

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Huddersfield County Borough.

Contributors

Huddersfield (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/m6cs8tac>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

OF

HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1957

R. G. DAVIES,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December, 1957

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Reginald Wood, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.

Alderman	N. A. Haywood	Councillor	M. C. Gee
Councillor	H. F. Brook	"	D. Graham, C.B.E.
"	T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.	"	N. Lander, M.P.S.
"	H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B.	"	F. Lawton, J.P.
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	H. Rattigan
"	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	G. Whiteley
"	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	"	N. H. W. Wood

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor REGINALD WOOD, J.P.)

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.
"	R. H. Browne, J.P.	"	D. Graham, C.B.E.
"	N. A. Haywood	"	N. Lander, M.P.S.
Councillor	T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.	"	H. Rattigan
"	H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B.	"	G. Whiteley
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.		

James O. Hutton, M.P.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society).

L. E. Lucas, M.B., CH.B.

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield).

F. W. Shepherd, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association).

Deputy : Dr. D. F. Barrett

H. D. Stephens, L.D.S.

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association).

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor REGINALD WOOD, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor F. LAWTON, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor T. P. CLIFFE, T.D., LL.B.

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.
"	R. H. Browne, J.P.	"	M. C. Gee
"	N. A. Haywood	"	N. H. W. Wood
Councillor	H. F. Brook	"	Mrs. J. L. Brook
	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	Mrs. E. M. Lawn

F. J. Sale, M.A., D.M. (OXON).

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association).

Deputy : Dr. Jessie Sheard,

Dr. Jessie Sheard

(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee).

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor REGINALD WOOD, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor H. F. BROOK

Deputy Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.
„ N. A. Haywood	„ N. Lander
Councillor H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B.	„ F. Lawton, J.P.
„ F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	„ H. Rattigan
„ F. W. Fielding, M.C.	„ N. H. W. Wood

D. K. Bruce, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Mental Hospital).

F. J. Sale, M.A., D.M. (OXON.), B.M., B.CH.

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield).

CLEANSING & HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor REGINALD WOOD, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman JOHN T. GEE

Deputy Chairman: Alderman N. A. Haywood

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor L. Furness
„ N. Day	„ B. Garner
Councillor G. Beighton	„ H. S. Hopkins
„ F. W. Fielding, M.C.	„ K. Hoyle
„ A. W. Firth	„ L. Ward
„ H. Firth	

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor REGINALD WOOD, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman C. Hickson, F.R.I.B.A.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman J. A. BRAY

Alderman J. F. Best	Councillor B. M. Schofield, T.D., B.A. (Cantab)
Councillor L. Furness	„ C. Stephenson
„ B. Garner	„ A. T. K. Sykes, M.C.
„ F. Lawton, J.P.	„ G. Whiteley
„ M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

R. G. DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H.
(Commenced 28/2/57)

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

M. Haynes, B.Sc., M.D.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Mill Hill Hospital).

D. B. Thomson, M.D.

M. M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.

J. L. Evans, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.
(Commenced 1/1/57)

I. M. K. Ovenstone, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Commenced 2/9/57).

CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. H. Annan, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Aural Consultant: W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Skin Specialist: A. J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician:

R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.

HEALTH VISITORS

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Pamela Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Margaret Bainbridge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Nora Cannell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. Gladys M. Wilshaw, S.R.N.

Acting Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. C. M. Sutton, S.R.N.

Trainee Health Visitor

Mrs. Vera Slater, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Commenced 8/7/57).

Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses

Mrs. K. Abell, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Resigned 31/1/57.)

Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., Q.N. (Commenced 16/12/57).

Part-time Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses

Mrs. Ruby E. Coull, S.R.N. (Commenced 1/11/57.)

Mrs. Cicely M. Fishburn, S.R.N. (Commenced 18/11/57).

Dental Service (Jointly with School Dental Service)**Senior School Dentist :**

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dentists :

Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist)

Robert E. Whittam, L.D.S.

Part-time Dentist

Herbert Britton, L.D.S. (Commenced 29/7/57).

Clerk/Dental Attendants

Mrs. Peggy Gadd

Miss Dorothy Horsley. (Commenced 28/1/57).

Miss Patricia A. Williams. (Commenced 1/6/57).

Mrs. Dorothy E. Beckwith. (Resigned 31/3/57).

