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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Health Department



ANNUAL REPORT
on the Health of the Borough
for the Year 1971

JOHN G. CAIRNS
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., M.F.C.M.
Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1971)

The Worshipful, The Mayor
Councillor GEO. H. SMITH

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

Alderman L. A. MITCHELL	Councillor R. TALBOT
Councillor C. GUY	Councillor G. WEBB
Councillor N. T. HOWE	Councillor M. WHALL
Councillor Dr. B. T. MANN	Councillor C. ROOKS
Councillor R. J. MEAD	Councillor J. FELWELL

Sub-Committees

Personal Health Sub-Committee

THE CHAIRMAN, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, Alderman MITCHELL,
Councillors FELWELL, MANN and WEBB

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. J. GREENWOOD	Dr. B. D. ROSOVSKE
Mrs. M. HORN	Mr. L. S. TAYLOR

Staff of the Health Department

(as on 31st December, 1971)

Medical Officer of Health

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Dr. V. R. RAO, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., M.F.C.M.(R.C.P.)

Assistant Medical Officers

Dr PRASAD, M.B., 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

D. P. KAYE 1. 3. N. HELLIWELL 1. 3. J. F. BARRACLOUGH, D.M.A. 2. 4.
G. E. ARNOTT 1. 3. R. COLLINGE 2. J. BLANCFIELD. T. G. PINDER
I. FRASER P. V. RUTA

Technical Assistants 7

Supt. Nursing Officer	Miss S. L. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.(CERT.), R.F.N., R.M.N.
Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer	Mr. D. S. BEER, S.R.N.
Ambulance Officer	Mr. W. FITTON
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

Annual Report 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have pleasure in presenting my 14th Annual Report which is presented each year as part of the responsibility which devolves on Departments to provide information on local health and the practice of preventive medicine. The series allows the author to express his views on all influences within his area affecting the public health.

Times are changing and the future outlook may be refreshing in regard to results of research and the compilation of social indices which come to light. It is increasingly difficult to discuss information of this type. The future may allow the Medical Officer of Health or Community Physician freedom from Council preoccupation to participate in team partnership with specialist colleagues and thereby provide better care systems for patient groups. This will not be an unmixed advantage at the outset, for independent traditions and terms of employment of consultants and general practitioners are different from a medical officer of health, who through necessity has been very much a chief officer engaged in a hierarchical role only subordinate to his Health Committee. It will therefore be necessary to improve the systems of communication between all members of the medical and allied professions and the information which is supplied to the public.

New legislation implemented as from April, 1972, includes the Local Authorities Social Services Act, 1970, and the Education (Handicapped) Children's Act, 1970. Much hard work with reduced staff has been incurred by the Department in ensuring as smooth a transition as possible of responsibilities.

Ninety-nine fewer children were born in Halifax during 1971, 1,551 live births (compared with 1,650 in 1970), equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.0. The rate for 1970 was 17.7. When multiplied by the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate for 1971 is 18.4, which corresponds to the rate for England and Wales of 16.0. Illegitimate live births numbered 200 as compared with 202 in 1970, and equal to 12.89% of the total live births. Notifications of premature births showed a decrease of 21 on the previous year. During 1971 there were 5 premature infant deaths, an increase of 1 on the previous year. Details of all premature live and stillbirths for two years are shown in Table IIa.

There were 26 stillbirths during the year, 3 fewer than in 1970. The rates for the two years were 16.0 and 17.0 respectively, whilst the rate for England and Wales for 1971 was 12.0. Deaths of all infants under one week (16) was 1 more than in the previous year and the total perinatal deaths numbered 42. The perinatal mortality rate being 26.0 (1970), 27.0 (1971), the national figure being 22.0.

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 36 compared with 39 in the previous year, and the infant mortality rates for the two years were 24.0 in 1970 and 23.0 in 1971 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1971 was 18.0. The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten years period are shown in Table V. Of the total of 36 infant deaths, 21 took place during the first four weeks of life, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 14.0 per 1,000 live births, and 15 occurred between the age of four weeks and one year, giving a post-neonatal mortality rate of 9.67.

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

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 1,362 in 1971, of which 643 were males and 719 were females. The crude death rate was 15.0 per thousand compared with 14.7 per thousand for 1970. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate is 13.5 which compares with 13.2 in 1970. The rate for England and Wales for 1971 was 11.6. There were no maternal deaths during the year. In Table XI the death rates are shown for Halifax, and England and Wales for the past ten years.

There were no deaths from influenza and the total number of deaths from other respiratory disease (excluding respiratory tuberculosis) decreased, 152 being recorded compared with 178 in 1970.

There were 246 deaths due to malignant neoplasms in 1971, an increase in the previous year's figures. The rate per thousand estimated population was 2.70 as against 2.28 in 1970. Those deaths from malignancy or cancer accounted for 18.0% of total deaths for the year under review compared with 15.5 in 1970 and 14.95 in 1969. Further comparison on deaths from this disease in recent years are given in Tables XII and XIII. 58 deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus, the greatest number occurring in males in the age group 45-64. Deaths from cancer of the stomach numbered 34 compared with 32 in 1970 and 22 in 1969. 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 432 deaths as against 431 in 1970. Seizures due to disease of the blood vessels in the nervous system have decreased, there being 207 compared with 234 in 1970.

The rates for coronary disease and diseases of circulation of the nervous system per 1,000 of the population are as follows: coronary disease 4.74 per thousand compared with 4.61 per thousand in 1970; seizures 2.27 per thousand compared with 2.51 per thousand in 1970.

Halifax vital statistics compared to other towns is shown in Table XXVII. A study of analysis of mortality (Table I) shows that cancer mortality is relatively high. In round figures 18% of all deaths is due to this cause of which all cancers including bronchial have increased by 3%. It is cold comfort to reflect that the Halifax statistics are only marginally worse than others and the organisation of health education may be slow to produce a salutary public impact to such things as cigarette smoking and the public understanding of the etiology of the disease.

The prevalence of tuberculosis reduced from 4.2 per thousand (1970) to 4.09 per thousand (1971).

The population of the Borough as at 31st December, 1971, was 91,040.

Further useful thought has been given to the recommendations of the Working Party on Management Structure in Local Authorities' Nursing Services and the Health Committee will be advised that a Director of Nursing Services should be appointed in 1972. The general nursing services work from the Laura Mitchell Clinic. There is still a shortage of Health Visitors but the overall establishment is maintained at a whole-time equivalent of 13 for Infant Health and 6 Special Nurses cover community care of the elderly. Better facilities will enable a full quota of H.V. Certificate Health Visitors by the middle of 1972. During most of the year a Working Party on Nursing has met weekly at Powell Street, the H.Q. of the S.N.O. Special arrangements to provide general practitioners with practice nurses may be of importance. The routine work of District Nursing Sisters is very much appreciated by the public and whatever the management, whether as from 4 districts at the present time which has much commendation in relation to economic efficiency and distribution, or by way of doctors' surgeries, the follow-up care of elderly sick and convalescent persons must be maintained at the present satisfactory level. Shortage of hospital beds has made the organisation of a night service necessary and in 1972 an additional 11 District Nurses will be employed for this purpose. Injudicious publicity during the year was given to midwifery but constructive handling as in the whole field of staff recruitment has enabled the Department to meet its domiciliary commitments. Building up is the integration of hospital, general practitioner and district resources. The system of 48 hour or periodic discharges according to individual social, clinical or housing analysis requires a strong midwifery team in the promotion of better ante-natal and post-natal care. The work of Miss Leyden, the Senior Midwife, has to be commended in relation to her forbearance and judgement.

The report which follows has been reduced to a simplified format and it may be sufficient to record in this section intensification of comprehensive child care in which health education, follow-up of handicaps and group discussion, play a larger part in the work of the Department. The Health Education Section has been en-

larged and transferred to the Laura Mitchell Clinic. More money has been spent on visual aids, etc., and authority has been given for the appointment of a Health Education Officer in 1972.

Babies are healthier and develop, in a nutritional sense, more quickly.

Central direction is required not only for family planning but in the extension of family guidance and counselling in regard to preventing genetic defects (page 60). It may be that we over-simplify some methods such as Guthrie testing which should be extended into an expanding service, wherein the scientific principles of inheritance may be central to demographic control. Knowledge is scanty but a start must be made on pilot information centres to counter the devastating influence of mental inadequacy, associated as it is with unwanted offspring and related to family disharmony and vandalism. In another direction caution is required in balancing biological knowledge, such as it is, with the organisation of family planning. The Health Committee has inaugurated an F.P. Case Worker Service. Mrs. Chambers is in charge. The pilot service is meeting success and seeking to discover whether and how the service should be directed, filling in gaps, for example, between hospital and community, in preventing premature or repeated pregnancies according to medical advice. This is good, but in the sphere of social polity we know statistically that birth numbers (1,551) are falling and the percentage of illegitimate births are rising (13%). This divergent trend must cause us to examine the point of desirable community impact of birth control to be provided for the unmarried. It may be that we wish to extend family planning on general social grounds when the behavioural mechanisms associated with sociological and psychological principles are improperly understood, or, worse, are not investigated. The breach of Social Service from health, in these matters, is regrettable and the unification of health with the other branches of medicine may result in the present progressive approach to particular problems being swept away in the general flood of other priorities.

Examination recall for cervical cytology during the year, pioneered by Halifax, has received general acceptance by other authorities.

Home accidents are followed up and hazards where present are removed. During the year a scheme for medicine collection has been formulated and will be reported in 1972. The Medical Officer of Health delivered the address to the Annual Home Safety Meeting in the Town Hall under the Chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor.

Work of infection, in check by preventive inoculation, is replaced by deploying resources for chronic sick and elderly. The report outlines the procedures for community care including medical and nursing aids, loan equipment, incontinent pads and chiropody. the last named service was in real difficulty towards the end of the

year and in 1972 a restructuring of the Department with incentives for chiropodists will be required.

The Ambulance Service has stood up to the test of conveying elderly persons to day hospitals and, at a time when other authorities have been in difficulties, some satisfaction has been experienced in the daily conveyance of more than 40 persons to Northowram Hospital. The success has been due to good management, readily available inter-personal communications between staff and individual knowledge of patients. The prospect of regionalisation, amalgamation or absorption by unwieldy authority extensions is fraught with some foreboding.

Slum Clearance was maintained during the year although not at the rate anticipated. Nevertheless, over 650 houses were represented in 16 clearance areas. The programme was revised and shows a total of 2,300 yet to be dealt with at the end of the year. At present progress it is estimated all these will have been dealt with by mid-1976 and the clearance programme as we know it now will be completed.

Smoke control has proceeded satisfactorily. The Woodlesford/Rye Lane, People's Park, St. Augustine's Orders were all confirmed, and the Mile Thorn/Newstead/Pellon area came into operation. Smoke reduction was improved to 79% and sulphur dioxide reduction to 41% as compared with the pre-smoke control year 1958/59.

The change in the atmosphere is encouraging property owners to clean their buildings and the town is consequently taking on a much brighter and cleaner appearance.

In all matters affecting the work of the Department I put on record the appreciation of chief officers who have given valued service and advice in the cause of health in the community. The continued support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee is appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

Medical Officer of Health

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 (Dec., 1971)	..	..	..	..	..	91,040
Density of population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	6.46
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	28,488
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1971,	..	..	..	..	..	34,102
according to the Rate Books						
Average number of persons to each occupied house	..	..	..	..	..	2.66
Rateable Value (31st December, 1971)	..	..	..	..	..	£2,967,159
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1972-73)	..	..	..	..	..	£27,900

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	713	638	1,351
Illegitimate	107	93	200
Total	820	731	1,551
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population			
Crude	..	..	17.0
Adjusted	..	..	18.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	..	..	13.0

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

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths—Legitimate	7	13	20
Illegitimate	2	4	6
Total	9	17	26
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			16
Total Live and Stillbirths			1,577
Deaths of Infants:	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year of age—Legitimate	16	13	29
Illegitimate	2	5	7
Total	18	18	36
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			23
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			21
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			35
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks of age—Legitimate	11	5	16
Illegitimate	1	4	5
Total	12	9	21
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ..			14
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under the age of 1 week—Legitimate	10	4	14
Illegitimate	—	2	2
Total	10	6	16
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births			10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			27
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Stillbirths ..			—
	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL DEATHS (all ages)	643	719	1,362
Death rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population:			
Crude			15.00
Adjusted			13.50
Area Comparability Factors—Births			1.08
Deaths			.90

TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

Total Death Rate 15.0 per 1,000 Population

					<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Per 1,000</i>
Coronary Disease	..	..	..	..	31.71	4.74
Other Circulatory	..	..	..	..	3.55	0.55
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	3.89	0.58
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	..			..	15.19	2.27
Lung Cancer	..	..	..	..	4.26	0.64
Other Cancer	..	..	..	..	13.80	2.06
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	3.49	0.49
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	6.64	1.01
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	1.36	0.21
Digestive Disorders	..	..	..	..	1.36	0.21
Other Respiratory	..	..	..	..	0.92	0.16
All others ..	..	..	..	..	13.83	2.08

TABLE II
BIRTH RATES, 1962-71

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
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
1971	1,551	17.0	16.0

TABLE II(a)
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1970-71

Premature Live Births Notified	YEARS	
	1970	1971
(a) Born in Hospital	119	104
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	3	4
(ii) Survived 28 days	113	89
(b) Born at home and nursed entirely at home ..	7	5
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	7	5
(c) Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	4	—
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	4	—
(d) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there	—	—
(i) Died within 24 hours	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—

TABLE II(b)
PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS 1970-71

Premature Stillbirths Notified	YEARS	
	1970	1971
(a) Born in Hospital	17	13
(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 along with the number of deaths of children under the age of one week per 1,000 live and Stillbirths registered during the same year	
	Stillbirth Rate		Perinatal Mortality Rate	
	Halifax	England & Wales	Halifax	England & Wales
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
1971	16	12	27	22

TABLE V
INFANT MORTALITY RATES· 1962-71

Year	Births	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES RATE
		Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
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
1971	1,577	36	23	18

TABLES VI and VII

NEO-NATAL AND POST NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

1962-71

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
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
1971	36	21	14	12	15	10	10

TABLE VIII

INFANT MORTALITY

Principal Causes	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
		1970	1971
• Prematurity	6	10.52	16.66
Pneumonia	8	39.47	22.22
Congenital Malformations	6	15.78	16.66
Other Conditions	16	34.21	44.44

Analysis of Deaths of Infants aged 1 to 12 months born in Halifax during 1971

TOTAL DEATHS — 15	Males	6	Coloured children	4
	Females	9	White children	11

Sub-divisions of 1970

Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
6	4	2	3

Age of Infants in Months

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

Cause of Death

Bronchopneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bronchiolitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Enterocolitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Laryngotracheitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sudden unexpected death in infancy syndrome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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
Prematurity ..	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia, etc.	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	8
Cong. Malformatn.	2	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Cerebral Haem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other conditions	7	—	—	—	7	3	3	2	—	15
TOTAL ..	16	5	—	—	21	6	5	2	2	36
										Deaths in Institutions
										6
										7
										6
										—
										1
										13
										33

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 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Late effects of Respiratory T.B. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its Sequelae ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc. . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus. . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	10	14
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ..	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	13	24
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	21	18	9	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	3	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ..	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms ..	61	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	20	22	13	7
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus ..	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	8	1	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Blood, etc. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Disorders ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Sclerosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1362	21	15	6	5	14	10	29	81	213	363	605
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	5
Hypertensive Disease ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease ..	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	30	69	139	190
Other Forms of Heart Disease ..	53	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	7	40
Cerebrovascular Disease ..	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	17	48	134
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	49	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	11	32
Pneumonia ..	91	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	23	50
Bronchitis and Emphysema..	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	11	14	16
Asthma ..	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	13	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	2
Peptic Ulcer ..	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Appendicitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	10
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4
Congenital Anomalies ..	9	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	10	—	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	1
All Other Accidents ..	16	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	—	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ..	12	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	1	1	2
All Other External Causes ..	8	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ..	1362	21	15	6	5	14	10	29	81	213	363	605

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS 1971 TABLE XA

WEIGHT AT BIRTH	BORN IN HOSPITAL			BORN AT HOME OR IN NURSING HOME					PRE- MATURE STILL BIRTHS	
	Total	DIED			Total Births	DIED				Total
		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		
<i>Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day</i>										
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz.	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz.	17	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz.	28	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz.	56	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	104	4	10	1	5	—	—	—	—	13

TABLE XI
DEATH RATES, 1962-71

Year	HALIFAX		ENGLAND and WALES
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
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
1971	1,362	15.0	11.6

TABLE XII
CANCER DEATHS, 1962-71

Years	Number of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population	Deaths from all Causes	Per- centage of total Deaths
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
1971	246	126	120	2.70	1,362	18.06

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.		1970		1971	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	4	10	13	19	16	18
Lung and Bronchus ..	—	—	—	1	2	26	2	16	2	4	5	43	7	47	11
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	3	—	3	—	11	—	22
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	4	—	11	—	13
Other	—	—	1	2	1	21	12	20	20	20	22	53	56	63	56
TOTALS	—	—	1	3	3	53	39	42	33	28	44	109	104	126	120

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
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	431	241	190	4.61	1,374	31.29
1971	432	233	199	4.74	1,362	31.71

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
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	26	42	0.72	1,381	4.92
1969	69	27	42	0.73	1,386	4.93
1970	56	28	28	0.60	1,374	4.10
1971	53	20	33	0.58	1,362	3.89

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
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	1,374	17.03
1971	207	60	147	2.27	1,362	15.19

TABLE XVII
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS

CAUSE	Age Sex	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Totals 1970		Totals 1971	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Coronary ..	—	—	—	4	—	74	25	83	56	72	118	241	190	233	199
Other Heart Diseases ..	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	11	29	28	28	20	33
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	3	13	9	19	29	28	106	82	152	60	147
Cancer ..	—	—	1	3	3	53	39	42	33	28	44	109	104	126	120
TOTALS	—	1	1	7	6	143	75	149	120	139	297	460	474	439	499

TABLE XXI

HOME ACCIDENTS

1970 Month	Age Group—Years						Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Over	
January	24	12	4	8	1	9	58
February	15	5	8	10	3	8	49
March	22	6	6	9	3	3	49
April	22	7	4	10	5	6	54
May	27	7	4	2	3	5	48
June	17	8	3	12	2	2	44
July	22	7	2	4	1	5	41
August	15	4	3	4	2	5	33
September	18	2	4	12	3	6	45
October	15	5	7	8	3	9	47
November	18	6	6	11	1	5	47
December	21	5	6	4	2	4	42
Totals	236	74	57	94	29	67	557

Injuries	Age Groups—Years						Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Ov'r	
Head	50	11	1	3	2	7	74
Upper Limb	28	21	25	42	8	19	143
Lower Limb	13	9	10	19	9	24	84
Cuts	9	6	9	9	0	3	36
Swallowed	88	16	2	1	0	1	108
Burns	3	1	1	1	0	1	7
Scalds	18	2	3	4	0	1	28
Back	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellan.	27	8	5	15	10	11	76
Totals	236	74	57	94	29	67	557

ROAD ACCIDENTS

The number of road accidents reported to the police was 414, and 10 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	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	12	22	18	11	24	12	12	16	12	10
R.G.'s Report (after transfer adjustments)	11	15	23	17	13	22	10	18	17	10

SICKNESS CERTIFICATES

TABLE XXIII: 1970/71

	1971	1970		1971	1970		1971	1970
Jan. 5	603	2405	May 4	621	437	Sept. 7	597	427
12	630	1652	11	673	414	14	480	408
19	513	1047	18	597	423	21	527	394
26	445	690	25	601	316	28	602	441
Feb. 2	430	653	June 1	482	397	Oct. 5	677	448
9	493	572	8	529	399	12	639	504
16	442	547	15	574	314	19	634	445
23	488	587	22	548	280	26	736	482
Mar. 2	411	507	29	566	291	Nov. 2	687	521
9	389	465	July 6	533	348	9	646	447
16	576	489	13	532	356	16	617	429
23	555	444	20	307	212	23	680	498
30	500	338	27	348	271	30	661	441
April 6	420	479	Aug. 2	521	403	Dec. 7	687	395
13	278	489	10	467	402	14	677	358
20	385	470	17	471	362	21		388
27	564	464	24	535	372	28	1007	262
			31	536	317			

ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE (TUBERCULOSIS)

The total respiratory cases at 31st December, 1971, was 375, which represents a prevalence rate of 4.09 per thousand of the population compared with 4.2 at the end of 1970.

