

[Report 1972] / Medical Officer of Health, Halifax County Borough.

Contributors

Halifax (England). County Borough Council. nb2008024085

Publication/Creation

1972

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



CHIVE



COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

***on the Health of the Borough
for the Year 1972***

JOHN G. CAIRNS

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

Medical Officer of Health





COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

***on the Health of the Borough
for the Year 1972***

JOHN G. CAIRNS

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

Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

(as at 31st December, 1972)

The Worshipful, The Mayor
Alderman M. JAGGER

Chairman: Alderman F. H. SWIRE
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Dr. B. T. MANN

Councillor L. A. MITCHELL
Councillor J. BLACKBURN
Councillor N. T. HOWE
Councillor G. E. CHADWICK
Councillor J. J. McGOWAN

Councillor A. E. NICHOLLS
Councillor G. WEBB
Councillor A. OAKES
Councillor J. E. SCHOFIELD
Councillor J. THELWELL

Sub-Committees

Personal Health Sub-Committee

THE CHAIRMAN, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, Councillors MITCHELL,
THELWELL, McGOWAN, OAKES, NICHOLLS and WEBB

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. J. GREENWOOD
Mrs. M. HORNE

Dr. B. D. ROSOVSKÉ
Mr. L. S. TAYLOR

Staff of the Health Department

(as on 31st December, 1972)

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.

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

Senior Inspectors

G. A. WOODHEAD A. LUM D. W. WRIGHT

Public Health Inspectors

D. P. KAYE N. HELLIWELL J. F. BARRACLOUGH, D.M.A.
A. HARDWICK R. COLLINGE K. COE

Technical Assistants 9

Head of Nursing Services	Miss E. J. NUNN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse, H.V.(CERT.)
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 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Our printers of some years standing have had labour difficulties and, like some other Authorities, there is delay in the presentation of my fifteenth report.

Steps will be taken to ensure the circulation of 1973 statistics, as may be necessary for the efficient transfer of the new system of administration, prior to April, 1974.

During the whole of 1972, there has been a closer working relationship with neighbouring local authorities with reference to environmental hygiene, culminating in the creation of a joint public health working party of officials, whose departments will be part of the new Calderdale Local Authority. In a similar way, a joint liaison committee, representing existing local health, executive councils and hospital management, with interests in the proposed Area Health Board, met for the first time in August, 1972. Thus there has been created accelerating activity on which the future health of Halifax people will depend. My staff have been patient and co-operative in all these endeavours. Those engaged in the technical aspects of our twofold disciplines, with collaboration all but assured, will therefore work under a locally organised sanitary service on the one hand and a nationally combined, community health and curative system on the other.

Nursing, which had been organised with Miss Nunn as Director, has contributed to the general plan, and will combine with arrangements from the West Riding in 1974, as the community branch of the Area Nursing Authority. I should like to express my gratitude to Miss Nunn who, unfortunately, stayed in Halifax for only six months. Her recommendations, which were concise and clear, were accepted by the Staffing Sub-Committee of the Joint Liaison Committee.

The remaining routine work of the Department has been maintained at a high level, and the child and general health position, as recorded in the statistics, compare favourably with those of 1971. There were residual problems in 1972, associated with the reorganisation of Social Services in 1971. All concerned should be congratulated for adaptability and forbearance. At the time of writing reports on psychiatry may portend an improving position. It has been a pleasure to work with Dr. Ropschitz and his colleagues over the years.

The transfer of Mental Health Officers to social work in general will lead in time to a healthier social climate, particularly for those deprived of the ordinary living decencies including the poor. Members of the medical profession, who have been involved with environmental and personal health, must look to their skills and extend the healing art to where it can be most appropriately applied. In the final analysis the work of public health medical officers will link up, via the community physicians, with new systems of management, but the principle of clinical freedom, on which the individual attention of the doctor to his patient depends, will be reinforced by new procedures.

Ancillary staff (physiotherapists, chiropodists, etc.) will be transferred to the new area health authority. It would appear that the social and psychological staffs employed by Calderdale will continue to work as a team with the Child Guidance Medical Director, who will be employed by the Regional or Area Health Authority. These workers, in spite of shortages, have given devoted service during the year and, with the lay Administrative Officer and his staff, deserve special recognition when the shadow authority takes shape in 1973.

The contribution of the general staff to Health Education during the year has proceeded with reorganisation in mind, and the nurse and health visitor in common with, for example, public health inspector and ancillary staff, may be better prepared to support independently their special service to the public by displays, posters, group discussions, whatever method may apply. Health departments will disappear and the Government multi-disciplinary training schemes, attended during the year, have pin-pointed the new roles required in building up information techniques which for some time have been employed in this and other countries, such as Hospital Activity Analysis (H.A.A.) and Hospital In-patient Enquiries (H.I.P.E.). Dr. Rao, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, has for part of his time surveyed the range of need of computers. In this and other ways I foresee a special contribution to the new service.

To all colleagues and officials and to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and all Committees, I put on record my appreciation and thanks.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND POPULATION

One hundred and eighty-three fewer children were born in Halifax during 1972: 1368 live births (compared with 1,551 in 1971), equivalent to a crude birth rate of 15.1. The rate for 1971 was 17.0. When multiplied by the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate for 1972 is 16.8, which corresponds with the rate for England and Wales of 14.8. Illegitimate live births numbered 189 as compared with 200 in 1971, and equal to 13.81% of the total live births. Notifications of premature births showed an increase of 10 on the previous year. During 1972 there were 2 premature infant deaths, a decrease of 3 on the previous year. Details of all premature live and still births for two years are shown in Table II A.

There were 18 still births during the year, 8 fewer than 1971. The rates for the two years were 13.0 and 16.0 respectively, whilst the rate for England and Wales for 1972 was 21.0. Deaths of all infants under one week (13) was 3 fewer than in the previous year and the total perinatal deaths numbered 35. The perinatal mortality rate being 27.0 (1971), 22.0 (1972), the national figure being 22.0.

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 31 compared with 36 in the previous year, and the infant mortality rates for the two years were 23.0 in 1971 and 23.0 in 1972 per 1,000 live births. The figure for England and Wales for 1972 was 17.0. The figures relating to infant mortality for a ten years period are shown in Table V. Of the total of 31 infant deaths, 17 took place during the first four weeks of life, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births, and 14 occurred between the age of four weeks and one year, giving a post-neo-natal mortality rate of 10.23.

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 1972, of which 651 were males and 711 were females. The crude death rate was 15.1 per thousand compared with 15.0 per thousand for 1971. When the crude death rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate is 13.4 which compares with 13.5 in 1971. The rate for England and Wales for 1972 was 12.1. There was 1 maternal death during the year. In Table XI the death rates are shown for Halifax, and England and Wales, for the past ten years.

There were 4 deaths from influenza, and the total number of deaths from other respiratory diseases (excluding respiratory tuberculosis) increased 178, being recorded compared with 152 in 1971.

There were 222 deaths due to malignant neoplasms in 1972, a decrease in the previous year's figures. The rate per thousand estimated population was 2.47 as against 2.70 in 1971. Those deaths from malignancy or cancer accounted for 16.42 per cent of total deaths for the year under review compared with 18.06 in 1971 and 15.5 in 1970. Further comparison on deaths from this disease in recent years are given in Tables XII and XIII. Sixty deaths were attributed to cancer of the lung and bronchus, the greatest number occurring in men in the age group 45 to 64.

Deaths from cancer of the stomach numbered 19 compared with 34 in 1971 and 32 in 1970. 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 465 deaths as against 432 in 1971. Seizures due to disease of the blood vessels in the nervous system have increased, there being 212 compared with 207 in 1971.

The rates for coronary disease and diseases of circulation of the nervous system per 1,000 of the population are as follows: coronary disease 5.14 per thousand compared with 4.74 per thousand in 1971. Seizures 2.34 per thousand compared with 2.27 per thousand in 1971.

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

The prevalence of tuberculosis was reduced from 4.09 per thousand (1971) to 3.94 per thousand (1972).

The population of the Borough as at 31st December, 1972, was 90,320.

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)	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,115
(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., 1972)	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,320
Density of population per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.41
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,488
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1972, according to the Rate Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,907
Average number of persons to each occupied house	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.66
Rateable Value (31st December, 1972)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,994,531
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1972-73)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£28,250

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

				Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	612	567	1,179
Illegitimate	..	..	..	111	78	189
Total	..	..	..	723	645	1,368
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population						
Crude	..	..	..	..	..	15.1
Adjusted	..	..	..	..	..	16.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	14.0

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

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths—Legitimate	5	6	11
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Total	8	10	18
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths			13
Total Live and Stillbirths			1,386
Deaths of Infants:	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year of age—Legitimate	15	14	29
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	16	15	31
Infant Mortality Rates:—			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			23
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			25
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			11
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks of age—Legitimate	8	7	15
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	9	8	17
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ..			12
Deaths of Infants:—	Male	Female	Total
Under the age of 1 week—Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	7	6	13
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)			22
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Stillbirths ..			.71
TOTAL DEATHS (all ages) ..	651	711	1,362
Death rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population:			
Crude			15.1
Adjusted			13.4
Area Comparability Factors—Births			1.11
Deaths .. ..			.89

TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

Total Death Rate 15.1 per 1,000 Population

					<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Per 1,000</i>
Coronary Disease	..	..	..	..	34.20	5.14
Other Circulatory	..	..	..	..	2.19	0.44
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	4.98	0.58
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System				..	15.62	2.34
Lung Cancer	..	..	..	..	4.47	0.67
Other Cancer	..	..	..	..	11.95	1.80
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	4.03	0.60
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	7.85	1.18
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	1.31	0.19
Digestive Disorders	..	..	..	..	0.95	0.14
Other Respiratory	..	..	..	..	1.23	0.18
All others ..	..	..	..	..	11.22	1.84

TABLE II
BIRTH RATES, 1963-72

Years	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES BIRTH RATE
	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
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
1972	1,368	15.1	14.8

TABLE II(a)
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS, 1971-72

Premature Live Births Notified	YEARS	
	1971	1972
(a) Born in Hospital	104	117
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	4	3
(ii) Survived 28 days	89	107
(b) Born at home and nursed entirely at home ..	5	2
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	2
(ii) Survived 28 days	5	—
(c) Born at home and transferred to hospital before 28th day	—	—
(i) Died within 24 hours of birth	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—
(d) Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there	—	—
(i) Died within 24 hours	—	—
(ii) Survived 28 days	—	—

TABLE II(b)
PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS 1971-72

Premature Stillbirths Notified	YEARS	
	1971	1972
(a) Born in Hospital	13	12
(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
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
1972	13	12	22	22

TABLE V
INFANT MORTALITY RATES· 1963-72

Year	Births	HALIFAX		ENGLAND AND WALES RATE
		Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
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
1972	1,386	31	23.0	17.0

TABLES VI and VII

NEO-NATAL AND POST NEO-NATAL MORTALITY
1963-72

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
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
1972	31	17	12	12	14	10	10

TABLE VIII
INFANT MORTALITY

Principal Causes	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths	
		1971	1972
• Prematurity	2	16.66	6.45
Pneumonia	4	22.22	12.90
Congenital Malformations	3	16.66	9.67
Other Conditions	22	44.44	70.96

**Analysis of Deaths of Infants aged 1 to 12 months born in
Halifax during 1972**

TOTAL DEATHS — 14	Males	7	Coloured children	3
	Females	7	White children	11

Sub-divisions of 1970

Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
2	5	4	3

Age of Infants in Months

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

Cause of Death

Bronchopneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchiolitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sudden unexpected death in infancy syndrome									..	..	..	2
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Shock due to third degree burns							..	..	..	..	..	1
Inhalation of gastric contents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cardial arrest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE IX
 INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS										Total Deaths under 1 year	Deaths in Institutions
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 Month & under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months			
Prematurity ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia, etc.	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	2
Cong. Malformatn.	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cerebral Haem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	11	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	1	—	22	17
TOTAL ..	14	3	—	—	17	7	5	1	1	—	31	24

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			
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc... .. .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus... .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Disorders	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Sclerosis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive Disease	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischaemic Heart Disease	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Heart Disease	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrovascular Disease	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS 1972 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			
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz.	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz.	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz.	25	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz.	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	117	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	12

TABLE XI
DEATH RATES, 1963-72

Year	HALIFAX		ENGLAND and WALES
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
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
1972	1,362	15.1	12.1

TABLE XII
CANCER DEATHS, 1963-72

Years	Number of Cancer Deaths	Males	Females	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population	Deaths from all Causes	Per- centage of total Deaths
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
1972	222	124	98	2.47	1,362	16.42

TABLE XIII
CANCER DEATHS—PARTS OF BODY AFFECTED

Parts Affected	Age Sex	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 & Over		Totals		Totals	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1971		1972	
												M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	1	4	3	16	18	11	8
Lung and Bronchus ..	—	—	—	1	—	23	6	21	2	5	2	47	11	50	10
Breast	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	4	—	22	—	12
Uterus	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	13	—	13
Other	—	2	2	4	2	18	13	22	14	17	24	63	56	63	55
TOTALS	—	2	2	5	5	44	33	47	24	26	34	126	120	124	98

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
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
1972	465	231	234	5.14	1,362	34.20

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
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
1972	52	18	34	0.58	1,362	4.98

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
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
1972	212	89	123	2.34	1,362	15.62

TABLE XVII
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS

CAUSE	Age	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Totals 1971		Totals 1972	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Coronary	—	—	—	5	1	76	34	82	56	68	143	233	199	231	234
Other Heart Diseases ..	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	6	5	6	27	20	33	18	34
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	—	—	—	1	—	17	11	24	15	47	97	60	147	89	123
Cancer	—	2	2	5	5	44	33	47	24	26	34	126	120	124	98
TOTALS	—	2	3	11	6	143	79	159	100	147	301	439	499	462	489

TABLE XXI

HOME ACCIDENTS

1972 Month	Age Group—Years						Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Over	
January	14	8	3	10	2	9	46
February	9	1	3	3	1	4	21
March	26	7	1	4	2	3	43
April	11	2	2	4	2	4	25
May	29	7	3	6	6	8	59
June	11	5	3	6	1	2	28
July	14	3	0	9	3	8	37
August	2	3	2	7	1	6	21
September	6	1	4	5	0	8	24
October	7	6	5	6	2	7	33
November	12	3	1	5	3	5	29
December	13	5	6	6	1	4	35
Totals	154	51	33	71	24	68	401

Injuries	Age Groups—Years						Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-50	51-60	61 & Ov'r	
Head	23	3	0	3	3	11	43
Upper Limb	25	13	9	31	4	21	103
Lower Limb	10	5	5	13	8	24	65
Cuts	23	19	11	12	3	4	72
Swallowed	48	5	0	0	0	0	53
Burns	3	0	0	1	2	2	8
Scalds	9	2	2	4	1	1	19
Back	0	1	2	4	1	3	11
Miscellan.	15	3	4	3	2	0	27
Totals	156	51	33	71	24	66	401

INJURY ACCIDENTS

The number of road accidents reported to the police was 488, and 8 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	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	22	18	11	24	12	12	16	12	10	8
R.G.'s Report (after transfer adjustments)	15	23	17	13	22	10	18	17	10	14

SICKNESS CERTIFICATES

TABLE XXIII 1971/72

	1972	1971		1972	1971		1972	1971
Jan. 4	910	603	May 2	534	621	Sept. 5	574	597
11	1052	630	9	538	673	12	514	480
18	892	513	16	554	597	19	502	527
25	832	445	23	506	601	26	614	602
Feb. 1	839	430	30	441	482	Oct. 3	623	677
8	930	493	June 6	525	529	10	676	639
16	910	442	13	492	574	17	711	634
22	674	488	20	510	548	24	693	736
29	708	411	27	544	566	31	667	687
Mar. 7	643	389	July 4	528	533	Nov. 7	700	646
14	734	576	11	532	532	14	673	617
21	686	555	18	360	307	21	625	680
28	683	500	25	361	348	28	743	661
April 4	436	420	Aug. 1	489	521	Dec. 5	862	687
11	603	278	8	566	467	12	1227	677
18	608	385	15	604	471	19	1337	1007
25	503	564	22	556	535	26	1233	
			29	502	536			

ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE (TUBERCULOSIS)

The total respiratory cases at 31st December, 1972, was 359, which represents a prevalence rate of 3.94 per thousand of the population compared with 4.09 at the end of 1971.

TABLE XXVII

The following Table shows in ages and sexes the cases of MENTAL ILLNESS referred during 1972 with comparative figures for the years 1959, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971

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.	No.	
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		
1972																	
Males ..	24	6.00	103	25.75	79	19.75	83	20.75	57	14.25	36	9.00	18	4.50	400		
Females..	58	8.50	128	18.77	145	21.27	126	18.47	90	13.19	65	9.53	70	10.27	682		

TABLE XXVIII
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS
Year 1972

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate and (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	15.6	13.0	22	17	29	0.46	—	0.46
England and Wales (provisional)	14.8	12.1	17	12	22	0.12	0.03	0.15
Birkenhead	16.9	12.9	25	12	27	—	—	—
Burnley	15.6	16.5	19.5	18.3	27.9	0.87	—	0.87
Bury	17.2	12.8	16	10	18.45	—	—	—
Halifax	15.1	15.1	23	13	22	0.71	—	0.71
Liverpool	14.5	13.6	14.8	15.4	24.9	0.23	0.12	0.35
Manchester	14.5	13.5	22.2	13.4	27	—	—	—
Manchester	15.78	15.24	27.80	17.22	27.32	—	—	—
Oldham	16.2	14.2	23	17	28	—	—	—
Preston	16.6	13.5	23	13	28	—	—	—
Rochdale	18.3	13.4	20.9	16.4	26.7	0.5	—	0.5
St. Helens	15.1	14.3	18	14	26	—	—	—
Wallasey	17.6	13.7	20	17	30	0.69	—	0.69
Wigan	17.6	13.7	20	17	30	0.69	—	0.69

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	
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
1972 ..	16	20.8	4	5.2	57	74.0	77

INFECTIOIN

There were 2 cases of Dysentery, 3 of Scarlet Fever, 195 of Measles, 25 of Hepatitis, 29 of Respiratory Tuberculosis, 5 other forms of Tuberculosis and 8 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. Referred for treatment, there were 135 new cases of gonorrhoea in Halifax residents. One case of gonorrhoea occurred in Pakistanis and 12 in Irish. The rest in British persons (122). Eighteen were in the 16 and 17 age group and three of the 135 cases were under 16.