Miss Dorothy Chillingsworth. (Resigned 13/1/57).

Day Nurseries :**Matrons—Leeds Road :** Mrs. I. M. Budd, S.R.N.**Milnsbridge :** Mrs. Margaret Dawson, S.R.F.N.**Southgate :** Mrs. Alice Gaiger, S.R.F.N.**Other Staff:**

Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 11

Student Nurses 22

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 9

District Midwifery :**Superintendent in Charge :**

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Sister :

Miss Irene Heyworth, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Midwife :

Mrs. Violet Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DISTRICT NURSING

(On an agency basis—Queen Victoria Nurses' Association)

Superintendent : Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.**REMOVAL OFFICER**

John H. Lee

LABORATORY**Bacteriologist :**

Vacant

Laboratory Technician :

Vacant

PUBLIC ANALYST**Analyst :** H. T. Lee & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists
Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector :	Dennis Drake	abce
Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector :	George Foster	bce
Assistant Public Health Inspectors :	William W. Townsend	bce
	Wilfred Wiles	cd
	Gwyn B. Owens	cd
	John S. Iredale	f
	Cecil Rhodes, D.P.A.	cd
	(Commenced 1/1/57).	
	John L. Moxon	abcd
	(Commenced 24/7/57).	
	Charles H. Wright	cd
	(Commenced 16/12/57).	
Temporary	Sidney Swift	cd
Senior Housing Inspector :	Eric Drake	abcd
Housing Inspector :	Frank Ellam	bcd
Pupil Public Health Inspectors :	Eric Wood	
	Peter Midgeley	
	Jeffrey Tong, D.M.A.	
Disinfestation Officer :	George Tong	

a Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
 b Smoke Inspectors Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
 c Certificate of Meat and Other Foods
 d Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
 e Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
 f Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board

MENTAL HEALTH

Duly Authorised Officers :	Frank Wood
	Mrs. Ada L. Carter
Deputy Duly Authorised Officer	John H. Lee
Occupation Centre Teacher :	Robert T. Ruston
Assistant Teachers :	Mrs. Ella M. Ruston
	Miss Patricia M. Taylor

HOME HELP

Organiser :	Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.
Home Helps:	108—Part-time

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer :	Geoffrey Lunn.
Deputy Ambulance Officer:	Francis J. Grant. (Resigned 13/6/57).
	Llewellyn Whiteley. (Commenced 8/10/57).
Driver/attendants	31
Maintenance Staff	3
Clerk/telephonists	4 (f)

CLERICAL

Lay Administrative Officers :	Bernard Pilkington. Miss Alice Berry.
Cashier & Senior Accounts Clerk:	Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S., F.R.Econ.S.
Wages, etc. Clerk :	John L. Ellis
Other Clerical Staff	Donald Cartwright Ernest A. Lowe Miss Vera Brearley David R. Quick Donald P. Kaye Mrs. Joan Shaw (temporary) Miss S. Margaret Fitton Miss C. Joan Smith Miss Elaine Smith Mrs. Avril H. C. Travis Mrs. Mary E. Netherwood Miss June Shepherd Miss Glenys Mitchell. (Commenced 26/8/57). Mrs. Mary H. Southern. (temporary) (Resigned 31/3/57). Miss Kathleen Long. (Resigned 25/8/57).
Shorthand Typists :	Miss Edith Dransfield Mrs. Rose Cherry Miss Clare Newton

SUMMARY

							Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	combined with School Health
Dental Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	2
District Midwifery Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Inspectorial Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	—
Mental Health Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Clerical Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	—
Ambulance Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	—
Rodent Operatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Drain Flushers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Home Helps	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	108
Domestics	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	15
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present to you my first Annual Report for the Borough of Huddersfield for the year ended 31st December 1957.

My predecessor, Dr. Murdock, left Huddersfield on the 31st December 1956 and I commenced duties here as Medical Officer of Health on the 28th February 1957. In the interim the Department had been most satisfactorily supervised by Dr. M. Haynes, Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

During 1957 the medical staffing position improved by the appointment of Dr. J. L. Evans and Dr. I. M. K. Ovenstone as Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers. During the year the integration of the Health and School Health Services proceeded further, following an agreement between the two committees in June that all the Assistant Medical Officers might undertake duties with either Department and that their posts be designated as joint appointments. The Health Visitor position remained unchanged during the year. For a town of its size Huddersfield has very few Health Visitors and attempts are constantly being made to recruit more. During the year one trainee Health Visitor was taken on and, in order to relieve Health Visitors for other duties, temporary clinic nurses/school nurses were engaged during the year. The position regarding Public Health Inspectors improved considerably. Three Inspectors joined the Service during the year and Huddersfield is possibly now one of the few county boroughs of its size with a full establishment of Public Health Inspectors. Movement amongst other staff has been small. One clerk resigned during the year and was replaced and one other clerk relinquished her temporary post on the return of a member of the Department from the Forces.