TABLE XXVII

The following Table shows in ages and sexes the cases of MENTAL ILLNESS referred during 1971 with comparative figures for the years 1956, 1959, 1968, 1969 and 1970

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	
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	
1971																
Males ..	29	7.97	100	27.47	90	24.73	77	21.16	44	12.09	16	4.39	8	2.19	364	
Females..	41	6.94	152	25.77	113	19.14	97	16.45	84	14.24	53	8.98	50	8.48	590	

TABLE XXVIII
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS
Year 1971

	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	16.6	13.2	21	15	26	—	—	—
England and Wales (provisional)	16.0	11.6	18	12	22	0.13	0.03	0.17
Birkenhead	18.5	12.8	27	19	34	—	—	—
Burnley	16.55	14.58	21.43	16.39	29.66	—	—	—
Bury	18.25	12.31	15.27	16.60	22.92	—	—	—
Halifax	17.0	15.0	23	16	27	—	—	—
Liverpool	15.8	13.2	22	15.5	27.52	0.103	—	0.103
Manchester	16.46	13.15	23.52	15.22	28.89	—	—	—
Oldham	17.57	14.07	28.06	14.89	29.77	1.06	—	1.06
Preston	16.6	14.4	22	19	29	—	—	—
Rochdale	19.1	13.2	29	13	28	—	—	—
St. Helens	19.8	12.8	24.3	17.7	30.1	—	—	—
Wallasey	14.7	12.9	24	15	32	—	—	—
Wigan	19.1	13.1	26.0	15.0	30.0	—	—	—

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	
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
1971 ..	12	14.3	2	2.4	70	83.3	84

INFECTION

There were 8 cases of Dysentery, 2 of Scarlet Fever, 20 of Measles, 9 of Whooping Cough, 5 of Meningitis, 9 of Hepatitis, 23 of Respiratory Tuberculosis, 18 other forms of Tuberculosis and 3 cases of Food Poisoning notified.

VENEREAL DISEASE

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

There were 141 new cases of gonorrhoea in Halifax residents. 5 cases of gonorrhoea occurred in Pakistanis and 3 in Irish. The rest in British persons (133). Nine were in the 16 and 17 age group and two of the 141 cases were under 16.

In 1970 there were reported 101 cases of gonorrhoea.

207 other venereal conditions in Halifax were treated at the Harrison Clinic.

Unreported in Halifax are cases receiving treatment privately.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases notified as Respiratory continues to decline, a total of 27 as compared to 33 the year previously, of which 19 are in the indigenous population and 8 (15) in immigrants.

However, there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of cervical adenitis, 8 as compared to 2.

The overall number of tubercular cases continues to decline, but of the total of 415, 26% were immigrants.

The prevalence rate of tuberculosis is now 4.09 per 1,000 population (4.2).

It was necessary during 1971 to have one patient admitted to hospital under a court order.

The tables are self explanatory.

Miniature Radiography in Halifax

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out—			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken ..	1,428	1,867	3,295
(b) Number recalled for large film	6	8	14
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings—			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis ..	2	—	2
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	—	—	—
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	2	5	7
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	—	—	—
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above)—			
1. Anatomical abnormalities acquired ..	—	2	2
2. Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculosis	—	1	1
3. Benign neoplasms of lungs and mediastinum	1	—	1
4. Sarcoidosis	—	1	1
5. Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	—	1	1
6. Cardiovascular lesions: congenital			
Acquired	1	—	1

GERIATRICS

Although the total number of elderly patients living alone has risen by 10, the percentage of cases considered to be “at risk” has risen to a total of 15.6% (11.1%).

This reflects the general unsatisfactory position with regard to the shortage of both Welfare and Warden accommodation. Cases living alone are particularly vulnerable during holiday periods and at weekends, when the Home Help Service is non-existent or minimal.

The total number of cases has increased, whilst those living alone is still 45%, or nearly half the total. In the table showing the ‘referral’ of new cases, it will be seen that there has been an increase and from those that have applied direct it would seem that the services which are available should be augmented. The 108 new cases who were visited (a quarter of the total) were a cry for help due to the desperate situation which in turn made them approach us in their need for advice and help.

Towards the end of 1971 the department immunised against influenza elderly patients who, because of their physical disability, were considered to be “at risk” with chronic bronchitis, diabetes and living alone. Of the patients seen, 135 accepted, giving the acceptance rate to 59.9%. There were no adverse reactions and the service was much appreciated.

Much is said and words printed about the disadvantages of families with young children living in multi-storey flats, and yet we have observed psycho-geriatric cases amongst the elderly in these dwellings, more common in the house-bound who appear to be more isolated.

Those who are reluctant to use the lifts become increasingly isolated.

The old people's club at the Laura Mitchell Clinic on a Monday afternoon provides a useful outlet and common meeting place for the residents in the nearby flats. Some extension of this work to old folks generally would be useful.

Day Hospital

The liaison between the Health Department and the Day Hospital has been good. Defaulters are followed up as there is insufficient time for the ambulance service to make enquiries. The geriatric visitor will advise and encourage these defaulters to attend. In more extreme cases the G.P. may admit to a hospital. The day hospital on their part provide useful background information with regard to a patient's medical and physical state, of importance in community care.

GERIATRIC STATISTICS

Number of cases referred by:	1970	1971
Health Department	7	6
Home Helps	19	5
Medical Social Workers, H.G.H.	50	42
Medical Social Workers, R.H.I.	59	40
Medical Social Workers, Northowram	16	38
Chiropody	3	2
Social Services Department	8	5
Council of Social Services	14	13
District Nurses	190	131
Health Visitors	3	2
Others	56	66
General Practitioners	3	42
Acquired	29	39
Laura Mitchell Old People's Club	—	2
W.R.V.S.	—	1
Total New Cases	457	434

Distribution of Cases as at 31st December, 1971, in Potential Need

Acute Hospital Cases	28
Number receiving visits	1,267

Patients living alone:

Men	147	11.3% of total on books
Women	585	45.9% of total on books

Percentage of total on books living alone: 56.5%.

Of those living alone:

Men at risk	28	3.8% of those living alone
Women at risk	87	11.8% of those living alone

Of those persons receiving attention the percentage of the total cases was 25 for males and 75 for females.

Case Register

Total Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1971

Total on Register, 1970	1,173
New Cases 1971	434
Aggregate	1,607
Less Take-offs	312
Total, December, 1970	1,295

Comparison Table, 1966-1971

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
1971	1,295 cases on books

Clinics Manned by the Special Nurses

Halifax General Out-Patients, Geriatric

Friday afternoons.

Chest Clinic, Royal Halifax Infirmary

Wednesday half day, except the first and last Wednesday of the month.

MENTAL HEALTH

There were 1,059 referrals during 1971, of which 276 were brought to notice the first time. Admissions to hospitals with which the Department were involved numbered 236, of which 84 were under compulsion.

The opening of the Psychiatric Unit at the Halifax General Hospital early in 1971 was most beneficial to both patients and the staff of the Departments. Local treatment facilities relieved the necessity to make the long journey to Storthes Hall Hospital to a large extent. The availability of Day Care at the Unit has done much to retain patients in their own homes whilst undergoing out-patient treatment. The decline in the number of admissions during 1971 as compared with previous years would suggest that a more effective way of dealing with mentally ill persons is now dawning.

Since the transference of responsibility for the Mental Health Service to the Social Services Department on the 1 April, 1971, it has been possible to invest the care of the mentally handicapped living in the community with one Social Worker, who is a former Mental Welfare Officer. This has proved most beneficial as it has been possible to devote more intensive effort to this field. A number of "higher grade" sub-normals have been sought out and found to have problems particularly in sustaining regular employment. The opening of the new Adult Training Centre at Chatham Street in August which provided a greater number of places than the former Furness Park Centre has been a decided advantage. The attendance had substantially increased even by the end of the year.

The responsibility for the education and training of mentally sub-normal children passed to the Education Department on the 1st April, 1971, and the premises at Illingworth became known as Forest Bank School. Good liaison has been established between the Education and Social Services Departments in the care of these children, the latter Department accepting responsibility for the social care and work within the homes.

The three Hostels for the mentally disordered continued to provide a worthwhile service during 1971. These establishments are now linked with the other residential services provided by the Social Services Department. There were 25 persons (10 men and 15 women) admitted to Theophilus Cottage Hostel, 2 women admitted to Furness Drive Hostel, and 2 men to Furness Gardens Hostel. The latter two Hostels were fully occupied for the most part of the year.

The Therapeutic Social Club continued its activities throughout the year and was of great benefit to those who experienced difficulty in resocialisation following mental illness. The Club returned to its original meeting place at Market Street during the year.

There was a considerable amount of support given to the statutory services by the two voluntary organisations associated with mental disorder. The Halifax and District Association for Mental

Health opened premises at Park Terrace which they had purchased and converted into six self-contained flats for women who had recovered from mental illness. This was a new innovation and a useful addition to the facilities available in the community. The Halifax, Brighouse and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continued to organise the Social Club. There was promise at the end of the year that Mayfield House, the Society's Hostel for Mentally Handicapped Adults, would be opened early in 1972. This would increase the number of places available in the community for the residential care of the mentally handicapped.

The responsibility for the Mental Health Service was transferred from the Personal Health Sub-Committee to the Social Services Committee on the inception of the Local Authority Social Services Act on 1st April, 1971.

There has been the fullest co-operation during the year between the Departments, the Hospital Service, the General Practitioners and Voluntary Organisations.

TABLE XXII

SUICIDES 1962-1971

The total number of suicides during 1971 was ten. During 1970 the total was fifteen.

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and Over	Total	Males	Females
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
1971	1	4	2	1	2	10	4	6
Total over 10 years	10	26	53	18	15	122	70	52

TABLE XXIII

Distribution – Seasonal

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	—	3	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	5	—	—
1971	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	1

CHATHAM STREET ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

Number of Trainees on Register					Jan. 1st	Dec. 31st
Females	..	..	..	..	20	26
Males..	..	..	..	..	20	23
Number of Staff:						
Manager	..	..	..	..	..	1
Female Instructors	..	..	..	..	..	2
Male Instructor	..	..	..	..	..	1
Percentage of Attendance for Trainees					..	87.1 %

Details of Outwork

A. Sykes (Dorlux) Limited				£	p
Fixing Castors to Divan Legs	..	..	..	556.98	
Harold Fisher (Plastics) Limited					
Stripping plastic parts from moulds	..	..	..	156.73	
Frank Lister Limited					
Forming dip wires	..	..	..	411.84	
G. Martin					
Fixing tabs to fibre glass tape	..	..	..	21.15	
John Shaw & Sons Limited					
Reclaiming cones and barrels	..	..	..	293.48	
				1,440.18	

Value of Laundry Work

Furness Park Training Centre	1,543 items at 7p	..	45.00
Special Care Unit	146 items at 7p	..	4.26
Male Hostel, Furness Gardens	962 items at 7p	..	28.06
Female Hostel, Furness Drive	769 items at 7p	..	22.43
Chatham Street Training Centre	604 items at 7p	..	17.62
			117.37

Printing

32,000 items, mostly departmental.

Number of Home Helps at end of year 1971:							
Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Number of Night-Sitters at end of year 1971:							
Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

			<i>No. of cases where domestic help was pro- vided during the year 1971</i>	<i>No. of hours worked</i>	<i>Cases Completed</i>
Maternity	..	..	6	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
Ante-natal	..	..	—	—	—
Chronic Sick—					
Under 65	..	..	63	8441	14
65 and over	..	..	866	107189 $\frac{3}{4}$	214
Tuberculosis	..	..	1	36	—
Housewife ill—					
Under 65	..	..	20	1171 $\frac{1}{4}$	11
65 and over	..	..	10	559 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
Husband ill—					
Under 65	..	..	5	773 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
65 and over	..	..	1	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Mental Health	..	..	11	760	3
Blind	..	..	19	2495 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
Family Care	..	..	5	130	4
Problem Families	..	..	—	—	—
			1007	121711 $\frac{1}{4}$	260

Number of applications for help received during 1971: 413 (including 104 abortive).

TABLE I
Comparison Table of New Cases

	1970	1971
Maternity and Ante-Natal	8	6
Chronic Sick	298	267
Tuberculosis	—	1
Housewife ill	36	14
Husband ill	5	3
Mental Health	7	4
Blind	7	10
Family Care/Problem Families	1	4
	362	309

TABLE II
Comparison Table of Case Loads

	1969	1970	1971
Cases brought forward	714	701	698
New cases	357	362	309
Cases for year	1071	1063	1007
Cases finished	370	365	260
Cases carried forward ..	701	698	747

TABLE III
Comparison Table of Hours Worked

	1970	1971
Maternity and ante-natal	217 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chronic Sick	104250 $\frac{1}{2}$	115630 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tuberculosis	—	36
Housewife ill	1747 $\frac{1}{4}$	1731
Husband ill	749 $\frac{3}{4}$	833
Mental Health	555 $\frac{1}{4}$	760
Blind	2098	2495 $\frac{3}{4}$
Family Care/Problem Families ..	538 $\frac{1}{4}$	130
	110156 $\frac{1}{4}$	121711 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE IV
Analysis of Hours Paid

	1970	1971
Hours worked	110156 $\frac{1}{4}$	121711 $\frac{1}{4}$
Added time	307 $\frac{1}{4}$	193
Travelling time	2506 $\frac{1}{2}$	7325
Sickness	6143 $\frac{3}{4}$	6410 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leaves	7046	9049 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total hours paid	126159 $\frac{3}{4}$	144689 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wastage, i.e. hours paid, not worked	16003 $\frac{1}{2}$	22978 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE V

Domiciliary Visits

1969	1970	1971
2,314	3,231	2,725

TABLE VI

Night-Sitter Service

		1970			1971	
	<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 ..	11	328	41	16	676	98
Female ..	29	2668½	249	38	2495	213
	40	2996½	290	54	3171	311
Cases finished	36			53		
Cases cd. fwd.	4			1		

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Changes in the M.C.W. Clinic were evident during early 1971. The Ovenden clinic moved from the Church Hall to the new Frank Swire Health Centre in May, the clinic at Siddal was closed, mothers with children being invited to the Laura Mitchell Clinic, Raw Lane Clinic moved to premises at Illingworth Moor Church, so catering for the increase of families on the Abbey Park Estate. During the cold spell October–November, St. Paul's Clinic was temporarily closed due to heating problems.

Group discussions with the mothers during the sessions were implemented, immunisation procedure was stressed, also special Measles Clinics were introduced by the Medical Officer of Health to help in health education which plays an important part in the prevention of disease, thus helping to keep infant mortality and morbidity to the lowest level.

During 1971 two Student Health Visitors commenced training at Leeds University, numerous staff meetings, film reviews and health education discussions together with other members of the health team keep all staff abreast of the changing needs and help plan for the future.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS 1971

No. of Sessions	Attendances			Medical Officers' Consultations
	0-1 year		1-5 years	
	1st	Sub.	1st and Sub.	0-5 years
444	1,336	9,936	4,884	6,707

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

<i>Year</i>	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of sessions . .	483	484	484	470	479	444
Total attendances	17,232	16,246	14,981	14,324	15,546	16,156
Average attendances	35	34	30	30	32	36

Number of infants on "At Risk" Register	157
Number of children on "Handicapped" Register	35
No. of hospital reports received from consultants	2,450
No. of domiciliary visits paid by M.O.H. and medical staff	109

ISSUE OF WELFARE FOODS

National Dried Milk	2,237 tins
Ostermilk	13,932 tins
Trufood	3,524 tins
Cow and Gate	4,488 tins
SMA	2,752 tins
Orange Juice	21,636 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	2,345 bottles
Vitamin A and D	790 packets

Guthrie Tests:

Midwives	454
Health Visitors	—

Work of Ante-Natal Clinic

	1970	1971
Number of blood samples taken for the first time during the pregnancy	794	463
Total number of blood samples taken	905	745
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected	—	1
Number of rhesus positive cases	699	361
Number of rhesus negative cases	74	102

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Number of Sessions per Month	New Cases	Total Attendances
1970	16	500	2,255
1971	15	418	1,954

DENTAL TREATMENT

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Children under five	139	99	—	—	4	181	60	—	—

Play Groups and Mother and Baby Clubs

The groups continue to play an important part in the development of children in the pre-school age range, and the demand for places shows no signs of diminishing. Two new groups have been registered during the year and three applications are currently being investigated with a view to registration. The play group at the Church of the Holy Nativity, Mixenden, has closed during the year, but plans are being formulated for a re-opening in new premises.

Day Nurseries

Craigie Lea Day Nursery

Number of children, 1.1.71	..	..	..	..	..	74
Number of children, 31.12.71	..	..	..	..	..	75
Number added to register, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	79
Number discharged, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	80

Reasons for Admissions

Separated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Financial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Widows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Unmarried	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

A smooth running, uneventful year. We changed from Health to Social Services in April, 1971. The children enjoyed one or two outings to the seaside in the summer and went on many picnics. We had an epidemic of German Measles but no serious accidents

occurred. We had a successful Bring and Buy Sale, the proceeds of which bought new toys.

Ling Bob Day Nursery

Number on register, 1st January, 1971	..	..	..	50
Number of children added during the year	..	..	..	55
Number discharged	..	..	..	56
Number on register 31st December, 1971	..	..	..	49

Reasons for Admissions

Unmarried mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Widows	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Parents divorced	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Emergencies—							
Mother in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Father in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Parents separated	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Father in prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Problem families	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Financial	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

Children absent with infectious diseases

German Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scarletina	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Number of injections given and completed

Triple	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Polio	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Our attendance was down on previous year due to increase of nursery changes. Children just staying for a short period. Our Nursery Nurse left to work in the schools but we were fortunate in appointing another who had extensive experience. We got some nice new toys for the Nursery and two of the rooms were decorated. Our Christmas festivities were a big success and enjoyed by all.

Average Number of Children Attending

Craigie Lea			<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>
January to March	..	..	3,753	289	58
April to June	..	..	3,248	249	53
July to September	..	..	2,369	182	45
October to December	..	..	3,742	288	57
Ling Bob					
January to March	..	..	2,211	170	35
April to June	..	..	2,029	156	33
July to September	..	..	1,741	134	33
October to December	..	..	2,031	156	31

Child Minders

The number of registered child minders has fluctuated during the year. The present number is 31 but they are not all active at any one time due mainly to domestic circumstances. The demand for placements shows a variation as many mothers are not working. Another factor is that the payment for the children to be minded does on occasions exceed earnings so that it is not financially viable.

MIDWIFERY

Domiciliary midwifery is still declining. Early discharges from 48 hours to a few days continue to be attended to by district midwives. Negotiations with the Medical Officer of Health, Hospital, General Practitioner and Miss Townend, Principal Nursing Officer, are proceeding – district midwives to deliver suitable patients in the G.P. unit and nurse them in their own homes after 48 hours.

Clinic attendances are good at the Laura Mitchell Clinic and a midwife attends the Frank Swire Health Centre to assist Drs. Baxter and Jachacy weekly with ante-natal care.

Sixteen pupil midwives trained in conjunction with the Halifax General Hospital, thirteen passed the C.M.B. examination.

Midwife Mrs. Lodge attended a Midwives' Refresher Course at Keele University.

Maternity Figures

<i>Year</i>			<i>Domiciliary Deliveries</i>	<i>Hospital Early Discharges</i>
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
1971	..	..	340	244

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

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ..	459	430	351	387	366	340
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	24%	23%	21%	24%	22%	21%

MIDWIFERY STATISTICS

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1971		
	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	4	—	4
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	27 (7 Part-time)	27 (7 Part-time)
Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	27 (7 Part-time)	31 (7 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	340	—	340
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	1217	1217
Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
TOTAL	340	1217	1217

SUMMARY OF WORK OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1971

<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	25	—	25
Pethidine and Trilene	18	5	23
Trilene only	167	16	183
Total number of deliveries attended	299 5 B.B.A.	36	340

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING 1971

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice ..	4	27	—	31
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address ..	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help	180	—	—	180
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice	4	19	—	23
(g) Deaths occurring in practice: (i) Mothers ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ..	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead ..	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	2	—	—	2

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 | 179 |
| (ii) Others | 1 |

C.M.B. Rules Notifications

Notifications received in accordance with Central Midwives' Board Rules:

Notification of Stillbirth	4
Notification of having laid out a dead body ..	—
Liable to be a source of infection	2

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child	36
Of these—	
Foetal Distress	1
Discharging eye(s)	12
Cyanosed baby	1
Jaundice	4
Asphyxia	1
Thrush	1
Prematurity	3
Others	5
Loss of weight	1
Stillbirth	2
Respiratory distress	3
Congenital malformations	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
1971	10	—	304	326	1826	4332	9605	72	1849

GENERAL NURSING

1971 was a busy year for all staff caring for patients in their own homes. The attachment of nurses to work with the G.P. was discussed at length but so far has not been achieved. 5% of the staff are now working from the Frank Swire Health Centre and have more personal contact with the doctors.

