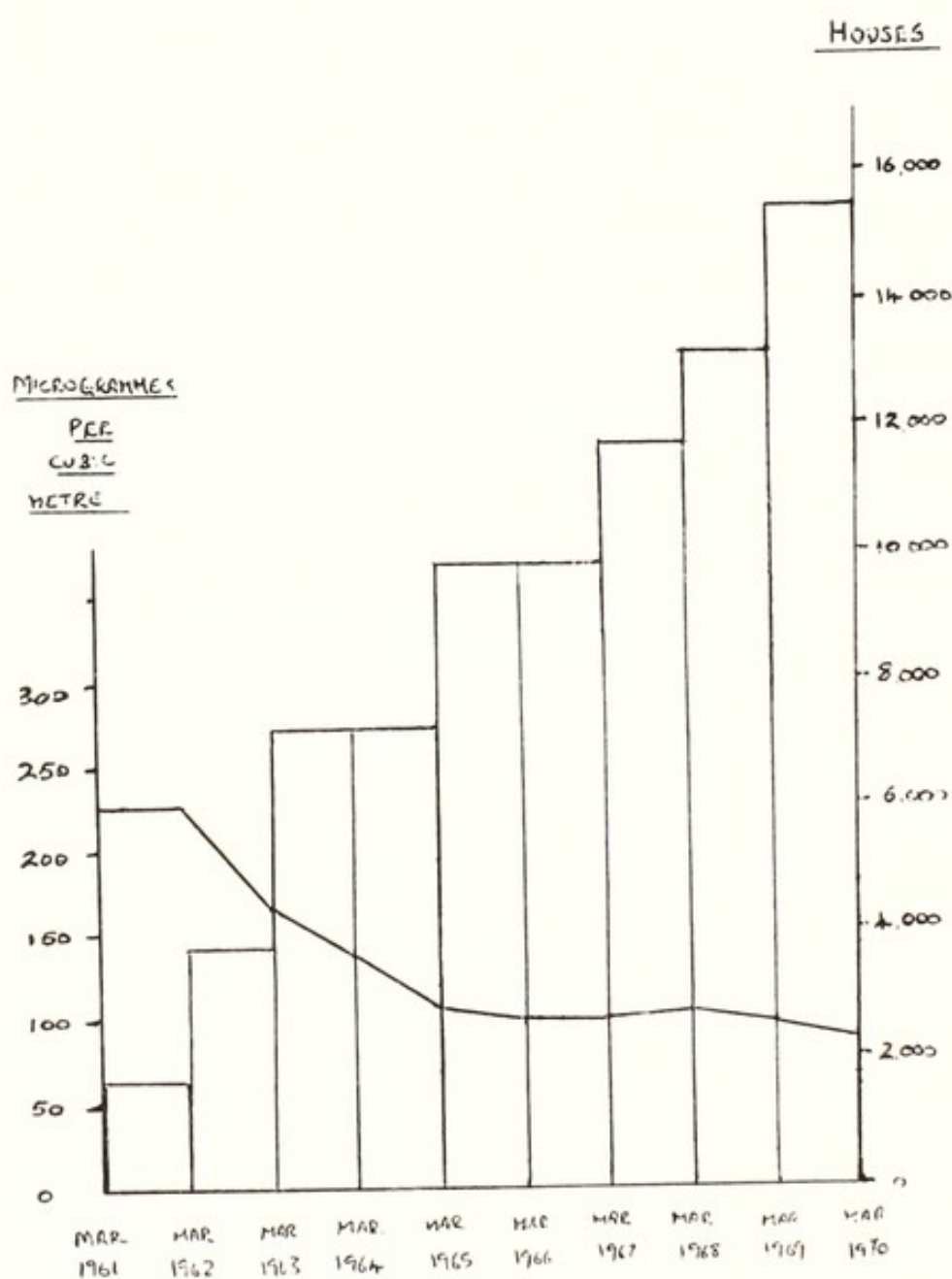
						Milligrams of SO ³ per 100 square centimetres
1970	..	..	..	..	..	1.64
1969	..	..	..	..	..	1.63
1968	..	..	..	..	..	1.91
1967	..	..	..	..	..	2.05
1966	..	..	..	..	..	2.22
1965	..	..	..	..	..	2.14
1964	..	..	..	..	..	2.38
1963	..	..	..	..	..	2.50
1962	..	..	..	..	..	2.36
1961	..	..	..	..	..	2.46
(1947	..	..	..	..	..	2.75)

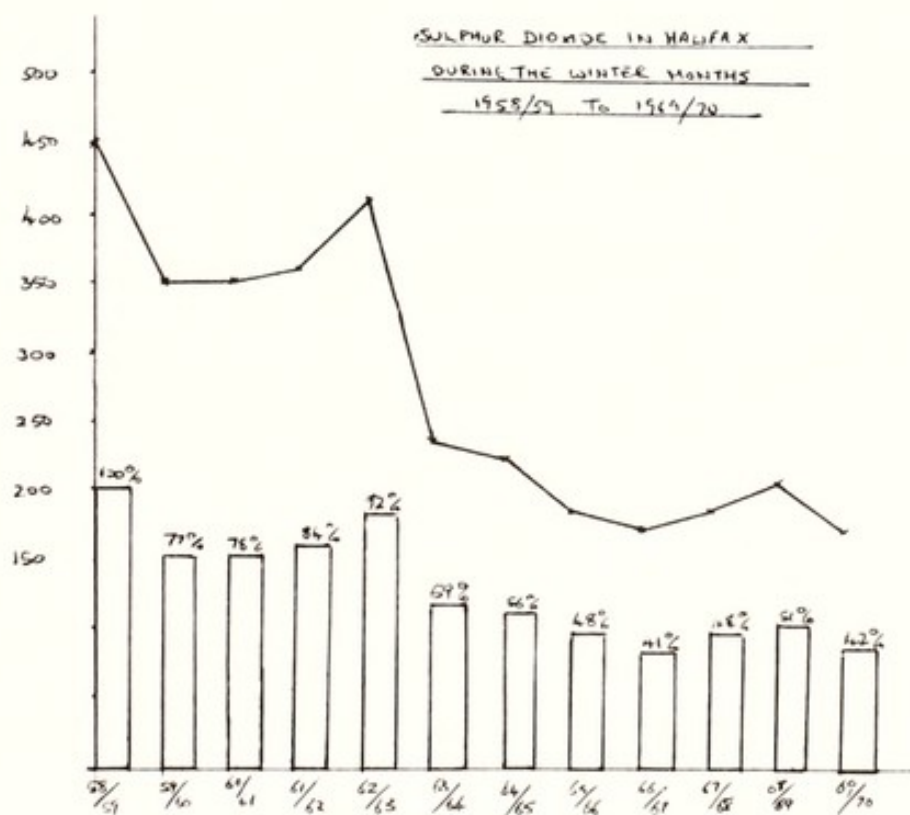
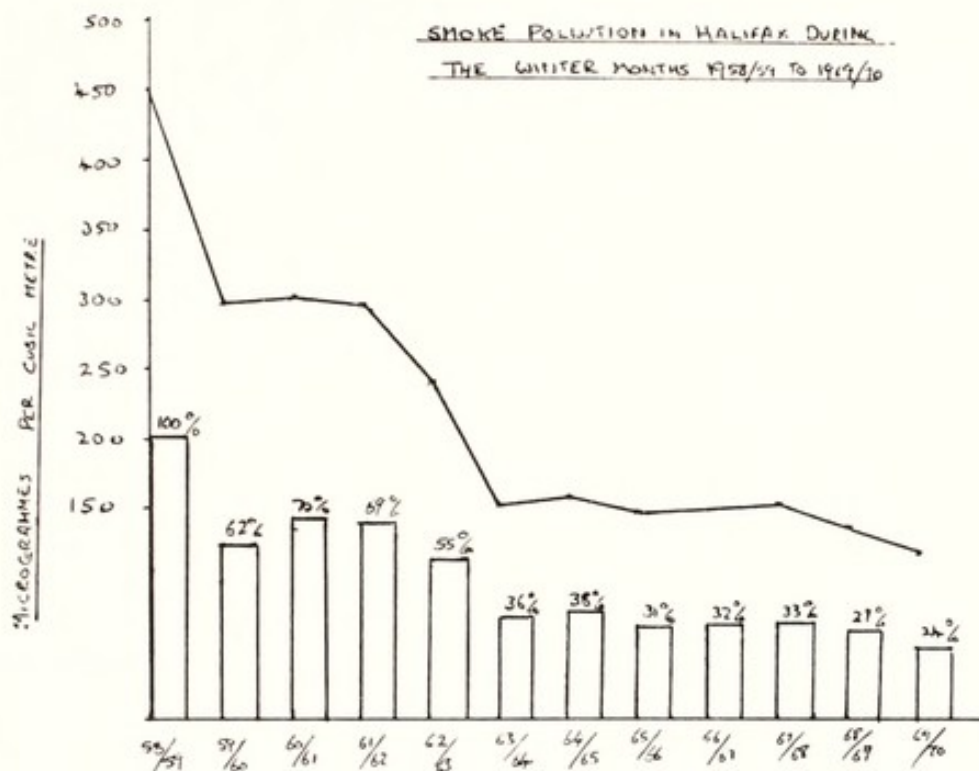
TABLE 2
SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1970