In 1971 there were reported 141 cases of gonorrhoea.

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

Unreported in Halifax are cases receiving treatment privately.

TUBERCULOSIS

Each year there is less to report on this aspect of community health and one feels that it will not be long before the only mention of this once serious illness will be in a casual sentence or two.

There were only six new cases of respiratory tuberculosis during 1972, but in reality there were 29, 23 of which were immigrants. The above analysis (see table) does highlight the effects of controlling this once killing disease. Big improvements in housing and clean air have contributed to this success but it is still necessary to be vigilant. We cannot afford to relax effort if we are to maintain this satisfactory position. The prevalence rate in Halifax is down to 3.9.

With the raising of the school leaving age, one wonders if there is also a need to raise the age of the school heaf and B.C.G. programme to 14 years, rather than the present 13 years, thus affording the school leavers with maximum protection when they leave school.

Apart from the School B.C.G. Programme there was a total of 186 Heaf Tests done, 77 of which were positive.

As a result of the school heaf programme, one child was discovered to have the disease.

There was a slight increase in the number of immigrants notified to the Department and just over a quarter of these were not contacted, mainly due to wrong addresses given and the slum clearance programme; the houses are just not there! This, of course, means many more hours wasted and is very frustrating for the nurses.

Miniature Radiography in Halifax

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out—			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken . .	1,722	745	2,467
(b) Number recalled for large film	19	5	24
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings—			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis . .	4	2	6
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	2	—	2
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	10	3	13
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	—	—	—
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above)—			
1. Anatomical abnormalities, acquired	—	1	1
2. Bacterial or virus pulmonary infection	2	—	2
3. Emphysema... ..	1	—	1
4. Pulmonary fibroses: non-tuberculous	3	2	5
5. Pheumonoconiosis	1	—	1
6. Primary malignant neoplasma ...	1	—	1
7. Pleural thickening	2	—	2

GERIATRICS

During 1972, the visiting of the elderly has been maintained with quiet efficiency. There were no sudden crises or severe winter conditions to contend with. Rather it was a year of consolidation. At the end of the year there was an increase of 47 patients to a total of 1,342. Whilst the total of new referrals were 2 less.

The total patients living alone amounted to 456, whilst those at risk were 8.1% of the total living alone. Both figures are a decrease on last year. Several factors may possibly be responsible for this improvement. The opening of the new old people's homes within the last few years by the Social Services, and a milder, influenza-free winter.

As with last year, there has been an increase of patients referred direct to the Department from neighbours and relatives concerned with the plight of many of the patients.

The demands and pressures on both hospitals and local authority places are very great which, unfortunately, often affects that section of the public who, year after year, look after a housebound and bed-fast relative, with no chance of a break or holiday. One can understand the dilemma of the local authority homes which are already full to capacity, but would it be possible for a patient to be admitted to a residential home on a short term basis, say for a period of three months. It has been noticed that very often the elderly make rapid improvements both physically and mentally with proper care and attention, and very often they would be able to go back to their own homes again once they have gained their confidence and health. If their own home is sold they have no place to return to and a place is thereby blocked, whereas if they could return into community care the turnover would be greater, relieving nurses during holiday periods.

There would still appear to be a shortage of home loan items, commodes in particular, and the general public are often confused as to which section of the Department stores the public demands.

With impending changes in the medical services, and also the new boundary changes, one wonders whether the time is right to have a central supply for all loans and not just those considered purely nursing. Often the loans are required long after the nursing aspect has ceased to exist.

As in previous years, the co-operation between the Day Hospital and Geriatric Clinic has been good, as is with the Medical Social Services Department of the Hospitals.

There were 6 cases admitted on compulsory orders.

GERIATRIC STATISTICS

Number of cases referred by:	1971	1972
Health Department	6	11
Home Helps	5	5
Medical Social Workers, H.G.H.	42	39
Medical Social Workers, R.H.I.	40	38
Medical Social Workers, Northowram	38	41
Chiropody	2	—
Social Services Department	5	—
Council of Social Services	13	16
District Nurses	131	151
Health Visitors	2	3
Others	66	—
General Practitioners	42	53
Acquired	39	63
Laura Mitchell Old People's Club	2	—
W.R.V.S.	1	—
Geriatric Clinic, Northowram	—	12
Total New Cases	434	432

Case Register

Total Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1972	
Total on Register, 1971	1,295
New Cases 1972	432
Aggregate	1,727
Less Take-offs	385
Total, December, 1972	1,342

Comparison Table, 1967-1972

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
1972	1,342 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

By courtesy of Mr. Busfield, Director of Social Services

During 1972, there were 1,421 referrals, of which 332 were referred for the first time. The Social Workers were involved with 297 admissions to hospitals and 77 were admitted under compulsion. This compared favourably with the previous year when the figures were 236 and 84 respectively.

The availability of treatment at the Psychiatric Unit at the Halifax General Hospital has been a great advantage to both patients and relatives, as contact was much easier to maintain. The Social Workers have acquired skills in the field of mental illness with the assistance of the Psychiatrists. The Social Workers have worked very closely with the psychiatric team of the Hospitals and there has been regular contact through the Out-Patient Clinic. The pattern of practice formerly established by Mental Welfare Officers has been maintained and indeed strengthened.

The work in the field of mental subnormality continued to thrive and having been dealt with as a speciality by a Social Worker with a mental health background one can claim to have given this group of people their rightful place. It is significant that during 1972, the number of persons attending the Adult Training Centre substantially increased. There were 25 (21 men and 4 women) new admissions during the year. A total of 8 (6 men and 2 women) ceased attending for various reasons and at the end of 1972 there were 67 (39 men and 28 women) on the roll. This, of course, is an ever-increasing number as more children leave the Special Schools and very few adults are able to obtain normal employment. There was good liaison between the Education and Social Service Departments with regard to the educational and social needs of the mentally handicapped children.

The facilities provided by the three Hostels for the mentally disordered continued to prove beneficial. There were 28 (9 men and 19 women) admissions to Theophilus Cottage Hostel for persons recovering from mental illness; 2 men admitted to Furness Gardens and 1 woman to Furness Drive Hostels for the Mentally Handicapped, all on a short-term basis in order to relieve their families. The Hostels have been integrated with the other types of residential care provided by the Social Services Department. It was possible to arrange earlier discharges from Psychiatric Hospitals of older patients considered suitable for residential care, by admitting them in the first place to the Hostel before transfer to homes for the elderly.

The Therapeutic Social Club has continued to function satisfactorily during the year and by arrangement with the Psychiatric Unit a number of in-patients have been introduced to the Club in the later stages of treatment. This has been a very interesting experience as many of the patients, having made contact with the Club whilst in hospital, have continued to attend following discharge. This has been of great help in their resocialisation. The attendance at the Club was, on average, about 35.

The two voluntary organisations concerned with the welfare of mentally disordered persons have given considerable support to the statutory services. The Halifax and District Association for Mental Health has been very active in both the hospital and community setting. Entertainment and visits have been arranged for patients both at Storthes Hall Hospital and in the Psychiatric Unit in Halifax. The flatlets provided by the Association and rented to former mentally ill women have been very useful. The occupants have been very appreciative of the opportunity to live in a semi-protected environment. The support given by the Association and the Social Workers has probably prevented long-stay care in hospital.

The Halifax, Brighouse and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children opened their residential home at Mayfield House in February, 1972. This home provides places for 13 mentally handicapped persons over 16 years of age. The places are shared between Halifax and the West Riding Authorities. The availability of accommodation at Mayfield House has taken some of the strain off the residential resources provided by the local authorities. In this field emphasis is placed on the need for care in the community as opposed to hospital care. Apart from those who are considered to be fit to leave hospital there are many who are living at home and thought not to need hospital care. This situation demands that more residential and training centre accommodation be made available in the Community.

There has been excellent relationships between the Department, the Hospital Services and General Practitioners during the year. The support of numerous voluntary organisations which exist in the town has been very much appreciated. The responsibility for the Mental Health Service is that of the Social Services Committee.

TABLE XXII
SUICIDES 1963-1972

The total number of suicides during 1972 was twelve. During 1971 the total was ten.

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and Over	Total	Males	Females
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
1972	—	4	3	5	—	12	6	6
Total over 10 years	10	30	51	20	15	126	71	55

TABLE XXIII

Distribution - Seasonal

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1971	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1
1972	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3

HOME HELPS

Number of Home Helps at end of year 1972:												
Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Number of Night-Sitters at end of year 1972:												
Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	<i>No. of cases where domestic help was pro- vided during the year 1972</i>			<i>No. of hours worked</i>	<i>Cases Completed</i>
Maternity	6	217 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
Ante-natal	1	—	1
Chronic Sick—					
Under 65	75	8043	25
65 and over	962	119580	196
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Housewife ill—					
Under 65	22	902 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
65 and over	13	748	4
Husband ill—					
Under 65	4	899	1
65 and over	1	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mental Health	12	1040 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Blind	36	4058	4
Family Care	5	62	1
Problem Families	—	—	—
			1136	135599 $\frac{1}{2}$	247

Number of applications for help received during 1972: 537 (including 148 abortive).

TABLE I

Comparison Table of New Cases

	1971	1972
Maternity and Ante-Natal	6	7
Chronic Sick	267	342
Tuberculosis	1	—
Housewife ill	14	23
Husband ill	3	3
Mental Health	4	4
Blind	10	8
Family Care/Problem Families ..	4	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	309	389
	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE II

Comparison Table of Case Loads

	1970	1971	1972
Cases brought forward	701	698	747
New cases	362	309	389
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases for year	1063	1007	1126
Cases finished	365	260	247
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases carried forward ..	698	747	889
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE III

Comparison Table of Hours Worked

	1971	1972
Maternity and ante-natal	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	217 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chronic Sick	115630 $\frac{3}{4}$	127623
Tuberculosis	36	—
Housewife ill	1731	1650 $\frac{3}{4}$
Husband ill	833	947 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mental Health	760	1040 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blind	2495 $\frac{3}{4}$	4058
Family Care/Problem Families ..	130	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	121711 $\frac{1}{4}$	135599 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE IV
Analysis of Hours Paid

	1971	1972
Hours worked	121711 $\frac{1}{4}$	135599 $\frac{1}{2}$
Added time	193	186
Travelling time.. .. .	7325	8360
Sickness.. .. .	6410 $\frac{3}{4}$	8195 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leaves	9049 $\frac{1}{2}$	12898 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total hours paid	144689$\frac{1}{2}$	165240
Wastage, i.e. hours paid, not worked	22978 $\frac{1}{4}$	29640 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE V
Domiciliary Visits

1970	1971	1972
3,231	2,725	4,112

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	16	676	98	15	947	124
Female	38	2495	213	45	2233	222
	54	3171	311	60	3180	346
Cases finished	53			63		
Cases cd. fwd.	1			1		

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Report by Director of Nursing

It is never easy to evaluate the good work done by the H.V. staff because their work is preventative rather than curative and it is necessary to look at a whole generation of citizens in order to establish that their efforts are worthwhile. There seems to be no doubt that the young people in Halifax, as in most areas of the country, are taller and physically more mature at an increasingly earlier age due in part, one must allow, to the endeavours of this service.

There is a chronic shortage of qualified Health Visitors in this region, however three H.V. students completed the year's course at Leeds University and gained the Certificate in Health Visiting and one student H.V., Mrs. Fabikun, has been sponsored to the Preston College for H.V. training for the coming year.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS 1972

No. of Sessions	Attendances		
	0-1 year	1-5 years	0-5 years
	1st	1st	Subsequent
408	1010	1999	9330

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

Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
No. of sessions ..	484	484	470	479	444	408
Total attendances	16,246	14,981	14,324	15,546	16,156	12,339
Average attendances	34	30	30	32	36	30

Number of infants on "At Risk" Register	111
Number of children on "Handicapped" Register ..	32
No. of hospital reports received from consultants ..	4,020
No. of domiciliary visits paid by M.O.H. and medical staff	65

ISSUE OF WELFARE FOODS

National Dried Milk	2,215 tins
Ostermilk	4,944 tins
Golden Ostermilk ...	2,448 tins
Cow and Gate	1,344 tins
SMA	1,728 tins
Vitamin A and D ...	432 packets
AD and C Drops ...	2,004 bottles

Guthrie Tests:

Midwives	222
Health Visitors	5

Work of Ante-Natal Clinic

	1971	1972
Number of blood samples taken for the first time during the pregnancy	463	209
Total number of blood samples taken	745	345
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected	1	—
Number of rhesus positive cases	361	177
Number of rhesus negative cases	102	32

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Number of Sessions per Month	New Cases	Total Attendances
1971	15	418	1,954
1972	13	307	1,401

DENTAL TREATMENT

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radiography
Expectant and nursing mothers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under five	149	97	98	—	12	171	66	—	—

Play Groups and Mother and Baby Clubs

The twenty play groups registered with the Social Services Department continued to provide facilities for the development of children of pre-school age. Demand for places was still good with more people realising the obvious advantages gained by young children attending these groups.

Day Nurseries

Average number of Children attending

Craigie Lea Day Nursery

			<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Daily</i>
January to March	...	...	3750	288	58
April to June	...	...	3707	309	66
July to September	...	...	3371	281	58
October to December	...	...	3524	271	56

Ling Bob Nursery

January to March	...	...	1847	140	28
April to June	...	...	1880	157	33
July to September	...	...	1745	145	30
October to December	...	...	2084	160	33

Ling Bob Day Nursery

Number on register 1.1.72	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of children added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number discharged	...	...	...	...	...	45
Number on register 31.12.72	...	...	...	...	...	48

Reasons for Admissions

Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Parents separated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Parents in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Widows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father in prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Financial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

Number of children absent with infectious diseases

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Number of Injections completed

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

A normal, uneventful year except for the retirement in June of Sister Walker after 21 years' service.

Craigie Lea Day Nursery

Number on register 1.1.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Number of children admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Number discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Number on register 31.12.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79

Reasons for Admissions

Widows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parents separated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Parent in forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father in prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Problem families	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Financial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Mothers in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

A very busy but otherwise uneventful year. We had several cases of measles, confined to children we had not managed to have immunised. We had a few trips to the seaside and one to Knowsley Safari Park, using the Social Services Mini-bus.

MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwives are now delivering selected mothers in the new G.P. unit at the Halifax General Hospital, as well as continuing to attend mothers in their own homes.

The Ante-Natal Clinics are well attended at the L.M.C. and a midwife continues to attend the ante-natal clinic at the surgeries of Drs. Jachacy and Baxter.

Eight pupil midwives received the 3/12 domiciliary experience as part of their training for the State Certificate in Midwifery. Four passed the C.M.B. examination at the first attempt and a further three were successful on their second attempt.

Miss Walker attended a refresher course at Canterbury College and Miss Whitworth at Keele University.

Following the recommendations of the C.M.B. gas and air has been discontinued as an inhalation analgesic during labour and Entonox introduced from January, 1972.

Maternity Figures

<i>Year</i>			<i>Domiciliary Deliveries</i>	<i>Hospital Early Discharges</i>
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
1972	..	..	211	101

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

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ..	430	351	387	366	340	211
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	23%	21%	24%	22%	21%	15%

MIDWIFERY STATISTICS

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Authority at 31st December, 1972		
	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	6	—	6
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed Hospital Management Committee, etc.	—	28 (7 Part-time)	28 (7 Part-time)
Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	28 (7 Part-time)	34 (7 Part-time)

MIDWIVES DELIVERIES AT HOME AND HOSPITAL

	Number of Deliveries in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1972		
	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	211	—	211
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	991	991
Midwives in Private Practice	—	—	—
TOTAL	211	991	1202

SUMMARY OF WORK OF DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1972

Administration of Analgesia

Midwife Present at time of Delivery of child

Trilene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Entonox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Trilene and Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Entonox and Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								218

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING 1972

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice ..	9	—	—	9
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address ..	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help	156	—	—	156
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice	1	—	—	1
(g) Deaths occurring in practice: (i) Mothers ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ..	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead ..	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	—	—	—

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

For Domiciliary Cases—

(i) Where the medical practitioner has arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	156
(ii) Others	—

C.M.B. Rules Notifications

Notifications received in accordance with Central Midwives' Board Rules:

Notification of Stillbirth	1
Notification of having laid out a dead body ..	—
Liable to be a source of infection	—

Medical Aid Forms received during the year on behalf of child 57

Of these—

Foetal Distress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sticky eyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Cyanosed baby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Oedema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Loss of weight	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stillbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Respiratory distress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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						
			Persons aged 65 and over		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1-5	T.B.	Other Cases
	Whole Time on Health Visiting	Part Time on Health Visiting	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
1972	12	5	520	11073	1246	4274	9382	1150	1331

GENERAL NURSING

A great deal of thought has been given to the planning of the attachment schemes where nurses will work in close liaison with the G.P.s. This scheme will be in operation at the beginning of 1973 and it is envisaged that an improved total patient care service will be given to the community.

Six District Nursing Sisters completed the three months course for the National District Nurses Certificate, one failed the examination.

The Hampshire Dressing Pack has been introduced for the use of the District Nurses. This sterile pack, with disposable gloves and dressings, ensures an aseptic technique for surgical dressing procedures and is much appreciated by the nurses.