A night service scheme is being considered and extra staff are to be engaged to give ill and elderly patients cover for 24 hours.

The Bath Attendants who bed bath persons at home have been re-designated Nursing Auxiliaries and play an important role in the district relieving the trained staff, giving more time for rehabilitation and health education.

A Diabetic Nurse was appointed and has carried out her home visits and attended the Diabetic Clinic at the hospital.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Number of Visits</i>
Acute Medical	8	111
Chronic Medical	1,471	45,273
Surgical	658	12,625
Tuberculosis	26	1,211
Casual	38	38
Total ..	2,201	59,258

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 1971	2	—	47	47

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, 1971			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total	
Under 5	5-15		
984	102	1086	During 12 months ending 31st December, 1971
			1469

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

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

By Local Authority Doctors	27,034
By General Practitioners	15,783
Third injection	40,398
Fourth injections	22,765

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. 1971	Under 1	1-4	5-15	16 or over	Total 1970	Gross Total
No. Vaccinated	15	583	81	39	718	19,877
No. Re-vaccinated	—	20	182	149	351	13,881

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The result of the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children of the 13 years age group during September/October 1971 was:

Number of children in age group..	..	..	1,409
Number of acceptances for B.C.G.	..	..	1,238
Percentage of age group accepting	..	..	87.86
Number skin tested	..	..	1,106
Percentage of acceptances tested	..	..	89.33
Attendances for inspection..	..	..	1,058
Number absent	..	..	48
Of these—Positive	..	..	65
Negative	..	..	993
Of those inspected—Vaccinated	..	..	935
Referred X-ray	..	..	65
Number absent	..	..	58
Attended X-ray	..	..	60
Number absent	..	..	5
Result of X-ray—			
No radiographic evidence of disease	..	..	59

PERSONS IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS 1971
(b) COMPLETE PRIMARY COURSE

Vaccination Centre	ANTIGEN USED						Number Immunized		
	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus Combined	Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Combined	Diphtheria and Tetanus Combined	Whooping Cough	Tetanus			
Child Welfare Centres	1	896	—	2	—	—	899	896	898
Schools & School Clinic	4	2	—	71	—	2	79	2	75
General Practitioners	—	85	—	25	—	41	151	85	151
Total	5	983	—	98	—	43	1,129	983	1,124

(a) REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	—	11	—	134	—	—	145	145	11	145
Schools & School Clinic	36	—	—	1,245	—	432	1,713	1,281	—	1,677
General Practitioners	—	21	—	22	—	36	79	43	21	79
Total	36	32	—	1,401	—	468	1,937	1,469	32	1,901

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	1	907	—	136	—	—	1,044	1,044	907	1,043
Schools & School Clinic	40	2	—	1,316	—	434	1,792	1,358	2	1,752
Total	41	909	—	1,452	—	434	2,836	2,402	909	2,795

(a) Reinforcing course.

(b) Complete primary course

**ANTIGENS USED TO IMMUNISE HALIFAX CHILDREN AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS
COMPLETE 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)
1971	—	13	—	1	—	—	14	13	14
1970	1	662	—	22	—	—	685	662	684
1969	—	247	—	1	—	—	248	247	248
1968	—	34	—	3	—	—	37	34	37
1967	—	15	—	4	—	—	19	15	19
Totals 1967-71	1 4	971 12	—	31 65	—	—	1003 81	971 12	1002 79
Totals 1957-71	5	983	—	96	—	2	1084	983	1081

REINFORCING COURSE

1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	3
1969	—	2	—	5	—	—	7	2	7
1968	—	2	—	6	—	—	8	2	8
1967	—	3	—	27	—	1	30	3	31
Totals 1967-71	—	8	—	40	—	1	48	8	49
1957-66	36	24	—	1167	—	85	1227	24	1276
Totals 1957-71	36	32	—	1,207	—	86	1,275	32	1,325

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Totals 1957-71	41	1,015	—	1,303	—	88	2,359	1,015	2,406
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COURSE OF INJECTIONS

Year of Birth	YEAR OF IMMUNIZATION														Total in Age Groups	
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Total
1957	600	186	34	50	53	15	30	18	6	3	2	10	11	2	4	1024
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	4	1148
1960	—	—	—	856	577	107	17	17	20	152	17	15	7	1	3	1789
1961	—	—	—	—	437	347	45	30	14	41	58	33	13	3	1	1022
1962	—	—	—	—	—	348	470	62	25	27	39	104	63	3	6	1147
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	485	50	24	7	70	78	11	8	1148
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	607	57	12	24	14	12	23	1301
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	558	15	24	24	18	18	1102
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	464	47	17	11	14	1033
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	426	81	24	19	1043
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	64	174	37	337
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	694	248	981
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	685	701
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Total under Five years at end of 1971 2,033																

Total 5 - 15 years
at end of 1971
12,680

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service continues to operate under the provisions of the appropriate Sections of the Health Act.

A glance at the statistics will show that once again there is an increase in the number of patients carried, the journeys undertaken, and the mileage.

The most significant increase is in the number of out-patients, which is accounted for by the greater use now made of the Day Hospital Unit centred at Northowram Hospital. There is also a greater number of patients being taken to the Psychiatric Day Unit at the General Hospital. Without doubt, by using this method of patient care, the bed and staff shortage can be off-set. Although obviously putting a greater strain on the Ambulance Service.

To further ease the strain on the hospitals and at the same time put more work on to the Ambulance Service is to discharge patients home before they have completely recovered, to be nursed in their own homes. This type of patient must go home by ambulance, as as will be seen, there has been an increase in the number of patients discharged home by ambulance.

Inter-hospital transfers feature largely in the service provided by the Ambulance Service, especially is this so in the geriatric field. On the face of it, it seems short-sighted to build a new hospital and not include in the building plans a receiving ward. At the present time patients are admitted to the General Hospital and then transferred at a later date to Northowram.

Despite the increase in the work load the staff has been increased only slightly, by the addition of one part-time female attendant.

The morale of the staff is good, and I feel sure they deserve credit for the work they do. All members of the staff are looking forward to attending courses which are to be organised in the coming year.

The fleet is maintained by the Transport Department in their workshops at Battinson Road, and a close working liaison has been developed between the ambulance service and the Transport Department. I am grateful to the Transport Manager and his staff for the help given during the year.

The establishment at the end of the year was:

- Ambulance Officer.
- 4 Shift Leaders.
- 23 Driver/Attendants.
- 2 Male Telephonists.
- 3 Female Ambulance Attendants.

The Ambulance Fleet consists of:

- 2 Karrier Dual-purpose Ambulances.
- 3 Karrier Personnel Carriers.
- 3 Morris Aual-purpose Ambulances.
- 4 Austin Dual-purpose Ambulances.
- 1 B.M.C. Dual-purpose Ambulance.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL MILEAGE

				Ambulances
1970	..	..	..	45,057
1971	..	..	..	55,897

TRANSPORTED BY RAIL

No. of Patients 9 Estimated Mileage 1,310.

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

Year	No. of Vehicles in service 31st Dec.	Total No. of Journeys during the year	Total No. of Patients carried during the year	No. of Accidents, and other Emergency Journeys inc. in Col. 3	Mileage during the year	Total Mileage for the year
1952	Ambulances 8 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
1971	Ambulances 13 (Dual Purpose)	14,114	54,810	3,468	224,207	224,207

CATEGORIES

1971	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Street Accidents	64	60	45	49	80	65	78	65	62	76	60	74	778
Street Illness	30	28	33	31	33	21	37	21	35	32	22	40	363
Works Accidents	10	11	10	14	10	8	12	9	6	7	8	6	111
Works Illness	7	6	7	5	5	8	3	9	4	3	6	7	70
Home Accidents	69	69	87	88	100	85	101	102	83	76	80	78	1018
Maternity	65	52	79	60	61	50	58	68	60	56	54	62	725
Obstetrical	8	8	8	23	12	20	14	12	18	15	22	17	177
Mental	3	9	5	4	4	5	12	4	3	3	3	1	56
House Transfers	3	1	2	6	7	11	13	3	10	8	9	4	77
Hospital Transfers	92	82	95	86	91	80	109	87	99	72	77	111	1081
Out-Patients	3195	3214	3979	3601	3867	3667	3562	3556	3852	4005	4054	3893	44445
Admissions	375	321	386	336	332	342	336	325	335	302	294	397	4081
Discharges	168	142	149	139	134	156	146	155	160	159	152	168	1828
TOTAL	4089	4003	4885	4442	4736	4518	4481	4416	4727	4814	4841	4858	54810

1971			<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Recumbent</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Patients Carried</i>	<i>Total Miles</i>
January	..	..	1112	662	3427	4089	17083
February	..	..	1023	623	3380	4003	16142
March..	..	..	1201	687	4198	4885	19267
April ..	..	..	1143	654	3788	4442	17754
May ..	..	..	1181	677	4059	4736	18631
June ..	..	..	1151	719	3799	4518	19179
July ..	..	..	1253	682	3799	4481	19771
August	..	..	1195	718	3698	4416	19070
September	..	..	1237	732	3995	4727	19206
October	..	..	1208	700	4114	4814	19003
November	..	..	1201	732	4109	4841	19571
December	..	..	1209	829	4029	4858	19530
TOTALS	..	..	14114	8415	46395	54810	224207

SOCIAL WELFARE

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

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	5	2	—	5
B. Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical)	6	1	1	—
C. Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	13	6	—	—
Number of Cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment.	2	1	—	—
Ophthalmic Medical Supervision cases which have received treatment.	3	1	—	—

SOCIAL SERVICES

EPILEPSY

At the 31st December, 1971, 31 persons suffering from epilepsy were known to the Social Services Department. Of these 2 were also registered as blind persons, 2 as partially-sighted persons and 4 persons had a second physical handicap. Residential care was provided under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for 4 persons, 2 in Langho Colony and 2 in Cookridge Epileptic Home at Leeds.

CEREBRAL PALSY

40 persons handicapped by Cerebral Palsy were registered with the Social Services Department at the 31st December, 1971, and of these 3 were in residential care in accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and 4 children were attending special schools. The Halifax and District Spastics Society's Work Centre in Pellon Lane continues to provide useful occupation for spastics in Halifax and district and 29 younger spastics from Halifax attend this Centre daily, transport being provided by the Social Services Committee. Those attending the Centre do light industrial work and are paid a daily attendance allowance.

The Hostel in Linden Road, Halifax, provided by the National Spastics Society is registered for 15 handicapped persons and the average attendance throughout the year has been 10. These persons come from various parts of the North of England and the cost of their maintenance is borne by the respective Local Authorities.

The local Spastics Society is a very active one and in addition to providing the Work Centre organises frequent social activities for its members.

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	21
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	—
Chief Public Health Inspector	3
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ..	—
Ambulance Officer	5
Superintendent Nursing Officer	1
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer ..	2
Mrs. Storey, School Nurse	1

LOAN EQUIPMENT

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service, various items of equipment were issued to 198 patients during 1971, as compared with 236 patients in 1970. 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 commodes, enuresis alarms, air rings and wheelchairs were purchased as there was a greater demand for these items.

INCONTINENT PAD SERVICE

During 1971, there was an increase in the demand for this service. 179 patients were supplied with the various types of incontinent pads from the Laura Mitchell Clinic compared with 160 in 1970. This was the first full year of the integrated service which was formerly discharged by Kirby Leas as well as the Laura Mitchell Clinic. Of the above patients 97 were served by delivery service and 82 came personally to the Clinic.

The following table shows the distribution compared with previous years, with the addition of disposable roll linings which have been in demand this year:

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Bed Pads	252	3,806	5,542	4,888	10,095	18,824
Personal Pilch Pads . .	8,900	15,800	7,300	7,600	8,577	6,400
Disposable Roll Linings . .	—	—	—	—	—	13
Personal Garments . .	17	42	19	16	18	26

The number of patients needing the service for collection of dirty dressings was 64.

CHIROPODY

During 1971, the chiropodists completed 1,059 sessions, compared with 1,178 in 1970. This reduction was due to the postal strike in the first months of 1971, during which time no clinic sessions were held and the chiropodists were only able to carry out domiciliary visits, many of these being abortive. One of the chiropodists was unfortunately ill for a number of weeks and this helped to reduce the sessions worked. Throughout the year the permitted sessions were not achieved owing to the fact that our Authority was not able to attract another chiropodist able to work these sessions, in spite of constant advertising. There was an increase in the number of new cases referred, 390 (354 in 1970), but a decrease of clinic treatments, 1,857 (2,027 in 1970); similarly the number of domiciliary treatments decreased, 3,965 (5,210 in 1970).

The following table, showing comparative figures for 1970 in parentheses, indicates the amount of work done:

Total number of sessions	1,059	(1,178)
New cases referred:		
Aged	382	(350)
Handicapped over 65	4	(4)
Handicapped under 65	3	(—)
Ante-Natal	1	(1)
Total	390	(354)
Total number of treatments	5,822	(7,237)
Total number of visits	3,965	(5,210)
Total number of treatments given at Clinic . .	1,857	(2,027)

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

During the fifth complete year for Cervical Cytology a total of 58 Clinics were held, and 960 patients seen, of these 74 patients were recalled on a special Ministry 5 year Pilot Study Scheme and the reports of these 74 patients returned to Ministry, this figure has been deducted to give a figure of 866 patients seen in the normal way. The number of repeat tests rose to 547 compared to 412 in 1970.

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

Attendances	Social Class Classification																Total	
	Single		Widowed or divorced		Husband Retired		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 ..	22	6	6	3					6	16	63	92	46	64	10	22	153	203
% of age group ..	6.2%	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%					1.7%	4.5%	17.7%	25.8%	12.9%	18.0%	2.8%	6.2%	100%	100%
35 years and over	8	8	21	17	12	6	1		8	40	84	160	43	77	10	36	186	344
% of age group ..	1.5%	1.5%	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%	1.2%	0.2%		1.5%	7.5%	15.8%	30.2%	7.9%	14.5%	1.9%	6.8%	100%	100%
All ages ..	30	14	27	20	12	6	1		14	56	147	252	88	141	20	58	339	547
% of total ..	3.4%	1.6%	3.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%		1.6%	6.3%	16.6%	28.4%	9.9%	15.8%	2.3%	6.5%	886	100%

* Denotes Positive cases. (Total of 4 Positive cases found in the 886 women examined; an average of 1 per 240).

N.B. There were no positive cases found in the 74 women recalled under the Ministry "Pilot Study".

ORTHOPAEDICS

<i>Orthopaedic Clinic</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases	8	81	89
No. of first attendances	8	81	89
No. of subsequent attendances ..	27	612	639
Total attendances	35	693	728

CLASSIFICATION	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	6	33
Congenital Deformities	—	—
Hernia	—	—
Intoing	17	139
Knock Knees	28	236
Metatarsus Varus	—	—
Overlapping Toes	16	143
Others	22	177
	89	728

DISPOSAL

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	—
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	—
No. of cases discharged	56

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 1971 are given below:

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

Number of notifications received during year	20
Number of live births included in (i) above	18
Number of still births included in (i) above	2
Total number of malformations diagnosed at birth	25
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	4

ANALYSIS OF MALFORMATION NOTIFIED

Diagnostic Group	Sub-Group	Malformation	Cases
0	.1 .8 .4	<i>Central Nervous System</i>	
		Anencephalus	2
		Spina bifida	3
		Hydrocephalus	3
2	.2 .4 .7	<i>Alimentary System</i>	
		Cleft palate	1
		Tracheo-oesophageal fistula, oesophageal atresia and stenosis	1
		Rectal and anal atresia and stenosis ..	1
5	.7 .2	<i>Urino-genital System</i>	
		Hypospadias, epispadias	1
		Undescended testicle	1
6	.0 .5	<i>Limbs</i>	
		Polydactyly	1
		Talipes	6
8	.9 .3	<i>Other Systems</i>	
		Exomphalos, omphalocele (excluding umbilical hernia)	2
		Pigmented naevus	1
9	.0 .9	<i>Other Malformations</i>	
		Other and unspecified congenital malformations	1
		Multiple congenital malformations not specified	1

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	25,533
Total number of cremations for 1971	1,884
(a) Halifax Area	947
(b) Others	937
Disposal of remains during 1971:	
(a) Scattered in the crematorium grounds	1,681
(b) Placed or to be placed in niches	—
(c) Placed or to be placed in graves	—
(d) Taken away by representatives	203
(e) Awaiting instructions for disposal	—

CALDERDALE WATER BOARD

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

During 1971 the quantity of water supplied by the Board was adequate for all domestic and industrial consumers.

644 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. 99.22% of these samples were found to be highly satisfactory bacteriologically, that is 99.22% were free from coliform organisms in 100 mls.

Of 285 samples taken at Thrum Hall Filter House 98.95% were free from coliforms in 100 mls., and 98.95% free from B.Coli type 1 (E. Coli).

That is, of 285 samples taken only five were found to contain coliforms and only two to contain B. Coli type 1 (E. Coli).

In no case did the number exceed two per 100 mls.

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

Of the samples taken throughout the distribution system, one only was found to contain coliform organisms. On two subsequent visits to the house in question no coliforms were detected in the water supply.

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	..	..	..	72.3
Chlorine (chlorides)	..	..	..	13.2
Free Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.02
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	..	..	..	0.22
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	4.8
Non-Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	27.3
Nitrous Nitrogen	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.32
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	Nil
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.14
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.07
pH value	..	..	..	8.55
Colour in °Hazen	..	..	..	Less than 5°
Turbidity—silica scale	..	..	..	0.6
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	0.28

Free carbon dioxide	.. .. .	0.4
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	.. ..	19.8
Fluoride (F)	.. .. .	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.

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	.. .. .	66.2
Chlorine (as chlorides)	.. .. .	13.8
Free Ammonia (as N)	.. .. .	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	.. .. .	0.06
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	.. .. .	1.11
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	.. .. .	Nil
Non-Carbonate as (Ca CO ₃)	.. .. .	25.5
Nitrous Nitrogen	.. .. .	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	.. .. .	0.24
Lead in solution	.. .. .	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	.. .. .	2.8
Manganese (Mn)	.. .. .	0.16
Iron (Fe)	.. .. .	0.40
pH value	.. .. .	4.5
Colour (°Hazen)	.. .. .	19°
Turbidity—Silica Scale	.. .. .	3.8
Total residual chlorine	.. .. .	—
Free carbon dioxide	.. .. .	7.0
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	.. .. .	9.0

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

During 1971 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 10.5 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 576,000 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 1970 have continued throughout 1971. During the year the Council approved the Borough Engineer's report on the investigations and findings carried out to date and agreed to the setting up of a Main Drainage Section. One of the major tasks of the new Section, which will become operative on 1st April, 1972, is the completion of the comprehensive investigations referred to above.

The storm overflow and associated works in the Crib Lane area and the sewerage system serving the Wainstalls and Jowler areas have now been completed.

CLEANSING

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

REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection service has been maintained during the past few years, 1971 was no exception. By staggering holidays within the Department, refuse collection proceeds normally during the Wakes fortnight holidays and also what has now become a week's holiday in September. Due to publicity mainly from the Department itself, there is a general public awareness of the free collection that we make of all domestic articles. Activities in this service are growing rapidly, and one begins to wonder why people dump materials around the countryside when this service is available.

The litter problem is also being attacked in a novel way in that collection sacks for paper are being placed in school classrooms to try and interest children of all ages in what can be gained from salvaging paper. In this way we are hoping that paper will be placed in the sack and not dropped on the floor indiscriminately.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Over the years, Cleansing Officers have been stressing the need for the tipping of refuse to be fully controlled. Events have proved over the last twelve months that there has been considerable indiscriminate tipping which is a danger to the public at large. The standard of tipping in Halifax is controlled as far as humanly possible and this has brought about the elimination of tip fires and industrial pollution. It is intended that these standards will not be relaxed in any shape or form. The area of land where tipping has been completed is now beginning to show the results of what can be done by planting trees, shrubs, etc., and as they mature the landscape should benefit tremendously.

STREET CLEANSING, GULLY EMPTYING AND SNOW REMOVAL

Street cleansing and gully emptying is a service which has improved tremendously since we introduced night working. Interference from traffic is reduced to a minimum, and whilst parking is a problem in some areas, the work is organised to take into effect where parking does take place. The number of gullies emptied and the increase in mileage of streets swept is growing each year.

Whilst the winter period has not been as severe as usual, the system where street cleansing men are transferred to snow clearance duties immediately there is any sign of inclement weather during the night has paid dividends, and whilst one cannot state categorically that every snowfall has been dealt with without any inconvenience to the public, and particularly transport, I think one can safely say that this inconvenience has been reduced to a minimum.

GENERAL

The Department is always looking for new methods and equipment that will increase the efficiency of its services, and in turn all the financial aspects. It is hoped to pursue this policy with vigour.