MILLIGRAMS OF SO ³ PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGES													
STATION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Daily Avs.
WEST VIEW PARK ..	3.27	1.20	1.69	0.98	1.23	1.09	*	0.96	1.05	1.65	2.02	1.36	1.51
BEACON HILL ..	3.21	2.46	2.76	1.63	*	*	0.98	0.84	1.55	2.04	2.40	1.52	1.94
AVERAGE OF DAILY TOTALS	3.29	1.83	2.23	1.30	1.23	1.09	0.98	0.90	1.30	1.85	2.21	1.44	1.64

*Records spoilt by unlawful interference.

HOUSES UNDER SMOKE CONTROL
AND
CONSEQUENT REDUCTIONS IN
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN THE
TOWN CENTRE





EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1970

JOHN G. CAIRNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman:

The Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor G. W. Marsden

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor H. M. Gresham

Alderman J. Burdock	Councillor K. G. Lord, J.P.
Alderman T. Enderby	Councillor R. J. Mead
Alderman G. H. Hackett	Councillor A. Oakes, J.P.
Councillor R. Deadman	Councillor Mrs. N. M. Perry
Councillor J. F. B. Ford	Councillor W. Tate
Councillor R. Hemmings	Councillor Mrs. B. Wildsmith
Councillor M. Jagger, J.P.	

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. D. I. Greenwood, J.P.	Mr. J. Green
Mrs. K. Walton	Mr. G. Greenwood

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(as at 31st December, 1970)

Principal School Medical Officer:

John G. Cairns, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

V. R. Rao, B.SC., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

First School Medical Officer:

K. A. Nagdee, B.SC.(MED.), M.B., B.CH. (as from 1.1.71).

School Medical Officers:

Mary Brayshaw, M.B., CH.B.(LEEDS) (Part-time).

1 vacancy.

Ophthalmic:

S. Robertson, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic:

J. G. Gill, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S.(ENG.).

Ear, Nose and Throat:

W. M. S. Ironside, F.R.C.S.(EDIN.).

Child Guidance Clinic:

G. F. J. Goddard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Medical Director).

Miss M. Webley, B.A.(HONS.) (Educational Psychologist).

Mrs. C. Berry, M.S.M.W.O. (Social Worker).

Miss J. Sharples (Welfare Assistant).

Dental Officers:

William E. Crossland, B.CH.D., L.D.S. (Principal School Dental Officer).

J. T. Driver, L.D.S. (Part-time).

K. G. Brayshaw, B.CH.D., L.D.S. (Part-time).

Dental Auxiliary:

Vacant.

Dental Assistants:

Maureen Slingsby, Wendy Atkinson, Shirley Crossley, Patricia Pollard (part-time).

Dental Anaesthetist:

Dr. J. B. MacFarlane, M.B., CH.B. (part-time).

Nursing Staff:

Mrs. D. B. Parkinson (Senior Nurse), Mrs. A. Storey, Mrs. F. Scaggs, Mrs. M. Mallinson, Mrs. C. Wood, Miss I. Holdsworth.

Orthopaedic Staff:

Gregor Szyjka-Stewart, M.C.S.P., S.R.P.

Mrs. H. J. Taylor, M.C.S.P., S.R.P. (part-time).

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. Dodson, L.C.S.T.

Chief Clerk:

T. K. Boothman.

Clerical Staff:

J. Winduss (Senior Clerk), Miss J. M. Somerville, Mrs. S. M. Crowther, Mrs. B. M. Bonner, Mrs. A. Carr (Child Guidance).

CLINICS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Time - hours</i>
Inspection	Examination of cases sent by Teachers, Welfare Officers, Parents, etc.	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays	2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Minor Ailments	Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Daily	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
		Ovenden School	Mondays Wednesdays Fridays	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon
		J. H. Whitley School	Tuesdays Thursdays	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Dental	Dental Treatment	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Daily	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Ophthalmic	Treatment of Visual Defects	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Tuesdays Fridays	2.0 to 4.0 p.m. 10.0 to 12.0 noon
Speech Defects	Speech Training	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Daily	By appointment
Orthopaedic		Laura Mitchell Clinic	Wednesdays (as arranged)	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Tonsils and Adenoids	Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids	As arranged by National Health Service		
Remedial Exercises	Treatment of Deformities	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Daily	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
		Bermerside	Tuesdays	10.15 a.m. to 12.0 noon
		Quarry House	Wednesdays	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
		Forest Cottage Community Centre	Mondays	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Treatment of Ringworm		Royal Halifax Infirmary	As required	
Employment of School Children	Examinations as to fitness to follow part-time Employment	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Tuesdays Wednesdays Fridays	4.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	For treatment of Anaemia, Debility, etc.	Laura Mitchell Clinic	Mondays	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
			Thursdays	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation against Diphtheria		School premises and Laura Mitchell Clinic		By arrangement
Psychiatric Clinic	Child Guidance Cases	Child Guidance Clinic, Laura Mitchell Clinic	By appointment	
Orthoptic Clinic	Cases of Squint, etc.	Royal Halifax Infirmary	By appointment	
Polio Clinic	Polio Vaccinations	Laura Mitchell Clinic	As required	

*Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee*

During the year there has been a medical shortage. It was only at the end of the year that Dr. K. A. Nagdee was appointed as First School Medical Officer to commence duties on 1st January, 1971. The programme of medical inspections and clinics was maintained but some adjustments had to be made to ensure priority.

Changes may ultimately take place with unification of Health Services and the link with school children may be by extra-mural organisation. In future also, responsibility may change at policy level to be widened to include services outside the educational field. There will, however, still be a medical service for the school population in keeping with legislation under the Education Act of 1944. Health will still be of paramount importance, regardless of where the final administration of the service lies. It is our duty to maintain the high standards developed over the years and to liaise and extend our methods, which have stood the test of time, to where they are required.

The School Medical Officer has an important role to play in problem solving. This helps the family doctor to preserve family structure and well being. Co-operation is essential if the right decisions are to be made. In Halifax this is our experience and mutual pooling of information is seen to build up not only healthy life in the family but also in the community.

The School Health Service is a spearhead of attack in immunisations and vaccination. Contact with the parents and children at routine medical inspections is vital to ensure that all children are offered protection and given advice where otherwise they might never be taken for treatment. Most parents are conscious of their responsibilities but a minority need to have constant reminders of our statutory duties. Health education and parent participation have been intensified during the year.

Routine Inspections

At the end of 1970 all Entrant and Leaver groups were examined leaving a small number of Junior Schools incomplete. With improvement in staffing these will be cleared early in 1971. Head Teachers co-operate and understand the adjustments necessary owing to shortages and many have accepted routine health service at other times than normal. During 1971 re-inspections will be systematic and as in previous years will be normalised to fit in with the medical, social and educational requirements.