Exchange programmes of lectures and visits have been arranged between the Halifax hospitals the the Halifax Health Department nursing staffs, enabling the nurses to appreciate more fully the work and role of their colleagues and allowing them to meet and become acquainted with each other. This is very important preparation for smooth integration of the Health Services in 1974.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Number of Visits</i>
Medical	} 7,333	47,643
Surgical		12,243
Tuberculosis.. .. .		385
Total ..	7,333	60,271

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 1972	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, 1972			Total No. of Children who were given a secondary or Reinforcing Injection
Age at date of Final Injection		Total		During 12 months ending 31st December, 1972
Under 5	5-15		
869	154	1023	946

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

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

By Local Authority Doctors	29,037
By General Practitioners	15,792
Third injection	41,439
Fourth injections	24,081

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. 1972	Under 1	1-4	5-15	16 or over	Total 1972	Gross Total
No. Vaccinated	5	19	7	27	58	19,935
No. Re-vaccinated	1	16	19	276	312	14,193

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The result of the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children of the 13 years age group during September/October 1972 was:

Number of children in age group..	..	..	1,137
Number of acceptances for B.C.G.	..	..	1,115
Percentage of age group accepting	..	..	98.06
Number skin tested	..	..	1,109
Percentage of acceptances tested	..	..	99.46
Attendances for inspection..	..	..	1,106
Number absent	..	..	3
Of these—Positive	..	..	67
Negative	..	..	1,039
Of those inspected—Vaccinated	..	..	970
Referred X-ray	..	..	22
Number absent	..	..	114
Attended X-ray	..	..	16
Number absent	..	..	6
Result of X-ray—			
No radiographic evidence of disease	..	..	16

PERSONS IMMUNISED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS 1972
(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	Number of Persons	Diphtheria Singly or in Combination	Whooping Cough Singly or in Combination	Tetanus singly or in Combination
Child Welfare Centres	—	793	—	3	—	—	796	796	793	796
Schools & School Clinic	—	—	—	160	—	—	160	160	—	160
General Practitioners	—	83	—	1	—	31	115	84	83	115
Total	—	876	—	164	—	31	1071	1040	876	1071

(a) REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	—	10	—	85	—	—	95	95	10	95
Schools & School Clinic	18	—	—	836	—	480	1334	854	—	1316
General Practitioners	—	10	—	20	—	23	53	30	10	53
Total	18	20	—	941	—	503	1482	979	20	1464

COMBINED PRIMARY/REINFORCING COURSE

Child Welfare Centres	—	803	—	88	—	—	891	891	803	891
Schools & School Clinic	18	—	—	996	—	480	1494	1014	—	1476
Total	18	803	—	1084	—	480	2385	1905	803	2367

(a) Reinforcing course.

(b) Complete primary course

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

Year of Birth	YEAR OF IMMUNIZATION													Total	Total in Age Groups		
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970			1971	1972
1958	424	179	75	58	18	23	57	47	9	3	13	17	—	—	3	926	Total 5 - 15 years at end of 1972 12,147
1959	—	704	141	102	13	18	29	75	37	5	8	9	3	4	1	1149	
1960	—	—	856	577	107	17	17	20	152	17	15	7	1	3	1	1790	
1961	—	—	—	437	347	45	30	14	41	58	33	13	3	1	2	1024	
1962	—	—	—	—	348	470	62	25	27	39	104	63	3	6	2	1149	
1963	—	—	—	—	—	415	485	50	24	7	70	78	11	8	5	1153	
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	607	57	12	24	14	12	23	44	1345	
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	558	15	24	24	18	18	46	1148	
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	464	47	17	11	14	34	1067	
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	426	81	24	19	10	1053	
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	64	174	37	6	343	Total under Five years at end of 1972 2,565
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	694	248	22	1003	
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	685	219	920	
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	621	635	
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service operated continuously throughout the year under the appropriate sections of the National Health Service Act. All operations were carried out from the new Ambulance Station at North Parade.

After many years of operating from adapted premises, it was a great uplift to staff morale to be operating from a purpose-built ambulance station, and which no one could find fault with. Everyone has admired the building and the lay-out, the staff amenities leave nothing to be desired. The surroundings at the time of writing are not of the best, due to road construction and demolition of buildings but, when this work is completed, the Station will, I imagine, be standing in ideal surroundings and operationally ideally suited.

Training of staff is continuous both within the service and at the Training school at Cleckheaton. Three members of the staff attended the school for refresher courses of two weeks' duration and one member a six weeks' assessment course, on which he was successful, as with three refresher courses on which all three men came back with good reports.

All members of the operational staff voluntarily underwent training in advanced resuscitation, carried out on the station by myself and all qualified for the Royal Life Saving Society's Certificate, the examination being carried out by a member of the Society.

The number of patients carried is more than in previous years. The number of out-patients carried is up by more than three thousand, which seems to bear out the theory that the ambulance service does invaluable work in keeping patients out of hospital beds. The Day Unit at the Geriatric Hospital at Northowram is functioning very well, and seems to be settled down to a normal routine.

The fleet consists of 13 vehicles:

- 3 L.D.5 Dual Purpose Ambulances
- 3 12-seater personnel carriers (Karrier)
- 2 Dual purpose Ambulances (Karrier)
- 5 Dual Purpose Ambulances (Commer).

The fleet is maintained and serviced on a regular routine by the Transport Department at the Queens Road Depot. I would like to thank the Manager and his staff for the help and advice readily given. Also, my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health and his staff for help and guidance throughout the year.

We now look forward to 1974 with some trepidation, wondering what the service will look like under its new regime.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL MILEAGE

Ambulances

1971	..	..	..	55,897
1972	..	..	..	60,568

TRANSPORTED BY RAIL

No. of Patients 2 Estimated Mileage 500.

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
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
1972	Ambulances 13 (Dual Purpose)	13,944	58,155	3,405	231,561	231,561

CATEGORIES

1972	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Street Accidents	56	57	72	56	71	63	60	65	66	93	61	71	791
Street Illness	23	29	35	31	23	38	23	18	30	31	34	41	356
Works Accidents	8	9	8	12	10	8	18	9	16	11	5	7	121
Works Illness	8	5	5	7	9	7	11	2	5	9	17	7	92
Home Accidents	63	82	66	71	110	102	91	113	81	84	89	99	1051
Maternity	66	62	49	59	58	56	35	58	61	62	66	66	698
Obstetrical	17	20	15	15	15	16	22	12	14	17	14	15	192
Mental	1	5	6	—	2	5	7	1	5	2	10	5	49
House Transfers	6	2	7	6	8	4	10	4	0	9	5	9	70
Hospital Transfers	4048	3751	4447	3638	4331	4308	3622	4161	3732	3986	4184	3552	47760
Out-Patients	423	330	351	277	267	294	286	310	335	311	362	449	3995
Admissions	171	168	153	151	128	140	143	119	131	167	155	185	1811
Discharges	118	85	98	68	102	97	81	115	93	102	103	107	1169
TOTAL	5007	4604	5313	4387	5136	5140	4399	4996	4562	4889	5111	4611	58155

1972			<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Recumbent</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Patients Carried</i>	<i>Total Miles</i>
January	..	..	1223	821	4186	5007	20135
February	..	..	1151	678	3926	4604	19117
March..	..	..	1203	684	4629	5313	20622
April ..	..	..	1072	638	3749	4387	16181
May ..	..	..	1174	659	4477	5136	19062
June ..	..	..	1205	695	4445	5140	20688
July ..	..	..	1075	710	3689	4399	17654
August	..	..	1194	691	4305	4996	19622
September	..	..	1139	732	3830	4562	19428
October	..	..	1158	760	4129	4889	19555
November	..	..	1178	789	4322	5111	19987
December	..	..	1172	924	3687	4611	19500
TOTALS	..	..	13944	8781	49374	58155	231561

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	4	2	—	3
B. Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical)	4	1	—	10
C. Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	4	6	—	3
Number of Cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment.	3	1	—	2
Ophthalmic Medical Supervision cases which have received treatment.	2	3	—	1

SOCIAL SERVICES

EPILEPSY

At the 31st December, 1972, 37 persons suffering from epilepsy were known to the Social Services Department. In addition to the handicap of epilepsy, 4 were also registered as blind or partially sighted, and 4 suffered from an additional physical handicap.

At the 31st December, 1972, 3 persons were in residential care.

CEREBRAL PALSY

There were no new registrations of persons handicapped by Cerebral Palsy during the year, the number on the register at 31st December, 1972, being 40, including 3 adults in residential care and 4 children attending special schools.

The Halifax and District Spastics Society has continued to provide occupational and social activities for its members and the Social Services Committee assists in providing transport daily to the Work Centre in Pellon Lane.

The National Spastics Society operates a home in Linden Road, Halifax, which is registered for 15 persons.

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	16
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	—
Chief Public Health Inspector	2
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector ..	1
Ambulance Officer	4
Head of Nursing Services	—
Assistant Head of Nursing Services ..	6
Mr. Beer, District Nursing Officer ..	3

LOAN EQUIPMENT

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service various items of equipment were issued to 182 patients during 1972 (compared with 198 patients in 1971). These items included bed pans, bed rests, commodes, air rings, wheelchairs, enuresis alarms, special equipment for paraplegics and nursing aids. The above figure appears to have decreased as compared with the figure in 1971, this is because the rubber sheeting is now issued on the Incontinent Pad Service and is not included in loan equipment this year. The figure for issue of rubber sheeting is 42 – see Incontinent Pad Service.

During the year a number of enuresis alarms, air rings, bed cradles and wheelchairs were purchased, there being a greater demand for these items.

INCONTINENT PAD SERVICE

During 1972, there was an increase in the demand for this service. 226 patients were supplied with the various types of Incontinent Pads from the Laura Mitchell Clinic (compared with 179 in 1971); of the 226 patients, 139 were served by the delivery service and 87 came personally to the clinic (compared with 97 delivery service and 82 personal callers in 1971).

The following table shows the distribution compared with previous years, with the addition of mac sheeting, which is now bought by the roll and distributed to the individuals' need.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bed pads	3806	5542	4888	10095	18824	29344
Personal pilch pads ...	15800	7300	7600	8577	6400	12996
Disposable roll linings ...	—	—	—	—	13	57
Personal garments ...	42	19	16	18	26	41
Rubber sheeting	—	—	—	—	—	42

The number of patients needing the service for collection of colostomy and dirty dressings was 149 (compared with 64 in 1971).

CHIROPODY

During 1972, the chiropodists completed 1,073 sessions, compared with 1,059 in 1971. Throughout the year the permitted sessions were not achieved owing to the fact that our Authority was not able to attract another Chiropodist. However, we overcame the difficulty in December when Mr. H. Stenson commenced working for our Authority as full-time Senior Chiropodist.

There was a decrease of new cases referred, 187 (390 in 1971), and a decrease in the number of domiciliary treatments, 3,632 (3,965 in 1971). There was, however, an increase of Clinic treatments, 2,171 (1,857 in 1971).

The following table, showing comparative figures in 1971 in parentheses, indicates the amount of work done:

Total number of sessions	...	...	...	1073	(1059)
New cases referred:					
Aged	...	...	...	183	(382)
Handicapped over 65 years	...	...		4	(4)
Handicapped under 65 years	...	...		2	(3)
Ante-natal	...	...	...	—	(1)
				187	(390)
Total number of treatments	...	...	...	5803	(5822)
Total number of visits	...	...	...	3632	(3965)
Total number of treatments at clinic	...	...		2171	(1857)

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

During the sixth complete year for Cervical Cytology a total of 55 Clinics were held, and 1006 women examined. It was noted throughout the year the number of repeat tests rose to 748 compared to 547 in 1971. This was the first year in which the Government's 5-year Recall Scheme was operating thus indicating the higher figures.

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	
	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.	Ist	Rep.		
Ages																		
Under 35 years ..	20	8	9	6					7	17	23	68	40	90	14	24	113	213
% of age group ..	6.1%	2.5%	2.8%	1.8%					2.20%	5.2%	7.1%	20.8%	12.3%	27.5%	4.3%	7.4%		100%
35 years and over	4	4	13	53	7	16			8	47	50	192	39	178	24	43	145	535
% of age group ..	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	7.8%	1.39%	2.4%			1.2%	6.8%	7.4%	28.1%	5.7%	26.2%	3.5%	6.2%		100%
All ages ..	24	12	22	59	7	16			15	64	73	260	79	268	38	67	258	748
% of total ..	2.4%	1.2%	2.2%	5.9%	0.7%	1.6%			1.5%	6.4%	7.3%	25.7%	7.9%	26.5%	3.8%	6.7%	1006	100%

* Denotes one Positive case. (Total of 2 Positive cases found in the 1006 women examined; an average of 1 per 503).

ORTHOPAEDICS

<i>Orthopaedic Clinic</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases	4	45	49
No. of first attendances	4	45	49
No. of subsequent attendances ..	37	402	439
Total attendances	41	447	488

CLASSIFICATION	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	3	16
Congenital Deformities	—	—
Hernia	—	—
Intoing	4	46
Knock Knees	12	118
Metatarsus Varus	1	16
Overlapping Toes	11	107
Others	18	185
	49	488

DISPOSAL

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	—
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	—
No. of cases discharged	31

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 1972 are given below:

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

Number of notifications received during year	10
Number of live births included in (i) above	8
Number of still births included in (i) above	2
Total number of malformations diagnosed at birth	13
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	3

ANALYSIS OF MALFORMATION NOTIFIED

Diagnostic Group	Sub-Group	Malformation	Cases
0	.1	<i>Central Nervous System</i> Anencephalic	2
	.8	Spina bifida	3
1	.8	<i>Ear and Eye</i> Accessory auricle	1
2	.1	<i>Alimentary System</i> Hare lip	2
5	.7	<i>Urino-genital System</i> Hypospadias	4
6	.5	<i>Limbs</i> Talipes	1

CREMATIONS

I am indebted to Mr. J. B. Dunn, N.H.D., F.INST.P.R.A.(DIP), M.INST.B.C.A., for the following report:

Total number of cremations since the opening of the crematorium	27,439
Total number of cremations for 1972	1,906
(a) Halifax Area	929
(b) Others	977
Disposal of remains during 1972:	
(a) Scattered in the crematorium grounds	1,710
(b) Placed or to be placed in niches	—
(c) Placed or to be placed in graves	—
(d) Taken away by representatives	196
(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 1972 the quantity of water supplied by the Board was adequate for all domestic and industrial consumers.

629 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. 99.33% of these samples were found to be highly satisfactory bacteriologically, that is 99.33% were free from coliform organisms in 100 ml.

Of 288 samples taken at Thrum Hall Filter House 98.95% were free from coliforms in 100 ml., and 99.65% free from B.Coli type 1 (E. Coli.).

That is, of 288 samples taken only 3 were found to contain coliforms and only 1 to contain B. Coli type 1 (E. Coli).

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

All 23 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, 2 per 100 mls. of a non-faecal character. On a subsequent visit the sample was found to be free from coliforms.

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	..	..	..	74.0
Chlorine (chlorides)	..	..	..	13.1
Free Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia (N)	..	..	..	0.01
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	..	..	..	0.39
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	5.3
Non-Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	27.3
Nitrous Nitrogen	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.39
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	Nil
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.13
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.07
pH value	..	..	..	8.5
Colour in °Hazen	..	..	..	Less than 5°
Turbidity—silica scale	..	..	..	0.4
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	0.28
Free carbon dioxide	..	..	..	0.2
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	20.2

All results except pH value expressed in parts per million.

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

Total solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	65.9
Chlorine (as chlorides)	..	..	..	13.1
Free Ammonia (as N)	..	..	..	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia (as N)	..	..	..	0.03
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	..	..	..	0.68
Carbonate (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	Nil
Non-Carbonate as (Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	23.4
Nitrous Nitrogen	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.30
Lead in solution	..	..	..	Nil
Lead absorbed in 24 hours	..	..	..	2.0
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	0.16
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	0.40
pH value	..	..	..	4.6
Colour (°Hazen)	..	..	..	13°
Turbidity—Silica Scale	..	..	..	2.7
Total residual chlorine	..	..	..	—
Free carbon dioxide	..	..	..	6.5
Calcium hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	..	..	..	2.6

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

During 1972 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 11.0 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 594,000 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. J. S. Crabtree, C.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following report:

A Main Drainage Section was set up in April, 1972, and investigations have continued into the main sewerage system of the Borough. Part of these investigations involve the survey of the older brick and stone sewers by closed circuit television which commenced in February, 1973.

Work commenced in March, 1973, on the following schemes:

1. Partial relining of the brick sewer in Emscote Street South to replace worn and damaged inverts at an estimated cost of £7,600.
2. Replacement of the sewer in Hopwood Lane above Queens Road to alleviate the flooding of factory premises at an estimated cost of £10,500.
3. Provision of a new sewer between Bradshaw Lane and Perseverance Road to serve 21 properties which are currently not served by the main drainage system at an estimated cost of £10,500.

CLEANSING

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

REFUSE COLLECTION

During 1972 the frequency and standard of Refuse Collection was maintained. Collections from each of the premises within the Borough were carried out in all the 52 weeks of the year. Various experiments on types of collection were tried during the year, some proving successful, before being introduced these methods will have to wait until a different method of disposal is brought into operation.

The Department has been involved considerably with the Department of the Environment's Special Environmental Assistance Scheme. Areas both in the Urban and Rural Districts were cleaned up and in some cases seeded and brought back to their natural state. Six water courses in the County Borough were also cleaned and tidied up.

There are still some members of the public who will persist in dumping articles around the countryside and also in town areas. As I have stated previously in my reports, one begins to wonder why people dump materials in this fashion, particularly when there is a free service available.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

This service has also been carried out to the Department of the Environment's specifications, the tip at Birks Hall being fully controlled. In an effort to make the land available more quickly for use and to increase the tip capacity, trials have been carried out with various compacting machines. The results have been highly

successful; it is possible that one of these machines may be brought into operation in the none too distant future. In July, 1972, the building housing the salvage plant at Shroggs Road was severely damaged by fire, resulting in salvage operations being temporarily discontinued. It is hoped, however, to form an alliance with the other authorities and to commence a collective operation early in 1973.