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 116 discharges of industrial wastes from 82 different 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 1970/71, a total estimated volume of 2,329,065,000 gallons of domestic and industrial wastes were given full treatment, an average of 6,381,000 gallons for each day of the year, from which 39,587 tons of wet solids were extracted yielding after processing 2,140 tons of organic fertilisers and 185 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 1972.

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 complete and construction is expected to start on the 1st July, 1972. Phase 3 is still in the design stage and is planned for construction to commence towards the end of 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 per day 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*

The report commences with a list of 661 houses represented during the year. This was not far from the target set of 751 and was occasioned by staff leaving and inability to replace them. The pattern of clearance has changed. No longer are we dealing with large areas of hundreds of houses. Some areas now number less than a dozen, and overall this means much more paper work in proportion to the number of houses dealt with. Although every right of an owner to object must be maintained, such objections are so few it is becoming apparent the machinery to deal with clearance areas is far too cumbersome and ought to be streamlined.

The opportunity was taken during the year to revise the Clearance Programme and at the same time to bring it into line with present-day thinking. All houses with tub closets previously in the programme have now been brought forward to next year and other alterations made to fit in with the general improvement area programme. Consequently some houses have had to be delayed, and surprisingly this has created difficulties with owner/occupiers awaiting their compensation.

There has always been a steady flow of applications for improvement and standard grants in this town. Nevertheless an exhibition was staged at the Town Hall to boost interest, and many enquiries were received and subsequently followed up with firm applications. A previous rate of 30 applications a month was, at the end of the year, raised to 50 a month.

The total number of complaints received was reduced by 300 to 2,309 including 31 noise complaints and 99 food complaints. A meter to measure vibration has now been obtained in order to measure the actual vibration occurring in dwellinghouses adjoining factories with heavy machinery. The complaints about unsatisfactory foods still remain at a high level. Some are serious, others cause concern but no danger. All are thoroughly investigated.

There was one fatal accident in an office as a result of a fire, and 15 other accidents notified.

The reduction in the weight of poultry condemned at 69,291 lbs. (1970 – 100,000 lbs.) indicates the better quality and freedom from disease of the poultry now passing through the packing stations. The increase in the weight of meat condemned also reflects the increase in disease in pigs mentioned in the report.

Three more smoke control areas were confirmed and one came into operation. Smoke pollution, as measured by the instrument in Powell Street, shows a reduction of 79% and sulphur dioxide a reduction of 63% as compared with the pre-smoke control year

of 1958/59. Shopkeepers in smoke control areas selling coal caused some trouble. Letters were sent and it was not necessary to take legal proceedings.

A prosecution was however taken against the owners of a local "offensive trade". Eventually, after an adjournment for some months, an Abatement Order and costs were obtained.

Housing

Allerton Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 28th April, 1971. By the end of the year 35 houses had been demolished.

Blaithroyd Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

All three houses demolished during the year.

Brickfield Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th September, 1971. It comprised 31 houses.

Castlemaine Place Compulsory Purchase Order

All 28 houses were demolished during the year.

Causeway Head Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 9th November, 1971.

Clare Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 15th July, 1971.

Clarence Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 29 houses were demolished during the year.

Colin Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 20 houses were demolished during the year.

Crampton Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 18th March, 1971. It comprised 113 houses.

Gerrard Street Compulsory Purchase Order

No demolition took place during the year.

Geen's Square Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 18th March, 1971. It comprised 113 houses.

Hanover Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 9th November, 1971.

Hartley Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 13th July, 1971.

Hollin Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 13 houses were demolished during the year.

Ingram Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th April, 1971, and was confirmed on the 17th August, 1971. It comprised 25 houses.

King Cross Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all except 17 houses had been demolished.

Landemere Syke Compulsory Purchase Order

No demolition took place during the year.

Lorne Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 24th September, 1971.

Miall Street Compulsory Purchase Order

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

Miscellaneous Properties Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th September, 1971. It comprised 40 houses in the seven areas of Square, Northowram; Lower Skircoat Green, Waterhouse Terrace, Trooper Lane, Bull Close Lane, Aked's Buildings and Albert Court.

New Bond Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 9th July, 1971.

Ploughcroft Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 14th October, 1971. It comprised 18 houses.

Pule Hill Area

All 7 houses having been purchased by negotiation were demolished during the year.

St. Augustine's Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 15th July, 1971. It comprised 205 houses.

Shibden Fold Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 6th October, 1971.

Shroggs Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 9th December, 1971. It comprised 52 houses.

Simpson Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 14th October, 1971. It comprised 21 houses.

Stoney Lane/Ovenden Road Compulsory Purchase Order

All 8 houses were demolished during the year.

Whitegate Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th June, 1971. It was confirmed on the 24th September, 1971. It comprised 43 houses.

A total of 661 houses were represented during 1971.

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

The following house had a Closing Order placed upon it under the provisions of the above Act during the year:

28b Wadsworth Street.

The following four houses had Demolition Orders placed upon them during the year:

19 Brackenbed Lane

4 Calder and Hebble Terrace

7 and 8 Field Head, Ogden.

Improvement and Standard Grants

In 1971 the number of grant applications received increased from 372 in 1970 to 463 in 1971 and the number approved from 309 to 313.

The number of grants completed decreased from 260 in 1970 to 252 in 1971. This is probably due to the fact that more works are now eligible for grant, which take longer to complete and to the fact that there have been more applications for the conversion of houses into flats, the grants for which take longer to calculate.

Of the 142 approved Standard Grants, 26 applications were for tenanted properties and of the 170 approved Improvement Grants, 44 were for tenanted properties. The percentage, therefore, of applications for grants for tenanted properties has decreased from 26.29% in 1970 to 22.44% in 1971.

Only two houses in the Churn Milk and Westward Ho Improvement Scheme remain to be completed and these are nearing completion.

In the Longbottom Terrace Scheme for the improvement of 10 houses, 3 houses are now improved and work is progressing on the remaining 7 houses.

Interest has been shown by the public in Special Grants for Houses in Multiple Occupation and work on one such house has been completed.

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	234	142	12	130	£20,653.75	4
Improvement	228	170	12	121	£41,019.57	2
Special	1	1	Nil	1	£462.66	Nil
Total	463	313	24	252	£62,135.98	6

An analysis of the 130 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>	<i>Outbuilt Bathrooms</i>
102	82	88	97	96	5	2	2	4	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>	<i>Sinks</i>	<i>Outbuilt Bathrooms</i>
28	25	25	25	26	—	—	2	—	—

Special Grants

<i>Total Grants</i>	<i>Showers</i>	<i>Baths</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>	<i>Hot Water</i>	<i>Water Closets</i>	<i>Sinks</i>
1	1	—	7	10	2	4

An analysis of the 121 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>No. of extra dwellings created by conversion of houses into flats</i>
55	52	05	53	50	60	7	20	10

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>
28	21	22	23	21	23	3	10

Compulsory Improvement of Properties

During the year there were two 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 two cases, the ownership of the house changed after the tenant had made representation in writing, but towards the end of the year the new owners promised to put this work in hand as soon as possible.

In the other case both preliminary improvement and immediate improvement notices were served in respect of the property, and subsequently a standard grant application was received.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 10 visits were made in connection with houses in multiple occupation, and letters were sent to owners regarding requirements of the Chief Fire Officer. In one case, a Direction to prevent overcrowding under Section 19 of the 1964 Housing Act was contravened and the owner of the house in multiple occupation was prosecuted.

Qualification Certificates for Rent Increases

36 applications for Qualification Certificates in connection with Standard and Improvement Grants were received in 1971, compared with 41 in 1970, 14 Provisional Qualification Certificates were issued. On completion of improvement works, 23 Qualification Certificates were issued.

55 new applications for Qualification Certificates, where standard amenities already existed, were also received, 9 were refused, 2 withdrawn, 36 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	578
	Included by reason of bad arrangement	4
	On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	37
NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	3
	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		9

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	1
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 ..	937
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	5
From houses to be closed	1
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

Housing Statistics—cont.

FAMILIES DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ..	351
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	2
From houses to be closed	1
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

After informal action by local authority:	
By owner	163
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957:	
By owner	—
By local authority	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	19
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	119
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PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders:	
Number of houses	57
Number of occupants	166

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES and SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Description of the Work of the Public Health Inspectors' Complaints, Inspections and Visits

COMPLAINTS

General complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1,045
Rodent complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1,021
Smoke complaints	..	..	..	..	..	31
Noise complaints..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Food complaints ..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,309

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts ..	..	800
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts ..	..	28
Work in progress under the Housing Acts ..	..	1
“Well-maintained” payments	..	75
Official Count	..	14
Standard and Improvement Grants	..	1,976
Certificates of Disrepair	..	—
Inspection on behalf of Housing Manager ..	..	—
Sanitary defects	..	3,491
Notifiable diseases	..	284
Food Poisoning	..	18
Pathological Specimens	..	187
Dirty and/or verminous conditions	..	51
Overcrowding	..	9
Moveable Dwellings	..	8
Common Lodging Houses	..	—
Visits to lettings—Houses in Multiple Occupation ..	..	10
Sale of Property to Council	..	117
Public Enquiry	..	661
Survey Re-Improvement Areas	..	—
Qualification Certificates	..	141

DRAINAGE:—

Public sewers inspected	..	253
Public sewers tested	..	90
Drains inspected, special inspections only	..	63
Drains tested	..	247
Ditches and Watercourses	..	—

FACTORIES:—

Factories (with power)	..	34
Factories (without power)	..	2
Outworkers' premises	..	—
Workplaces (General)	..	—
Workplaces (Offices)	..	—

SHOPS:—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—							
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Catering establishments and canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
FOOD PREMISES:—							
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	581
SMOKE CONTROL:—							
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	369
Works, etc., re smoke emission	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Works, etc. re Chimney Heights	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,272
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,527
SAMPLING:—							
Foods and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Bacteriological samples—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Bacteriological samples—Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Biological examination—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Brucellosis—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Swimming Baths Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
GENERAL:—							
Premises re Rag Flock Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Premises re Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Stables re nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fowls, Swine and other animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Abattoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	134

Pet Shops	6
Offensive Trades	45
Rodent Control	51
Accumulations of Refuse	220
Interviews	293
Animal Boarding Est. Act	6
Hairdressers re bye laws	5
Riding Establishment Act	5
Miscellaneous visits	5,689
Total number of inspections and visits ..	21,622

Particulars of work done, nuisances abated or improvements effected

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

General repairs	235
Dirty houses cleansed	17
Overcrowding abated	—
Council houses found bug-infested and disinfested ..	1
Other houses found bug-infested and disinfested ..	3
Houses cleared of other vermin	148
Common lodging houses	—
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	—
Movable dwellings	—

DRAINAGE:—

Sewers cleansed	138
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	130
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	21
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	17

FACTORIES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Factories (with power)	8
Factories (without power)	1
Workplaces (General)	—
Workplaces (Offices)	—

SHOPS:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

General	59
Mobile Shops	6

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Shops	213
Offices	54

FOOD PREMISES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Milk Shops	3
Dairies	—
Fried Fish Shops	19
Bakehouses	5
Butchers	35
Ice Cream Premises	5
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	37
School Canteens	—
Licensed Premises	27
Other food premises	89

SMOKE CONTROL:—

(Improvements effected)

Boiler plants re emission of smoke	1
--	---

GENERAL:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Fowls, Swine and other animals	—
Stables	—
Schools	—
Places of Public Entertainment	10
Public Sanitary Conveniences	178
Noise	14
Pet Shops.. .. .	—
Accumulations of Refuse	50
Merchandise Marks Act (Contraventions remedied)	—
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements	38
Offensive Trades	13
Total	1,324

SAMPLES OBTAINED:—

	Formal	Informal
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	39	121
Milk—Bacteriological	—	100
Milk—Biological	—	—
Milk—Brucellosis	17	134
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	—	33
Water	1	48
Swimming Baths Water	—	38
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	10	—
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act — Flame proof materials	—	—
Pathological Specimens	10	546
Rag Flock	2	—
Total	79	1,020

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises registered during the year was 987 compared to 1,045 the previous year. Adjustments are made to the register when new premises are opened, or when existing premises are demolished, or employers no longer employ persons.

The number of newly registered premises during the year was 67.

There were 16 accidents notified during the year, one of them being a fire which resulted in a fatality. The cause of the fire was investigated by the Fire Officer and the Forensic Science Laboratory.

One hundred and seventy notices were served regarding 769 contraventions.

Fatal Accident Ref. No. 71/16, Halifax County Borough

A fire caused by 29,500 nitro-cellulose milk tokens in a cardboard egg box igniting and exploding when stored on an electric night storage heater, resulted in a 50 year old female office clerk receiving severe burns from which she died a week later. The heater was situated adjacent to the only exit to the ground floor office.

A male supervisor who was present was able to escape by breaking and climbing through a window. He returned to the office door but was unable to assist as the room was engulfed in flames. He sustained burns to his hands and scalp but was able to return to work next day.

Three points emerge:

- (1) that nothing should be stored on an electric night storage heater;
- (2) that nitro-cellulose tokens should be substituted by safe plastic ones;
- (3) that no heating appliance be situated in a room by the door if it is the only exit.

The fire was investigated by the North Eastern Forensic Science Laboratory, Harrogate, and the Chief Fire Officer of Halifax.

The milk tokens have now been withdrawn.

Photographs have been taken by the West Riding Police Authority.

Although the numbers of notified accidents is similar to previous years, it is interesting to note that three (included in the returns) occurred on licensed premises but not registerable; these being two clubs and a public house (run by the tenant and his wife). These three accidents and one other occurred to men making deliveries of beer. The openings to cellar, gantries, and heights (from lorry floor to cellar floor) leave, in most cases, a great deal to be desired, but little can be done to existing buildings.

Two further accidents occurred in shops in getting down goods from a shelf, and the fixing of an article to a ceiling for display purposes, both without adequate stands or ladders. In the routine inspection of premises the occupiers usually accept any criticism of lack of suitable stands or ladders and make good deficiencies. However, we have received a letter from an office criticising the lack of Regulations concerning the safety of staff as it appears that Section 23 of the Act does not cover such a contingency. It is noted that most premises including offices, have storage problems and use shelves or stack goods above 5 ft. 6 in. In shops with modern marketing trends of making as much floor space into "sales" space, and larger deliveries, there is considerable pressure on storage space, resulting in passages, landings and staircases being used.

The mechanical handling of goods causes very little concern. Occupiers readily carry out works to make apparatus safe. This follows a detailed explanation by the inspector of the danger points to be guarded against. There are premises to which the Act does not apply, which are of concern. One being a furniture depository with unguarded openings to four floors, when a hand operated winch is being used. The other is a small warehouse in which empty boxes are stored, and then removed seasonally, the work lasting only about 14 days per year, there being an unguarded first floor opening and a conveyor.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS 1971

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	11	282	52
Retail shops	36	560	155
Wholesale shops and warehouses	4	42	11
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.. ..	16	101	51
Fuel storage depots ..	—	2	—
Totals	67	987	269

TABLE B

Total No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 1,286

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices	1,658	1,808	3,466
Shops	973	2,096	3,069
Wholesale departments, warehouses	371	15	386
Catering establishments open to public	212	395	607
Canteens	1	24	25
Fuel storage depots	34	1	35
Totals	3,249	4,339	7,588

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 7 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 8 samples obtained during the year 4 were of fertilisers and 4 were of feeding stuffs. Two samples of fertiliser were incorrectly labelled and the manufacturers were warned.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

At the end of the year there were 54 registered sellers of Part II Poisons, occupying 71 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.

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

Places of Public Entertainment

During the year four 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

There are four riding establishments in the Borough. Three licences were renewed for a further period of twelve months; one riding establishment was issued with a Provisional Licence for a period of three months. This expired towards the end of the year and an application for its further renewal was under consideration. Before licences are granted an inspection is made of the premises by Public Health inspectors, Veterinary Inspectors, and the Fire Brigade.

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

Various domestic supplies were sampled during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

There were 23 samples taken either from the mains or from spring supplies in outlying districts. In ten of the cases the samples were taken in connection with Standard or Improvement Grants. Three samples were for proposed water main extensions and the remainder were routine.

Twelve of the samples were satisfactory, four not wholly satisfactory, and three were not safe for human consumption. Four of the samples which were otherwise satisfactory were slightly plumbosolvent. Advice was given in these cases. Steps were taken to trace the sources of contamination in the unsatisfactory cases and filters fitted where necessary. The Water Board dealt with complaints referred to them and caused rusty and corroded water mains to be flushed out.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year 393 complaints of rats and 628 of mice were received and treatments were carried out as shown below:

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Authority Premises ..	58	252	310
Corporation Houses	66	431	497
Private Business Premises ..	138	627	765
Private Dwelling Houses ..	677	834	1,511
TOTAL ..	939	2,144	3,083

No charge is made for the service to householders but a charge of 85p 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 January 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.

FACTORIES

H.M. Inspector of Factories sent 4 notices (comprising 4 items) under Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1961. There was 1 complaint (1 item) brought forward from 1970.

All complaints (5 items) were remedied during the year.

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

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	9	2	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	580	34	—	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	589	36	—	—

* 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	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	3	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	—	4	—

SECTION VI

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

A total of 269 samples of food and drugs were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

These included 43 samples of milk, 14 samples of ice cream and 212 samples of food and drugs.

Samples "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 1, giving a percentage of 2.3.

Of the 14 samples of ice cream obtained, 1 was reported as unsatisfactory.

Of the 212 samples of other food and drugs, 92 (or 43.3 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.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, Blanched	—	1	—	1
Beer—				
Best	1	—	—	—
Mild	3	—	—	—
Biscuits—				
Cheese Snaps	—	2	—	—
Chocolate	—	2	—	—
Chocolate, Fruit and Nut Cookies	—	1	—	1
Bread—				
Bread Finger Rolls	—	1	—	1
Brown Tea Cakes	—	1	—	1
Milk Roll	—	1	—	1
New Procea	—	1	—	1
Piece of White Loaf	—	1	—	1
Scufflers	—	1	—	1
Sliced White Loaf	—	4	—	4
Slices of White Loaf	—	4	—	4
Tiger Bread	—	1	—	1
White Cob Loaf	—	1	—	1
White Loaf, uncut	—	1	—	1
Breakfast Cereal	—	1	—	1
Butter	—	1	—	1
Cake Decorations	—	1	—	—
Cheese	—	10	—	8
Cheese, Grated	—	1	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	2	—	1
Chips	—	1	—	1
Chocolate	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Peanuts	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Sauce	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Spread	—	1	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground	—	1	—	—
Cocktail Cherries	—	3	—	2
Cocktail Onions, Pickled	—	1	—	—
Cocoa	—	1	—	—
Coffee	—	1	—	—
Coffee, Instant	—	3	—	1
Confectionery—				
Apple Pie	—	1	—	1
Chocolate Roll	—	1	—	—
Christmas Pudding	—	1	—	—
Cream Doughnut	—	1	—	1
Custard Tart	—	1	—	1
Bun	—	1	—	1
Sponge Cake	—	1	—	1
Sultana Pasty	—	1	—	1
Swiss Roll	—	1	—	—
Cream	—	4	—	—
Crisps, Natural Flavour	—	1	—	1
Crisps, Chicken Flavour	—	1	—	—
Crumpets	—	1	—	1
Desserts—				
Coffee Delight	—	1	—	—
Custard, Apricot	—	1	—	1
Milk Pudding	—	1	—	1
Milk Pudding, Sago	—	1	—	—
Mousse Dessert Mix	—	1	—	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Dried Fruit—				
Dates	—	1	—	—
Mixed	—	1	—	—
Dried Onions	—	1	—	—
Fish	—	1	—	—
Fish Products—				
Blater Paste	—	1	—	—
Crab Paste	—	1	—	1
Fish Fingers	—	1	—	1
Salmon Spread	—	1	—	—
Sardines	—	1	—	—
Flavouring, Vanilla	—	1	—	—
Flour	—	1	—	1
Fruit, Tinned	—	2	—	1
Gooseberries, Bottled	—	1	—	1
Horse-Radish Sauce	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	14	—	1
Jam	—	4	—	2
Jelly	—	2	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	1	—	—
Low Fat Spread	—	1	—	—
Margarine	—	1	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	—	—
Meat Products—				
Bacon	—	1	—	—
Bacon Sandwich	—	1	—	1
Beefburgers	—	2	—	—
Beef and Onion Spread	—	1	—	—
Beef Pie	—	1	—	1
Boiled Ham	—	2	—	2
Chicken Breast in Jelly	—	1	—	—
Chicken Fillets in Jelly	—	1	—	—
Chicken and Ham Paste	—	1	—	—
Chicken Sandwich	—	1	—	1
Chopped Pork	—	3	—	3
Meat and Potato Pie	—	1	—	1
Meat Pie	—	1	—	1
Minced Beef	—	1	—	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	—	1	—	—
Pork Pie	1	2	—	1
Pork Roll, Stuffed	—	1	—	1
Pork Sausage Meat	—	1	—	—
Potato and Meat Pie	—	1	—	1
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—
Sausage, Beef	3	1	—	—
Sausage, Pork	—	1	—	1
Savloy	—	1	—	—
Steak Pie	—	2	—	2
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	3	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	2	—	—
Milk	34	5	1	4
Milk Bottles	—	2	—	2
Milk—				
Condensed	—	2	—	—
Evaporated	—	1	—	—
Sterilised	—	1	—	1
Mincemeat	—	1	—	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Mussels	—	1	—	—
Nuts and Raisins	—	2	—	1
Orange	—	1	—	1
Peanuts, Salted	—	1	—	—
Pepper, Black	—	2	—	—
Pickles	—	1	—	1
Prawns	—	2	—	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	1	—	1
Scotch Egg	—	1	—	1
Snowball, Sweet	—	1	—	—
Soft Drinks	—	12	—	2
Soup	—	1	—	—
Spaghetti	—	1	—	—
Spirits—				
Brandy	3	—	1	—
Gin	1	—	—	—
Rum	2	—	—	—
Vodka	3	—	—	—
Whisky	1	—	—	—
Sugar	—	1	—	1
Supreme Delight	—	1	—	—
Tea	—	1	—	—
Tomato Paste	—	1	—	—
Vegetables, Tinned—				
Beans, Baked	—	1	—	—
Beans, Butter	—	2	—	—
Carrots	—	2	—	1
Peas	—	15	—	1
Tomato Paste	—	1	—	—
Tomatoes, Plum	—	1	—	—
Vegetable Salad in Mayonnaise	—	1	—	1
Yeast	—	1	—	—
Yogurt	—	1	—	1
Totals for year	53	216	3	89