The number of parents who attended at routine medical inspections was 2,100 which is more than seventy per cent of the possible; a truly magnificent achievement having regard to the difficult circumstances. The number of children examined will be found in Part 1 of the statistical tables.

Consultation Clinics at the School Clinic

These clinics have continued as in previous years and children referred have, parents apart, been referred from other non-medical sources, e.g. Education Welfare Officers, Head Teachers, Educational Psychologists and Social Workers, who have reason to require a medical check to fulfil their obligations. Family doctors are kept fully informed when children require treatment. Pupils hoping to enter the Teaching Profession are examined at these clinics under the aegis of the major local health authority according to requirements laid down by the Ministry of Education and Science.

The school physician is familiar with educational problems and the routine difficulties arising in school. He is best able to give advice to parents who are experiencing problems at school commencement, at changing schools or when the pupil leaves to start a job. Often advice is needed to preserve stability. If maladjustment is present reference may be made to the Child Guidance Clinic for treatment, social counselling or psychological insight.

The total number of new cases was 714 and re-examinations numbered 69.

Specialist Services

Our existing arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board and the local Hospital Management Committee have continued and the services of the Orthopaedic and Pphthalmic Consultants at the School Clinic are appreciated. The close liaison has continued with the Paediatric Department at the Halifax General Hospital but, as yet, no weekly visit has been resumed. With consultant advice the special treatment required would be complete. The consultants have given of their time and skill with unifications we may be able to reciprocate and spare energies and save time and equipment by co-operating in a wider setting not because of kindness or convenience but because the consultants will be our colleagues.

Orthopaedic Clinic

One of the problems over the past few years has been an acute shortage of physiotherapists which has affected the effectiveness of our work. In 1955 we had a staff of three full-time physiotherapists which enabled more remedial work to be done within the schools. In 1970 some augmentation was made on a part-time basis, viz. Mrs. Taylor. Mr. G. S. Stewart has given valuable service not only to the Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. J. G. Gill, who has continued to attend the Laura Mitchell Clinic monthly, but also to the handicapped and defective children who are increasingly referred. New referrals are seen at the Infirmary prior to being passed to the School Health Service. Minor defects found at school are referred by the School Medical Officers for physiotherapy treatment direct and a course of regular exercises generally adjusts these effects without reference to the Consultant.

Physical Education

A traditional link with the Organiser of Physical Education is in line with the prevention of defects by Health Teaching. Mr. Learmouth writes a challenging report and I feel that if we prepare a joint scheme the accidents in the home position would reduce. More important, the report is an essay on education in movement, which conveys the relationship desirable between the maintenance of health with the ageing process.

Audiometry

Screen testing of the 5-6 year old group at schools by the school nurses has continued and re-screening at the School Clinic if necessary. This early detection of hearing loss has been of considerable help from the educational point of view as many children in the past, unable to hear sufficiently well, and perhaps inconveniently placed in the class, have only been found to have defective hearing when referred by Head Teachers as backward in school-work and thus many valuable years were lost educationally. Now this has been remedied and the service is appreciated. Children eventually found to need specialist treatment are referred through their family doctors to the Otolaryngologist at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Number screened during 1970	..	1,290
Number re-screened during 1970	..	296
Number referred to Otolaryngologist		16

Minor Ailments

The Minor Ailment Clinic at Ovenden Secondary Modern School on three mornings of each week has had increasing numbers over the past two years and it could well be that this clinic should be conveniently housed elsewhere so that it does not disrupt the activities in the school. The numbers attending these clinics shows the need for them, particularly from the cleanliness angle. In fact it is often hard to believe in these modern days that children are often sent to school in a dirty state and the need for regular-head inspections in schools does not decrease. The School Nurses spend a great deal of their time in minor ailment clinics, a large proportion of which is spent in cleansing children.

Infectious Diseases

TUBERCULOSIS

No cases were referred to the Chest Clinic during 1970. The Mass Radiography Unit again visited Halifax in November and prior to this the 13 year old children were heard tested and offered B.C.G. vaccinations where necessary.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

4 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified of school children during the year and the usual exclusion notices to patients and contacts were sent to the schools by the Medical Officer of Health.

IMMUNISATIONS

Number of children given immunisation against Diphtheria	22
Number of children given Diphtheria/Tetanus injections ..	755
Number of children given Triple Antigen injections ..	2
Number of children given Anti-Tetanus injections ..	396

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Number of children given first dose orally on sugar ..	169
Number of children given second dose orally on sugar ..	53
Number of children given third dose orally on sugar ..	101
Number of children given fourth dose orally on sugar ..	1,230

MEASLES VACCINATIONS

Number of children vaccinated	14
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SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS

Number of children vaccinated	362
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MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

During 1970, 70 children were examined for news delivery, 4 for errands and 24 for stockroom and assistant duties in shops.

The number of candidates for the teaching profession examined was 116 and the number of teachers entering the profession on a temporary basis was 30.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

During 1970, 171 children were referred through their own doctors for operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. In addition 30 children were referred to the Otolaryngologist for other ear, nose and throat conditions.

Psychiatric Treatment

Details of the work of this department are given elsewhere in this report together with comments from the Medical Director of the Child Guidance Clinic. The School Medical Officers have continued, within their limitations, to deal with some children with minor problems in this field which have been adjusted without need for referral to the Child Guidance Team.

Immigrant Children

The number of immigrant children examined in 1970 was slightly higher than in 1969 but towards the end of the year the intake appeared to decrease slightly. Compared with some neighbouring authorities the immigrant problem is not as acute, although in Halifax care has to be taken that these children are placed in schools where special teaching is available and to this end one Education Welfare Officer is specially designated to arrange admissions when

the final results of the medical examinations are known.

Number of immigrant children examined in 1970 144

Physically Handicapped Pupils Examined

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cripples	1	2	3
Maladjusted	4	1	5
Others	—	—	—

Educationally Subnormal Pupils Examined

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
To go to Day Special School ..	4	10	14
To go to Boarding Schools ..	7	4	11
To remain in ordinary Schools with help	2	1	3
To be re-examined	9	1	10
Recommended for remedial teaching.. .. .	2	—	2

Bermerside Open Air School

During 1970, as will be seen from the statistics, the number of visits to the school for medical inspections had to be reduced owing to the shortage of medical staff but admissions have continued to be made by the School Medical Officer, Dr. Brayshaw, with son-stant contact being maintained with the Headmaster regarding children causing concern. This school continues to provide a neces-sary need for children who, for various reasons, are unable to cope with the larger school and its activities and where individual super-vision is more difficult. Health and education have equal emphasis in this school and the delicate child has a much greater opportunity of general health improvement and at the same time, his or her education does not suffer. Tribute must be paid to the Headmaster, Mr. Kendall, for his care and concern for the children placed under his care and parents are most appreciative of the help which this school provides for their children.

No. on roll, 6th January, 1970 69

No. re-admitted during year 21

No. discharged during year 11

In spite of the many difficulties experienced in 1970, there is considerable satisfaction that the essential services have been main-tained and the service has not suffered unduly. We look forward to 1971 when, with increased staff, the full programme of work will be resumed.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Educational and School Health Services for their hard work and enthusiasm. In particular I am indebted to the Education Committee and the Chief Education Officer for unfailing kindness.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

SPEECH THERAPY ANNUAL REPORT, 1970

The Speech Clinic did not open for work until February 1970 because of illness.

Routine has been the same as that described in previous reports.

The vacancy for a second therapist remains unfilled but 'hope springs eternal' for 1971.

Authority was granted for two students from the Speech Therapy Training School at Leeds Polytechnic to attend under supervision for some of their clinical practice. This began in October. Difficulties of accommodation which arose at a later date prompted consideration for the necessity of stopping their visits but the kind co-operation of Miss Webley, the Psychologist, in arranging her work elsewhere, made her room available for use two afternoons per week at the times they come. They are helpful students whose services are an advantage.