During the year legislation was also brought into being in respect of toxic waste and solid waste disposal. This is to ensure that disposal operations are satisfactorily carried out, amenity is safeguarded and pollution dangers minimised. Whilst plans and operations in this field have proved successful there is a considerable amount of work to be done in order that complete control of toxic waste is achieved. 1973 should see further powers given to the local authorities to achieve this control.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

I am indebted to Mr. H. Ives, C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E., F.I.P.H.E., M.I.W.P.C., A.M.B.I.M., 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 127 discharges of industrial wastes from 74 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 1971/72, a total estimated volume of 2,146,016,000 gallons of domestic and industrial wastes were given full treatment, an average of 5,863,500 gallons for each day of the year, from which

75,662 tons of wet solids were extracted yielding after processing 1,683 tons of organic fertilisers and 102 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 $10\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, including $2\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons from the Elland U.D.C., has been approved by the Council and the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This involves the estimated expenditure of £5.3 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.

Construction of Phase 1 commenced in February, 1967, and due to it being extended to cater for sewage and industrial effluents from the Elland U.D.C. is still not complete. During the last year work progressed steadily on the remaining units being built at Copley for the Halifax sewage and industrial effluents at a cost of £841,000, and these should all be in operation by the end of 1972. They include four circular Primary Sedimentation Tanks, two circular Humus Tanks, three Pumping Stations (for sludges, effluent recirculation and discharge of effluent to river under flood conditions) along with the modernisation of the existing 10-cone Activated Sludge Unit No. 2, six Bacteria Beds and five Sludge Storage/Consolidation Tanks.

By the end of the year the Consultants had completed the designs for new works and modernisation of existing units at Salterhebble (Phase 2) and tenders had been invited for the main Civil Engineering Contract (W4). This contract includes new inlet works, Flow Recorders, Grit Removal Plant, Screens, two Storm Sewage Tanks and modernisation of the existing six Primary Sedimentation Tanks, and five Storm Sewage Tanks.

The major work still outstanding is the permanent combined Sludge Treatment Plant, for both primary and secondary sludges, to be sited at North Dean. The design work on this is now well in hand and tenders are likely to be invited for the first contract early in 1973.

SECTION V

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

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

A glance at this part of the report will show that the routine work of the department has been maintained despite the fact that for most of the year there were vacancies on the staff. General complaints remained much the same at 1,043 (1,045), rodent complaints were fewer 968 (1,021), smoke complaints totalled 45 (31), noise complaints 29 (31), and food complaints 71 (99).

A welcome change is shown in the number of Standard and Improvement Grants received. These increased from 463 in 1971 to 925 in 1972 due to the inclusion of Halifax in a development or intermediate area and the consequent possibility of offering grants of 75% of the approved costs instead of the normal 50%. The normal inflow of grants increased from 30 to 100 a month, and staff had to be diverted to deal with the situation. As a consequence the number of houses represented was 287 instead of a target of 544. Nevertheless 28 Compulsory Purchase Orders were in the pipeline.

One owner of several houses in a listed clearance area decided to take advantage of the higher improvement grants and convert his back-to-backs into through houses and improve some single back houses. The Committee agreed and went further to declare the area a General Improvement Area so that advantage could be taken of further grants for the rehabilitation of the square around which the houses were built, the demolition of outbuildings, new street lighting, and some landscaping.

Foreign matter found in food still causes concern and sometimes amazement. Despite the increasing demands of the consumer to have wholesome food, and the manufacturers' attempts to improve methods of production, foreign matter still finds its way into the food purchased by the housewife and the complaints received provide interesting reading.

The hope that improvements could be made to the sheep slaughter line at the abattoir have been dashed by the decision to postpone any improvements until the new Calderdale Authority comes into being. Meanwhile poultry slaughtered in the area now exceeds 3 millions a year.

Further welcome reductions were recorded in the pollution of the atmosphere. Compared with 1958 when smoke control started, pollution by smoke has been reduced by 84% (79% 1971), and sulphur dioxide reduced by 68% (63% in 1971).

Housing

Allerton Street Compulsory Purchase Order

By the end of the year all 109 houses had been demolished.

Bradshaw Row Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 31st August, 1972. It comprised of seven houses.

Brickfield Compulsory Purchase Order

All 31 houses were demolished during the year.

Causeway Head Compulsory Purchase Order

All 18 houses were demolished during the year.

Clare Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was dealt with during the year, in that 16 houses were demolished and the remaining 3 houses were permanently bricked up in lieu of demolition.

Crampton Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 113 houses were demolished during the year.

Gerrard Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 38 houses were demolished during the year.

Green's Square Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 11th May, 1972.

Hanover Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 12 houses were demolished during the year.

Hartley Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 40 houses were demolished during the year.

High Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 16th March, 1972. It comprised 40 houses.

Ingram Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 25 houses were demolished during the year.

King Cross Compulsory Purchase Order

All 305 houses had been demolished by the end of the year.

Landmere Syke Compulsory Purchase Order

All 6 houses were demolished during the year.

Lentilfield Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 10th February, 1972. It comprised 15 houses.

Lorne Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 59 houses were demolished during the year.

Miscellaneous Properties Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 30th March, 1972. 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. By the end of the year 6 houses had been demolished.

New Bond Street Compulsory Purchase Order

All 17 houses were demolished during the year.

Old Lee Bank Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 13th January, 1972, and was confirmed on the 8th June, 1972. It comprised 79 houses.

Parkinson Lane Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 31st August, 1972. It comprised 9 houses.

Ploughcroft Compulsory Purchase Order

All 18 houses were demolished during the year.

St. Augustine's Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 14th March, 1972. By the end of the year 13 houses had been demolished.

Shibden Fold Compulsory Purchase Order

All 10 houses were demolished during the year.

Shroggs Road Compulsory Purchase Order

This was confirmed on the 5th April, 1972.

Simpson Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This had not been confirmed by the end of the year.

Wadsworth Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 27th July, 1972. It comprises 107 houses.

Whitby Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This was represented on the 10th February, 1972. It was confirmed on the 18th August, 1972. It comprised 30 houses.

Whitegate Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order

All 43 houses were demolished during the year.

A total of 287 houses were represented during the year.

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

The following twenty-three houses had Closing Orders placed upon them under the provision of the above Act during the year:

4 Falcon Square
 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Holmfield Terrace
 8 Hutchinson Street
 9 and 10 Longbottom's Buildings
 Peat House, Bradford Old Road
 1 The Square, Southowram
 3 and 23 Stoney Royd Terrace
 18 Sutcliffe Street
 3 and 4 Upper Horley Green Farm
 17, 19, 22 and 25 Wainhouse Terrace.

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

173, 175 and 177 Pellon Lane.

Improvement and Standard Grants

In 1972 the number of grant applications received increased from 463 in 1971, to 925 in 1972, and the number approved from 313 to 549.

The number of grants completed increased from 252 in 1971 to 292 in 1972.

Of the 236 approved Standard Grants, 33 applications were for tenanted properties, and of the 313 approved Improvement Grants, 94 were for tenanted properties. The percentage, therefore, of applications for grants for tenanted properties has increased from 22.44% in 1971 to 23.13% in 1972.

The grant applications for the first three months of 1972 remained constant to the previous year, but by the end of the year after the introduction of the 75% grant on the 22nd March, the number of grants had doubled compared with 1971 (see paragraph 1 above).

The Ingram Square area was taken out of the Clearance Programme and made into an Improvement Area. At the year's end the work on the houses was three-quarters complete.

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	295	236	13	152	£27,717.71	5
Improvement	628	313	24	140	£48,271.63	3
Special	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
Total	925	549	38	292	£75,989.34	9

An analysis of the 152 completed Standard Grants shows that the amenities provided are as shown below:

Owner-Occupied Houses

Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Septic Tanks	Mains Water	Food Stores	Sinks	Outbuilt Bathrooms
129	109	107	112	119	—	—	—	18	3

Tenanted Houses

Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Septic Tanks	Mains Water	Food Stores	Sinks	Outbuilt Bathrooms
23	20	19	20	—	1	—	—	5	—

An analysis of the 140 completed Improvement Grants shows that the amenities provided were as shown below:

Owner-Occupied Houses

Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Food Stores	Septic Tanks	Kit-chens	Dormer Windows	No. of extra dwellings created by conversion of houses into flats
110	65	73	72	74	77	4	20	25	2

Tenanted Houses

Total Grants	Baths	Wash Basins	Hot Water	Water Closets	Food Stores	Septic Tanks	Kitchens
30	27	27	26	29	24	—	7

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. After letters to the owner pointing out the power of the Local Authority with respect to the compulsory improvement of properties, an improvement grant application was subsequently received and approved in one case. The second request was not complied with during the year.

In another case, an immediate improvement notice served the previous year was satisfactorily complied with, and in a third case, preliminary improvement and immediate improvement notices were served and as a result, an improvement grant was approved during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

During the year 17 visits were made in connection with houses in multiple occupation, and letters were sent to owners regarding requirements of the Chief Fire Officer. During the year notices under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1971, requiring satisfactory provision of means of escape from fire were served in respect of three houses in multiple occupation.

In one case a direction under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, limiting the use of the house to one household of eight persons was served on the owner-occupier of a house in multiple occupation. The same owner-occupier was prosecuted for not abating overcrowding in a house in multiple occupation.

Qualification Certificates for Rent Increases

48 applications for Qualification Certificates in connection with Standard and Improvement Grants were received in 1971, compared with 36 in 1971, 39 Provisional Qualification Certificates were issued. On completion of improvement works, 11 Qualification Certificates were issued.

36 new applications for Qualification Certificates, where standard amenities already existed, were also received, 11 were refused, 0 withdrawn, 16 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	510
	Included by reason of bad arrangement	—
	On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	24
NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	1
	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		1

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	23
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	718
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	1
From houses to be closed	36
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

Housing Statistics—cont.

FAMILIES DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ..	235
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	1
From houses to be closed	17
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

After informal action by local authority:	
By owner	67
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957:	
By owner	—
By local authority	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	39
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	94
--	----

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders:	
Number of houses	38
Number of occupants	103

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
and
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA**

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

COMPLAINTS						
General complaints	..	..	..	..	..	1,043
Rodent complaints	..	..	..	..	..	968
Smoke complaints	..	..	..	..	..	45
Noise complaints..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Food complaints ..	..	..	..	..	..	71
						2,156
Total						
DWELLINGHOUSES:—						
Primary Inspections under the Housing Acts ..	..					260
Subsequent Inspections under the Housing Acts ..	..					28
Work in progress under the Housing Acts ..	..					41
“Well-maintained” payments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55
Official Count .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
Standard and Improvement Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,602
Certificates of Disrepair .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
Inspection on behalf of Housing Manager ..	..					5
Sanitary defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,959
Notifiable diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	240
Food Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18
Pathological Specimens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	247
Dirty and/or verminous conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	56
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits to lettings—Houses in Multiple Occupation ..	..					17
Sale of Property to Council .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	47
Public Enquiry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	348
Survey Re-Improvement Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	935
Qualification Certificates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	102
Tub Closets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20
DRAINAGE:—						
Public sewers inspected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	313
Public sewers tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	88
Drains inspected, special inspections only .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	107
Drains tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	284
Ditches and Watercourses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
FACTORIES:—						
Factories (with power) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23
Factories (without power) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
Outworkers' premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
Workplaces (General) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
Workplaces (Offices) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—

SHOPS:—							
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—							
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	284
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Catering establishments and canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
FOOD PREMISES:—							
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	335
SMOKE CONTROL:—							
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
Works, etc., re smoke emission	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Works, etc., re Prior Approval	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Works, etc. re Chimney Heights	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,408
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517
SAMPLING:—							
Foods and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Bacteriological samples—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Bacteriological samples—Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Biological examination—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Brucellosis—Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Swimming Baths Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
GENERAL:—							
Premises re Rag Flock Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Premises re Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Premises re Pharmacy and Poisons Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Premises re Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Stables re nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fowls, Swine and other animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Abattoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	457

Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Accumulations of Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	310
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	363
Animal Boarding Est. Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hairdressers re bye laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Riding Establishment Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,389
Total number of inspections and visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,960

Particulars of work done, nuisances abated or improvements effected

DWELLINGHOUSES:—

General repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	260
Dirty houses cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Council houses found bug-infested and disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other houses found bug-infested and disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Houses cleared of other vermin	..	..	..	..	..	..	150

DRAINAGE:—

Sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Drains cleansed and/or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Public sewers repaired and/or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Drains reconstructed or new drains provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

FACTORIES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Factories (with power)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Factories (without power)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workplaces (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Workplaces (Offices)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

SHOPS:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

General	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

FOOD PREMISES:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Milk Shops	—
Dairies	—
Fried Fish Shops	11
Bakehouses	11
Butchers	30
Ice Cream Premises	—
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	45
School Canteens	1
Licensed Premises	13
Other food premises	69

SMOKE CONTROL:—

(Improvements effected)

Boiler plants re emission of smoke	3
--	---

GENERAL:—

(Nuisances abated or improvements effected)

Fowls, Swine and other animals	2
Stables	—
Schools	—
Places of Public Entertainment	—
Public Sanitary Conveniences	145
Noise	26
Pet Shops	6
Accumulations of Refuse	170
Merchandise Marks Act (Contraventions remedied)	—
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements	209
Offensive Trades	2
Total	1,835

SAMPLES OBTAINED:—

	Formal	Informal
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	50	201
Milk—Bacteriological	—	58
Milk—Biological	—	—
Milk—Brucellosis	—	53
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	—	46
Water	—	21
Swimming Baths Water	—	38
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	4	6
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act — Flame proof materials	—	—
Pathological Specimens	—	597
Rag Flock	1	—
Total	55	1,022

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The total number of premises registered during the year was 977 compared to 987 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 50.

There were 13 accidents notified during the year, none of them fatal.

Fifty-seven notices were served regarding 215 contraventions.

Routine inspections were carried out by a specialist inspector until the end of October when he left to take up a post with another authority. Routine work is now carried out by the District Public Health Inspectors.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS 1972

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	23	284	36
Retail shops	22	543	88
Wholesale shops and warehouses	3	45	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.. .. .	2	103	2
Fuel storage depots ..	—	2	—
Totals	50	977	127

TABLE B

Total No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 409

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices	2,087	1,832	3,919
Shops	918	2,045	2,963
Wholesale departments, warehouses	387	24	411
Catering establishments open to public ..	228	407	635
Canteens	1	24	25
Fuel storage depots ..	34	1	35
Totals	3,655	4,333	7,988

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 10 samples obtained during the year 6 were of fertilisers and 4 were of feeding stuffs. All the samples obtained were found to be satisfactory.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

At the end of the year there were 46 registered sellers of Part II Poisons, occupying 61 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 6 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. 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 21 samples taken either from the mains or from spring supplies in outlying districts. In eight of the cases the samples were taken in connection with Standard or Improvement Grants. Two samples were for proposed main extensions and the remainder were routine, apart from samples obtained specifically to determine the degree of plumbo-solvency.

None of the samples were satisfactory, four not wholly satisfactory, and eight were not safe for human consumption. Two of the samples which were not sholly satisfactory were also plumbo solvent. Advice was given in these cases. Steps were taken to trace the sources of contamination in the unsatisfactory cases and filters were fitted where necessary.

The Water Board dealt with complaints referred to them and caused rusty and corroded mains to be flushed out.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year 359 complaints of rats and 609 of mice were received and treatments were carried out as shown below:

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Authority Premises ..	56	213	269
Corporation Houses	16	233	249
Private Business Premises ..	91	342	433
Private Dwelling Houses ..	271	408	679
TOTAL ..	<u>434</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>1,630</u>

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".

2,795 manholes were twice treated with "1081" between January and February, 1972. Of these 304 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 were no complaints brought forward from 1971.

All complaints (4 items) were remedied during the year.

There were 2 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 out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of pro- secu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel	2	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—

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	4	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	581	23	—	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	590	27	—	—

* 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	—	4	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
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 251 samples of food and drugs were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

These included 42 samples of milk, 17 samples of ice cream and 192 samples of food and drugs.

Samples "not genuine" according to the Sale of Milk Regulations numbered 2, giving a percentage of 4.76.

Of the 17 samples of ice cream obtained, none was reported as unsatisfactory.