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. 2 Bread—discoloured by iron stains.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was stained with iron oxide and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 3 Bread—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 and he considered the sample to be substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the Baker to the matter.
Sample No. 5 Natural Cheddar Cheese—mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 6 White Sliced Loaf— containing streaks of brown bread.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained streaks of brown bread. Although the brown crumb was harmless he considered the sample to be substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 7 White Sliced Loaf— insufficiently baked.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was insufficiently baked and therefore substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 20 Untreated Milk— containing traces of blood.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a blood sediment. He was of the opinion that the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the milk producer to the matter.
Sample No. 21 Bread—containing piece of hard dough.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body which on examination proved to be a piece of hardened dough. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 24 Sage and Onion Stuffing—contain- ing cigarette end.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a cigarette end, and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 6th April, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 25 Bacon Sandwich— containing piece of glass.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter namely pieces of glass. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 26 Apricot Jam— containing piece of glass.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object namely a piece of glass and was 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 importer.
Sample No. 27 Orange—mouldy inside.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a patch of black mildew on the inside. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 28 Cheese—mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 30 Chopped Pork— containing an earwig.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely an earwig. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the importer.
Sample No. 40 Jam—containing a wasp.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a wasp. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 52 French Bun— containing a hair.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a hair. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 53 Cheddar Cheese— containing a piece of stone.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a small piece of stone. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th May, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed To institute legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 28th July, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £25 with costs of £5.65.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 56 Beef Pie—containing skin and hair.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a piece of skin and hair. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 57 Clear Mixed Pickles—containing caterpillar	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained two foreign objects, namely a piece of wood and a caterpillar. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 14th June when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 58 Creamed Rice Milk Pudding—tin perforated	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the container of the sample had been pierced and that the contents had been affected and in his opinion were unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 14th June, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.
Sample No. 59 Sliced white Loaves—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that two loaves were mouldy and in his opinion unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 60 Crumpets—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the samples were mouldy and he regarded them as unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 62 Butter—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was rancid and mouldy. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a warning letter to the retailer.
Sample No. 63 Meat Pie—contains scorched pastry	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of scorched pastry and although harmless he classified the sample as 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. 64 Brandy—Low in proof spirit	Following complaint a formal sample of Brandy was obtained from a Working Men's Club and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that although the declared strength was 70° proof the alcoholic strength of the sample was 64.5° proof or the equivalent to a mixture of 92.2 parts of Brandy to 7.8 parts of water. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th May, 1971, following which the Town Clerk drew the attention of the Club Secretary to the matter.
Sample No. 63 Instant Coffee—containing piece of meat	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of meat. He considered that the sample was unsatisfactory. It was not possible to prove where the meat gained access to the sample but the Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturers to the matter.
Sample No. 66 Orangeade—containing piece of peel.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained pieces of orange peel. Although harmless he contained pieces of orange peel. Although harmless he classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 70 Chopped Pork and Ham—containing iron Stain	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was corroded and the meat was stained. The sample was classified as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the complaint.
Sample No. 79 Gooseberries—imperfect	An informal sample of tinned gooseberries was obtained and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that some of the gooseberries were bruised and would not be acceptable to the purchaser. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 83 Milk—deficient in fat	A formal sample of milk was obtained from a distributor and which the Public Analyst reported as being 5% deficient in fat. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter and a sample obtained at a later date proved to be satisfactory.
Sample No. 90 Scotch Egg—not fresh	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was not fresh and in his opinion was substandard. 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. 92 Cracker Barrel Cheese—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 18th October, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £20.00 with costs of £5.65.
Sample No. 99 Ice Cream—low in fat	A routine informal sample was obtained from a mobile ice cream van, and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained only 4.4% of fat instead of the requirement of not less than 5% of fat demanded by the Ice Cream Regulations, 1967. The mobile van is based outside the Borough and the Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the Local Authority concerned to the matter.
Sample No. 103 Chips—containing wood louse.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a wood louse. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 14th June, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning.
Samples Nos. 104 and 115—Boiled Ham—tainted	Informal samples submitted for analysis following two complaints. The Public Analyst reported that the samples were tainted with a smell of "cats". Further investigation revealed that the taint was due to painting which had taken place in a curing room. No further action was taken.
Sample No. 105 Prawns—strong odour.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample had a strong odour. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the packers to the matter.
Sample No. 107 Cheshire Cheese— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory because it was mouldy. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 15th November, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10.00 with costs of £5.65.
Sample No. 108 White Sliced Loaf —containing streaks of brown bread.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained streaks of brown bread and he classified the sample as irregular. 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. 109 Potato and Meat Pie—containing piece of wire.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of wire. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when the Town Clerk was authorised to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Samples Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113 Milk Bottle and Untreated Milks—bottle cracked and others containing sediment	Informal samples submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the empty milk bottle was cracked and had a faulty rim and that the remaining three samples containing milk also contained sediment. In his opinion the samples were unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, following which the Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the producer.
Sample No. 114 Sugar—containing brown crystals	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the granulated sugar contained particles of brown sugar and although harmless, he classified the sample as substandard. It was not possible to determine where the brown sugar had gained access to the sample and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 116 Yogurt—fermented	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory because fermentation had taken place. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 117 Sultana Pasty—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to take legal proceedings. This case was heard on the 22nd November, 1971, when a plea of "not guilty" was made. The Magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £20.00 with costs of £11.04. An appeal is pending.
Sample No. 118 Cream Doughnut—containing dirt	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the cream filling contained a proportion of dirt and in his opinion was unfit for human consumption. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 3rd August, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the baker.
Sample No. 119 Milk Roll—surface discoloured	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that portions of the outside of the sample had been discoloured by the printing ink on the plastic wrapper. In his opinion the sample was 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. 120 Scufflers—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 August, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailers.
Sample No. 131 Carrots—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the container of the sample had been pierced and the contents were mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 132 Ready Brek—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 manufacturers to the complaint.
Sample No. 141 Milk Bottle—containing pupae of an insect	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle had the pupae of the "fruit fly" adhering to the sides and was not in a state of thorough cleanliness. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 6th September, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. This case was heard at the Leeds City Court on the 7th December, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £10.00 with costs of £6.00.
Sample No. 142 Bread Finger Rolls—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. 143 Brown Teacakes—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 6th September, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the bakery concerned.
Sample No. 144 Cheese Spread—containing crystals	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained numerous crystals of calcium phosphate and although not harmful he considered the sample to be substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 145 Chicken Sandwich—not fresh	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample had not deteriorated so much as to be unfit for human consumption but was nevertheless unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 6th September, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 147 Grapefruit—tin corroded	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that whilst the amount of tin and iron were within the accepted limits there had been some attack on the tinplate. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter.
Sample No. 148 Steak 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 6th September, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 149 White Bread—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 2nd November, 1971, when it was decided to take no further action.
Sample No. 162 Cheese—mouldy mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and that it also contained a fragment of uncooked meat. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th October, 1971, when proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 18th January, 1972, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 with costs of £6.
Sample No. 163 Bread—containing moth	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a moth. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th October, 1971, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 6th December, 1971, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £25 with costs of £6.00.
Sample No. 173 Minced beef—not fresh	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was not in such a condition as to be harmful but was not as fresh as it should be. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 176 Vegetable Salad in Mayonnaise—tin corroded	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained excessive amounts of tin. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th October, 1971, when legal proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 2nd February, 1972, when a plea of "not guilty" was made. The Magistrates found the case not proved and dismissed the summons.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 177 Chopped Pork— stained by iron	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was corroded and the meat was stained by iron. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the importers to the matter.
Sample No. 178 Potato Crisps— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory because the crisps were mouldy. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of both the retailer and the producer to the matter.
Sample No. 179 Pork Sausage— mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was affected by a growth of yeast and was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th October, 1971, when legal proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 18th January, 1972, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £25 with costs of £6.
Sample No. 180 Flour—containing fragment of dried meat and peas	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign matter, namely dried meat, pea and leaf fragments. He classified the sample as unsatisfactory. It was not possible to prove where or when the objects had gained access to the sample and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 181 New Procea Bread —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 2nd November, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the firm concerned.
Sample No. 182 Apple 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 October, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a warning letter to the retailer.
Sample No. 183 Meat and Potato Pie—containing a fly	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a fly. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th October, 1971, 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. 184 Tiger 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 30th November, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the baker.
Sample No. 196 Piece of White Loaf—stained by iron	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.
Sample No. 199 Sponge Cake—containing oven grime	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained traces of burnt flour and iron. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 200 Cocktail Cherries mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that there was mould on the surface of the cherries and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 201 Cheshire Cheese—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and he regarded it as unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 202 Steak 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 10th January, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 203 Fish Fingers	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was stale and unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 213 Apricot Custard—mouldy	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was punctured and the contents were mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 30th November, 1971, when the Town Clerk was authorised to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 7th February, 1972, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the firm were fined £10 with £6 costs.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 215 Potted Meat— deficient in meat	A formal sample of potted meat was obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the sample only contained 75% of meat instead of not less than 95% of meat as demanded by the Fish and Meat Spreadable Products Regulations, 1968. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 30th November, 1971, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the shopkeeper.
Sample No. 219 Chocolate Fruit and Nut Cookies— infested by beetles	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was infested with beetles and larvae and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th January, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 230 Mixed Nuts and Raisins—irregular label	An informal sample of Mixed Nuts and Raisins was obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the contents were incorrectly labelled and did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Foods Order, 1953. He therefore considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th January, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 241 Stuffed Pork Roll —discoloured	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was stained with iron and he classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 242 Sterilised Milk— containing broken glass	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained numerous pieces of broken glass. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th January, 1972, when the Town Clerk was authorised to institute legal proceedings. Legal proceedings were instituted, the case being heard on the 6th March, 1972. A plea of "guilty" was entered. The firm were fined £15 with £6.00 costs.
Sample No. 243 Crab Paste— 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 1st February, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.
Sample No. 244 Pork Pie— discoloured	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was free from mould but contained a quantity of discoloured meat. He regarded the sample as substandard. 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. 245 Garden Peas— containing caterpillar	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a caterpillar. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th January, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.
Sample No. 258 Lemon Syrup— irregular label	An informal sample of Lemon Syrup was obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the sample was incorrectly labelled and did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Foods Order, 1953. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 269 Part Sliced Loaf— stained	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.

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 ..	9	3.88	8.74	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	9	3.83	8.55	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	8	3.93	8.91	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	8	3.94	8.93	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	34			—		
Average for year 1971		3.89	8.78		—	—
" " " 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

The figures given in the third and fourth columns of the above table represent the average milk fat and non-fatty solids in the 34 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 157 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 1975.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

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

Designation	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	52	52	—
Sterilised	1	1	—
Untreated	—	—	—
TOTAL	53	53	—

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 150 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination for *Brucella Abortus*.

Produced	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Positive on culture
In Borough	124	107	17
Outside of Borough	26	21	5
TOTAL	150	128	22

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

Thirteen 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 36 inspections were made of 306 registered premises (all retailers).

A total of 39 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	39	15 (38.46%)	12 (30.77%)	10 (25.10%)	2 (5.67%)
TOTAL	39	15 (38.46%)	12 (30.77%)	10 (25.10%)	2 (5.67%)

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. 13 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 59 inspections were made of 53 premises. Improvements were effected in 19 cases.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 22.

There were 36 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 10 cases.

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year 31 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 928 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 1,019.

223 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	103	91	103	100
Fish and Chips	53	42	53	53
Restaurants	47	43	47	44
News, Sweets, Tobacco	102	88	98	98
Licensed Premises	151	150	150	150
Grocers and Confectioners	320	270	311	311
Canteens	42	41	42	42
Fish and Fruit	77	52	77	77
Food Manufacturers	6	6	6	6
Food Warehouses	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	928	810	914	908

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

The year 1971 was the first full year in which the Department became responsible for the routine duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Regulations made thereunder.

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

ANTHRAX ORDER 1938

No case reported.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ORDERS 1928-69

No case reported.

SWINE FEVER ORDER 1963

No case reported.

LIVE POULTRY (MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS) ORDER 1971 (AS AMENDED)

This Order came into force on the 5th March, 1971. No licence was applied for to hold a sale of store poultry. No licence was applied for to hold a poultry show or exhibition. Two poultry

dealers applied for and were granted licences to move live poultry from Halifax to other districts, there to be slaughtered by the Moslem method.

FOWL PEST ORDER 1936 AS AMENDED

At the end of 1970 Fowl Pest had been confirmed on premises at Mount Tabor, Wheatley and Iillingworth. All the dead birds from these infected premises were satisfactorily dealt with in accordance with Ministry instructions. All these premises were declared free from Fowl Pest on the 29th January.

An outbreak occurred on premises at Holmfield on the 17th January which also resulted in two neighbouring poultry keepers being placed under a Restricted Notice. The affected birds were satisfactorily dealt with and all these restrictions were lifted on the 17th February.

On the 5th February an outbreak was confirmed on premises at Bradshaw. These birds were satisfactorily dealt with under Ministry instructions and the premises declared clear on the 24th March.

An outbreak occurred on premises at Exley on the 26th April. The affected birds were satisfactorily dealt with and the premises declared free from fowl pest on the 11th June.

Since that date no outbreak of the disease has been reported within the Borough.

Licences were issued by the Ministry under this Order for the movement of 35,020 unaffected birds from infected premises in other districts to poultry processors in Halifax.

The premises of the local poultry processors were visited and the arrival and disposal of these birds checked.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER 1959

Attendance was given to the weekly Halifax Auction Mart on Victoria Road, and licences were issued for the movement of 17,404 pigs from the Market.

Licences were received from other Markets in respect of 3,381 pigs consigned to Halifax Abattoir. A weekly visit was made to the Abattoir to check the arrival and disposal of these pigs.

Two irregular movements of pigs from Bingley Market to Halifax Abattoir were detected and enquiries are being made by the West Riding County Authorities into these irregularities.

Licences were also received from other markets in respect of 4,532 pigs consigned to farms in Halifax. The movements of these pigs were checked by 226 visits to the farms concerned.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER 1931 AS AMENDED

Vehicles used for the 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

Twelve pig keepers in the Borough have boiling plants licensed under the Order. These boiling plants have all been inspected and are satisfactory.

On two premises it was deemed advisable to ask the pig keeper to try and keep his yard a little cleaner near his boiling plant and in each case an improvement was made.

LIVE POULTRY (MOVEMENT RECORDS) ORDER 1958

The records of the movement of live poultry by three poultry processors and two poultry dealers have been inspected.

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

During the year 118 cattle were licensed to premises in Halifax. The arrival on the farms concerned was checked by visits to the farms.

THE MARKETS (PROTECTION OF ANIMALS) ORDER 1964

During the weekly visits to the Halifax Auction Mart no irregularities under the Order were noticed.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS ORDER) 1960 AS AMENDED

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

Visits made during the year under the Diseases of Animals Acts totalled 429.

Meat and Food Inspections

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of cattle slaughtered was less than the previous year, a continuation of an annual trend. Numbers of sheep were also slightly down but pig numbers were up by over 1,500, again consistent with a trend of recent years. The quality of shop meat was again high and although there appears to be a reduction in beef consumption, the housewife is apparently prepared to pay for top quality. Observation of prices in other towns, however, indicates that she is fortunate in being able to buy this quality in Halifax at a very reasonable price.

There was a reduction in disease affecting cattle and sheep but a great increase in disease in pigs. The number of pig carcasses condemned increased from 48 to 78, with over 90 cases where part of a pig carcass was condemned, and the number of pigs affected with disease in the organs almost doubled. Disease caused by pyogenic organisms was mainly responsible for condemnation of

carcasses and parts of carcasses, with tail biting and other injuries often involved.

A heifer carcass was condemned for Black Quarter or Blackleg. The animal was from a farm in the Shibden Head-Northowram area where occasional outbreaks have occurred for many years. This is almost the classic situation of a closely confined area of high lying permanent pasture becoming infected and remaining infectious for many years. The only method of control is by inoculation of young cattle, which in this case the farmer was advised to do.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Poultry is processed mainly at three establishments at which 520 inspections were made.

The quality of broiler chickens has improved since inspections commenced five years ago.

Marek's disease has not been seen for over a year and respiratory disease is not so prevalent as formerly. Better breeding stock and housing will have played a part in this improvement which was required not only as a public health measure, but as an economic necessity in an industry where efficiency is essential for survival. Sample chickens are periodically submitted for bacteriological examination and all so far have been negative. In addition, one of the poultry packers maintains a laboratory where specimens and swabs are regularly examined.

All establishments exercise their own quality control systems which have been satisfactory during the year.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry slaughtered in 1971:

	<i>Chickens</i>	<i>Hens</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Total Birds</i>
Number Processed ..	2,537,471	169,810	—	2,707,281
Number Condemned	17,141	5,956	—	23,097
% Condemned ..	0.70 %	3.6 %	—	0.9 %
Estimated weight of condemned poultry: 69,291 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	7622	2247	310	38363	14924	—
Number inspected	7622	2247	310	38363	14924	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses Condemned ..	2	1	7	43	78	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	529	437	—	2615	1827	—
Percentage of the No. inspected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	6.9	19.5	2.2	7.0	12.6	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	.00013	—	—	—	—	—
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	..	..	..	..	18,074
Total amount of Offals destroyed	..	..	..	..	35,281
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					10
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	..		..		18,074
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	..		..		35,271
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	..		..	..	53,355

FOOD INSPECTION

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned						Quantity in lbs.
12 Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	..	..	5,700
Beef not in Carcase	..	..	..	..	..	592
7 Carcases of Veal	..	..	..	..	..	330
43 Carcases of Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	1,787
78 Carcases of Pork	..	..	..	..	..	9,000
Pork not in Carcase	..	..	..	..	..	665
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	35,281
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	69,291
Canned Foods	..	..	..	..	..	4,916
Frozen Foods	..	..	..	..	..	5,274
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	1,044
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	5 222
Vegetables..	..	..	..	..	..	11,971
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	..	559
Total Weight..						141,632

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 1971

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
27.1.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a pint bottle of milk which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £15 plus £4 5s. 0d. costs.
27.1.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a pint bottle of milk which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £10 plus £10.0s. 6d. costs.
27.1.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling an uncut loa unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £10 plus £4 14s. 0d. costs.