Even in a short report such as this, the good progress of an individual case is tempting to mention because it is that of a child who, taken into care, has received such benefit as a result of supervised daily practice and regular weekly attendances at the clinic that he has done better more quickly than many a child living at home. Before June 1969 all efforts to get him to attend met with failure, despite his gross articulation defect which made his speech unintelligible. He has now changed from being an unresponsive head-banging child into a more social communicative character able to enjoy life and reading.

And here a word about the teaching of reading lest its application to the work of the Speech Clinic may not be realized!

The child with an articulation defect must learn to produce a correct sound, he must learn sound discrimination and to match the aural with the visual. The child with delayed language development needs stimulating into the making of meaningful words, later, into sentence construction and conversational speech. The stammerer, sometimes timid and uncommunicative, frightened of his own voice and perhaps behind at school, needs to develop greater confidence. What more helpful adjunct to difficulties such as these than the teaching of reading at an appropriate stage? It is considered that therapy does not properly serve its purpose in many cases if a child leaves the clinic unable to read, or without the therapist at least making sure that the way is set fair for the acquisition of this skill.

The mention of stammering provokes a comment of appreciation for the Electronic Metronome - equipment received as an aid in the treatment of this disorder.

M. Dodson, L.C.S.T.,

Speech Therapist

SPEECH THERAPY STATISTICS

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Regular Cases (including those at Quarry House School)</i>	<i>Recalls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Dyslalia	43	13	56
Dyslalia and Other	15	3	18
Stammer	4	1	5
Stammer and Other	6	—	6
Dysphonia	2	1	3
Dysphonia and Other	6	—	6
Delayed Development of Language	3	3	6
Dysarthria and Other	1	1	2
Clutter	1	—	1
	81	22	103

Number of attendances at Clinic	1,849
Number of new cases taken on during the year	74
Number of pre-school children who have received treatment at the Clinic during the year	
Number of attendances at Quarry House School by children	2,222
Number of absences during the year	721
Number of discharges	69
Total number of School Visits (including Quarry House)	41

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Again I must report an unsatisfactory year in our School Dental Service in Halifax.

During the summer we lost two members of the staff of the Dental Department. Miss Cooke has married and moved out of the district. Mr. Eaves retired after many years' service with the Authority. Neither of these members of staff has yet been replaced on a full-time basis. Mr. Brayshaw came to us in September to work one session each week, and his assistance is greatly appreciated.

Many factors are involved in the difficulties of recruiting professional staff, not the least is uncertainty of Government plans concerning the future of the Health Service and the School Dental Service in particular.

It is more than probable that the Service will have to be conducted on its present limited and unsatisfactory lines for some time yet and I hope that parents and teachers will understand my difficulties, irksome though they may be to all of us at times.

The statistics of the Service appear on another page.

May I take the opportunity here to thank all the members of my staff for their willingness to do their best to assist in what is rather a 'backs to the wall' situation.

W. E. CROSLAND, B.CH.D., L.D.S.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

The work at the Eye Clinic progresses well, with few difficulties.

During the year nearly 600 children were seen and some 350 pairs of glasses were prescribed.

Over 30 children were referred to the Infirmary for treatment, mainly for squints. For nearly 2 years we have had the advantage of an Orthoptist's services at the Infirmary, but she has now left. Efforts are being made by the Hospital Management Committee to secure a replacement.

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.,
Eye Specialist

PHYSICAL EDUCATION ADVISER'S REPORT

Physical Re-education – Why Not?

Where and when does systematised physical education stop? During a child's school life this subject embraces a large area of knowledge. It is not only a study but the resultant total force of life and growth. The child is taught and practises human movement in pure and applied form; early he is led to discover the movements in his everyday life instinctly and naturally. The result of this is an appreciation of formative and corrective functions underlying movement. In later life he may master specialised movements required in games.

Programmes of physical education and movement are pleasurable, involved as they are in the discovery of skills and physical activities leading to outside interests and by them boys and girls adapt their lives to health and society. This aspect of education has to be "lived" in order to have any real impact – it is not something that can be completely taught in a classroom where the mere facts are acquired. Health education and movement may involve teaching but its real value develops as a living-out process.

Physical education is a preparation for early adulthood or working. By the age of thirty years, however, the majority of persons have given up playing vigorous games. Even those who make some attempt to keep themselves in good physical condition are forced, by natural processes, to take less and less part in physical recreation.

The schools' programme lays the foundation by which the average person enjoys physical recreation into middle age. By this token it may succeed, but what happens thereafter? We recognise the tendency for people to live longer, along with which fragility of bone and atrophy of muscles occur.

We know that as we grow older, changes in bodyweight take place and, more important, the distribution of adipose tissue alters and certain postural changes tend to occur. Together, these factors cause the body's centre of gravity to alter. This may mean that the body's balance of range of stable movement are limited and con-

siderably disturbed. My medical colleagues confirm that the tendency of elderly people to fall is one of the big hazards, sometimes fatal, which is encountered in physical care. Changes in balance, postural or physiological, associated as they are with the changes in the inner ear, may produce serious consequences arising from the disturbance of rhythm and co-ordinated movement. The balance situation having changed, a stumble becomes a fall, and even if remembered and put into effect, breakfall procedures learned at some earlier stage may be no longer effective.

The foregoing is a tiny part of the sum total of increasing knowledge regarding human movement and ageing. During 1970 the process has been under special review. It seems to be desirable that the time is ripe for making available some form of physical re-education programme for older persons. Physical skills which were useful at 20, 30, 40, are of little use at 60 or 70. What is physically right at 40 is not necessarily right at 70.

The institution of such a scheme would have to be carefully thought out by doctors and the teaching profession including specialists in both fields. Schemes in the past have produced good results. Revision of curricula to include the older age groups would be of inestimable value in preventing many accidents and much suffering. Parental education would strengthen the link between early life and the twilight years. The study should form a base line on which preparation for retirement would be built and I would be willing to collaborate with the Medical Officer of Health and others in making Physical Re-education a necessary adjunct to schooling.

J. K. LEARMOUTH

THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

The statistics for 1970 show a further very slight rise in the numbers of new cases referred. With the amalgamation of the various organisations concerned with children I can fairly confidently predict further increases in new cases in the near future.

The reasons for referral to the Child Guidance Service again show no major change, the reluctant school attender again forming the largest single group.

All professional bodies dealing with children and their management should, from time to time, adjust themselves to the changes that are taking place constantly in legislation and attitudes generally and I think it timely to review what role is played by the Child Guidance Service and the School Psychological Service in Halifax and the following ten paragraphs adequately summarise our function.

1. The Child Guidance Service and School Psychological Service, although sometimes independent, are inextricably bound up one with the other and for all practical purposes can be considered as a clinical team consisting of a Psychiatrist, Educational Psychologist(s), Social Worker and assistant.

2. Our function is to assess any child referred to us in his total situation and to examine his problem in the light of his social, domestic, environmental, and economic background, coupled with an assessment of his basic temperament, developing personality traits, physical build, his apparent I.Q., his behaviour at school, school attendance, educational progress and relationships with his peers, not necessarily in that order of importance. My clinical effectiveness would be considerably reduced if I were deprived of an Educational Psychologist, the effectiveness of the Educational Psychologist would suffer similarly without the services of a Psychiatrist and the effectiveness of both of us would suffer without the services of a trained Social Worker.

3. Being educated is but one of the many modifying processes to which a child is subjected and one which is absent in the child of pre-school age, of course. Learning to mix with other children may be more difficult than learning how to read and write and errors in adaptation can lead to eventual educational difficulties and/or behavioural difficulties at school or only at home. Similarly educational non-achievement can lead to difficult behaviour at school or at home.

4. As already stated educational retardation, specific or general, can lead to emotional stress which in children always manifests itself in disturbances of behaviour. This can lead to maternal distress, eventually, perhaps to domestic disputes – or the whole process can be reversed in which domestic discord, sibling rivalry, psychiatric or psychological problems within the family as a whole, can lead to educational difficulties and/or behavioural problems at school. It is the concern of our team to find out the cause.