Of the 192 samples of other food and drugs, 57 (or 29.69 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, Ground	—	3	—	—
Aniseed Balls	—	1	—	—
Apple Pie	—	1	—	1
Baby Food	—	2	—	1
Bacon	—	1	—	1
Baked Beans	—	1	—	1
Beef Pie	—	3	—	3
Beetroot, Pickled	—	2	—	—
Bilberry Cream Tart	—	1	—	1
Bilberries in Syrup	—	1	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	—	—
Bread—	—	4	—	4
Hovis Sliced Loaf	—	1	—	1
Nimble	—	1	—	1
Part of Small Loaf	—	1	—	1
Slimcea Sliced Loaf	—	1	—	—
White Sliced	—	1	—	1
Butter	—	3	—	—
Buttermilk	—	1	—	—
Cake Mix	—	2	—	—
Cereal Mixture	—	1	—	—
Celery and Apple Salad	—	1	—	—
Cheese	—	5	—	2
Cheese with Beer	—	1	—	—
Cherries, Cocktail	—	1	—	—
Cherries, Glace	—	3	—	—
Chicken	—	1	—	1
Chicken Chop Suey	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Bar	—	2	—	1
Chocolate Biscuit	—	1	—	—
Coconut	—	1	—	1
Confectionery	—	5	—	—
Corned Beef	—	1	—	1
Cream	—	10	—	—
Cream, Sterilised	—	1	—	—
Cream Bun	—	1	—	1
Crispbread	—	1	—	—
Crumpets	—	1	—	—
Dehydrated Potato	—	2	—	—
Desserts, Coffee	—	1	—	—
Desserts, Raspberry	—	1	—	—
Drinking Chocolate	—	1	—	1
Fish	—	2	—	1
Fish Products—	—		—	
Crab Meat	—	1	—	—
Pilchards	—	1	—	—
Sardines	—	1	—	—
Smoked Brisling	—	1	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	1	—	—
Fruit, Dried	—	4	—	—
Fruit, Tinned	—	1	—	—
Gravy Mix	—	1	—	—
Honey	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	17	—	—
Ice Lolly	—	1	—	1
Italian Dressing	—	1	—	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Lemon Cneese	—	1	—	—
Margarine	—	4	—	—
Margarine, Kosher	—	4	—	—
Meat Products	1	12	1	4
Belly Pork	—	1	—	—
Chicken, Tinned.. .. .	—	1	—	1
Cornish Pasty	—	1	—	1
Cured Pork	—	1	—	—
Ham Sandwich	—	1	—	1
Irish Stew	—	1	—	1
Meat Pie	—	1	—	1
Steak & Kidney Pie	—	1	—	1
Stewed Steak with Gravy	—	1	—	1
Milk	39	5	1	1
Instant non-fat	—	1	—	—
Part Bottle of	—	1	—	1
Sterilised	—	2	—	2
Milk Bottle.. .. .	—	2	—	2
Milk Pudding	—	1	—	1
Muesli	—	1	—	—
Mousse	—	1	—	—
Mushrooms in Brine	—	1	—	—
Nuts.. .. .	—	1	—	—
Nut Mix	—	1	—	—
Ostermilk 2.. .. .	—	1	—	—
Peanut Butter	—	1	—	—
Pears	—	1	—	1
Peel, Cut	—	1	—	—
Pickled Onions	—	1	—	1
Pig's Liver	—	1	—	—
Prawn Cocktail Dressing	—	1	—	—
Preserves—				
Cranterry Jelly	—	1	—	—
Jam	—	1	—	—
Mincemeat	—	2	—	—
Pudding, Christmas	—	2	—	—
Pudding, Sponge	—	1	—	—
Raspberry Fool	—	1	—	—
Raspberry Jam and Slice of Bread	—	1	—	1
Salad Sandwich	—	1	—	1
Sandal Syrup	—	1	—	1
Sausage, French Garlic	—	1	—	—
Sausage, Irish	—	1	—	1
Sausage, Pork	—	1	—	1
Shandy	—	1	—	—
Sort Drinks.. .. .	—	5	—	—
Spaghetti	—	2	—	—
Spices—				
Ground, Mixed	—	1	—	—
Nutmeg	—	1	—	—
Spirits—				
Brandy	2	—	—	—
Gin	2	—	1	—
Rum	2	—	—	—
Vodka	1	—	1	—
Whisky	3	—	1	—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Stuffing, Sage and Onion	—	1	—	—
Suet	—	1	—	—
Sugar	—	1	—	1
Sugar, Demerara	—	1	—	—
Sweets	—	2	—	—
Talcum Powder	—	1	—	—
Tea	—	1	—	—
Tinned Plums	—	1	—	1
Toffee Bar	—	1	—	1
Yogurt	—	8	—	1
Totals for Year ..	50	201	5	54

TABLE II

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

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 1 Lange Jan Toffee Bar—containing piece of metal.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of metal, and in his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the importer and the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 15 Cormish Pasty—containing piece of metal.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of metal, which he regarded as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 16 Bilberry Cream Tart—containing graphite powder.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that graphite powder had been allowed to adhere to a part of the tart. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the complaint.
Sample No. 17 Steak and Kidney Pudding—containing piece of metal.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of steel wire. He regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of caution to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 19 Fish—not fresh.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was not fresh but had not deteriorated sufficiently to be harmful. In his opinion the sample was sub-standard. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the shopkeeper.
Sample No. 20 Drinking Chocolate—containing living larva.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a living larva of the cocoa moth and the webbing produced by this creature. He regarded the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 22nd May, 1972, when a plea of guilty was made. The magistrates imposed a fine of £10 with £6 costs.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 23 Ham Sandwich— containing dead larva.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sandwich a grub, probably the larva of a blow fly, and he regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 24 Golden Plums— tin perforated.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was corroded and the contents were bad and in his opinion unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailers.
Sample No. 26 Hovis Sliced Loaf— containing mouldy beetle.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a mouldy beetle. The sample was considered to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th March, 1972, and because it was not possible to prove where the beetle gained access to the sample no further action was taken.
Sample No. 39 Part of small loaf— containing paper fibres and grime.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The public Analyst reported the sample was unsatisfactory in that it contained foreign substances, namely cellulose fibres, lubricating oil and iron. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 41 Pickled Onions— Containing small fly.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a "vinegar fly". In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 42 Chocolate Crunchie —containing frag- ments of glass.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained foreign objects, namely pieces of glass. He regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th April, 1972, when legal proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 3rd July, 1972, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £10 with £6 costs.
Sample No. 46 Bacon—with un- pleasant odour.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bacon was not contaminated but had an unpleasant odour when first unwrapped. He classified the sample as sub-standard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 47 Irish Stew—containing piece of cardboard.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a piece of cardboard. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 10th April, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturer.
Sample No. 55 Raspberry Jam and Slice of Bread—containing a bee.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained part of a bee. He regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 25th April, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a warning letter to the importer.
Sample No. 56 Tinned Chicken—containing pieces of wire.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of wire. He considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the packer to the matter.
Sample No. 57 Yoghourt—fermented.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst was of the opinion that the sample was unsatisfactory in that some fermentation had taken place. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 25th April, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the shopkeeper.
Sample No. 58 Meat Pie—containing a nail.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a nail. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 25th April, 1972, when legal proceedings were authorised. This case was heard on the 3rd July, 1972, when a plea of "guilty" was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with £6 costs.
Sample No. 66 Cream Bun—containing currant or raisin.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a piece of crushed dried fruit. In his opinion the sample was irregular. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 67 Corned Beef—meat discoloured.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was irregular in that it contained areas of "grey" meat. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturers to the matter.
Sample No. 68 Bottle of sterilised milk—brown deposit on outside of bottle.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle was stained only on the outside and the contents were unaffected. In his opinion the sample was irregular. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the dairy to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 17 Pears—rotten internally.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the pears were rotten internally. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 72 Stewed Steak with gravy—containing iron stain.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was discoloured and slightly corroded. He classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the manufacturer to the matter.
Sample No. 73 White Thin Sliced Loaf—containing carbon.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was substandard and stained with carbon and brown bread dough. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the complaint.
Sample No. 74 Apple Pie—mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the pie was mouldy and, in his opinion, unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th August, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of caution.
Sample No. 83 Beef Pie—containing wood louse.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a wood louse, and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. It was not possible to prove where the wood louse had become embedded in the pie and no further action was taken.
Sample No. 84 Chicken—out of condition.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the chicken was "off" but was in a fit condition when sold. Because the chicken was not fresh when submitted to him he classified the sample as substandard. No further action was taken.
Sample No. 85 Nimble White Loaf—containing cotton fibres.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained blue cotton fibres and he considered the loaf to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Samples No. 88 and 89 Beef Pies—mouldy.	Informal samples submitted for analysis following complaints. The Public Analyst reported that the pies were mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th August, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the producer.
Sample No. 95 Salad Sandwich—containing greenfly.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained greenfly and he considered the sample to be unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 96 Meat Pie—containing piece of stone.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a piece of stone, and he regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the producer to the matter.
Sample No. 100 Sliced Loaf—containing streaks of brown bread.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the white loaf contained streaks of brown dough. He classified the sample as substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 101 Pint bottle of milk—containing piece of aluminium foil.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a piece of aluminium foil. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the dairy to the matter.
Sample No. 117 Milk—extraneous water.	A formal sample of milk was obtained during routine street sampling and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the sample contained 14.4% of extraneous water. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th August, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the producer/retailer.
Sample No. 119 Mixed Cereal—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 October, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send letters of warning to the retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer.
Sample No. 126 Lancashire Cheese—mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 127 Sliced loaf—mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was mouldy and unfit for human consumption. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th September, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 128 Coconut—containing traces of iron and carbon.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained traces of iron and carbon. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer and the packer to the complaint.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 136 Baked Beans— mouldy.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the tin was punctured and the contents were mouldy. The sample was unfit for human consumption. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.
Sample No. 139 Large White Loaf —containing a moth.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign object, namely a moth. In his opinion the sample was substandard. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 148 Beefburgers— 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. 159 Vegetable and Beef.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained part of a beetle and he regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 7th November, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the manufacturers.
Sample No. 161 Sandal Syrup— Unsatisfactory labelling.	Informal sample purchased and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that the labelling of this product was unsatisfactory. This product has been withdrawn from sale and no more will be manufactured.
Sample No. 162 Ice Lolly— containing wasp.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a foreign body, namely a wasp, and he regarded the sample as unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th December, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 163 Pork Sausages— containing foreign matter.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained particles of rubber or plastic. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 12th November, 1972, when legal proceedings were authorised. The case was heard on the 16th May, 1973, when the magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with costs of £6.55.
Sample No. 165 Farmhouse Cheese —unsatisfactory label.	An informal sample was purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the labelling and description of the cheese was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the retailer to the matter.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 175 Milk Bottle— containing deposit of sand and cement.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the bottle contained sand and cement and was not in a state of thorough cleanliness. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th December, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 4th May, 1973, when a plea of guilty was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £5 with costs of £10.75.
Sample No. 176 Milk Bottle— Containing frag- ments of glass.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory because it contained fragments of broken glass. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th December, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 9th April, 1973, when a plea of guilty was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £10 with costs of £6.55.
Sample No. 177 Brown Bread— containing splinter of wood.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a splinter of wood. In his opinion the sample was unsatisfactory. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of both the retailer and the baker to the matter.
Sample No. 178 Sugar—containing splinter of wood.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was unsatisfactory in that it contained a splinter of wood. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of both the retailer and the producer to the matter.
Samples No. 180 and 182. Meat and Potato Pie—defi- cient in meat.	Informal samples submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that sample contained only 4.5% of meat instead of the 12.5% required by Regulations. A formal sample was obtained which only contained 8% of meat. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 9th January, 1973, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was withdrawn and the Town Clerk sent a letter of warning to the retailer.
Sample No. 181 Milk Bottle— containing mouldy milk residues.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained mouldy milk residues and was not in a state of thorough cleanliness. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 4th December, 1972, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. The case was heard on the 9th April, 1973, when a plea of guilty was made and the magistrates imposed a fine of £20 with costs of £6.55.

<i>Nature of Sample and Result of Analysis, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative action taken</i>
Sample No. 194 Irish Recipe Sausage—excess preservative.	An informal sample was purchased and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained 640 parts per million, when the Preservatives in Food Regulations only allow 450 parts per million. The matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 8th January, 1973, when the Town Clerk was instructed to institute legal proceedings. After consideration by the Town Clerk's Department, this case was withdrawn.
Sample No. 200 Sterilised Milk—oily taint.	Informal sample submitted for analysis following complaint. The Public Analyst reported that he classified the sample as substandard because there was a slight "oily" smell in the crown stopper. The Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the dairy to the matter.
Samples No. 211, 212, 213 Whisky, Gin and Vodka—below declared strength.	Formal samples were obtained of Whisky, Gin and Vodka, and submitted for analysis. The Public Analyst reported that the bottles were labelled 70°, 70° and 65.5° proof spirit respectively, and having found the whisky to be only 68.7 per cent proof spirit, the Gin 69.0 per cent, and the Vodka 64.8 per cent proof spirit, the samples were below the declared strength and unsatisfactory. This matter was reported to the Health Committee on the 6th February, 1973, when the Town Clerk was authorised to send a letter of warning to the brewery.

TABLE III

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples

Month	No. of Samples	Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average 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 ..	2	3.83	8.47	—	—	—
March ..	7	4.10	8.66	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	8	3.69	8.69	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	9	3.75	8.64	—	—	—
August ..	8	3.85	8.80	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	8	4.13	8.85	—	—	—
Total ..	42			—		
Average for year	1972	3.89	8.69		—	—
" " "	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

The figures given in the third and fourth columns of the above table represent the average milk fat and non-fatty solids in the 42 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 176 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	51	51	—
Sterilised	1	1	—
Untreated	—	—	—
TOTAL	52	52	—

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

Produced	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Positive on culture
In Borough	17	17	—
Outside of Borough	36	33	3
TOTAL	53	50	3

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

Only three positive samples were obtained and these were from milk produced outside the borough. The cases were reported 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 62 inspections were made of 282 registered premises (all retailers).

A total of 50 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 Unsat'factory	Grade 4 Very Unsatisfactory
In Borough	—	—	—	—	—
Outside of Borough	50	38 (76.00%)	7 (14.00%)	—	5 (10.0%)
TOTAL	50	38 (76.00%)	7 (14.00%)	—	5 (10.0%)

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. 16 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 26 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

FRIED FISH SHOPS

During the year 44 inspections were made of 53 premises. Improvements were effected in 11 cases.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of the year was 21.

There were 28 inspections made, and improvements were effected in 11 cases.

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year 32 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 913 food premises in the Borough divided into the categories listed below. Information about their compliance with regulations 16 and 19 is also appended.

Visits to food premises, including any necessary re-visits numbered 827.

180 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	21	21	21	21
Butchers	99	91	103	100
Fish and Chips	53	42	53	53
Restaurants	47	43	47	44
News, Sweets, Tobacco	100	88	97	97
Licensed Premises	151	150	150	150
Grocers and Confectioners	314	270	310	310
Canteens	42	41	42	42
Fish and Fruit	76	52	76	76
Food Manufacturers	6	6	6	6
Food Warehouses	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	913	808	909	903

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

During the year no case of notifiable disease under the following Acts was reported to the department:

Anthrax Order, 1938

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, 1928 to 1969, as amended

Swine Fever Order, 1963

Fowl Post Order, 1936, as amended.

For this happy situation credit must be given to the breeders and rearers in Halifax for their co-operation in complying with the Orders and Regulations relating to animal health.

Live Poultry (Movement Restrictions) Order, 1971, as amended

No licence was applied for to hold a sale of store poultry.

No licence was applied for to hold a poultry show or exhibition.

At the beginning of the year two poultry dealers held licences under the Order to move poultry from Halifax to other districts, there to be slaughtered by the Moslem method. During the year

the Order was amended so that licences for that purpose are not now required.

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' movements of animals records checked.

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 76 cattle were licensed to premises in Halifax. The arrival of these animals and detention 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 irregularity under the Order was noticed.

Movement of Animals (Records Order), 1960, as amended

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

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959

Attendance was given to the weekly Halifax Auction Mart on Victoria Road, and licences under the Order were issued for the movement of 14,516 pigs from the Market.

Licences were received from different markets in respect of 3,322 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 Otley Market were detected and in each case enquiries were made and the parties advised as to the correct procedure.

Following one movement of 12 pigs from Bingley Market the pig keeper was advised as to cleanliness and a better method of pig keeping.

Licences were received from other markets in respect of 5,010 pigs consigned to farms in Halifax. The movement of these pigs was checked by 227 visits to the farms concerned.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

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

On three 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.

In December, following the outbreak of Swine Vesicular Disease in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, a circular was received from the Ministry asking for Local Authorities to ensure that boiling plants were operating satisfactorily. In addition to advising all boiling plant operators as to their responsibilities they were given a copy of the circular for further reference.

Meat and Food Inspections

MEAT INSPECTION

The year was not an easy one in the meat trade which had to face a high rise in the price of all meats, particularly beef, with the customer seeking alternative forms of protein food at a more attractive price, or perhaps more correctly at a price which appeared to be more attractive. It may well be that we have seen the end of an era when the housewife seldom looked further than the butcher's shop to buy the main item for the family's main meal. A greater variety of food is now available from all the producing countries of the world. The local meat trade faced further uncertainty, mainly with regard to the future of the Corporation Abattoir. It is now 50 years old, having been built on the site of a former abattoir in the town centre, and has been included in the Market Street redevelopment scheme. Further, owing to the unsafe condition of a large part of the abattoir floor, which is the ceiling of the lairage underneath, a scheme to prop up the floor was carried out at a considerable cost. This is only a temporary safety measure, and only one of a number of items in and about the abattoir which require repair or replacement, to keep it up to standard. For several years it has been proposed to install a sheep dressing line to replace the old fashioned method now used, but always something has occurred, usually in connection with the uncertain future of the abattoir, to bring about its postponement.

It reflects considerable credit on the slaughtermen who continue to operate this antiquated sheep dressing system without complaint and particularly when they have been promised something better so often.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Poultry is processed mainly at three establishments at which 508 inspections were made.

No epidemic of poultry was observed during the year although batches of chickens with a high proportion suffering from respiratory disease have been seen. As with all other food animals the age at slaughter is reduced every year as a result of improvements in selection, breeding and feeding but at the expense of the taste, most people would probably agree.

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 1972:

	<i>Chickens</i>	<i>Hens</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Total Birds</i>
Number Processed ...	3,202,712	142,769	—	3,345,481
Number condemned	22,418	2,359	—	24,777
% condemned ...	0.70%	1.65%	—	0.74%
Estimated weight of condemned poultry: 33,710 kgs.				

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	7746	1456	130	36540	15045	—
Number inspected	7746	1456	130	36540	15045	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT T.B. AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses Condemned ..	2	2	1	78	62	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	492	329	—	2250	1805	—
Percentage of the No. inspected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	6.4	22.6	0.8	6.4	12.4	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treated by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

					kgs.
Total amount of Meat destroyed	..	..	..	..	6,528
Total amount of Offals destroyed	..	..	..	..	14,842
<hr/>					
Total amount of Meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Offals destroyed on account of Tuberculosis					—
Total amount of Meat destroyed from other causes	..	..			6,525
Total amount of Offals destroyed from other causes	..	..			14,842
<hr/>					
Total Meat and Offals destroyed	..	..	..	..	21,367

FOOD INSPECTION

The following Table shows the amount of foods condemned:—

Food Condemned	Quantity in kilograms
2 Carcases of Beef	227
Beef not in Carcase	144
1 Carcase of Veal	18
78 Carcases of Mutton	1,016
Mutton not in Carcase	429
62 Carcases of Pork	3,239
Pork not in Carcase	1,160
Offals	14,843
Poultry	33,710
Canned Foods	2,453
Frozen Foods	1,669
Fish	184
Fruit	1,665
Vegetables..	8,591
Other Foods	186
Total Weight..	69,534 kg.