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
17.3.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling some Edam Cheese not of the quality demanded.	Case dismissed.
7.7.71	Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 1.	Emitting dark smoke from industrial premises.	Fined £5.00.
28.7.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling some sliced processed cheese not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £25 plus £5.65 costs.
27.9.71	Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.	Contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.	Fined £50.
18.10.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling some Cheshire Cheese which was not of the quality demanded.	Defendants fined £20 plus £5.65 costs.
18.10.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling some Cheshire Cheese which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £20 plus £5.65 costs.
15.11.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling some Cheshire Cheese not of the quality demanded	Defendants fined £10 plus £5.65.
22.11.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a Sultana Pasty not of the quality demanded.	Defendants fined £20 plus £11.04 costs.
1.12.71	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93.	Not taking adequate steps to collect and treat all effluvia from a factory in such a manner as to prevent escape of noxious effluvia to the atmosphere.	Ordered to pay costs of £39.20 and to take best practicable means of reducing nuisance.
1.12.71	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a loaf of bread which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £25 plus £6.00 costs.
7.12.71	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, Regs. 27(1) and 34.	Failing to ensure that a vessel used for containing milk was, immediately before use, in a state of thorough cleanliness.	Defendants fined £10 plus £6.00 costs.

CLEAN AIR AND CLIMATE

Smoke Control Areas

The Halifax No. 17 (Mile Thorn, Newstead and Pellon) Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st June, 1971.

The following three Smoke Control Orders were confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

1. *Halifax No. 17a (Gladstone Road) Order*

The Order was confirmed on the 14th June, 1971, with slight modification, the operative date being changed from the 1st June to the 1st July, 1972.

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

The Order was confirmed, without modification, on the 20th December, 1971. It will become operative on the 1st July, 1972.

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

This Order was also confirmed without modification on the 20th December, 1971, and will become operative on the 1st July, 1972.

The survey of the following two areas was carried out:

1. *No. 17c (Pellon Lane North) Area*

This area is bounded by Carriage Drive on the north, on the west by the footpath leading from Carriage Drive to Pellon Lane; on the south by Pellon Lane, and on the east by St. Ann's Place. The area forms part of the proposed St. Augustine's General Improvement Area and with the No. 17b (St. Augustine's) Order, now confirmed, covers the whole of the General Improvement Area. It is proposed that the Order become operative on the 1st July, 1973.

2. *No. 18a (Rye Lane) Area*

This area is bounded on the north by the southern boundary of field no. 7568, a line across Moor End Road to the northern boundary of the Woodlesford Crescent estate, by the northern and eastern boundaries of the Woodlesford Crescent Estate, by Moor End Road and Preston Lane; on the north east by Ovenden Wood Road, Doctor Hill, Sandbeds Road and Moor End Road; on the east by Cross Street West, Reservoir Road and Spring Hall Lane; on the south by the southern and western boundaries of the Spring Hall Gardens Estate, by footpath No. 1388, Sandhall Green, Bob Lane, Sandhall Lane and Highroad Well Lane; and on the west by Rye Lane, the north-eastern boundaries of fields numbered 8343, 7450 and the north-eastern boundary of field No. 6757 to its junction with the southern boundary of field No. 7568. The area forms part of the programme to deal with domestic pollution and the proposed date of operation is the 1st July, 1973.

There has been a reduction of 79% in smoke pollution for the winter months of 1970/71 as compared with the pre-smoke control year of 1958/59.

The reduction in sulphur dioxide over the same period is 63%.

A number of cases of contravention of a Smoke Control Order by occupiers of dwelling houses were investigated. It is a matter for concern that in many of these instances coal was found to have been purchased from retail shops for use in Smoke Control Areas.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

There were 49 visits to works, etc., in connection with smoke emissions.

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.

Thirty deposited plans were inspected and the proposed heating arrangements and chimney height were found to be satisfactory in each case.

An industrial firm was prosecuted for a contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and fined £50.

A second firm was prosecuted for emitting dark smoke from industrial premises contrary to the requirements of Section 1, Clean Air Act, 1968, and fined £5.00.

An Order was obtained under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to abate a recurring nuisance caused by the combustion of waste material tipped in a disused quarry.

Smoke Control Areas in Operation up to 31st December, 1971

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
17	Mile Thorn Newstead and Pellon	1.6.71	1,963	39	36	20	225
TOTAL ..			19,904	1,256	228	298	3703.185

Grants paid in respect of adaptations to dwelling houses amounted to £42,473.46 allocated as follows:

	£
No. 13 (Waltroyd and Ovenden Way) Smoke Control Area	8.53
No. 14 (King Cross and West End) Smoke Control Area	29.16
No. 15 (Haugh Shaw Road and Arden Road) Smoke Control Area	124.40
No. 16 (Shay Lane) Smoke Control Area	25,048.83
No. 17 (Mile Thorn, Newstead and Pellon) Smoke Control Area	15,017.32
No. 17a (Gladstone Road) Smoke Control Area ..	2,245.22

TABLE I
DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1971
(Kilograms per Hectare)

	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 mm.	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in mm.	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in mm.	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	51.7	18.91	15.19	34.10	51.2	16.62	12.09	28.71	45.9	14.26	13.64	27.9
February	72.3	17.36	23.80	41.16	58.6	14.56	19.38	33.94	53.5	12.34	18.20	30.54
March	54.6	15.81	18.60	34.41	42.8	15.19	14.26	29.45	51.2	19.22	16.62	35.8
April	71.2	33.17	26.35	59.52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
May	65.8	25.73	19.53	45.26	56.4	26.97	20.46	47.43	*	*	*	*
June	79.0	17.40	21.30	38.70	70.2	12.00	14.10	26.10	78.7	17.40	15.60	33.0
July	50.6	17.36	16.12	33.48	49.9	22.32	13.95	36.27	*	*	*	*
August	99.9	15.19	16.12	31.31	99.9	15.19	13.64	28.83	Site discontinued			
September	11.7	14.70	14.40	29.10	13.8	16.80	11.70	28.50				
October	102.3	15.50	28.21	43.71	94.9	13.02	17.67	30.69				
November	68.5	13.64	15.90	29.54	58.0	15.00	12.00	27.00				
December	38.1	16.74	20.77	37.51	35.7	13.64	13.95	27.59				
Aggregate	765.7	221.51	236.29	457.80	631.4	181.31	163.20	344.51	229.3	63.22	64.06	127.28
Averages	63.8	18.45	19.71	38.16	57.4	16.49	14.84	31.33		Insufficient data		

* Records spoilt by unlawful interference with gauge.

Monthly Average for Borough:

Insoluble Solids 17.47 kilograms per hectare.
Soluble Solids 17.26 kilograms per hectare.
Total Solids 34.73 kilograms per hectare.

Rainfall in millimetres: 60.6.

Average Total Annual Deposit for Whole Borough- 416.82 kilograms per hectare.

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

					Solid matter Kilograms per Hectare	Millimetres of Rainfall
1971	..	..	..	..	416.82	726.8
1970	..	..	..	..	503.26	874.5
1969	..	..	..	..	475.95	877.8
1968	..	..	..	..	564.38	1091.2
1967	..	..	..	..	511.61	1002.8
1966	..	..	..	..	565.28	1103.4
1965	..	..	..	..	581.44	933.6
1964	..	..	..	..	506.47	746.8
1963	..	..	..	..	544.88	716.3
1962	..	..	..	..	607.30	777.2
(1947	..	..	..	..	949.04	813.8)

Note: (1) The 1967 and 1971 figures are based on information obtained from the gauges at Belle Vue Park and the Infirmary only.

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

(3) The West View Park gauge was withdrawn in 1971.

**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
1971	..	No average possible due to vandalism				
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
(1947	..	..	..	..	..	2.75)

TABLE 2
SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1971

STATION	MILLIGRAMS OF SO ₃ PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES—DAILY AVERAGES												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Daily Aves.
BEACON HILL ..	2.50	2.24	1.87	1.86	*	*	*	*	1.04	1.46	1.50	1.64	—
WEST VIEW PARK ..	2.64	1.91	1.87	1.95	1.40	0.75	*		Site discontinued.			e	
AVERAGE OF DAILY TOTALS	2.57	[2.07	3.47	1.90	1.40	0.75	—	—	1.04	1.46	1.50	1.64	—

*Records spoilt by unlawful interference.

NOTE: West View Park site discontinued in August, 1971, due to excessive vandalism of site.

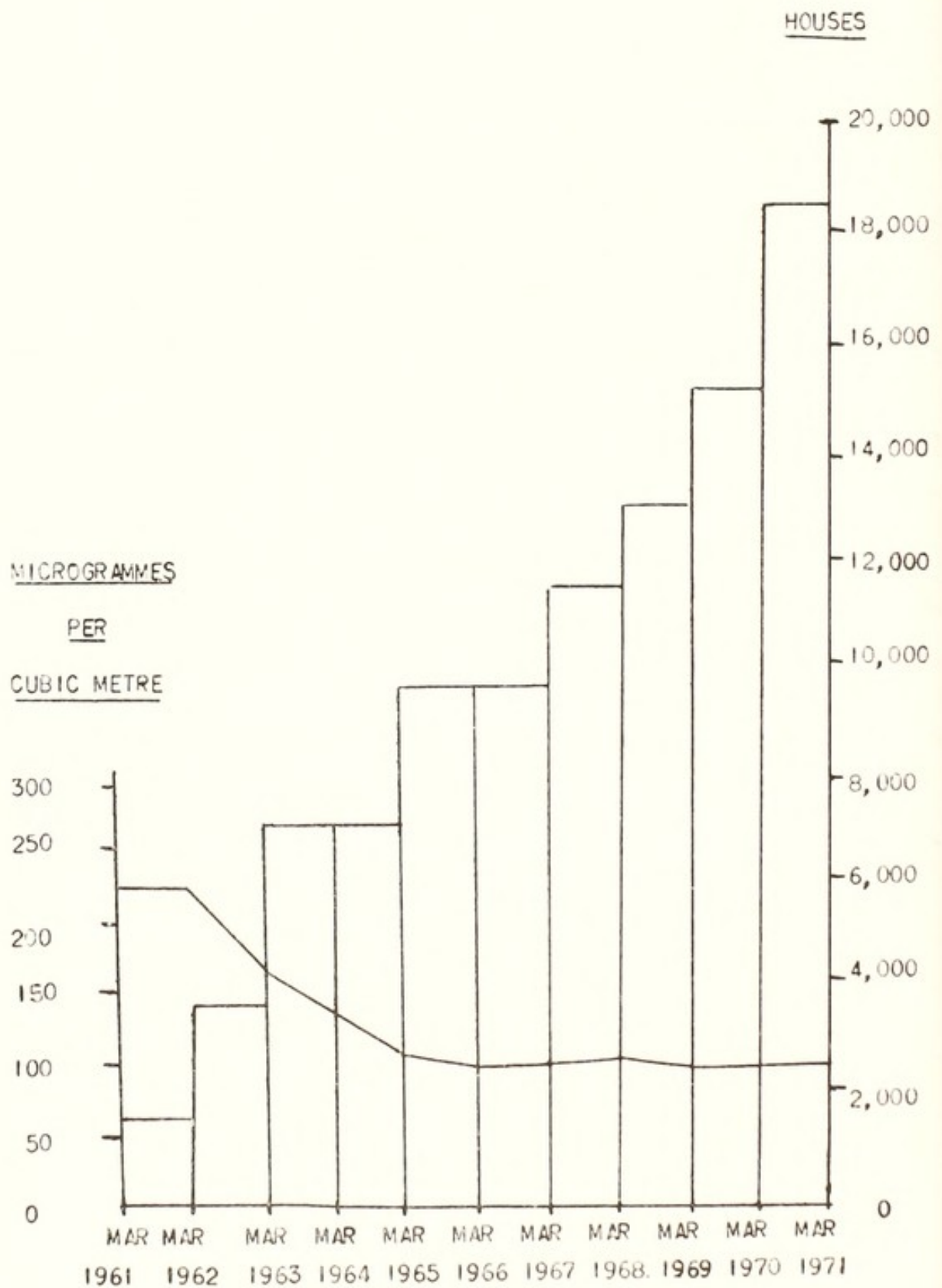
HOUSES UNDER SMOKE CONTROL

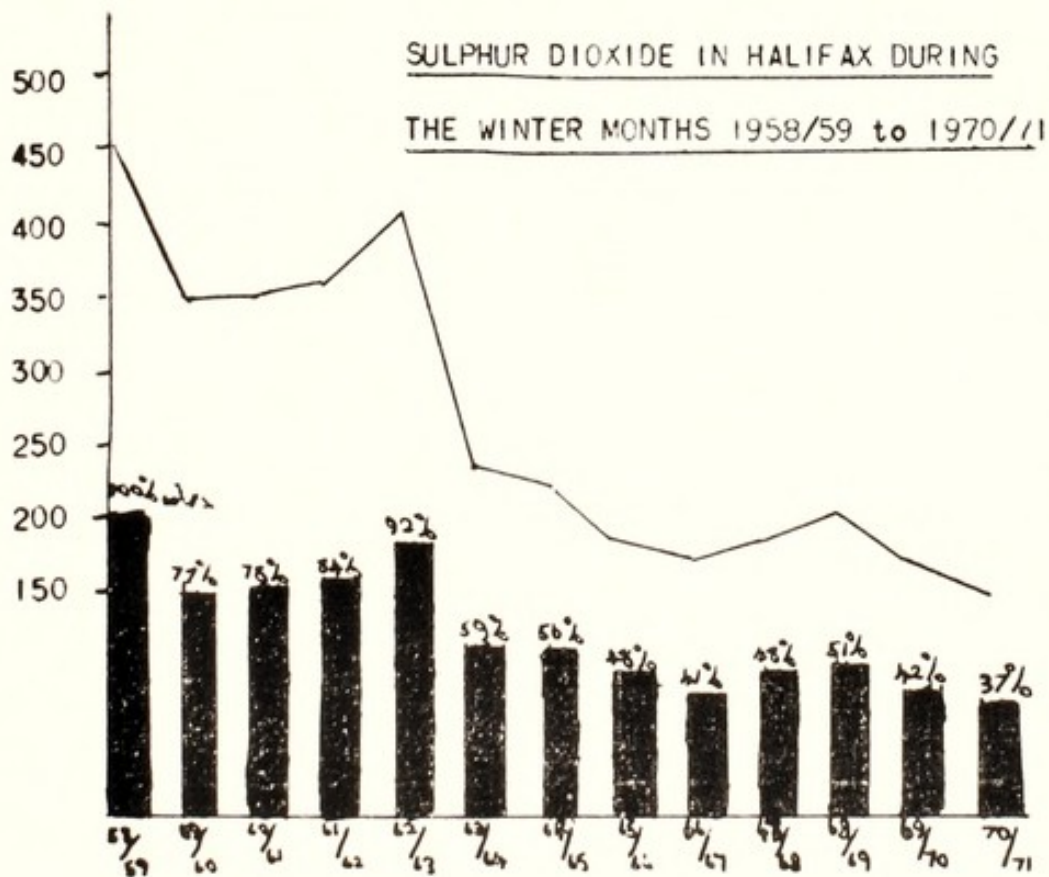
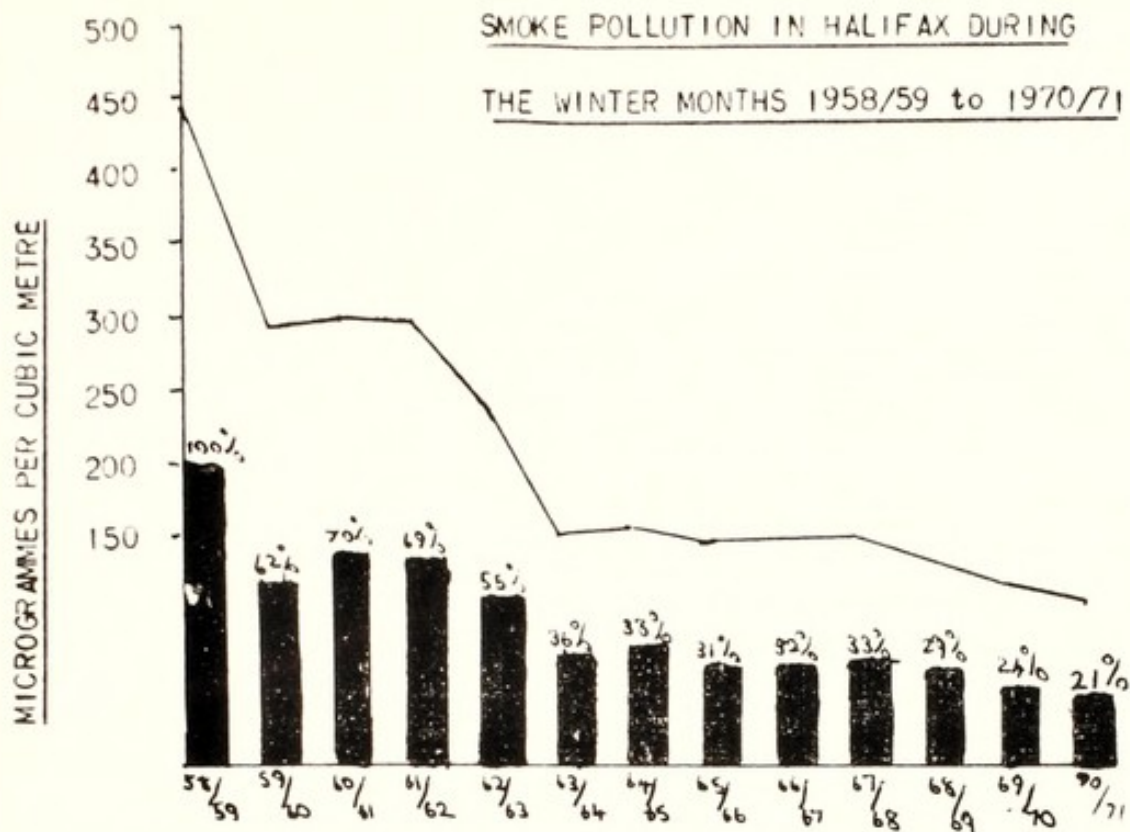
&

CONSEQUENT REDUCTION IN

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN

TOWN CENTRE.





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

Altitude 625 feet (Barometer 632 feet)

MONTH	1971		Barometer				Air Temperatures						Mean Temperature						Relative Humidity	Mean reading of Thermometers						Wind										Rainfall		
	Mean at 32°F. and sea level	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean						Air	Dew Point	Vapour Pressure	Of Thermometers					Relative Proportion						Mean Amount of Cloud	No. of Raindays	Amount Collected										
						Maxima	Minima	Range	Minimum on grass	Earth 4 feet down	Est. Strength				North	North East	East	South East		South	South West	West	North West	Calms														
January	ins.	ins.	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	%	Mb	°F	°C	°F	°C	2	0	3	1	8	2	15	0	14	4	7	16	ins.	mm		
February	29.612	1.432	57.0	13.9	21.5	-5.8	35.5	19.7	43.4	6.3	34.6	1.4	8.8	4.9	39.0	3.9	37	88	74	32.3	0.2	42	5.6	2	0	5	1	6	1	9	4	14	3	6	12	2.01	49.9	
March	30.090	2.296	50.6	10.3	27.5	-2.5	23.1	12.8	44.2	6.8	35.4	1.9	8.8	4.9	39.8	4.3	35	1.8	84	71	32.5	0.3	42	5.6	2	0	5	1	6	1	9	4	14	3	7	16	2.53	63.7
April	29.976	1.684	51.5	10.8	28.4	-2.0	23.1	12.8	44.9	7.2	35.6	2.0	9.3	5.2	40.3	4.6	35	1.7	78	6.8	33.9	1.1	42	5.6	3	0	15	0	5	1	5	1	20	0	6	17	2.00	51.2
May	29.936	1.021	63.3	17.4	30.3	-0.9	33.0	18.3	50.4	10.2	38.4	3.6	12.0	6.6	44.4	6.9	37	2.8	74	7.5	35.4	1.9	45	7.2	2	0	21	0	12	0	1	1	8	1	7	9	2.58	66.0
June	29.910	0.671	68.0	20.0	34.0	1.1	34.0	18.9	58.9	14.9	43.2	6.2	15.7	8.7	51.1	10.6	41	5.0	63	8.9	38.8	3.8	49	9.4	3	0	9	0	12	0	11	0	13	1	5	11	2.36	60.0
July	29.919	0.834	67.1	19.5	36.3	2.4	30.8	17.1	58.1	14.5	46.3	7.9	11.8	6.6	52.2	11.2	46	7.8	73	10.3	42.8	6.0	51	10.6	3	0	19	1	4	0	11	0	7	1	7	17	2.92	74.5
August	29.901	0.989	70.9	26.1	45.1	7.3	33.9	18.8	69.0	20.6	53.7	12.1	15.3	8.5	61.3	16.3	53	11.7	69	13.5	48.9	9.4	56	13.3	2	0	9	0	13	2	4	0	16	1	5	8	1.91	48.3
September	29.870	0.754	71.9	22.2	43.4	6.6	28.5	15.9	64.2	17.9	52.1	11.2	11.2	6.1	58.1	14.5	53	11.7	78	13.8	47.7	8.7	57	13.9	3	0	13	1	0	0	14	1	10	0	6	20	3.79	96.6
October	30.181	0.652	72.1	22.3	43.9	6.6	28.2	15.7	63.4	17.4	49.8	9.9	13.6	7.5	56.6	13.7	50	10.0	75	12.3	44.7	7.1	56	13.3	3	0	3	3	13	0	8	5	10	0	5	9	0.67	17.1
November	29.973	0.956	58.9	14.9	33.9	-2.4	31.2	17.3	46.8	8.2	38.2	3.4	8.6	4.8	42.5	5.8	38	3.3	81	7.6	33.9	4.1	48	8.2	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	7	12	0	5	13	3.67	93.3
December	30.259	0.908	56.8	13.8	30.4	-0.9	26.4	14.7	47.6	8.7	40.2	4.6	7.4	4.1	43.9	6.6	40	4.4	85	8.4	36.2	2.3	45	7.2	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	9	22	1.27	32.7			
Annual Means	30.001	1.120	63.7	17.6	33.5	0.8	30.2	16.8	54.0	12.2	42.7	5.9	11.3	6.3	48.3	9.1	43	61	77	9.5	38.9	3.8	49	9.4	3	0	10	1	7	1	9	2	14	1	6	160	28.36 Total	720.4 Total

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1971

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

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor, Councillor G. H. Smith

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. A. Culpan

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. H. M. Gresham

Alderman J. Burdock

Alderman T. Enderby

Alderman G. H. Hackett

Alderman M. Jagger, J.P.