5. The temperament and physical make-up of the child are of vital importance. Some children are less able than others to effectively withstand the pressures exerted by other children, not in the educational sphere specifically, but in the sphere of interpersonal relationships. Minimally, this gives rise to inferiority feelings and hence to work which is below their potential and maximally to "absenteeism" (called 'school phobia' when there is parental support and 'truancy' when there is not). A vicious circle is then established in which educational deficiencies increase with ultimate isolation and despair and sometimes delinquency.

6. A fresh start in a different school is a very effective means of combating this situation and this is sometimes the only remedy available. Prevention of the situation ever arising in the first place could only be achieved by teaching children to be civilised and to devote as much time and effort to this as is devoted to their basic education. Ideally, children should be protected from each other. Intimidation and persecution should be prevented. The emotionally and physically weak should be protected, the strong and the aggressive curbed. These measures are probably impracticable but what *is* practicable is to allow freedom of choice of activity when it comes to the daily breaks. Relinquish that traditional hour or more of discomfort, uneasiness, apprehension and sometimes positive

terror which some children suffer at the hands of other children in the so-called "playground" where adequate supervision is quite impossible and where the noise is quite unique and painful in its intensity and discordancy and capable of producing fear and confusion which lasts a considerable time. Why not listen to Beethoven in the lunch break?

7. I see only those children who are referred to me from schools via the Educational Psychologist, School Medical Officer, G.P.'s, Children's Department, Probation Officer, parents and courts. I discuss the majority of my cases with the rest of the team and will invoke the aid of the Educational Psychologist often and of the Social Worker always. Ideally I would like to see all cases presenting educational and/or behavioural problems (except those cases due to, say, absence because of physical illness). I should certainly see all cases of persistent absenteeism. I say this because not all educational problems are primary and cannot always be rectified by special education alone and often explanatory psychotherapy directed at one or both parents can help considerably as can chemotherapy in the case of, say, endogenous depression, a primary psychiatric condition quite common in teenage girls which has secondary repercussions in the field of education.

8. Other primary psychiatric, or rather neurological, conditions which give rise to behavioural and educational problems are hyperkinesia and forms of epilepsy (without fits), both of which respond to the appropriate medication.

9. Some of the cases referred to me have, of course, no overt educational problems and present no behavioural difficulties at school. Even so, what appear to be primarily domestic problems have to be equated with the child's school life and the pressures to which he is subjected there socially and educationally and I frequently have referred to me from non-educational sources cases of behaviour/disturbance in whom I detect evidence of specific educational difficulties, e.g. dyslexia, mirror writing, or of intellectual subnormality. I pass these on to the educational psychologist for remedial teaching if she confirms my suspicions. A child who bullies his younger siblings is invariably bullied at school. The boy who 'steals' food invariably does so in order to be able to grow bigger more quickly in order to overcome the physical domination to which he is subjected at school. The child who steals money often does so to buy friends or protection at school.

10. There are 16,500 school children in Halifax. I do not know how many of these present educational problems. I have been seeing one in every hundred. The ones referred to me are not necessarily the ones most in need of our services. Although those that I see are only a small minority, I do not presume that they are not representative of the sort of difficulties that beset all children in some degree at some time in their school life.

I fervently hope that the mutual trust that has developed between our Service and the Education Department regarding the transfers referred to in paragraph (6) above will be maintained. Actual

numbers involved are few. In 1970 we dealt with about 50 persistent absentees, most of them referred by Education Welfare, and 38 of these were returned to their usual school. Of the remainder, 3 were transferred to special schools (2 to Bermerside, one to Quarry House) and 9 were transferred to a different primary or secondary school (one of these being misplaced in a grammar school and transferred to a secondary one). Subsequent, regular attendance was the outcome in each case but one. Perhaps the figures for one year are insufficiently compelling and a survey of the past four years shows a total of approximately 200 persistent absentees seen in our Clinic, 160 of these eventually returning, after treatment, to their original schools, the remaining forty being recommended for education in an alternative school. Subsequent follow-up showed an almost 100 per cent school attendance. Such small numbers as these will make no obvious statistical impact and I have, of course, no means of knowing what the outcome would have been without our help, but what I can say from my own observations is that there are many children in residential schools for the "maladjusted" who have no need to be there, and would not have been there if the local education authority, or their medical advisers, had been enlightened enough to try alternative local schools.

We welcome the addition to the team of Mr. K. Fitzpatrick, who has lightened considerably the load of the Senior Educational Psychologist, Miss Webley. He has blended in nicely with the medical side and with the School Psychological Service in Friendly Fold House. The latter continues to play an invaluable role in the accurate assessment of children, both socio-psychologically and educationally and, personally, I would like to see this particular establishment enlarged to accommodate all children who need a protected environment in which they can reach their full educational potential.

G. F. J. GODDARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC STATISTICS FOR 1970

Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,942
Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,246
Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	590
Educational Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Domiciliary visits by Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,124
New cases seen by Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Referred by:							
Schools and Education Welfare Section via School Psychological Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
School Medical Officer and other medical sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Parents	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Probation Officer and Children's Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

Ages:

Pre-school..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
5 - 7 years..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
8 - 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
11 - 15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Over 15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

Disposal

Every case ultimately ceases to attend the Clinic and in over half the new cases the assistance is sought of the Educational Psychologist(s). It would be artificial, therefore, to continue to separate cases as "discharged", "still attending" and "referred to Educational Psychologist". Many cases are seen once only by the Psychiatrist, explanatory and reassurative psychotherapy directed at the parent(s) being all that is necessary to overcome a problem which has already been largely solved by the Social Worker and/or the Educational Psychologist. Attendances are kept to a minimum and parents are given the freedom to make further appointments if the advice we give proves to be inappropriate. This works far more successfully than a rigid and standardised follow-up system.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Figures for intelligence have not been given this year as in the previous year as we are working on a more sophisticated statistical analysis, but this is not yet ready, due to the exceptional difficulties we have had this year. These include the various strikes which occurred towards the end of the year, and which far from bringing a cessation of work, increased it considerably. The other difficulty ultimately more profitable, was the move to Friendly Fold House which only took place after a long delay because of building hold-ups and vandalism. But for the invaluable help of all the staff, the work would have suffered severely.

Thanks are due to the Education Committee without which we should not have Friendly Fold House. The Architects have produced an excellently planned and attractive building. Mrs. Godbert's advice on furnishings has been truly appreciated. The grounds, unfortunately, have not so far been dealt with.

The close link with the Child Guidance Clinic has been maintained. Without this the work of the School Psychological Service could not be effective. This is true of the teaching unit which can only function if the professional staff involved use their individual expertise.

But it is not sufficient for a group of people to work together to establish a dynamic unit of real service to the community. There must be full communication with administrative staff and the public. This is frequently lacking, partly because psychiatrists and psychologists tend to use terminology not in general use, and partly because administrators tend to become more and more divorced

from active field work. Communication is the most difficult of all skills to be mastered. This is true at every stage from children to nations. Research by psychologists on communication is the most exciting work of the century.

M. WEBLEY, B.A., A.B.P.S.,
Senior Educational Psychologist

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE STATISTICS

New referrals to School Psychological Service	..	..	191
Full diagnostic assessments	..	..	110
Informal referrals	..	..	34
11-plus assessments	..	..	47
Child Guidance Clinic	..	..	106
Number of children in Therapy	..	..	8
Number of parents and others (interview)	..	..	290
Total number of interviews	..	..	971
Number of parent interviews by Social Worker	..	..	470

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

West House	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Head Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
School Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Education Welfare Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Speech Therapist	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Probation Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Youth Employment Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Parents	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Learning problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Behavioural and emotional problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Re-assessments	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
School refusals	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Selection	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Communication problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

ACTION TAKEN

Referred to Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Full-time Special Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Part-time Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Waiting list for Full-time Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Remedial Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Speech Therapist	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Transfer to other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Counselling	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Psychological and Educational Therapy	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
School Medical Officer – Medical Reasons	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
School Medical Officer – Quarry House	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

AGE GROUPS OF NEW REFERRALS

Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 - 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
8 - 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
11 - 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Over 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

FULL-TIME CLASSES

Number in attendance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
New admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Transfers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Children who reached the age of 11 and had made sufficient progress..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Children transferred earlier in the year because of good progress..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

REASONS FOR NEW ADMISSIONS

Learning problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Behavioural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Emotional..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Communication problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Long-term observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Age range for all children	..	..	..	..	..	6 - 11 years	..	