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 1972

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
18.1.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a packer of skinless pork sausages which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £25 plus £6 costs.
18.1.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a small loaf of bread which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £25 plus £6 costs.
1.2.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a can of vegetable salad which was not of the substance demanded.	Case dismissed.
7.2.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a tin of Apricot Custard which was unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £10 plus £6 costs.
7.2.72	Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.	Emitting dark smoke from a factory chimney for a continuous period of 6 minutes.	Fined £20.00.
6.3.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a bottle of sterilised milk which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £15 plus £6 costs.
13.3.72	Section 11(2) C.A.A. 1956.	Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a smoke control area.	Fined £5.00.
10.4.72	As above.	As above.	Fined £4.00.
24.4.72	Section 19, Housing Act, 1961.	Failure to reduce overcrowding in a house in multiple occupation.	Fined £5.00.
24.4.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8.	Selling a custard tart which was unfit for human consumption.	Defendants fined £5 plus £6 costs.
22.5.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a tin of Drinking Chocolate which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £10 plus £6 costs.

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
3.7.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a Chocolate Crunchie which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £10 plus £6 costs.
3.7.72	Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Selling a Meat Pie which was not of the substance demanded.	Defendants fined £20 plus £6 costs.
11.10.72	Section 1(1) C.A.A. 1968.	Emitting dark smoke from industrial premises.	Fined £5.00.

CLEAN AIR AND CLIMATE

Smoke Control Areas

The following three smoke control orders became operative on the 1st July, 1972:

1. Halifax No. 17A (Gladstone Road) Order.
2. Halifax No. 17B (St. Augustine's) Order.
3. Halifax No. 18B (People's Park) Order.

The following two orders were confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment:

1. Halifax No. 17C (Pellon Lane North) Order.
The Order was confirmed with slight modification on the 3rd August, 1972, and it will become operative on the 1st July, 1973.
2. Halifax No. 18A (Rye Lane) Order.
The Order was confirmed with slight modification on the 10th August, 1972, and will become operative on the 1st July, 1973.

The survey of the following two areas was commenced:

1. No. 19 (Siddal) Area.
This area is bounded by Horton Street and the railway line from Halifax Station to Beacon Hill tunnel on the north side; on the east side by Southowram Bank and the Borough boundary; and on the west by the railway line running from the viaduct over the River Calder to Shaw Lane Bridge, by Gaukroger Lane, Shay Lane, Hunger Hill and Union Street South.
It is proposed that the Order become operative on the 1st July, 1974.
2. No. 20 (Lee Mount) Area.
The area is bounded by Wheatley Lane on the north side; on the east side by Lee Bank; on the south by a line from the southern end of Fairview Terrace, by Fairview Terrace, Gil-

mour Street, Lilac Street, and by a line from the southern end of Lilac Street to St. George's Road; and on the west by St. George's Road and Lee Mount Road.

This area includes the Lee Mount Proposed General Improvement Area and it is expedient that work of adaptation to fireplaces, where necessary, be carried out in conjunction with other improvements.

It is proposed that this Order also become operative on the 1st July, 1974.

There has been a reduction of 84% in smoke pollution for the winter months of 1971/72 as compared with the pre-smoke control year of 1958/59. The reduction in sulphur dioxide over the same period is 68%.

It is noted that an increasing number of householders are installing smokeless appliances, mainly gas fires, at their own expense.

The survey of the proposed Halifax No. 19 (Siddal) area reveals that an estimated 50% of private dwelling houses within the area are already smokeless.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the occupier of two premises situated in a smoke control area for a contravention of the relevant Smoke Control Order.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

There were 57 visits to works, etc., in connection with smoke emissions.

An industrial firm was prosecuted for a contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and fined £20.

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.

A number of large boiler plants, and including that at the Royal Halifax Infirmary, have been converted to natural gas during the year, and this should result in an even greater reduction in atmosphere pollution, particularly sulphur dioxide, than has already been achieved.

Smoke Control Areas in Operation up to 31st December, 1972

No.	Area	Opera- tive date	Dwel- ling houses	Com- mercial Buildings	Indust- rial 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/Ar- den 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
17a	Gladstone Road	1.7.72	223	10	—	—	7.3
17b	St. Augus- tine's	1.7.72	810	18	18	3	40
18b	People's Park	1.7.72	910	35	52	23	122.2
TOTAL ..			21,847	1,319	298	324	3872.685

Grants paid in respect of adaptations to dwelling houses amounted to £65,218.77 allocated as follows:

	£
No. 13 (Waltroyd and Ovenden Way) Smoke Control Area	8.55
No. 14 (King Cross and West End) Smoke Control Area	—
No. 15 (Haugh Shaw Road and Arden Road) Smoke Control Area	159.19
No. 16 (Shay Lane) Smoke Control Area	24,864.69
No. 17 (Mile Thorn, Newstead and Pellon) Smoke Control Area	14,892.82
No. 17a (Gladstone Road) Smoke Control Area	7,859.67
No. 17b (St. Augustine's) Smoke Control Area... ..	3,892.46
No. 17c (Pellon Lane, North) Smoke Control Area	530.44
No. 18a (Rye Lane) Smoke Control Area	1,996.22
No. 18b (People's Park) Smoke Control Area	11,014.73

TABLE I
DEPOSITED ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1972
(Kilograms per Hectare)

	BELLE VUE PARK ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile West)				INFIRMARY ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile South)			
	Rainfall in mm.	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall in mm.	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	96.72	18.29	27.59	45.88	82.77	14.26	17.05	31.31
February	72.21	13.92	21.17	35.09	59.16	16.24	15.95	32.19
March	55.97	23.49	25.52	49.01	29.58	21.46	10.73	32.19
April	85.44	23.04	16.32	39.36	56.00	19.84	10.24	30.08
May	101.06	22.32	25.11	47.43	73.78	17.05	16.74	33.79
June	72.96	10.56	14.72	25.28	*	*	*	*
July	80.29	16.53	18.56	35.09	84.68	16.24	16.98	33.22
August	30.38	13.95	8.06	22.01	*	*	*	*
September	42.78	17.67	17.67	35.34	43.40	17.05	12.40	29.45
October	14.10	00.10	12.60	32.70	14.10	19.80	15.30	35.10
November	123.30	10.20	24.00	34.20	130.20	11.70	32.40	44.10
December	103.85	11.47	21.08	32.55	129.58	11.47	31.31	42.78
Aggregate	879.06	201.54	232.40	433.94	703.25	165.11	179.10	344.2
Averages	73.26	16.79	19.37	36.16	70.33	16.51	17.91	34.42

* Records spoilt by unlawful interference with gauge.

Monthly Average for Borough:

Insoluble Solids 16.65 kilograms per hectare.
Soluble Solids 18.64 kilograms per hectare.
Total Solids 35.29 kilograms per hectare.

Rainfall in millimetres: 71.79.

Average Total Annual Deposit for Whole Borough- 417.76 kilograms per hectare.

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

						Solid matter Kilograms per Hectare	Millimetres of Rainfall
1972	..	..	..	..	..	417.76	849.76
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
(1947	..	..	..	..	..	949.04	813.8)

Note: (1) The Akroyd Park gauge was withdrawn in 1967.

(2) 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	
1972	..	..	..	..	..	1.20
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
(1947	..	..	..	..	..	2.75)

TABLE 2
SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD, 1972

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	1.47	1.23	1.83	1.06	*	*	0.64	0.72	0.71	0.97	1.46	1.89	1.20

•Records spoilt by unlawful interference.

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

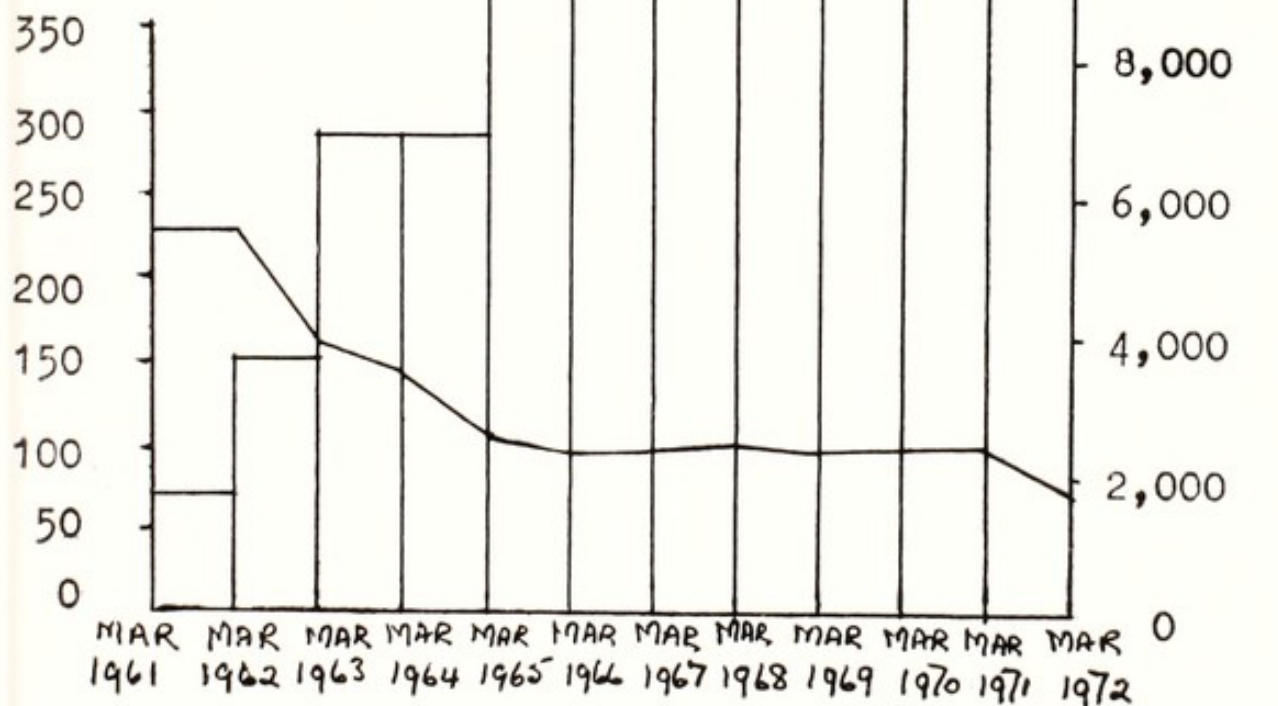
HOUSES UNDER SMOKE CONTROL

HOUSES

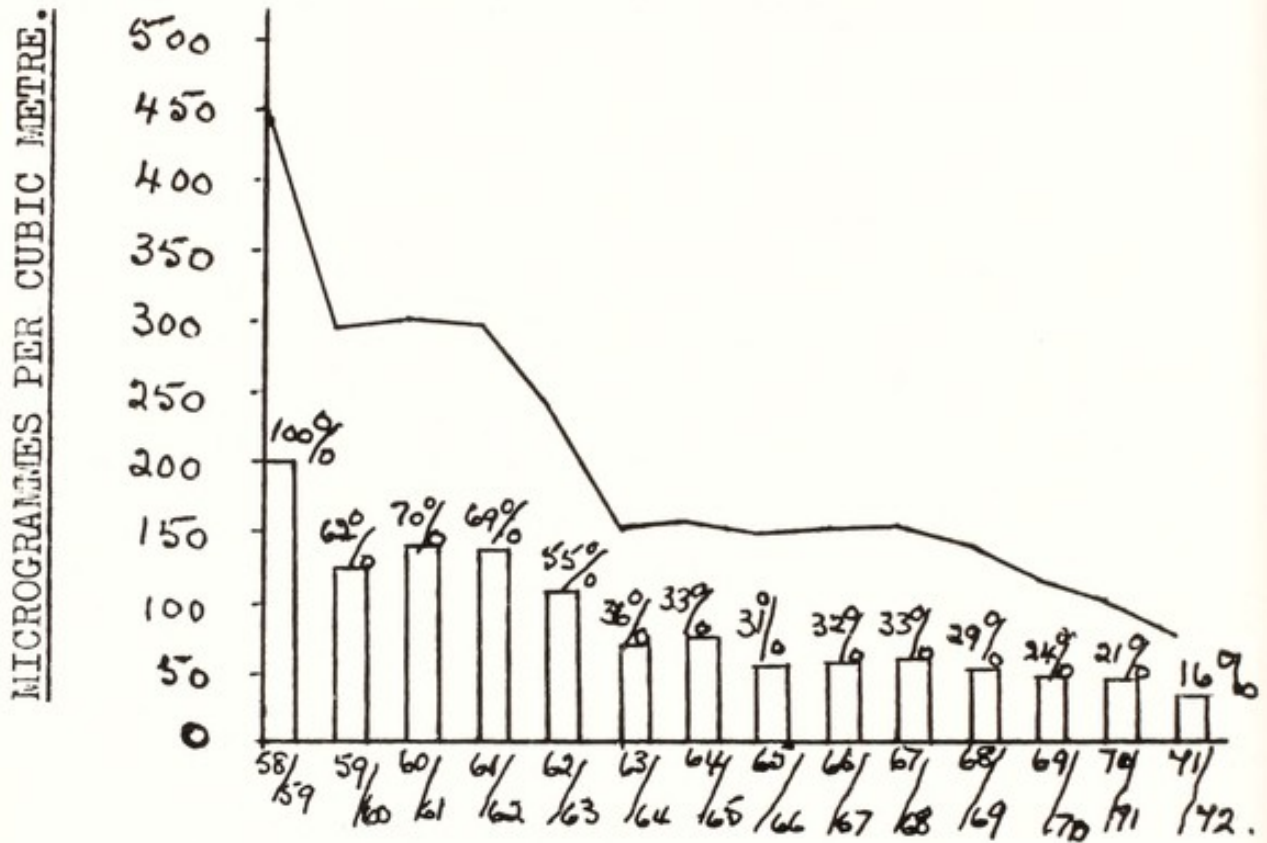
&

CONSEQUENT REDUCTION IN
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN
TOWN CENTRE.

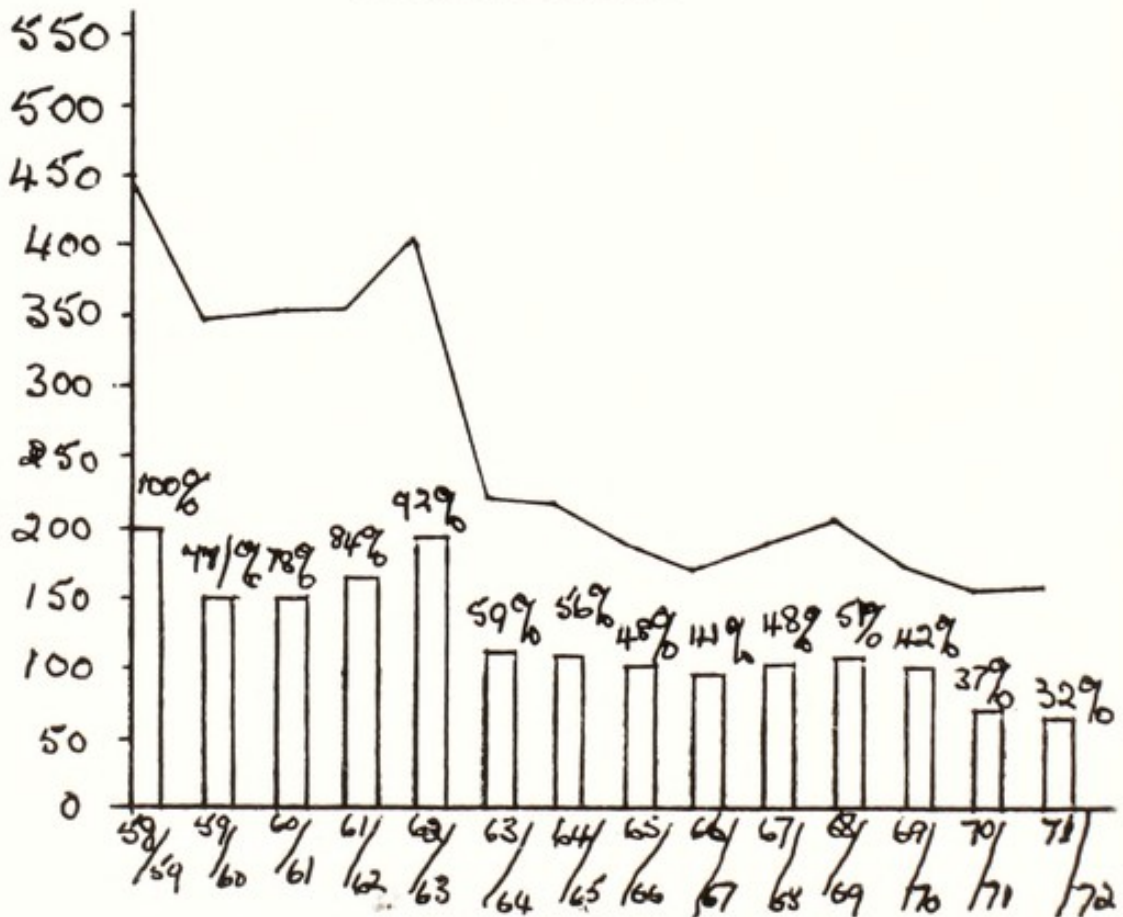
MICROGRAMMES
PER
CUBIC METRE.



**SMOKE POLLUTION IN HALIFAX DURING THE WINTER MONTHS
1958/59 to 1971/72**



**SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN HALIFAX DURING THE WINTER MONTHS
1958/59 to 1971/72**



EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1972

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, Alderman M. Jagger

Chairman:

Councillor K. G. Lord

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. B. Wildsmith

Alderman J. Burdock, O.B.E.	Councillor Mrs. E. Helliwell
Alderman T. Enderby	Councillor T. Lawler
Alderman G. H. Hackett	Councillor J. Smith
Alderman F. H. Swire	Councillor J. P. Thompson
Councillor J. Blackburn	Councillor Mrs. J. Tidswell
Councillor E. Cavanagh	Councillor J. Tolan
Councillor Mrs. M. Fletcher	

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. K. Walton
Mr. J. Green

Mr. G. Greenwood
Mrs. D. L. Greenwood

Chief Education Officer:

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

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
(as at 31st December, 1972)

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.