Councillor E. Cavanagh

Councillor Mrs. M. Fletcher

Councillor Mrs. E. Helliwell

Councillor K. G. Lord, J.P.

Councillor J. Smith

Councillor Mrs. J. Tidswell

Councillor J. Tolan

Councillor Mrs. G. Webb

Councillor Mrs. B. Wildsmith

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. K. Walton

Mr. G. Greenwood

Mr. J. Green

Chief Education Officer:

K. G. Wynn, B.A., B.ED.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(as at 31st December, 1971)

Principal School Medical Officer:

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

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

V. R. Rao, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., M.F.C.M.(R.C.P.)

First School Medical Officer: Vacant.

School Medical Officers (part-time):

Mary Brayshaw, M.B., CH.B.(LEEDS).

Abdul Wahid Awan, M.B., B.S.

Anwer Ali, M.B., B.S.

Brendan Fernandez, M.B., B.S.

M. Prasad, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.

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).

Educational Psychologist (vacant).

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

Miss J. Sharples (Trainee 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:

Pauline A. Coombes.

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, Mrs. E. Kaye.

Orthopaedic Staff:

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

Mrs. M. S. Rawson, M.C.S.P. (part-time).

Speech Therapist:

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

Chief Clerk:

T. K. Boothman.

Clerical Staff:

J. Winduss (Senior Clerk), Mrs. B. M. Bonner, Mrs. S. M. Crowther, Miss C. Lambeth, 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, Measles Tetanus, etc.		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	

Senior M.O.

In September of 1971 we received the resignation of Dr. K. A. Nagdee as First School Medical Officer after only nine months in post and in order to relieve an already acute medical shortage the Committee welcomed the appointment of three General Practitioners on a part-time basis, Drs. Awan, Ali and Fernandez. Together with Dr. Brayshaw (who has also been responsible for dealing with handicapped pupils and their assessment at the Bermerside and Quarry House Schools) their work has progressed and clinics and routines have been maintained.

Future of School Health

At the close of 1971 the staff of the School Health Service were awaiting some indication of the future and the final decision about administration. Plans are in progress for the creation of new Metropolitan counties and districts, of which Halifax and the surrounding area will be one. There is still no decision whether the School Health Service will be linked with the Education Authority or join the rest of Health Services in one unified whole outside direct local authority control. This is therefore a time of consolidation when we must maintain the service, ensuring that when a decision is reached that the transfer can be effected smoothly.

Aims of Service

Basically, the work of the school health service does not change. The foundation is the routine medical inspection at schools and medical work in the clinics. Emphasis has changed over the years but parental problems are always with us. Treatment services have been developed, particularly in audiology and child guidance. Clinics however are still meeting the same problems in spite of higher standards of living and increased opportunities of one kind or another.

Legal Change in 1971

In April of 1971 no child could be labelled unsuitable for education and Section 57 of the Education Act of 1944 was amended. In Halifax this means that the Furness Park Training Centre (now Forest Bank Special School) has been transferred from the Local Health Authority to Education and the transfer required conferences with parents and staff. One advantage was that the Principal School Medical Officer, who indirectly in the past initiated admissions to the Training Centre, still recommends admissions to the Special School. This Special School, together with Quarry House E.S.N. School and the Friendly Fold House Educational Centre, provide for Halifax children with the benefits of a normal school.

Benefits of Handicapped and Delicate

It has been decided to erect a special school for handicapped pupils in the grounds of Bermerside Estate. If finally approved and erected, the plans will replace the present school for delicate children providing treatment and education for children with permanent handicaps. When completed, Halifax will eliminate the need for handicapped and delicate children attending schools a long way from their homes. They will be catered for in the new Special School and retain the necessary home environment at the same time.

Shortcomings

Transfer of Training Centre to Education has resulted in inadequate facilities for special care. The plans of the M.O.H. were for space vacated from Adult Training Centre to be made available for rehabilitation and the toilet unit as it existed to serve hygiene.

Assurance of the Central Department that the work of Special Care would continue in relation to severely sub-normal has had a temporary setback as a result of the Educational Special Provisions Act, 1971. This will be rectified in time but I have had much explaining to the unfortunate parents whose hopes had a temporary setback.

Routine Inspections

In Halifax we have continued to examine the three age groups, entrants, juniors and leavers. Although this is not the policy in many authorities now, who examine on a more selective basis, it has proved invaluable, in view of the shortage of medical staff, to give priority to the routine medicals and thus ensure that, at least three times in a child's school life, he or she has a medical. If selective examinations had been our policy, it is doubtful if some of these would have been carried out in times of acute staff shortages. It is also, perhaps, wise to continue this policy for the present as with the extension of school life to 16 years, the gap between one examination and another will be increased, and we shall need to think about the most satisfactory method in the future. Head Teachers have continued to co-operate with medical inspections although some difficulties have arisen at times when, for certain children, the medical examination has coincided with some other activity e.g. housecraft, swimming, etc., and it has not always been easy to explain that the medical examination is only once per year and that some of the activities of any school outside the normal routine work are often dependent on the child being medically fit to partake and therefore health should be an educational priority when weighed up alongside swimming classes, domestic science activity, plays, parties and open days. Difficulties have, however, been minimal and one can often understand the view of Head Teachers, particularly those with long experience, when they remember days when the visits to schools by both doctors and nurses were less frequent

than they are today. Visits for immunisations, polio and B.C.G. vaccinations, hearing screen tests and regular vision tests have increased in the last ten years and school health staff are now well known in the schools.

The number of parents who attended at routine medical inspections was 3,249, which again shows the increased appreciation by parents of the service which is rendered. The number of children examined will be found in Part I of the statistical tables.

Medical Examination Rooms

The facilities in Halifax are uniformly unsatisfactory. The new Health Authorities will require a new system.

Consultation Clinics

It is often not possible in view of the time factor to carry out a detailed examination at schools or to talk to parents for a long time and in such cases, where a problem exists about a child and its future, an appointment at School Clinic is an advantage. A child may be finding life difficult at a particular school or perhaps be in need of a period in the School for Delicate Children at Bermerside or even be having behavioural difficulties which might need referral to the Child Guidance Clinic. It is here that the School Medical Officer with his or her intimate knowledge of schools, experience in dealing with children and aware of facilities available, can be of real help to worried parents and the Consultation Clinic, by the numbers who attend, proves invaluable in ensuring the best service and also to channel a child into the best educational environment. Stability is often a problem as a child moves from one school to another and here the School Medical Officer is able to assist in that adjustment.

The total number of new cases was 582, and re-examinations numbered 429.

Specialist Services

Without the help of the Regional Hospital Board and the local Hospital Management Committee the School Health Service could not offer a specialist service in orthopaedic and ophthalmic clinics and we are grateful for the services of the Orthopaedic Consultant and Ophthalmic Consultant. Although we have a very close co-operation with the Paediatric Department it has not been possible, owing to staff shortages, to maintain the invaluable relationship which existed when the First School Medical Officer attended the Halifax General Hospital weekly to assist the Paediatrician. Perhaps with new structure in Health Services in the future there will be a much closer relationship between paediatrics and school health. A service under a unified control would give such a relationship.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Mrs. M. S. Rawson succeeded Mrs. Taylor as part-time physiotherapist during 1971. The shortage of physiotherapists is still acute and Halifax has indeed been fortunate in having the full-time services of Mr. Stewart for a long period. Without this our Orthopaedic Department would probably have ceased to function except on a limited basis. Mr. Gill, the Orthopaedic Surgeon, has continued to attend at regular intervals although new patients are now seen initially at the Royal Halifax Infirmary and referred to the school clinic for physiotherapy treatment later. Many minor defects, found at routine medical inspections, are of course remedied by the physiotherapists on referral from the School Medical Officers without referral to the Consultant.

Audiometry

In recent years the School Nurses have taken over audiometry of the 5-6 year olds in schools. Staff has been increased by one during the year in order that more testing can be done. Many children referred in the past for investigation for backwardness were found to have defective hearing and this early hearing screening has cut out much of the early referral for I.Q. testing. Children may be referred to the Otolaryngologist at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Number screened during 1971	1,088
Number re-screened during 1971	332
Number referred to Otolaryngologist	21

Minor Ailments

Recently requests have been made unofficially from Head Teachers to the School Nurses for Minor Ailment Clinics to be set up at their schools, particularly the larger schools with a few hundred pupils. These requests will certainly be considered as attendance at the existing three Minor Ailment Clinics can be time consuming and an excuse for avoiding school. Future policy will be to assign a nurse to some of the larger schools on a daily basis, attending for a short time to deal with these cases on the spot. Branch clinics will also be set up at Health Centres. We continue to maintain clinics at Ovenden Secondary and J. H. Whitley Schools.

Infectious Diseases

TUBERCULOSIS

No cases were referred to the Chest Clinic during 1971. The Mass Radiography Unit again visited Halifax at the end of the year and as usual the programme of Heaf testing and B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out on the 13 year olds.

DIPHTHERIA

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year. This disease is, thanks to years of immunisation, now a thing of

the past but we are ever reminded as a School Health Service to keep the necessity of immunisation before the public, so that there is no relaxation in protection.

SCARLET FEVER

No cases of Scarlet Fever were notified of school children during the year.

RUBELLA

Thirteen-year-old girls will be offered protection to minimise infection in later life when foetus could be affected.

IMMUNISATIONS

Number of children given immunisation against Diphtheria	42
Number of children given Diphtheria/Tetanus injections ..	1,523
Number of children given Triple Antigen injections	2
Number of children given Anti-Tetanus injections	442

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Number of children given first dose orally on sugar	154
Number of children given second dose orally on sugar ..	92
Number of children given third dose orally on sugar ..	103
Number of children given fourth dose orally on sugar ..	1,652

MEASLES VACCINATIONS

Number of children vaccinated	7
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On account of poor response the Principal School Medical Officer is planning special measles clinics for 1972.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

During 1971 91 children were examined for news delivery and 21 for assistant duties in shops.

The number of candidates for the teaching profession examined was 114 and the number of teachers entering the profession on a temporary basis was 20.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

During 1971 259 children were operated on at the Royal Halifax Infirmary for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. This is an increase but with two Specialises operating at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, the waiting list must have been reduced. In addition 42 children were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department for other types of treatment.

Psychiatric Treatment

The work of the Child Guidance Clinic is described elsewhere together with the comments of the Medical Director. The School Psychological Department was depleted this year by the departure

of psychologists Miss Webley and Mr. Fitzpatrick. It is hoped that during 1972 these posts will be filled and Dr. Goddard will have psychologist colleagues in his team.

Immigrant Children

The number examined in 1971 was 138. This is approximately the same as last year. This is not a problem in Halifax and the work of the School Welfare Officer together with officers specially trained in dealing with immigrant problems, children are placed in suitable schools where, as far as possible, they are educated to fit into the normal environment of school life. Medically, every check is made before they are admitted to schools. Medical standards are satisfied before an educational routine is instituted.

Bermerside Open Air School

Much time has been taken up during 1971 and early 1972 with the provision of a new Physically Handicapped School. One concern was that the school should be in the right area, and should also be geared to deal with children, at present dealt with in Bermerside School, who are delicate. Finally, after much discussion and heart searching, it was decided that the school should be built on the existing Bermerside estate and that provision should be made within it to accommodate the delicate children in need of special school facilities, as well as those with serious physical handicaps. In the meantime the present school continues under the expert guidance of Mr. Kendall, the Headmaster. There are still over 70 children in the school with varying defects and a few who are suffering from psychological upsets who have been referred by the Psychiatrist. So it proves beyond doubt that there is still a need in Halifax for such a school.

Number on roll, January, 1971 ..	78
Number admitted during year ..	16
Number discharged during year ..	19

Chief Education Officer

I cannot close this section of my report without paying tribute to the work of Mr. L. T. Jackson, M.A., Chief Education Officer, who died suddenly in July, 1971. Mr. Jackson had been with the Halifax Education Authority since 1953 as Deputy Chief Officer and later as Chief Education Officer. Always courteous and kind in his dealings with all members of the School Health Service, he was held in the highest respect by all members of the staff. In spite of his ill-health and enormous educational problems he had to face in recent years, he was always willing and ready at all times to take a keen interest in the work of the School Health Service. We extend our sympathy to his wife and daughter in their loss.

We also welcome as his successor Mr. K. G. Wynn who has been his deputy for some years. He takes over at a time of great

change in Local Government and possibly in Health Services too. We wish him well in his great task.

I also take this opportunity of thanking the Educational and School Health Services for their loyalty, hard work and enthusiasm and I thank the Education Committee for their unfailing kindness and support in all matters appertaining to School Health.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

REPORT ON SPEECH THERAPY FOR 1971

We are still without another therapist. These words come round with monotony each year.

Despite such a professed interest in the profession (Patricia Neale, the actress, is now making a film in which she plays the part of a speech therapist), and despite occasional visits to the clinic of fascinated observers such as girls about to leave school, speech therapy students during their holidays, and student teachers, our second vacancy remains unfilled. Even tentative suggestions put to the two regular students from the training school in Leeds that they might like to work in Halifax after qualification met with a polite but non-committal response.

There has been no alteration in routine work but with a waiting list accumulating to 110 at the end of the year, it has been impossible for the Therapist to visit schools to look for work. Most of the referrals came from Medical Officers. School holidays, when regular attenders are unreliable, gave an opportunity for children on this waiting list to be seen, and placed in order of urgency.

Via the School Medical Officer there has been the occasional referral to the Child Guidance Clinic or to the Psychologist for intelligence testing. Many children have had hearing tests which sometimes lead to the necessity for the removal of tonsils and adenoids or for further investigation by the E.N.T. department at hospital.

One child with articulation defect and behaviour disorder has been accepted for education at Moor House School in Surrey and two others with hypernasality (dysphonia) have been referred by the E.N.T. surgeons to a plastic surgeon at Bradford. This resulted in his decision to perform pharyngoplasty.

In November the Therapist completed a six weeks' course in Linguistics which was held at Leeds Polytechnic one evening per week. The lectures served as an introduction and outline to the study of this complex subject which has recently been included in the syllabus for the training of speech therapists.

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>
Articulation Disorder	34	9	43
Articulation Disorders and Other	15	2	17
Stammer	3	1	4
Stammer and Other	4	0	4
Dysphonia	4	4	8
Dysphonia and Other	2	0	2
Delayed Development of Language	4	5	9
Dysarthia	0	0	0
Dysarthia and Other	1	1	2
	67	22	89
Number of discharges			71
Number of new cases taken on during year			57
Number on waiting list			110
Number of attendances by children for year at Quarry House School			216
Number of attendances at clinic			2,060
Number of pre-school children who have received treatment			55
Number of absences during year			796
Total number of school visits			34

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The number of patients seen at the Orthopaedic School Clinic has gradually decreased over the last five years but this is not regarded as any reflection on the usefulness of the service. The School Health Service continues to detect, by routine examination of school children, remediable conditions which would otherwise escape notice. The fall in numbers is probably due to the improved health of the community and particularly the absence of poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. Remedial exercises continue to play a very important role and the majority of children in the county borough of Halifax requiring exercises, are treated at the Laura Mitchell Clinic. The staff has been increased by the appointment of Mrs. R. Rawson in November, 1971, on a part-time basis and this has gone a long way to correcting staff shortage. The addition of new wall bars and alternators to the climbing frame have increased the usefulness of the gymnasium. Remedial classes have been restarted at Quarry Bank E.S.N. School and classes have also been started at Forest Bank School.

J. S. GILL, *Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon*

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

I must, with regret, report a further unsatisfactory and difficult year in the School Dental Service in Halifax.

It has so far proved impossible to recruit the services of a further full-time Dental Officer, and I must say here that salaries which are low in comparison with those applying to other spheres of dentistry, and uncertainty concerning the future of the School Dental Service, are more than relevant.

There was, however, one ray of light to relieve the gloom during the year, in September Miss Coombs joined our staff to replace as Dental Auxiliary Mrs. Lister, who left us the previous September.

A glance at the statistics shows that once again no inspections were carried out in schools, although 3,076 pupils were examined at least once during the year. The demand for emergency treatment is considerable, and on some occasions almost impossible to fulfil—1,723 pupils were treated as emergencies. It is often extremely difficult in the present circumstances to decide who should be given priority of the limited facilities available, those with routine appointments or those seeking treatment because of pain. We have tried to strike a balance but it is obviously impossible to deal with everything.

Parents and Head Teachers have in the great majority been very understanding of our difficulties, and I look forward with restrained optimism to better staffing circumstances in the relatively near future.

1. Number of pupils inspected by Authority's Dental Officers:						
(a) At clinic	..	..	..	..	..	3,076
(b) Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	508
						3,584
2. Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	3,170
3. Number actually treated (first visits)	..	..	..	..	..	3,833
4. Number actually treated (subsequent visits)	..	..	..	..	..	4,856
5. Number of emergency visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,723
6. Half days devoted to Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
7. Fillings:						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	2,552
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	31
						2,583
8. Number of teeth filled:						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	2,445
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	24
						2,469

9. Extractions:						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,354
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	3,014
						4,368
10. Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions..						789
11. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth						99
12. Orthodontics:						
New cases	..	..	..	..	..	75
Completed cases	..	..	..	..	..	58
Discontinued cases	..	..	..	..	..	10
Removable appliances	..	..	..	..	..	130
Referred to Consultant	..	..	..	..	..	5
13. Other operations:						
Patients X-rayed	..	..	..	..	..	140
Prophylaxis	..	..	..	..	..	221
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	..	294
Teeth root filled	..	..	..	..	..	19

W. E. CROSLAND, *Principal School Dental Officer*

SCHOOL EYE CLINIC 1971

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

During the year nearly 652 children were seen and some 332 pairs of glasses were prescribed.

Over 27 children were referred to the Infirmary for treatment mainly for squints.

We have now one whole-time and one part-time Orthoptist at the Royal Halifax Infirmary so that these squinting children are well catered for.

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

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In the case of a physically handicapped person, the time must come when the potential for alleviation of the disablement is exhausted. Surgery and physiotherapy will certainly have been carefully considered and one or both applied, but at the end of it all the person is left with some degree of physical handicap which cannot be further alleviated, and which will, therefore, remain with him for the rest of his life. It therefore follows that physical education in its many and varied facets must now be responsible for doing whatever is possible to enrich the quality of life for the physically handicapped person.

So far as coping with the day to day aspects of the mere business of living is concerned, tremendous strides have been made in the invention and provision of mechanical aids for the physically handicapped. The medical profession has been successful in promoting general acceptance of the principle that provision for these people should be made when planning public utilities. Determined individuals – the name of Douglas Bader springs readily to mind – have demonstrated to their fellows that a physical handicap need not necessarily be the greatest thing in their lives. As a result of these and other factors, we now see people with the most severe degree of physical handicap coping with the business of earning a living – some at the highest levels – in a manner which would have been unimaginable in the distant past.

Quality of life, however, is not solely concerned with the ability to earn a living and the achievement of a certain amount of independence of the assistance of others. Neither is it as simple as might be thought if one looks subjectively at such occasions as the Olympic Games for the physically handicapped which occur in the same year as the Games proper. It should be remembered that, according to the statistics from establishments such as Stoke Mandeville, a very considerable percentage of those who take part are paraplegic as a result of an accident which occurred whilst taking part in some sporting activity, and this type of person would probably be more likely to wish to continue to take part in such similar activities as his handicap allowed.