SPECIAL PART-TIME CLASS

- Number of children attended the class 26
 - Junior 16 (10 boys)
 - Senior 10 (1 girl)
- Reasons for Attending:
 - Reading (2 also attended for number) 18
 - Spelling 4
 - Number 3
 - General 3
- Number of Sessions attended/week:
 - 16 attended for 1 session.
 - 7 attended for 2 sessions.
 - 3 attended for 5 sessions.
- 'School Refusals':
 - 3 - 2 Junior boys and 1 Senior girl.
 - "School refusals" attended for five sessions each per week.
- Attendance:
 - 848 out of possible 913 92.8%
 - (a) % attendance for those attending for Reading .. 93.7%
 - (b) % attendance for those attending for Number .. 96.5%
 - (c) % attendance for 'school refusals' 89.9%

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

It was largely a year of frustration and disappointment. Vacancies for school leavers were not easy to find and some handicapped young people had to wait for lengthy periods before a suitable post was available for them. One boy who had attended the Spastic Society's Industrial Rehabilitation Unit after leaving a residential school, was placed by the Careers Office under special training arrangements as a trainee metal engraver. Another boy who had attended the unit after attending the same school was placed at the local factory of Remploy Ltd.

A girl who left a residential school for the deaf was placed as a card stamper at a carpet factory. An epileptic girl who was placed in leather work found the work too difficult and left after a month.

In 1969 the National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care asked heads of schools and careers officers to take part in a national study of the Further Education, Training and Employment of the Handicapped School Leavers. By means of questionnaires they were asked to forecast before the child left school what would be the likely pattern of further education, training and employment in the light of his or her particular handicap. In the final stage of the survey commencing in December 1970 careers officers followed up the nine young people involved and their parents. Employers were contacted also.

F. E. DODD, B.A. (Admin.)

EDUCATION WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The attendance figures for primary schools are the highest for the past five years, and for the past three years for secondary schools. Whilst the increases are marginal, it is gratifying in view of the greater amount of social work which the Education Welfare Officers are carrying out. There is an ever-mounting degree of behaviour and attendance problems with a high incidence of truancy and an ever-increasing amount of time has to be devoted to these problems.

As predicted in 1969, the number of pupils on registers has topped 16,000, and the number of families applying for aid has increased.

These factors continue to constitute a threat to the efficiency of the service. A Scheme of Re-organisation has been approved in principle, and awaits the report by the O. and M. Consultants before full consideration is given to the scheme. This, if approved, will lead to greater mobility, closer liaison between Education Welfare Officers and schools, attention to current problems, continuity of individual contact—all points to increase the efficiency of the Service.

Continued co-operation between School Health and Education Welfare leads to prompt attention to problems, whether of a comparatively simple or a deep rooted nature.

R. H. ARMITAGE, P.E.W.O.

HEALTH AND WELFARE STATISTICS

	1970	1969
Average No. of Pupils on Registers of Schools	16,074	15,822
Percentage of Attendance: Primary	91.5%	91.0%
Secondary	91.5%	90.9%

On the registers of Special Schools other than Bermerside and Quarry House:

	<i>Decem.</i> 1969	<i>New</i> <i>entrants</i> <i>during</i> 1970	<i>Dis-</i> <i>charges</i> <i>during</i> 1970	<i>Waiting</i> <i>list,</i> 31.12.70
Blind and partially sighted ..	6	—	1	1
Deaf and hearing loss ..	10	—	4	—
E.S.N.	5	4	4	3
Maladjusted	5	3	2	1
Physically Handicapped ..	4	2	—	2
Epileptic	—	—	—	—
Delicate	2	1	—	—
Speech Defects	—	—	—	—

These children are accommodated in 21 different schools (3 day and 18 residential).

	<i>Children</i>	<i>Families</i>
No. of children/families in receipt of free meals as on 1st January, 1970	2,254	914
No. of children/families withdrawn during year	1,695	666
No. of children/families authorised to receive free meals during the year ..	1,798	852
No. of children/families in receipt of free meals as at 31st December, 1970 ..	2,360	1,000

School Meals Service

	1970	1969
Dinners supplied	2,147,766	2,216,314
Portions of milk supplied	1,685,633	1,693,287
Canteens opened	2	—
Kitchens opened	1	1

TABLE II

PROPORTION OF VACCINATED PUPILS AMONGST THOSE
EXAMINED IN ROUTINE DURING THE PERIOD 1960-1970

<i>Year</i>	<i>Routine Examinations</i>	<i>Number showing Vaccination Scars</i>	<i>Percentage Un-Vaccinated</i>
1960	(a) Boys 2,323	808	65.2
	(b) Girls 2,438	869	64.4
1961	(a) Boys 2,048	769	68.1
	(b) Girls 2,155	774	64.1
1962	(a) Boys 2,742	2,250	19.6
	(b) Girls 2,510	2,014	19.8
1963	(a) Boys 2,198	1,589	27.7
	(b) Girls 2,209	1,572	28.8
1964	(a) Boys 2,253	1,640	27.2
	(b) Girls 2,194	1,592	27.4
1965	(a) Boys 1,965	1,314	33.1
	(b) Girls 1,889	1,258	33.4
1966	(a) Boys 2,756	1,801	34.7
	(b) Girls 2,648	1,751	33.9
1967	(a) Boys 2,308	1,261	45.4
	(b) Girls 2,061	1,228	40.4
1968	(a) Boys 2,228	1,297	58.2
	(b) Girls 2,134	1,276	59.8
1969	(a) Boys 2,605	1,341	48.5
	(b) Girls 2,441	1,315	46.1
1970	(a) Boys 1,897	1,230	35.1
	(b) Girls 1,832	1,120	38.8

STATISTICAL TABLES

PART I – MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (including Nursery and Special Schools)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1970

A – PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Age Groups Inspected (by Year of Birth)</i>		<i>No. of Pupils Inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>	
			<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
1966 and later	..	172	172	—
1965	.. ..	592	592	—
1964	.. ..	735	735	—
1963	.. ..	88	88	—
1962	.. ..	53	53	—
1961	.. ..	45	45	—
1960	.. ..	91	91	—
1959	.. ..	452	452	—
1958	.. ..	212	212	—
1957	.. ..	21	21	—
1956	.. ..	360	360	—
1955 and earlier	..	908	908	—
Total	..	3,729	3,729	—

B – PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

<i>Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)</i>		<i>For Defective Vision (excludinn squint)</i>	<i>For other conditions</i>	<i>Total individual pupils</i>
1966 and later		5	39	44
1965	.. ..	26	115	141
1964	.. ..	34	145	179
1963	.. ..	6	14	20
1962	.. ..	5	20	25
1961	.. ..	2	4	6
1960	.. ..	11	11	22
1959	.. ..	55	81	136
1958	.. ..	23	34	57
1957	.. ..	6	7	13
1956	.. ..	60	38	98
1955 and earlier	..	153	69	222
Total	..	386	577	963