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).

P. Monaghan, B.A., M.B.P.S., (Educational Psychologist).

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

Miss J. Sharples (Trainee Assistant).

Mrs. J. Riley (Trainee Assistant).

Dental Officers:

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

N. J. Mayson, L.D.S., R.C.S.

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

J. T. Driver, B.CH.D., L.D.S. (part-time).

Dental Auxiliary: Vacant.

Dental Assistants:

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

Dental Anaesthetist:

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

Nursing Staff:

Mrs. D. B. Parkinson (Senior Nurse), Mrs. F. Scraggs, Mrs. M. Mallinson, Mrs. C. Wood, Miss I. Holdsworth, Mrs. E. Kaye, Mrs. N. Hobbs, Mrs. J. Wilson.

Orthopaedic Staff:

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

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

Speech Therapist: Vacant.

Chief Clerk:

T. K. Boothman.

Clerical Staff:

J. Winduss (Senior Clerk), Mrs. B. M. Bonner, Mrs. S. M. Crowther, Mrs. C. Allcock, 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	

Staff

During 1972 we have been unable to fill the post of First School Medical Officer. We have, however, been able to provide a satisfactory cover for all the medical services. This vacancy has necessitated more direct supervision of the day to day running of the service by the Principal School Medical Officer and the Admin. Officer. We lost the services of Miss M. Dodson, Speech Therapist, in December and have been unable to secure a replacement. The shortage of speech therapists is acute throughout the country and those available can choose where they wish to work. The Nursing staff has been increased by the addition of one school nurse, Mrs. Hobbs. Mrs. A. Storey's resignation during 1972 after twenty years' service is worthy of mention. At the close of the year there were signs that the Dental Service would be brought up to a full complement of staff. Mr. N. J. Mayson was appointed during 1972 and Mr. K. G. Brayshaw has accepted a full-time appointment. Thus for the first time for many years the Dental Department can look forward to more adequate facilities for inspection and treatment.

The Future

It is apparent that the School Health Service will be transferred to the new Area Health Board within the National Health Service and in Halifax this will mean that the Education Committee will cease to be responsible for organisation and management. The appointed day is the 1st April, 1974, and by that time initial functions will have been defined and as far as can be seen will operate on similar lines, but the relationship with the new Education Authority will be on an agency basis, policy direction being in the hands of the Area Health Board for medical coverage of the school child. It will be a break in Halifax that will be felt more than in some authorities where School Health and Public Health have been administered under one control. The relationship with the Education Authority, since the inception of the School Health Service, has been close, and it will be necessary to establish a close liaison with the new Calderdale Authority in relation to inspection in schools and clinical facilities for the children within the area. The handicapped pupil's needs will remain a responsibility of the Education Authority, for which Clinical Medical Officers will carry out clearly defined duties, and area officers in the various fields will be expected to attend and report to the Education Committee on other matters affecting the health of the school child. It is expected that most staff will be transferred to the new service. The work, will, no doubt, proceed on lines very similar to those operating at present but it may be necessary to adjust many techniques so that a common

policy for the whole of the area will prevail. For the present, however, we must continue our present policies and priorities as it is more than likely that it will be some time before a uniform procedure will be imposed from Ministry level.

Employment Medical Advisory Service Act 1972

This came into operation on the 1st February, 1973, and in order to prepare for this full reports on school-leavers will be forwarded not only to the Careers Officer, as in the past, but also to the Employment Medical Officers and the General Practitioner. This has not been too difficult in Halifax as a close liaison has always existed between the Careers Officer and the School Health Service, but with the end of the era of the Factory Doctor, the role of the School Medical Officer in the final examination in the last year of school life has meant greater accent on the type of job a school leaver is best suited for. Any such change, naturally, brings with it the completion of many more forms and extra clerical work.

Handicapped School and Maladjusted Hostel

Approval was given finally for the erection of both the Handicapped School and the Maladjusted Hostel within the grounds of Bermerside School estate. This provision is for the physically handicapped and the delicate child in ideal surroundings. As regard the Maladjusted Hostel for Boys, it remains to be seen whether this will be adequately used, even though places will be available for a wider area. It could well be useful for children who need residential accommodation on account of the home surroundings, but whether they will settle in a hostel near to their homes is a matter for conjecture. It will certainly provide a much more convenient system than that which now involves much travelling and escort duty and an almost lack of availability, due to distance, for visiting by parents.

Routine Inspections

Many times, the value of these inspections is questioned, particularly in this much more enlightened age when medical facilities with the general practice service as well as the hospital service have improved and also made these facilities free of charge under the National Health Service. The original purpose of the inspection and examination for checking malnutrition and neglect needs revision on account of the improvement in the standards of living. As one scourge is eliminated, another takes its place. We are now faced in schools with social problems more than ever before and the School Medical Officer plays a vital role in the adjustment of a child within the school environment, and, parents today are more anxious than ever that their children have full use of the educational opportunities offered. These cannot be embraced if health is below par. In this fact moving age health education will need to be de-

veloped in view of the freer society in which we live. We have continued to examine the three routine groups as before and have been able to complete the programme. There has been little necessity for examination of the leaver group in Secondary Modern Schools on account of the raising of the school leaving age. Head Teachers have co-operated fully and now grown accustomed to the Medical Officer, School Nurse and others visiting their schools much more regularly than ever before. This is why, in my last report, I drew attention to the poor facilities for medical rooms in some of the schools. It is necessary for a room to be available for the medical officer and school nurse when they visit schools either separately or together. This would be necessary if the school nurse of the future visits school regularly for minor ailment purposes.

The number of parents who attended at routine medical inspections was 2,273, which again shows the co-operation by parents and the appreciation of the service rendered.

Consultation Clinics

These have continued to be invaluable as they enable the parents to have longer chats with a School Medical Officer. Dr. Brayshaw conducts these clinics as well as admissions to Bermerside School and the ascertainment of handicapped children and the many problems which arise in relation to the adjustment of children within schools and educational environment.

The total number of new cases was 512 and re-examinations numbered 227.

Specialist Services

We have been fortunate over the past 25 years to have the services of the Ophthalmic Surgeons from the Regional Hospital Board on a free basis and one wonders what future policy will be in this sphere when the health services are all under one control. It is perhaps right to suppose that more of the specialist services in other fields will be more readily available to School Health Service than before but whether these will be organised on the clinic premises or organised within the hospital premises, we do not know. It would be disappointing if any alteration in this type of facility meant greater difficulties for parents and children in attendance. A very happy and successful arrangement has been built up over the years between the Consultant, staff, parents and children which would be destroyed if children were seen at hospitals within the now overcrowded out-patients' clinics and the consequent waiting time, which will lead to loss of school attendance and often parental unwillingness to attend as regularly as they do at present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

In his report of 1971 Mr. Gill drew attention to the decrease in the number of children attending the Orthopaedic Clinic, due

to a number of factors. Firstly, the decline in Poliomyelitis, due to vaccinations and the few tuberculosis cases needing physiotherapy. However, the School Health Service does provide a detecting service and through the School Medical examinations, many children are referred to the Orthopaedic Department. We still have the minor defects with us, e.g. flat feet, poor posture, curly toes, etc., all which are found as a result of the routine inspections. Mr. Stewart continues to do excellent work, with the assistance of Mrs. Rawson, and there is no doubt that with the building of the physically handicapped school within the next year or so, the need for a physiotherapist in regular attendance there will be a necessity.

Audiometry

We have continued to examine the 5-6 year old children routinely at schools and re-examine more fully at the Clinic those found with hearing loss. This is very vital as in past years there is no doubt that some children, thought to be backward, have only been so due to lack of hearing which has not been detected either in the school or in the home. Children continue to be referred to the Otolaryngologist via the family doctor and the statistics are as follows:—

Number screened during 1972	...	...	...	1809
Number re-screened during 1972	...	...	...	424
Number referred to Otolaryngologist	...	...	...	28

Minor Ailments

This continues to be vital as most children, particularly in the verucca field, need regular treatment. Halifax, unlike some authorities, continues to provide many medicaments which help in the treatment of minor defects and this must relieve some of the pressure on the G.P. service. Whether we have the best organisation for this service is a matter of question at the present time as there does appear to be some justification for school nurses to visit schools and give treatment on the spot and relieve travelling problems and wastage of time from the educational angle. However, as I have pointed out earlier, until better facilities are available in many of the schools, this cannot be extended beyond our present provisions unless more Health Centres are built which can absorb this work.

Infectious Diseases

The decline in infectious diseases over the years means that diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria and even scarlet fever have almost disappeared and even with measles, vaccination is likely to decrease the number notified. However this happy state of affairs can only be maintained if we keep immunisation constantly before the parents of school-children. We carry our usual programme of B.C.G. vaccinations each year on the 13 year olds and also offer Rubella protection to the same age group. School Medical

Officers have a vital role in this protection and more health education within the schools is a must if these former serious diseases are to be kept down to a minimum.

Immunisations

Number of children given immunisation against Diphtheria	19
Number of children given Diphtheria/Tetanus injections	1214
Number of children given Triple Antigen injections...	Nil
Number of children given Anti-Tetanus injections ...	518

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

Number of children given first dose orally on sugar...	64
Number of children given second dose orally on sugar	113
Number of children given third dose orally on sugar	153
Number of children given fourth dose orally on sugar	1482

Measles Vaccinations

Number of children vaccinated... ..	Nil
-------------------------------------	-----

A monthly clinic is held at the Laura Mitchell Clinic for any child or school age or pre-school age requiring measles vaccinations.

Miscellaneous Examinations

In 1972 59 were examined for news delivery and other assistant duties in shops. One wonders often how many of these children escape the medical as it is only when pressure is brought to bear by the Education Welfare Department that many employers of labour are aware of this statutory requirement.

The number of candidates for the teaching profession examined was 123.

Tonsils and Adenoids

During 1972 274 children were operated on at the Royal Halifax Infirmary for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. This figure is similar to last year and the waiting list is now reduced, as far as the time factor is concerned. In addition 50 children were referred to the Ear- Nose and Throat Department for other types of treatment.

Psychiatric Treatment

This work is fully dealt with in the Child Guidance Clinic report elsewhere in this report together with the comments of the Psychiatrist and Educational Psychologist. Team work is essential in this service and the full co-operation between the Psychiatrist,

Psychologist and Social Worker is necessary. The exact future of the Child Guidance Clinic within the new service is not yet known but it does appear from present knowledge that the three officers concerned may well be working for separate departments but will still need to work together. In Halifax we can be justly proud of our service and I can only hope that change in control will not mean a more inefficient service in the future.

Immigrant Children

The number examined in 1972 was 119. One of the difficulties experienced in dealing with these children, and this must apply in all agencies dealing with them, is that although one family may be living in one house, all the children have different names and no common surname, which adds to the difficulties sometimes in tracing them. Halifax has, however, no large problem in its immigrant population and we are thus able to ensure that they are carefully checked and examined before they are admitted to schools suitable for their education.

Bermerside Open Air School

This school has again been useful over the past year. Fear was expressed that the type of child treated and taught there would have no provision in the new handicapped school but, after some early difficulties, this was overcome. The type of child in Bermerside has changed over the years. Malnutrition is seldom a cause for admission and the children there are mostly congenital hearts, asthmas, bronchitis, general debility and certain children who are referred from the Child Guidance Clinic who are finding it difficult to adjust to the routine of a normal school and need extra attention and care. The Headmaster, Mr. Kendall, has done an excellent work and has adjusted himself and his staff to dealing with this type of child. At this stage, one wonders what will be the future provision when this school no longer exists in its form, for the children who cannot, under any category, be classed as handicapped.

Number on roll, January, 1972...	...	...	...	75
Number admitted during year ...	...	...	...	29
Number discharged during year	...	...	...	14

Chief Education Officer

Although this report is for 1972, it is with great regret that as I write these lines news has reached us of the death of Mr. K. G. Wynn, Chief Education Officer. Although only becoming chief in 1971, he had long served the Committee as Deputy Chief and he was held in the highest esteem by all who came into contact with him. He took over from the late Mr. L. T. Jackson at a time of great change and his work must have been arduous and exacting. His pleasant personality and quality of friendly access by all members

of his staff to him, will be missed by us all. We extend our sympathy to his wife and daughter in their loss.

I once again take this opportunity of thanking the Educational Staff and School Health Staff for their loyalty and support, particularly in this time of great change and pressure, and thank the Education Committee for their support in all matters concerning School Health.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. CAIRNS,

*Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer*

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

Unfortunately Miss Dodson, our Speech Therapist, left us on the 8th December and up to the date of writing these lines has not been replaced. The shortage of Speech Therapists is very acute all over the country and those entering the profession after training have opportunities in almost any part of the country. Too little prominence has been given to the necessity of this work and with the combination of the various health fields next year speech therapists may find that their duties cannot be kept solely to one age range. Those in School Health may find they may be called on to deal with older people in hospitals who, through some disability, which has affected their speech, need to be taught how to speak again. Yet, the main channel of their work must, of necessity, be the children who are mentally handicapped and who at the beginning of their lives need to be speech trained in order to take advantage of the education offered. Speech therapy is vital and adequate training and satisfactory remuneration at the end of the training are two essentials to create a rewarding service both to the children referred and also to the speech therapists.

We have two vacancies on our establishment and at no time have we been fortunate in having both our places filled. In the meantime, our waiting list grows and the successor to Miss Dodson, when appointed, will have a heavy load to carry for some time.

Statistics are as follows for the year 1972:—

No. of discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
No. of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
No. of attendances at Quarry House School	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
No. of attendances at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,494
No. of pre-school children who have received treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
No. of absences during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	546
Total No. of school visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

For the second year in succession, I must report with regret that there have not been any dental examinations carried out in school, a reflection of the poor staffing position. However, 3,589 pupils were inspected at least once at the clinic. It is anticipated that this unsatisfactory position will change during 1973 when it is expected that the staffing position will have materially improved.

In September Mr. N. A. Mayson joined the staff of the dental clinic as a senior dental officer, but in November Miss P. Coombs left to take up an appointment in Huddersfield and she has not as yet been replaced. However, Mr. K. G. Brayshaw will join the staff in February, 1973, as a senior dental officer.

Demand for treatment at the clinic is still high although the number of emergency visits was slightly fewer this year than in 1971: 1,581 as compared with 1,723. There was a slight increase in the number of teeth extracted but a 50% increase in the number of teeth conserved by filling in comparison with the previous year.

The condition of children's teeth in the Borough still gives rise for concern. In the light of present knowledge it is only by fluoridation of the drinking water that any marked improvement can be effected.

Perhaps one of the first tasks of the new Calderdale Authority might be to consider the implementation of this important public health measure?

From the inspection and treatment point of view, I look to the future with more optimism than in recent years, the staffing, position would seem to be much more satisfactory and a greater range of treatment is envisaged for those who require it.

May I take this opportunity to thank Head Teachers for their ready help and co-operation during the year.

1. Number of pupils inspected by Authority's Dental Officers:

(a) At clinic	3,134
(b) Re-inspections	455
	3,589
2. Number found to require treatment	3,101
3. Number actually treated (first visits)	3,743
4. Number actually treated (subsequent visits)	5,771
5. Number of emergency visits	1,581
6. Half days devoted to Periodic Inspections	Nil
7. Fillings:	
Permanent teeth	3,936
Temporary teeth	69
	4,005

8. Number of teeth filled:							
Permanent teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,813
Temporary teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
							3,882
9. Extractions:							
Permanent teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640
Temporary teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,779
							4,419
10. Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions..							824
11. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth							120
12. Orthodontics:							
New cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Completed cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Discontinued cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Removable appliances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Referred to Consultant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
13. Other operations:							
Patients X-rayed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Prophylaxis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	386
Teeth otherwise conserved .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	373
Teeth root filled .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

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

SCHOOL EYE CLINIC

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

During the year 586 children were seen and some 282 pairs of glasses were prescribed.

Twenty-one children were referred to the Infirmary for treatment, mainly for squints.

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

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.N., D.O.M.S., *Consultant Ophthalmologists*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

From the very large field of undertakings which are under the heading of "Physical Education" in Halifax, I would like to highlight a single aspect as the subject of this report.

The most interesting development for some years has been the development of a structured programme of physical education

for the severely sub-normal children at Forest Bank S.S.N. School. When, in 1971, the administrative responsibility for the school was transferred to the Education Committee, it soon became apparent that like any other special school, it was entitled to be served by the peripatetic physical education staff. Unfortunately, none of the staff concerned had any experience or knowledge of working with this type of child, and there was a paucity of literature which was likely to be very helpful. Normally, the P.E. Adviser is able to give guidance to staff who are starting in situations which are new to them; in this case the Adviser had nothing to offer.

After consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, with the Headmistress of the School, and with various others who had had experience which was peripheral to this type of work, it was decided to start work in the school and feel our way forward. The sort of basis on which work was started was that since many of the children had physical as well as mental disabilities, each must have an individual programme – which meant a very high staff/pupil ratio. Further to this it was felt that it was of paramount importance to try to improve the quality of life of the children, and it seemed that enjoyment of activities was one of the ways to attempt to achieve this. In order to allow them to enjoy activities, it would be necessary to try to teach them to acquire the simple physical skills, the possession of which most of us take for granted. Overriding all this was the first necessity of establishing a good relationship with all the children, which is no easy task for a teacher who is visiting on a part-time basis.

With only these basic objectives in mind, the first peripatetic P.E. staff visits were arranged – two staff for two half days each week. So far as the relationships with the children were concerned, these were very quickly established. Much credit for this must go to the staff at Forest Bank, in that they co-operated wholeheartedly in making their specialist knowledge of the children readily available to the visiting P.E. specialists. Much credit is also due to the P.E. staff concerned, in that they approached this new aspect of their work, which was so different from anything they had been trained to do, or had previously undertaken, with an unsentimental sympathy towards the children, and a great will to do whatever they could to make the venture succeed.