In order to encourage the physically handicapped person to realise his fullest potential for the enjoyment of life, then all of us who are concerned, either professionally or voluntarily, must see physical education for these people as something which goes a great deal deeper than competitive sport, as indeed it does for those who are not handicapped.

Let us by all means make arrangements for and encourage those who have an interest in competitive sport to take part, but let us also realise that the mere fact of (say) being able to move unaided through water can be of immense benefit to a severely disabled person and in a manner that transcends the mere physical. Let us also realise that such activities as angling give immense satisfaction and enjoyment to (possibly) millions of people – it is the numerically greatest participant recreational activity in Great Britain. It would also give the same benefits to people whose physical handicaps preclude almost any other form of outdoor recreation. One wonders – in the absence of any evidence – what Yoga might have to offer? And so on.

The proposed school for physically handicapped children, which is now at final design stage, has been planned in a manner which we hope will enable it to become a central “generator” for activities for physically handicapped adults. All the facilities have been planned with out of school hours use by adults in mind. It is hoped that by co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief

Education Officer, the Director of Social Services, the Head of the school and the organisations which cater for the physically handicapped, a co-ordinated scheme will emerge which will make the school also the local centre to which the physically handicapped will come in order to be taught to acquire new skills, to take part in recreational activities and for purely social purposes. The design of the building is concrete proof of the inter-relationship and, up to a point, the inter-dependence of the medical and the physical education professions in this particular field of endeavour, and it is through this co-operation that it is hoped the quality of life of the physically handicapped may be enhanced in Halifax in the future.

J. K. LEARMOUTH, *Adviser for Physical Education*

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

STATISTICS FOR 1971

Total attendances..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,118
Psychiatrist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635
Educational Psychologist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Social Worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,380
Domiciliary Visits by Social Worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067
New cases seen by Psychiatrist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

These showed no substantial variation from previous years, all referrals being made by schools, Education Welfare Section, the School Medical Officer and other medical sources, by parents and by the Social Services Department and Probation Officer

Ages:

Pre-school ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
5-7 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
8-10 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
11-15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Over 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

The numbers referred to the clinic seem to be levelling off and it can be expected that the numbers dealt with each year will remain approximately as they were in 1971, but only for as long as the catchment area remains the same. Mrs. C. Berry, as always, has handled an enormous case load of infinite variety with the same painstaking expertise and imperturbability which I try not to take for granted. Miss Judith Sharples, assistant social worker, was just beginning to take some of the weight off Mrs. Berry's shoulders when she left us to take a full-time course in Social Work. We look forward to her return in two years' time.

Our case load continues to present us with an infinite variety of problems, none of them the same as any other. The range of cases is fascinating and some of them, of course, should not have been referred to us at all and are sent on to other agencies for assistance, but we are constantly on our guard against accepting as psychological or psychiatric any case referred to us from non-medical sources. A case in point is a teenage girl who had taken an overdose of tablets in what was assumed to have been an attempt at suicide. Careful questioning, however, revealed that suicide was not the girl's intention at all – she admitted having taken a relatively huge number of pain-killing tablets because she had suffered for some months from increasing abdominal pain the severity of which had virtually incapacitated her, led to so-called "truancy" and to behavioural problems at home. Abdominal pain of this severity and duration is never, ever psychiatric and always has an organic basis and the girl's account of her various symptoms led me to the conclusion that she was suffering from recurrent bouts of acute appendicitis and that intestinal obstruction was imminent. I referred her as an emergency to a consultant surgeon but before she could be seen she had to be admitted straight from her home to the operating theatre where an emergency operation was performed for the relief of intestinal obstruction the cause of which was confirmed during the operation as being due to recurrent attacks of appendicitis. The girl made an uneventful recovery and subsequent follow-up has revealed no further problems at home or at school which she is attending regularly and happily. Another case demonstrates the importance and effectiveness of good medical team-work within the school medical service and the Child Guidance Clinic and concerns a nine-year old boy who had only recently moved into the Halifax area. The boy was first of all referred to the school medical service by his head teacher because of problems with learning which were not the usual kind. History taking revealed that twelve months previously the boy had been unconscious for three days following a road accident and that there had been a marked and progressive deterioration in all aspects of his personality since that time. There were many "red herrings" in this case: the boy's mother had been receiving psychiatric treatment herself over this twelve month period and there was a possibility that the boy's problems were a product of this: the boy's grandmother, of whom he was inordinately fond, died shortly before the road accident and this had pre-

viously been suggested as possibly causative of his trouble. Everything, however, pointed to brain-damage, a specific diagnosis being made of sub-dural effusion, that is a collection of fluid between the brain and its membranes which is a known complication although a rare one, of head injury. The boy was referred, again as something of an emergency, to a consultant neuro-surgeon who immediately admitted the boy into a neurosurgical unit for confirmation of the diagnosis and subsequent operative treatment. It subsequently transpired that the mother's psychiatric condition was secondary to the problems which the boy was posing at home and at school and it can be assumed that no further psychiatric treatment will be necessary. Looking back over the past several years we have had referred to us many "school phobias" who have stayed away from school because of "imaginary" abdominal pain and eventual removal of the appendix in a large percentage of these cases resulted in uneventful recovery. We have even seen a boy of five or six years whose retention of urine was said to be due to a neurotic mother's over-protectiveness! An operation for circumcision was performed at our behest resulting in a complete disappearance of the boy's trouble and a happy, and no longer "neurotic", mother.

There was a national campaign during the year to urge local authorities to seek out all the co-called "autistic" children in their areas, some of them allegedly languishing in institutions for the sub-normal and ineducable. I can only speak from my own experience, and from that of the educational psychologist and others within the clinic, and none of us has ever seen a case where the diagnostic label of "autistic" could be affixed with any certainty. This, I feel, is a very good thing because labels have a habit of sticking long after they are actually needed. I personally doubt that "autism" exists at all and to look for "autistic" children is looking for trouble because, having made this diagnosis, one's therapeutic endeavours are reduced to nil and one spends time looking for suitable educational establishments which could be more profitably spent in providing psychotherapy for both the child and his parents or in making local arrangements, not necessarily for special teaching, but for ordinary teaching in a special environment, an environment which can sympathetically cope with these children's emotional and social problems and one which effectively protects children from each other. I can say, however, that over the past several years twenty or thirty children have been seen here who might have been diagnosed by other child guidance teams as "autistic". Some of these required no special educational facilities and recovered from their "autism" after psychotherapy directed at the parents, some recovered on being transferred from one ordinary school to another, some were transferred to Bermerside, some to Friendly Fold Home and a minimal number to Quarry House. It has been possible to follow up the majority of these cases when it has been found that after a certain period of time they were no different from any other children of similar age, intelligence and social background. These figures are a reflection of the splendid co-operation, and great flexi-

bility of our local Education Authority who have been directly responsible for the favourable outcome in all our "autistic" cases.

Lastly, much national publicity has been given over the past year or two to the problem presented to schools and their administrators by outbreaks of violence and other anti-social activities. The clinic team feels that it can offer much practical advice regarding the management of this phenomenon and we would respectfully urge West House to arrange, even as just an experiment, a meeting between themselves, their head teachers and the clinic team. Too much emphasis has been placed on the domestic source of classroom and playground violence and far too little, if any at all, on how schools create and perpetuate their own problems. I am, of course, not criticising Halifax schools specifically but the system of education nationally, a system which seems to be blind to the enormous social progress made by every sector of the community except that compounded of children, and deaf to the impact their voices have made on the higher echelons of administration throughout the world. Children are excluded entirely from such group support and life for them only begins when they leave school: it should begin when they start.

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

THE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

The School Psychological Service has been without the services of a qualified Educational Psychologist since November, 1971. The Assistant Psychologist left the Authority in September, 1971, and the Senior Psychologist left in November, 1971. Mr. P. Monaghan has been appointed as the Senior Psychologist.

During the interim period the School Psychological Service still functioned under the direction of Mr. T. Lilley, Head of the Friendly Fold Special Unit, who had previously acted as Educational Psychologist during the year 1967-68, and who saw as many of the referrals as possible. However, the schools and the other sources of referrals were informed and requested to refer only the most urgent cases.

Previous annual reports give fuller statistics for the period January to December, but high credit is deserved for the maintenance of the service until Mr. Monaghan takes over in July, 1972.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE STATISTICS

Referrals to the School Psychological Service	..	..	82
Number of children seen	..	..	78

(i) 4 did not keep appointments.

(ii) This figure (78) includes 20 immigrant children.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Head Teacher	32
West House – Immigrants	20
Education Welfare Office	6
Consultant Psychiatrist	14
School Medical Officer	3
Parents	2
Medical Officer of Health	1

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Learning problems	41
Behavioural and emotional problems	14
Re-assessments	3
Selection	20
	78

ACTION TAKEN

Referred to Psychiatrist, either at that time or later ..	43
Full-time special class	9
Part-time special class	6
Report to head teacher and other referral source	50
Report on immigrant assessment	20

AGE GROUPS

Pre-school	1
Infants	12
Juniors	56
Secondary	9

CAREERS DEPARTMENT

Because of the deteriorating economic situation most school leavers experienced more difficulty in finding a suitable post. Handicapped school leavers were particularly vulnerable during the period. The careers office continued to receive excellent co-operation and help from the manager of the local Remploy factory in finding employment for young people who were capable of only sheltered employment.

A boy confined to a wheel chair who attends a school for spas-tics and who is due to leave school in July, 1972, was interviewed in his home during the holidays and arrangements were made for him to attend the Remploy factory for a trial. No employment has been found yet for a girl who left a school for the partially-sighted.

To help educationally sub-normal and other handicapped pupils in the transition from the comparatively sheltered life of school to that of work, a work experience course was introduced at the Percival Whitley College during the autumn term for handicapped pupils in their last year at school. They attend the college for one day a week and they are given simple tasks to perform in many departments of the college, including the refectory. A course tutor, who is responsible for the pupils, is available for consultation and help when they attend. The aim is to make the day as much like a day at work as possible. Early reactions from the pupils suggest that they are finding the course useful.

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

EDUCATION WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The attendance figures for 1971 are marginally lower than 1970 but are still slightly above the national average. Numbers of pupils on register have increased by 122 to 16,130. Transfer of responsibility of the children at Forest Bank School (formerly Furness Park Training Centre) increased the case work of the department and, in particular, the daily work load of the Education Welfare Officer (Handicapped Pupils). Excellent relationships have been built up between parents, school and Welfare Department.

An ever-increasing number of referrals have been made to the Principal School Medical Officer, and Dr. Brayshaw has been ascertaining children under Section 34(4), Education Act, 1944, weekly throughout the year. It is regretted that, presumably because Dr. Brayshaw works on a sessional basis, there is frequently quite a time elapse between referral and examination. This can cause even longer delays in those cases where residential placing is recommended. Most residential schools have long waiting lists and the earliest possible application is necessary to secure a place.

Co-operation between School Health and the Department is excellent at all levels and leaves little to be desired. The facilities for the Immigrant Clinic held each Wednesday morning could be improved for the benefit of child, parent and staff. It is regretted that the Scheme for Re-organisation of the Welfare Service has not been accepted yet but has not been rejected. Mobility of the Education Welfare Officers and, consequently, efficiency of the service, is maintained by the officers running their cars at a financial loss to themselves.

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

EDUCATION WELFARE STATISTICS

	1971	1970
Average No. of Pupils on Registers of Schools	16,130	16,018
Percentage of Attendance: Primary	91.5%	91.5%
Secondary	91.3%	91.5%

On the registers of Special Schools other than Quarry House, Bermerside, Forest Bank, Friendly Fold:

	<i>Decem. 1970</i>	<i>New entrants during 1971</i>	<i>Dis- charges during 1971</i>	<i>Waiting list, 31.12.71</i>
Blind and partially sighted..	5	2	2	—
Deaf and hearing loss ..	6	1	1	—
E.S.N.	5	3	1	1
Maladjusted	6	1	—	2
Physically Handicapped ..	6	3	—	—
Epileptic	—	—	—	—
Delicate	3	1	—	—
Speech Defects	—	1	—	—

These children are accommodated in 22 different schools (3 day and 19 residential).

TABLE II
PROPORTION OF VACCINATED PUPILS AMONGST THOSE
EXAMINED IN ROUTINE DURING THE PERIOD 1961-1971

<i>Year</i>	<i>Routine Examinations</i>	<i>Number showing Vaccination Scars</i>	<i>Percentage Un-Vaccinated</i>
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
1971	(a) Boys 2,756	1,419	49.5
	(b) Girls 2,438	1,398	43.5

STATISTICAL TABLES

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

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1971

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>
1967 and later	..		204	—	—
1966	..	..	854	—	1
1965	..	..	851	—	2
1964	..	..	156	—	—
1963	..	..	71	—	—
1962	..	..	89	—	—
1961	..	..	259	—	—
1960	..	..	977	—	—
1959	..	..	399	—	—
1958	..	..	13	—	—
1957	..	..	292	—	—
1956 and earlier	..		929	—	—
Total			5,194	5,191	3

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 (excluding squint)</i>	<i>For other conditions</i>	<i>Total individual pupils</i>
1967 and later	..	4	83	87
1966	.. ..	33	250	283
1965	.. ..	29	300	329
1964	.. ..	5	56	61
1963	.. ..	4	14	18
1962	.. ..	13	17	30
1961	.. ..	33	60	93
1960	.. ..	115	236	351
1959	.. ..	34	103	137
1958	.. ..	6	2	8
1957	.. ..	12	18	30
1956 and earlier	..	116	93	209
Total	..	404	1,232	1,636

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	T	O
4	Skin	..	..	..	22	68	31	7	41	44	94	119	
5	Eyes	(a) Vision	..	..	64	30	63	24	218	26	345	80	
		(b) Squint	..	..	50	18	30	3	15	7	95	28	
		(c) Other	..	..	10	18	1	1	7	14	18	33	
6	Ears	(a) Hearing	..	..	55	20	7	3	40	12	102	35	
		(b) Otitis Media	..	..	6	2	1	2	—	3	7	7	
		(c) Other	..	..	20	15	2	2	7	14	29	31	
7	Nose and Throat	..	..	..	55	184	22	7	38	100	115	291	
8	Speech	..	..	..	73	74	2	4	21	18	96	96	
9	Lymphatic Glands	..	..	..	7	60	—	2	3	14	10	76	
1	Heart	..	..	..	23	40	7	47	17	77	47	164	
11	Lungs	..	..	..	30	46	9	15	22	27	61	88	
12	Developmental												
	(a) Hernia	..	..	..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	
	(b) Other	..	..	..	—	2	—	—	4	17	4	19	
13	Orthopaedic												
	(a) Posture	..	..	..	10	10	1	3	17	21	28	34	
	(b) Feet	..	..	..	141	80	18	13	130	52	289	145	
	(c) Other	..	..	..	49	44	9	7	29	21	87	72	
14	Nervous System												
	(a) Epilepsy	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	4	
	(b) Other	..	..	..	8	5	2	—	8	7	18	12	
15	Psychological												
	(a) Development	..	..	..	34	79	3	3	38	22	75	104	
	(b) Stability	..	..	..	16	11	1	—	13	9	30	20	
16	Abdomen	..	..	..	9	12	1	—	7	10	17	22	
17	Other	..	..	..	25	27	9	5	12	15	46	47	

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i>	<i>Defect or Disease</i>	<i>Special Inspections Requiring Treatment</i>
4	Skin	68
5	Eyes (a) Vision	10
	(b) Squint	7
	(c) Other	20
6	Ears (a) Hearing	293
	(b) Otitis Media	4
	(c) Other	13
7	Nose and Throat	64
8	Speech	11
9	Lymphatic Glands	—
10	Heart	4
11	Lungs	8
12	Developmental	
	(a) Hernia	—
	(b) Other	4
13	Orthopaedic	
	(a) Posture	1
	(b) Feet	9
	(c) Other	23
14	Nervous System	
	(a) Epilepsy	2
	(b) Other	4
15	Psychological	
	(a) Development	34
	(b) Stability	12
16	Abdomen	6
17	Other	732

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

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	1971	1970
Number of cases known to have been dealt with		
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	846	727
Errors of refraction and squint	648	588
Total	1,494	1,315
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	328	340

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	1971	1970
Number of cases known to have been dealt with:		
Received operative treatment:		
(a) for diseases of the ear	159	185
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	259	171
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	386	386
Received other forms of treatment ..	—	—
	804	742

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	1971	1970
Pupils treated in clinic or out-patients' depart- ments	518	148
Pupils treated at schools for postural defects ..	108	103
	626	251

	<i>School Age</i>	<i>Under School Age</i>	<i>Total 1971</i>	<i>Total 1970</i>
Attendances for examination ..	79	30	109	121
Attendances for remedial exercises	4,282	1,317	5,599	5,650

ALLOCATION OF HOURS

	1971	1970
School Clinic and Forest Cottage	1,368	1,495
Visits to schools	29	37
M. and C.W. Clinic	129	177
Bermerside School	55	75
Swimming Class	110	127
Quarry House School	44	120
	1,735	2,031
No. recommended for institutional treatment..	5	5
No. recommended for appliances	3	1
No. recommended for X-ray treatment ..	—	4

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	1971	1970
Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year:		
Ringworm (1) Scalp	—	1
(2) Body	—	—
Scabies	19	30
Impetigo	120	161
Other skin Diseases.. .. .	524	762
	683	954

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	1971	1970
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	176	259

SPEECH THERAPY

	1971	1970
Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	54	74

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	1971	1970
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	3,038	4,206
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	948	934
(d) Other than (a), (b) or (c) above:		
Ultra-Violet Ray	50	47
Verruca	566	743
Other treatments	409	305
	5,011	6,235

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	1971	1970
Pupils who attended the Eye Clinic ..	333	318	651	588
Pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	174	153	327	340
Pupils for whom glasses were not prescribed	153	157	310	223

WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING STAFF

	1971	1970
1. Half-days on which nurses assisted at School Medical Inspections	461	369
2. Half-days on which nurses assisted at:		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic	977	1,058
(b) Inspection Clinic	461	293
(c) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	153	147
(d) Immunisation Clinic	53	32
3. Half-days devoted to head surveys	185	197
Total examination of pupils	32,510	31,785
Pupils found to be verminous or nitty heads	635	978
4. Half-days devoted to "following up": ..	22	18
Homes visited	15	113
Individual pupils concerned	9	61
5. Half-days devoted to:		
(a) Audiometric tests	109	97
(b) B.C.G. Vaccinations	40	27

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

	<i>School Health Service</i>	<i>M. and C.W.C.</i>	<i>Total</i> 1970	1969
Surgeon's attendances ..	6	—	6	8
New cases examined	4	6	10	9
Re-examination	75	24	99	112
Pupils under treatment on 1st January, 1971	163	50	213	254
New cases admitted for treatment, 1971	216	89	305	268
Discharged, etc., during year ..	224	98	322	309
Cases remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1971	155	41	196	213

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

1. Number of Pupils Inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:	1971	1970
(a) At Schools	—	—
(b) At Clinic	3,076	3,156
(c) Re-inspections	508	475
	3,584	3,622
2. Number found to require treatment ..		
3. Number actually treated – (1st visits) ..	3,170	3,234
4. Number actually treated – (subsequent visits)	3,162	3,656
	4,856	6,511
5. Half-days devoted to:		
Periodic inspection	—	—
Treatment	711	1,059
Dental Health Education	—	—
	711	1,059
6. Fillings: Permanent Teeth	2,552	4,678
Temporary Teeth	31	158
	2,583	3,836
7. No. of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth ..	2,445	4,409
Temporary Teeth ..	24	152
	2,469	4,561
8. Extractions: Permanent Teeth	1,345	1,273
Temporary Teeth	3,014	3,221
	4,368	4,494
9. Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	442	1,190
10. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	99	96
11. Orthodontics: New Cases	75	123
Completed cases	58	87
Discontinued cases	10	4
Removable appliances fitted	130	225
Fixed appliances fitted	—	5
Referred to Consultant	5	2
12. Other Operations: Patients X-rayed ..	140	111
Prophylaxis	221	897
Teeth otherwise conserved	294	348
Teeth root filled	19	32
Inlays	2	1
Crowns	22	15

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>
3	102.1	18.0	95.25	15.0
4	102.0	18.1	97.9	18.1
5	106.4	18.8	108.0	18.9
6	113.9	21.4	114.3	20.7
7	114.3	24.0	120.1	24.0
8	124.7	25.4	125.9	25.2
9	126.0	26.1	130.0	22.5
10	140.9	34.8	134.9	30.9
11	142.3	35.1	142.4	34.6
12	—	—	—	—
13	144.1	39.6	152.0	—
14	161.0	49.9	152.8	52.7
15	165.7	57.8	160.9	55.3
16	—	—	—	—

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