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1970 PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code	Defect or Disease				Periodic Inspections						Total	
					Entrants		Leavers		Others			
					T	O	T	O	T	O			T	O
4	Skin	..	..	..	18	18	24	12	20	2	62	32
5	Eyes	(a) Vision	..	..	62	6	189	9	—	15	365	15
		(b) Squint	..	..	22	8	23	2	12	—	57	10
		(c) Other	..	..	1	1	2	4	1	2	4	7
6	Ears	(a) Hearing	..	..	52	17	4	1	12	5	68	23
		(b) Otitis Media	..	..	2	2	—	—	3	3	5	5
		(c) Other	..	..	3	—	1	1	6	1	10	2
7	Nose and Throat	..	..	..	35	54	9	10	16	6	60	70
8	Speech	..	..	..	17	36	1	—	4	1	22	37
9	Lymphatic Glands	..	..	..	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	2
1	Heart	..	..	..	8	62	6	13	5	11	19	86
11	Lungs	..	..	..	21	13	11	6	13	1	45	20
12	Developmental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Hernia	..	..	..	6	2	—	—	1	—	7	2
	(b) Other	..	..	..	1	27	—	1	—	8	1	36
13	Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Posture	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	4	2	7	6
	(b) Feet	..	..	..	39	31	11	11	17	7	67	49
	(c) Other	..	..	..	20	13	11	4	16	9	47	26
14	Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Epilepsy	..	..	..	5	2	1	—	4	—	10	2
	(b) Other	..	..	..	—	1	3	—	3	2	6	3
15	Psychological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Development	..	..	..	4	1	1	—	7	—	12	1
	(b) Stability	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	8	1	15	7
16	Abdomen	..	..	..	10	3	1	1	2	1	13	5
17	Other	..	..	..	13	14	7	3	12	8	32	15

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i>	<i>Defect or Disease</i>					<i>Special Inspections Requiring Treatment</i>
4	Skin	..	..	..	..	45
5	Eyes	(a) Vision	..	..	..	3
		(b) Squint	..	..	..	4
		(c) Other	..	..	..	19
6	Ears	(a) Hearing	..	..	..	728
		(b) Otitis Media	..	..	..	7
		(c) Other	..	..	..	9
7	Nose and Throat	..	..	..	..	48
8	Speech	..	..	..	..	14
9	Lymphatic Glands	..	..	..	..	—
10	Heart	..	..	..	..	33
11	Lungs	..	..	..	..	2
12	Developmental					
		(a) Hernia	..	..	..	—
		(b) Other	..	..	..	1
13	Orthopaedic					
		(a) Posture	..	..	..	7
		(b) Feet	..	..	..	75
		(c) Other	..	..	..	37
14	Nervous System					
		(a) Epilepsy	..	..	..	—
		(b) Other	..	..	..	1
15	Psychological					
		(a) Development	..	..	..	1
		(b) Stability	..	..	..	3
16	Abdomen	..	..	..	..	—
17	Other	..	..	..	..	640

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND
ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	1970	1969
Number of cases known to have been dealt with		
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	272	371
Errors of refraction and squint	588	651
Total	1,315	972
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	340	435

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	1970	1969
Number of cases known to have been dealt with:		
Received operative treatment:		
(a) for diseases of the ear	185	166
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	171	188
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	386	395
Received other forms of treatment ..	—	—
	742	749

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	1970	1969
Pupils treated in clinic or out-patients' depart- ments	148	507
Pupils treated at schools for postural defects ..	103	125
	251	632

	<i>School Age</i>	<i>Under School Age</i>	<i>Total 1970</i>	1969
Attendances for examination ..	100	21	121	139
Attendances for remedial exercises	4,495	1,155	5,650	6,389

ALLOCATION OF HOURS

	1970	1969
School Clinic and Forest Cottage	1,495	1,508
Visits to schools	37	32
M. and C.W. Clinic	177	276
Bermerside School	75	73
Swimming Class	127	126
Quarry House School	120	123
	<hr/> 2,031	<hr/> 2,138
No. recommended for institutional treatment..	5	9
No. recommended for appliances	1	2
No. recommended for X-ray treatment ..	4	8

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	1970	1969
Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year:		
Ringworm (1) Scalp	1	10
(2) Body	—	—
Scabies	30	50
Impetigo	161	113
Other skin Diseases.. ..	762	600
	<hr/> 954	<hr/> 773

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	1970	1969
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	259	202

SPEECH THERAPY

	1970	1969
Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	74	72

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	1970	1969
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	4,206	3,852
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	934	947
(d) Other than (a), (b) or (c) above:		
Ultra-Violet Ray	47	77
Verruca	743	667
Other treatments	305	211
	<hr/> 6,235	<hr/> 5,744

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	1970	1969
Pupils who attended the Eye Clinic ..	307	281	588	683
Pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	178	162	340	435
Pupils for whom glasses were not prescribed	117	106	223	192

WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING STAFF

	1970	1969
1. Half-days on which nurses assisted at School Medical Inspections	369	461
2. Half-days on which nurses assisted at:		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic	1,058	959
(b) Inspection Clinic	293	294
(c) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	147	163
(d) Immunisation Clinic	32	71
3. Half-days devoted to head surveys	197	131
Total examination of pupils	31,785	22,644
Pupils found to be verminous or nitty heads	978	743
4. Half-days devoted to "following up":	18	9
Homes visited	113	9
Individual pupils concerned	61	13
5. Half-days devoted to:		
(a) Audiometric tests	97	114
(b) B.C.G. Vaccinations	27	19

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

	<i>School Health Service</i>	<i>M. and C.W.C.</i>	<i>Total</i>	1969
Surgeon's attendances ..	8	—	8	10
New cases examined	3	6	9	24
Re-examination	97	15	112	115
Pupils under treatment on 1st January, 1970	212	42	254	228
New cases admitted for treatment, 1970	187	81	268	259
Discharged, etc., during year ..	236	73	309	233
Cases remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1970	163	50	213	254

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

	1970	1969
1. Number of Pupils Inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:		
(a) At Schools	—	2,427
(b) At Clinic	3,165	2,726
(c) Re-inspections	457	611
	<hr/> 3,622	<hr/> 5,764
2. Number found to require treatment ..	3,234	4,124
3. Number actually treated – (1st visits) ..	3,656	3,815
4. Number actually treated – (subsequent visits)	6,511	7,472
5. Half-days devoted to:		
Periodic inspection	—	11
Treatment	1,059	1,354
Dental Health Education	—	5
	<hr/> 1,059	<hr/> 1,370
6. Fillings: Permanent Teeth	4,678	6,050
Temporary Teeth	158	379
	<hr/> 4,836	<hr/> 6,429
7. No. of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth ..	4,409	5,714
Temporary Teeth	152	360
	<hr/> 4,561	<hr/> 6,074
8. Extractions: Permanent Teeth	1,273	1,561
Temporary Teeth	3,221	3,437
	<hr/> 4,494	<hr/> 4,998
9. Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	1,190	1,482
10. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	96	96
11. Orthodontics: New Cases	123	58
Completed cases	87	60
Discontinued cases	4	3
Removable appliances fitted	225	94
Fixed appliances fitted	5	—
Referred to Consultant	2	—
12. Other Operations: Patients X-rayed ..	111	124
Prophylaxis	897	1,113
Teeth otherwise conserved	348	267
Teeth root filled	32	9
Inlays	1	3
Crowns	15	11

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

<i>Age</i>	BOYS				GIRLS			
	<i>Height in cms.</i>		<i>Weight in kilos</i>		<i>Height in cms.</i>		<i>Weight in kilos</i>	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
3	96.5	104.1	16.0	18.0	96.5	97.7	15.3	15.3
4	104.5	104.7	18.5	18.1	101.8	97.9	15.3	15.3
5	116.9	105.4	20.0	18.9	106.9	108.0	18.9	18.9
6	111.7	113.0	20.7	21.1	111.9	114.3	20.7	20.7
7	121.9	114.3	23.4	24.3	116.9	121.1	24.0	24.0
8	122.0	124.4	24.0	25.4	121.9	125.9	25.2	25.2
9	129.5	127.0	27.0	26.1	129.5	132.0	22.5	22.5
10	134.9	140.9	31.5	34.8	132.5	134.6	30.0	30.0
11	142.5	141.2	33.3	35.7	137.0	142.2	34.5	34.5
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	144.7	—	39.6	—	152.4	—	—
14	158.0	161.2	48.0	49.9	160.0	152.4	52.5	52.5
15	168.0	165.1	56.7	57.8	158.0	160.0	53.1	53.1
16	175.0	—	70.0	—	—	—	—	—

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

Altitude 625 feet (Barometer 632 feet)