There were no dramatic changes in the vital statistics during the year, although the birth rate showed a slight rise and the death rate a slight fall. The infant mortality figure, however, which is supposed to be one of the best indices of Health Services, was lower than the previous year and is in fact the lowest ever recorded, being very slightly less than in 1956. It is to be hoped that this figure can be maintained. The outstanding infectious disease during the year was undoubtedly influenza and this has been discussed in more detail in the body of the report, page 57. The main brunt of the disease was probably borne by the children, who were the first in time to be attacked. The disease, although comparatively mild, was "bad while it lasted" and many of those who suffered from it had mild transitory after effects in the form of upper respiratory catarrh and malaise. Whilst the epidemic was on, the doctors of the town were exceedingly busy, but in all cases medical services were maintained. The epidemic threw extra work on the ancillary health services, home helps, ambulance service, etc., who also stood up to the test.

The main cause of death was coronary disease and angina. More men than women died from this disease and men were also affected at an earlier age. Other heart disease was the second largest cause of death. Cancer of the lung caused 64 deaths—52 in men and 12 in women. 34 of the men died under the age of 65. During the year, following the report of the Medical Research Council, the Government asked local authorities to make known to the public the risk inherent in smoking, particularly in smoking cigarettes, because of cancer of the lung. The Health Committee decided that this propaganda should be given but that its main emphasis should fall on children, to prevent them taking up smoking. Although this has only commenced in a small way in 1957 it will be increased during 1958. From discussions I have had with head-teachers of secondary schools, it would seem that there is quite an amount of smoking amongst children of secondary school age and it would, therefore, seem very necessary to discourage these children, as soon as possible, from smoking. To children of this age the prospects of death from carcinoma of the lung round about 50 may possibly seem very remote, but it is possible to point out that cigarettes smoking has other disadvantages even at the age of adolescence. A certain amount of propaganda, mainly in poster form, has been made towards the adult population, it is difficult to tell with what results—older people frequently say "It is too late for me to bother now, anyway", a mistaken attitude in the light of recent research which has shown that the risk of carcinoma of the lung is considerably reduced even by giving up smoking at ages of 40 onwards. Apart from cancer, of course smoking may aggravate any other lung condition particularly bronchitis.

As already stated infant mortality has been low and maternal mortality at a rate of .52 is lower than the previous year. During the year there was one meeting between all branches of the Health Services to discuss liaison in respect of ante-natal care. Huddersfield has, of course, a very high institutional confinement rate. Following the liaison committee some minor adjustments were made in respect of the domiciliary midwifery service, mainly in respect of passing information from midwife to family doctor.

During the year the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended so that children aged up to 15, expectant mothers and persons at particular risk, such as general practitioners, ambulance drivers, etc. could receive immunisation against poliomyelitis if they wanted. At the same time as the scheme was extended indication was given that imported vaccine would now be used in this country for immunisation, but persons would be given the choice as to whether they would be done by imported or British vaccine. Although at the end of 1957 no imported vaccine had been received, administrative headaches had already begun to present themselves over storage, meeting the choice of persons as to vaccine, and the giving out of vaccine to the requirements of the doctors in the town.

Following the request from Leeds University the Health Committee agreed that provision of certain utensils should be made to

help people who had had operations short circuiting the bowels. Although this provision is available, little use has so far been made of it.