The entire Forest Bank staff took part in the lessons, together with their classes which, together with the P.E. specialists, allowed a staff/pupil ratio of about 1 to 3. The fact that this was the type of ratio necessary, if purposeful work was to be done, was the first important lesson that was learned. The second important point that was made apparent was that we were working in a more comprehensive physical education situation than anyone concerned had previously experienced. We knew that one of the top priority objectives must be the teaching of simple skills (of the type that normal children acquire naturally, without anyone having to teach them) in order for the children to be enabled to take part in activities

which would be enjoyable, and which would, hopefully, have beneficial carry-over effects into areas other than the purely physical. It was very quickly made apparent that in order to pursue this fairly modest aim much work on basic neuro-muscular education was necessary. It was brought home to all concerned that there was no point in inviting a child to undertake some simple climbing activity if that child was unable to co-ordinate sufficiently to use his hands in a prehensile manner to obtain hand grips. It was obvious that in order to have any chance of achieving our overall objective of educating *through* the physical, education *of* the physical had to come first. This involved the type of work which few P.E. specialists ever have the opportunity to undertake – remedial work stopping only slightly short of physio-therapeutic. Had the late Miss Sophie Dudgeon been able to see the type of work going on at Forest Bank, and the manner in which it was being done, she would have been proud of these young P.E. teachers.

The whole business was further complicated by the fact that many of the children had severe physical disabilities together with their mental handicaps, and were already undergoing treatment of various kinds, or were under permanent medical supervision. It was, therefore, essential to ascertain the medical history of each child to ensure that nothing was done which would cut across anything which was already being done, or which, at worst, would be harmful to the child.

Having spent a lot of discussion time with the Head Teacher, with the staff, with one another, and with anyone else that we could talk to about it, the work started, on fairly basic lines. After more discussion, it was decided that it would be beneficial to the children if an attempt were made to teach them to swim. Those children who were medically able to take part were taken to a shallow water pool, and given individual tuition. It proved to be necessary for the teacher to go into the water with the child, since the physical contact between teacher and pupil is very important to this type of child in any situation other than the absolutely familiar.

Looking back on all this, and comparing the situation to that which obtains today, it is almost unbelievable what progress has been made. The success of the P.E. teaching is obvious to see. The children have benefited tremendously in physical terms, and they have obviously and almost measurably made significant advances in areas unconnected with the purely physical.

There is little doubt in my mind that the physical approach to the education of the severely sub-normal is of paramount importance. To develop and educate through the physical seems to me to be, at very least, a good starting point, since the deficiencies in intellectual powers tend to make these children predominantly physical beings. Although brain damage or deficiency might well cause some motor impairment, there is a very fair chance that their reaction to physical education might well be markedly better than their reaction to an approach to the intellect, since many of them are

near normal physically, and, given the patience and expertise of the teacher, the chances of success should be much higher. In the P.E. situation they can experience the pleasure of success, and this seems to have a beneficial carry-over effect to other things. It may be that the mere factor of physical exercise promotes better circulation and thus improves the metabolism of the brain. If this is so, this would enable the child's brain to function at the maximum efficiency of which it is capable. Such consideration as this, however, are within the province of my medical colleagues, but I think that, on the evidence we have seen at Forest Bank, it is an area which is well worth some research, and from my own point of view, I feel it is essential that a research programme is initiated by the new Calderdale Education Authority. The findings of such research would prove or disprove that which we can now only assume is happening. We would be in a particularly favourable position to do this, since, so far as I am aware, the Halifax system of causing physical education specialists to work with the S.S.N. as part of a service to special schools is unique, and I feel that the knowledge we have gained would be of great use to others who are working in this most difficult field.

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

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326
Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580
Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	715
Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Domiciliary visits by Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1273
New cases seen by Psychiatrist (boys 103, girls 78)	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Ages:							
Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
5 to 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
9 to 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
12 to 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

These were proportionately the same as those of the preceding year.

The total of 181 new cases seen by the psychiatrist does not give a true picture of the annual turnover of the Child Guidance and the School Psychological Service teams. Not all new cases go to the Psychiatrist and a weekly conference between the team members decides to whom the child should be allocated: i.e. to the Social Workers (nearly always in the first instance), to the

Psychiatrist or to the Educational Psychologist. As Mr. P. Monaghan was not appointed as Senior Educational Psychologist until the autumn of 1972 it is possible only to give an estimate of new cases referred to him in a twelve months period and 130 would not be an over-estimate which brings the total number of new cases seen by the medical and psychological teams to roughly 300, an overall referral rate for the school population of Halifax of almost 2%. Many more new cases are seen by the Social Workers than by the Psychiatrist and the Educational Psychologist as a glimpse at the annual statistics will reveal.

Disciplinary problems at home and at school still constitute the main reason for referral to the Clinic. It has frequently been stated and it is unquestioningly assumed, that disciplinary problems in school are caused by lack of discipline at home – by an unfavourable social and domestic environment. Could it not be that behavioural disturbances at school, and certainly those at home, spring from insufficient discipline at school? In my fifteen years' experience with children and their families I cannot recollect any case with outstanding problems of socialisation at school which has sprung from the home environment, and I have frequently seen children whose domestic background and home environment has contained all the elements allegedly causative of bad behaviour at school but whose record of behaviour in that situation is exemplary. However, I have seen hundreds of cases of bad behaviour at home which can be traced to incompetent management at school – not incompetent teaching because that is irrelevant – but incompetent management teachers. The responsibility for this anachronistic and near-Dickensian situation rests with the Department of Education and Science but some schools, including some in Halifax, are progressive enough to recognise the importance of child management in the total educational situation and to which even teaching takes second place. In a situation such as this, however, the child's education does not in fact suffer – it is found that if children are kept out of each other's hair they are quite able to teach themselves with minimal tutorial effort.

As a coup de grace I feel bound to comment that residential schools for "maladjusted" children were introduced so as to keep the child away from home for as long as possible on the assumption that his home conditions were causative of his uncontrollable and anti-social behaviour at school or his inability to get on with his peers. This appeared to work and so the basic premise was assumed to be proved. The fact that the child was at the same time being moved from an unfavourable educational environment into a more enlightened one appears to have been missed, together with the fact that it might have been this aspect which was therapeutic. That this is in fact so has been proved when children who apparently badly need residential schooling but for whom a day placing only can be found in such an establishment improve just as much as the boarding pupils.

Of course cases of disturbed behaviour at school do spring not so much from social and environmental reasons but from purely domestic ones, the most frequent predisposing factor in such cases being separation and/or divorce and where the mother alone is left to bring up the children. Remarriage creates even greater problems, although theoretically it should reduce them, and these are even greater when a new mother is introduced into the family circle than when the mother remarries and introduces a stepfather. Fathers, it seems, are disposable but mothers are not. The situation is even more potentially disastrous when each partner brings into the new marriage a child or children from their previous unions. A stepmother, even with the best will in the world, is going to suffer a certain amount of deliberate rejection by the children, within certain age limits, of her partner but with proper advice and guidance, mainly directed at the stepmother and not at the children, the former can be taught how to understand the reaction of her stepchildren and to eventually unite them into a successful family unit.

After being without an Educational Psychologist for over a year the Clinic Team would have welcomed even a second Sigmund Freud but we were more than happy to welcome into the team Mr. Paul Monaghan who established himself very firmly into the existing establishment and his enthusiasm, erudition and eclecticism blended in unobtrusively with that of the other team members.

At the beginning of the year we were delighted to have with us as Trainee Social Worker Mrs. Janet Riley whose previous experience in the Education Department proved to be invaluable in increasing the already good relations between ourselves and Education Administration. For one so knowledgeable and experienced the status of 'trainee' seems to be ludicrously inadequate and perhaps this aspect can be rectified in the not too distant future.

Lastly, but very far from least, I must mention Mrs. Berry, the Senior Social Worker, whose expertise in dealing with every conceivable problem puts her head and shoulders above anyone else in this field of work but, like Mrs. Riley, her remuneration is, I feel, quite disproportionate to her effectiveness when converted into economic terms and perhaps whatever body is concerned with this might consider at the earliest opportunity placing her in a grade commensurate with her ability.

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

CAREERS DEPARTMENT

The employment situation during the year under review continued to be unsatisfactory. In such a situation the problems associated with the placement of handicapped young people are intensified. For both the physically and mentally handicapped, opportunities were few and far between. Six boys and six girls were registered as disabled persons at the end of the year; their handicaps included

spina bifida, hip deformity, partially sighted, paralysis of a limb, spastic and mentally sub-normal.

A new service known as the Employment Medical Advisory Service was set up under the Employment Medical Advisory Service Act, 1972, and the Appointed Factory Doctor Service was abolished. The routine medical examinations of young people under the Factories Act was abandoned in favour of a more selective system concentrating on those young people in need of medical advice and the 1,500 or so appointed Factory Doctors were replaced by a much smaller number of doctors to be known as Employment Medical Advisers.

The new service is run by the Department of Employment. The system provides for links between the School Doctor, the Careers Officer and the Employment Medical Adviser. The School Health Service is responsible for identifying those pupils in maintained schools who have some departure from normal health which might effect their choice of employment. There are special arrangements also for the follow-up of young people in Factories Act employment.

TABLE II
PROPORTION OF VACCINATED PUPILS AMONGST THOSE
EXAMINED IN ROUTINE DURING THE PERIOD 1962-1972

<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
1972	(a) Boys 2,262	1,292	42.9
	(b) Girls 2,006	1,303	35.1

STATISTICAL TABLES

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

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1972

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>
1968 and later ..	190	—	—
1967	811	—	—
1966	655	—	—
1965	87	—	—
1964	69	—	—
1963	65	—	—
1962	339	—	—
1961	827	—	—
1950	396	—	—
1959	27	—	—
1958	26	—	—
1957 and earlier ..	776	—	—
Total ..	4,268	4,268	—

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>
1968 and later ...	8	65	73
1967	19	178	197
1966	24	114	138
1965	6	20	26
1964	4	9	13
1963	2	9	11
1962	42	41	83
1961	87	64	151
1960	41	36	77
1959	4	4	8
1958	3	1	4
1957 and earlier ...	83	36	119
Total ...	323	577	900

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 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	15	7	2	2	16	18	33	27		
5	Eyes (a) Vision ..	46	8	44	3	245	24	335	35		
	(b) Squint ..	28	9	2	—	19	13	49	22		
	(c) Other ..	6	2	—	1	6	3	12	6		
6	Ears (a) Hearing ..	31	7	5	—	26	5	62	12		
	(b) Otitis Media	4	3	—	—	5	4	9	7		
	(c) Other ..	7	5	—	1	14	4	21	10		
7	Nose and Throat ..	28	22	3	—	21	21	52	43		
8	Speech	23	25	1	2	14	11	38	38		
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	4	9	—	2	1	8	5	19		
1	Heart	29	13	7	4	11	17	47	34		
11	Lungs	11	11	1	—	5	13	17	24		
12	Developmental										
	(a) Hernia	8	3	—	—	2	1	10	4		
	(b) Other	21	15	1	—	4	3	26	18		
13	Orthopaedic										
	(a) Posture	4	1	3	—	1	3	8	4		
	(b) Feet	67	18	—	4	17	8	84	30		
	(c) Other	38	10	4	1	13	4	55	15		
14	Nervous System										
	(a) Epilepsy	6	1	1	—	1	1	8	2		
	(b) Other	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2		
15	Psychological										
	(a) Development ..	8	8	—	—	8	5	16	13		
	(b) Stability	7	2	—	—	8	12	15	14		
16	Abdomen	3	—	—	—	4	1	7	1		
17	Other	10	4	—	1	3	4	13	9		

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i>	<i>Defect or Disease</i>	<i>Special Inspections Requiring Treatment</i>
4	Skin	31
5	Eyes (a) Vision	8
	(b) Squint	6
	(c) Other	6
6	Ears (a) Hearing	313
	(b) Otitis Media	6
	(c) Other	8
7	Nose and Throat	25
8	Speech	5
9	Lymphatic Glands	—
10	Heart	5
11	Lungs	7
12	Developmental	
	(a) Hernia	—
	(b) Other	4
13	Orthopaedic	
	(a) Posture	2
	(b) Feet	12
	(c) Other	16
14	Nervous System	
	(a) Epilepsy	—
	(b) Other	—
15	Psychological	
	(a) Development	4
	(b) Stability	9
16	Abdomen	4
17	Other	582

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

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	1972	1971
Number of cases known to have been dealt with		
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	834	846
Errors of refraction and squint	586	648
Total	1,410	1,494
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	282	327

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	1972	1971
Number of cases known to have been dealt with:		
Received operative treatment:		
(a) for diseases of the ear	260	159
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	274	259
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	220	386
Received other forms of treatment ..	—	—
	754	804

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	1972	1971
Pupils treated in clinic or out-patients' depart- ments	699	518
Pupils treated at schools for postural defects ..	87	108
	786	626

	<i>School</i>	<i>Under</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Age</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1971</i>
	<i>Age</i>	<i>Age</i>		
Attendances for examination ...	80	17	97	109
Attendances for remedial exercises	4,836	846	5,628	5,599

ALLOCATION OF HOURS

	1972	1971
School Clinic and Forest Cottage	1,392	1,368
Visits to Schools	106	29
M. and C.W. Clinic	121	129
Bermerside School	67	55
Swimming Class	78	110
Quarry House School	93	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,857	1,735
No. recommended for institutional treatment..	6	5
No. recommended for appliances	—	3
No. recommended for X-ray treatment ..	2	—

DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness)

	1972	1971
Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year:		
Ringworm (1) Scalp	4	—
(2) Body	—	—
Scabies	8	19
Impetigo	132	120
Other skin Diseases.. ..	451	524
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	595	663

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	1972	1971
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	258	176

SPEECH THERAPY

	1972	1971
Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	49	54

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	1972	1971
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	3,023	3,038
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	970	948
(d) Other than (a), (b) or (c) above:		
Ultra-Violet Ray	48	50
Verruca	600	566
Other treatments	393	409
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,034	5,011

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	1972	1971
Pupils who attended the Eye Clinic ..	311	275	586	651
Pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	147	135	282	327
Pupils for whom glasses were not prescribed	164	140	304	310

WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING STAFF

	1972	1971
1. Half-days on which nurses assisted at School Medical Inspections	349	461
2. Half-days on which nurses assisted at:		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic	1,384	977
(b) Inspection Clinic	308	348
(c) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	143	153
(d) Immunisation Clinic	67	53
3. Half-days devoted to head surveys	324	185
Total examination of pupils	52,375	32,510
Pupils found to be verminous or nitty heads	1,657	643
4. Half-days devoted to "following up": ..	2	22
Homes visited	54	15
Individual pupils concerned	32	9
5. Half-days devoted to:		
(a) Audiometric tests	166	109
(b) B.C.G. Vaccinations	40	40

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

	<i>School Health Service</i>	<i>M. and C.W.C.</i>	<i>Total</i> 1972	1971
Surgeon's attendance	6	—	6	6
New cases examined	8	8	16	10
Re-examination	72	9	81	99
Pupils under treatment on 1st January, 1972	155	41	196	213
New cases admitted for treatment, 1972	214	49	263	305
Discharged, etc., during year ..	216	65	281	322
Cases remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1972	153	25	178	196

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED
OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

	1972	1971
1. Number of Pupils Inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:		
(a) At Schools	—	—
(b) At Clinic	3,134	3,076
(c) Re-inspections	445	508
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,579	3,584
2. Number found to require treatment ..	3,101	3,170
3. Number actually treated – (1st visits) ..	3,524	3,162
4. Number actually treated – (subsequent visits)	5,768	4,856
5. Half-days devoted to:		
Periodic inspection	—	—
Treatment	1,027	711
Dental Health Education	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,027	711
6. Fillings: Permanent Teeth	3,838	2,552
Temporary Teeth	69	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,907	2,583
7. No. of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth ..	3,687	2,445
Temporary Teeth	70	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,757	2,469
8. Extractions: Permanent Teeth	1,640	1,345
Temporary Teeth	2,686	3,014
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,326	4,359
9. Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	825	789
10. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	123	99
11. Orthodontics: New Cases	87	75
Completed cases	57	58
Discontinued cases	6	10
Removable appliances fitted	146	130
Fixed appliances fitted	—	—
Referred to Consultant	4	5
12. Other Operations: Patients X-rayed ..	178	140
Prophylaxis	386	221
Teeth otherwise conserved	373	294
Teeth root filled	13	19
Inlays	1	2
Crowns	14	22

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	100.7	17.9	98.2	15.0
4	100.5	17.1	101.8	17.1
5	106.4	19.0	109.6	19.0
6	112.1	21.6	109.2	20.0
7	122.4	25.0	113.0	24.9
8	121.9	25.0	121.9	25.4
9	129.5	26.9	125.8	29.1
10	141.2	34.2	112.1	33.3
11	141.7	34.4	140.4	33.0
12	144.7	35.1	129.5	31.5
13	149.8	41.4	147.3	41.7
14	163.0	54.0	160.7	53.1
15	162.5	55.0	161.2	54.9
16	165.3	56.0	161.0	52.2

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Facilities	46	Home Helps	31
Atmospheric Pollution	104	Home Nursing	40
Birthrate	11	Housing	61
Care of Mothers and Young Children	33	Infant Mortality	14
Cerebral Palsy	50	Injury Accidents	22
Cervical Cytology	53	Introduction	4
Chiropody	52	Mental Health	29
Clean Air	100	Meteorological Observations ..	109
Closing and Demolition Orders	62	Midwifery	37
Congenital Malformations ..	54	Milk Samples	90
Cremation	55	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	72
Day Nurseries	35	Orthopaedics	54
Deaths	10 - 17	Population	6
Education-Annual Report ..	111	Rodent Control	75
Epilepsy	50	Sanitary Circumstances ..	68
Factories	76	Sewage	58
Food Inspection	78	Sickness Figures	22
Geriatrics	26	Staffs	3
Health Committee	2	Statistics and Population ..	6
Health Education	51	Tuberculosis	25
Health Visiting	40	Vaccination and Immunisation	41
Heart Diseases	20	Venereal Disease	25
Home Accidents	21	Water Supply	56



Terry & Nephew Ltd.
Wesley Street,
Dewsbury