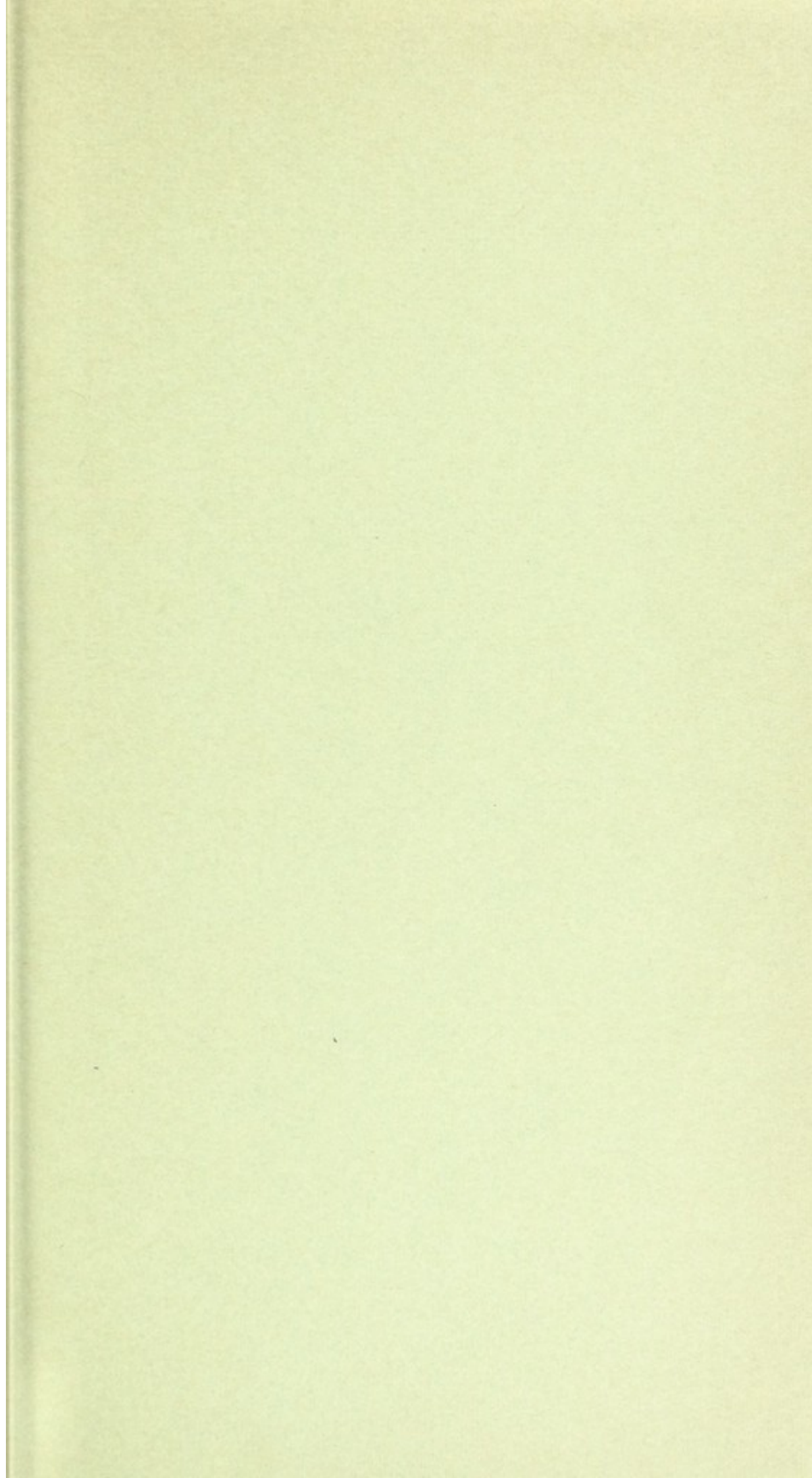
1970	Barometer		Air Temperatures										Mean Temperature				Humidity	Mean reading of Thermometers		Wind								Rainfall										
MONTH	Mean at 32°F. and sea level	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Mean								Air	Dew Point	Relative	Vapour Pressure	Minimum on grass	Earth 4 feet down	Est. Strength	Relative Proportion						Mean Amount of Cloud	No. of Raindays	Amount Collected										
					Range	Maxima	Minima	Range	North	North East	East	South East								South	South West	West	North West	Calms														
January	29.717	1.075	47.7	8.7	14.0	-10.0	33.7	18.7	40.6	4.8	32.6	0.3	8.0	4.5	36.6	2.6	35	1.7	92	6.9	30.2	-1.0	41	5.0	2	0	6	6	17	0	3	0	10	7	24	3.64		
February	29.742	1.343	49.0	9.4	20.1	-6.6	28.9	16.0	40.1	4.5	31.0	0.2	9.1	5.1	35.6	2.0	31	-0.6	82	5.9	28.9	-1.7	40	4.4	3	0	10	0	1	0	6	3	20	3	5	20	4.08	
March	29.901	1.081	52.6	11.4	22.1	-5.5	30.5	16.9	42.7	5.9	32.3	0.2	10.4	5.7	37.5	3.1	33	0.6	79	6.1	30.5	-0.8	40	4.4	3	0	9	0	2	0	3	3	26	0	6	22	2.54	
April	29.890	0.926	60.0	15.6	28.8	-1.6	31.2	17.4	48.1	8.9	37.6	3.1	10.5	5.8	42.9	6.1	36	2.2	74	7.2	35.5	1.9	42	5.6	3	5	8	0	0	0	10	6	15	3	6	21	4.89	
May	29.974	0.805	71.2	21.8	40.2	4.8	30.1	17.2	61.3	16.3	46.5	8.1	14.8	8.2	53.9	12.2	45	7.2	69	10.0	44.2	6.8	48	8.9	3	1	11	2	8	0	3	0	19	0	5	8	44	
June	30.061	0.688	80.0	26.7	44.2	6.8	35.8	19.9	68.4	20.2	51.2	10.7	17.2	9.5	59.8	15.4	50	10.0	65	12.2	46.1	7.8	53	11.7	3	0	11	4	12	1	9	1	8	0	5	9	1.83	
July	29.895	0.801	82.7	28.2	47.2	8.4	35.5	19.8	63.1	17.3	51.9	11.1	17.2	6.2	57.5	14.2	49	9.4	73	12.0	47.7	8.7	55	12.8	4	1	1	0	2	0	6	3	31	0	7	17	2.41	
August	29.967	0.887	77.1	25.1	46.2	7.9	30.9	17.2	66.4	19.1	53.0	11.7	13.4	7.4	59.7	15.4	52	11.1	73	13.3	47.3	8.5	56	13.3	3	1	13	1	6	0	6	0	18	2	6	11	3.11	
September	29.925	1.296	74.0	23.3	39.3	4.1	34.7	19.2	62.2	16.8	51.1	10.6	11.1	6.2	56.7	13.7	49	9.4	72	11.9	45.7	7.6	55	12.8	3	0	2	1	7	1	10	3	16	3	6	17	1.93	
October	30.009	1.005	63.2	17.3	34.6	1.4	28.6	15.9	55.0	12.8	43.0	6.1	12.0	6.7	49.0	9.4	43	6.1	78	9.5	39.3	4.1	53	11.7	3	3	1	1	4	1	6	10	18	5	5	19	3.32	
November	29.692	1.500	57.1	13.9	30.7	-0.7	26.4	14.6	47.8	8.8	39.9	4.4	7.9	4.4	43.9	6.6	40	4.4	85	8.4	36.3	2.4	49	9.4	3	0	7	0	7	2	7	4	14	5	7	27	6.17	
December	30.259	1.043	51.4	10.8	28.5	-1.9	22.9	12.7	43.4	6.3	36.2	2.3	7.2	4.0	39.8	4.3	35	1.7	84	7.1	33.1	0.6	45	7.2	2	4	4	3	0	7	0	6	1	18	2	6	20	2.03
Annual Means	29.919	1.021	63.8	17.7	33.0	0.6	30.8	17.1	53.3	11.8	42.2	5.7	11.1	6.1	47.7	8.7	41	5.0	77	9.1	38.7	3.7	48	8.9	3	1	7	1	6	0	6	3	18	3	6	215	36.39	
																																				Total		



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