During the year Dr. Parkes, who had been appointed Consultant Geriatrician to the area, was in the process of setting up a Geriatric Service. Although, of course, Dr. Parkes' duties are with the Hospital Service it is expected that the Health Department will have close liaison with this Service in order to ensure wherever possible a flow of patients from home to hospital and back again. With this in view the Home Help Service is in the process of being expanded, although the actual schemes of expansion will not take place until 1958. Together with the Home Help Service it is possible that, when the Geriatric Service gets into full swing, there will be bigger demands on the Ambulance service taking older people back and forwards to hospital for necessary treatment. Although this will mean more work for the Health Department as the proportion of old people in the community is increasing, and will increase still further, it becomes more and more essential that as many of them as possible should be able to live in their own homes and that hospitals should serve for them the same purpose as it does for the younger people, that is a place they can enter, be cured of their ills, and return home again. I think, apart from the fact that hospital beds are in short supply and are costly to keep up, most old people would prefer to retain the comfort and independence of their own homes, but many need some assistance to do this. An adequate service for the elderly is probably going to test the liaison between hospital, family doctor and Health Department, as well as other Local Authority Departments such as Welfare Department. Liaison is, I think, good at all levels in Huddersfield and, although there are no grounds for complacency, the foundations exist for the development of a good service for the aged in Huddersfield.

The work of the Public Health Inspectors has continued and increased throughout the year. During the year the Department took on duties of inspection under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957, work previously undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work of maintaining the public health, routine and possibly unglamorous, but none the less essential, continued to be methodically carried out by the Inspectors. Attention has been drawn by Mr. Drake, the Chief Public Health Inspector, to the various aspects of this in the body of the report. Possibly the one outstanding event during the year, however, was the presentation to the Health Committee of the first smokeless zone in Huddersfield. This smokeless zone in the centre of the town is intended to be in the nature of a pilot scheme and it is hoped subsequently that further zones will be created either adjacent or in such a way that they may eventually be joined up with this central zone. The Health Committee approved the area surveyed by the Department and at the end of the year the matter was at the Ministry of Health awaiting their approval.

All members of the staff have worked exceedingly well throughout the year, each in his own way having contributed something to the smooth running and work of the Department. Although this report comes to you under my name, I would ask the Committee to realise that every member of the Department has contributed some little in his own way towards the work set out in it and its presentation.

At the end of this first Annual Report I should also like to thank the Chairman and the Members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees of the Corporation dealing with health, for their support, encouragement and patience for a new Medical Officer of Health and a newcomer to the town.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "R. G. Davis". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent capital 'R' and 'D'.

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD,
OCTOBER 1958.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,149 acres.
Population:	1931 Census—113,475. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1957—127,600.
Density of Population:	9.018
Marriages:	985
Marriage rate per 1,000 population:	7.635
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931—31,650
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1957—44,475
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census—32,109
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1957	£1,390,294
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1957/1958).	£5,730

Live Births—

Legitimate:	Male 916	Female 902	Total 1818	1930
Illegitimate:	Male 55	Female 57	Total 112	
Crude birth rate per 1000 population				15.125
Adjusted birth rate per 1000 population				15.88

Stillbirths—

Legitimate:	Male 23	Female 24	Total 47	51
Illegitimate:	Male 2	Female 2	Total 4	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				25.74

Deaths (all causes)

Crude death rate per 1,000 population	1726
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	13.53
	13.665

Maternal Mortality—

Deaths from all causes	1
Death rate per 1,000 live births	0.52
Death rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.504

Infant Mortality—

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	
Legitimate: Male 19 Female 18	37
Illegitimate: Male 1 Female 1	2 39
Death rates of infant under 1 year of age	
All infants per 1,000 live births	20.21
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.352
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	17.857

Neo-Natal Mortality—

Deaths of infants under 1 month of age	29
Rate per 1,000 live births	15.025

* Perinatal Mortality 38.87

Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 4

Rate per 1,000 live births 2.07

* Perinatal Mortality is stillbirths plus deaths under one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS YEAR 1957

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Live and Still Births)		
			Year 1957	Average 5 years 1952 - 56			Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	16.1	11.5	23.0	26.0	.095	.012	0.39	0.08	0.47
Birkenhead	17.5	12.7	31.6	30.6	0.13	0.014	0.37	—	0.37
Burnley	16.08	15.43	28.48	28.35	0.06	0.012	1.52	—	1.52
Bury	15.51	13.59	27.68	27.0	0.08	0.02	—	—	—
Halifax	15.73	15.53	18.65	27.11	0.15	—	0.65	—	0.65
Liverpool	20.9	11.8	26.	31.0	0.16	0.006	0.36	0.06	0.42
Manchester	18.22	12.4	30.10	30.51	0.14	0.02	0.56	0.07	0.63
Oldham	16.11	14.79	26.63	31.75	0.11	—	—	—	—
Preston	16.64	14.43	34.66	30.0	0.11	—	0.5	0.5	1.01
Rochdale	15.6	14.5	34.0	29.0	—	0.05	1.46	0.73	2.19
Salford	18.31	12.97	29.1	31.2	0.19	0.012	—	—	—
St. Helens	17.2	10.7	31.0	36.5	0.14	0.02	—	0.51	0.51
Stockport	16.11	12.90	21.96	31.71	0.06	0.007	—	—	—
Wallasey	17.88	12.49	26.10	26.51	0.11	0.009	—	0.54	0.54
Wigan	15.32	11.53	24.8	34.9	0.16	—	—	—	—
HUDDERSFIELD	15.125	13.53	20.21	24.6	0.10	0.023	0.504	—	0.504

Table 13 shows Huddersfield to have a somewhat lower birth rate than some of the other north country boroughs and lower than the provincial general rate for England and Wales.

The death rate, while above that of the general rate for England and Wales, is about average for the north country boroughs shown on the table.

The infant mortality rate is pleasingly low, well below the national rate and below the average for the previous years.

The death rate for tuberculosis is, very approximately, the national average.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEAR 1913 - 1957 (inclusive)

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS			NETT DEATHS		
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	Rate per 1000 nett births
				Number	Rate	Number	
1913	110,882	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914	112,265	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918	105,818	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919	105,346	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	12.62	126	72
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937	123,030	1543	12.78	1724	14.28	94	61
1937 For rates	121,173						
1938	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938 For rates	125,630						
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL							
1939 Birth rate	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939 Death rate	126,200						
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941	122,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943	117,700	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944	115,990	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	24
1952	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	24
1953	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	29
1954	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	26
1955	127,600	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	24
1956	127,600	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	20
1957	127,600	1930	15.125	1726	13.53	39	20

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES		Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	2	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	2
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	33	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	5	17	20
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	52	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	31	6	20	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	10
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	71	57	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	22	15	46	35
15. Leukaemia ...	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
16. Diabetes ...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	94	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	27	79	123
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	175	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	74	24	96	86
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	14	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	24
20. Other heart diseases ...	111	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	24	19	86	137
21. Other circulatory disease ...	24	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	20	36
22. Influenza ...	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	8	3
23. Pneumonia ...	27	22	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	17	13
24. Bronchitis ...	58	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	5	39	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	14
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	3	7	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	74	85	14	10	—	—	—	—	2	7	8	9	49	59
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	4
34. All other accidents ...	23	23	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	9	22
35. Suicide ...	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	3	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	871	855	20	19	4	2	3	1	34	37	266	159	544	637

Table 14, compared with some 40 years ago, shows both the birth rate and the death rate to have fallen, though the birth rate has fallen to a greater extent than the death rate.

The infant mortality rate, however, has fallen considerably. In fact from 103 per 1,000 births to 20.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD
DURING 1957**

Ward	Births	Deaths
Marsh	125	125
North Central	126	83
South Central	139	95
Birkby	103	90
Deighton	238	119
Fartown	131	126
Dalton	169	185
Almondbury	159	120
Lockwood	131	133
Newsome	93	71
Lindley	102	101
Longwood	79	69
Crosland Moor	97	144
Milnsbridge	88	73
Paddock	96	105
TOTALS	1876	1639

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those of the Registrar General which have been used elsewhere in this report.

Table 09 gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages. The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were coronary disease, other heart diseases, vascular lesions of the nervous system and various types of neoplasm. Amongst the defined neoplasms cancer of the lung and bronchus has the highest figure, 52 in men and 12 in women. Of the other defined causes bronchitis ranks high with 58 deaths in men and 25 in women.

There were only 13 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year and the larger proportion of these were in persons of 45 and over.

The main effect of deaths from coronary disease fall on men aged 45 to 65 and in men and women aged 65 and upwards.

Area Comparability Factors

The area comparability factors for this County Borough as notified by the Registrar General are 1.05 for births and 1.01 for deaths.

Male and Female Deaths

There were 871 deaths of males and 855 deaths of females, a difference of only 16.

The main diseases with heavier fatality in males were:—

	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	10	3
Malignant neoplasm lung and bronchus ..	52	12
Coronary disease, angina	175	111
Bronchitis	58	25
Other diseases of respiratory system	10	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	15	2
Suicide	15	6

The main diseases with heavier mortality in females were:—

	M	F
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	94	153
Heart diseases, excluding coronary disease and hypertension with heart disease ..	111	161
Nephritis and nephrosis	9	20

Cancer.

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia and aleukaemia, was 298. The registrar general reports that 64 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus.

Of the figures compiled locally it was felt that 71 could be attributed to cancer of the lung, and the following table shows these deaths broken down according to age and sex.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

Ages at Death

Age	Male	Female	Total
25-45	2	3	5
45-65	30	7	37
65-75	12	2	14
75 and over	10	5	15
TOTAL	54	17	71

The following table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death on death certificates during 1957.

Site of Disease	Under 15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Stomach					1	1	15	5	7	6	10	14	33	26	59
Lung					1	2	31	6	12	1	8	3	52	12	64
Breast						4		11		5		4		24	24
Uterus						1		6		7		3		17	17
Other		1		2	3	4	22	15	29	18	17	17	71	57	128
TOTAL		1		2	5	12	68	43	48	37	35	41	156	136	292

Heart Diseases

There were 599 deaths from heart diseases. This is more than one third of the total deaths.

Of the deaths from heart disease the highest number of deaths occurred, of course, over the age of 65 years.

Vascular lesions of nervous system

This was another disease in which there were a large number of deaths—247—one seventh of the total deaths.

Pneumonia, bronchitis and other non-tuberculous respiratory diseases.

Deaths from these causes numbered 165—almost one tenth of the total deaths.

Table shows deaths due to accidents in the home, broken down according to cause of accident, age and sex, and deaths on the road similarly broken down.

There are also 4 deaths due to accidents at work, all in men, 1 in the age group 25/45, 1—45/65 and 2 — 65/75. 3 deaths due to drowning occurred.

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause of Death	45-65		65-75		75 & over		Male	Female	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Falls	3	—	1	1	5	14	9	15	24
Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Burns	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
TOTAL	3	—	1	3	5	16	9	19	28

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS—THE ROAD

Cause of death	5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 & over		Male	Female	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Pedestrian using highway	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	6	5	11
Motor Cycle Accident	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Motor Car Accident	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	1	3	9	5	14

THE MORTALITY OF OCCUPATIONS

The following table shows the deaths broken down according to occupation. It will be seen that the highest number of deaths occurred amongst textile workers. This is naturally to be expected in a textile town like Huddersfield.

The deaths amongst workers in metal manufacturing, engineering and allied trades claimed the next highest number of workers. This again is to be expected in view of the number of such works in Huddersfield.

Workers employed in the commercial, financial and insurance occupations, excluding clerical staff, had the third highest number of deaths, followed by workers in unskilled occupations. These include labourers in textile engineering and building.

OCCUPATION		Retired		occupation		occupied		wives	Total		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
ORDER I	Fishermen										
ORDER II	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Occupation										
ORDER III	Mining and Quarrying	18		1		7		23	26	23	49
ORDER IV	Workers in the treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products (other than Coals)	9	1		1	2		20	11	23	34
ORDER V	Coal Gas and Coke Makers in Chemical and Allied Trades	2						1	2	1	3
ORDER VI	Workers in Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Allied Trades	6	1	1	1	9		11	16	13	29
ORDER VII	Textile Workers	45	2	4	3	50		93	99	98	197
ORDER VIII	Tanners etc., Leather Goods Makers, Fur Dressers	87	18	2	4	65	8	137	154	167	321
ORDER IX	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (not Boots and Shoes)	6				3		2	9	2	11
ORDER X	Makers of Foods, Drinks, Tobacco	5	11			4	1	3	9	15	24
ORDER XI	Workers in Wood, Cane and Cork	3			1			7	3	8	11
ORDER XII	Makers of and Workers in Paper and Paperboard, Bookbinders, Printers	21		1	2	7		17	29	19	48
ORDER XIII	Makers of Products (not elsewhere specified)	2	1	1		5	1	2	8	4	12
ORDER XIV	Workers in Building and Contracting	1				4		4	5	4	9
ORDER XV	Painters and Decorators	23		1	3	17		27	41	30	71
ORDER XVI	Administrators, Directors, Managers	7				8		16	15	16	31
ORDER XVII	Persons Employed in Transport and Communications	12	1			17		25	29	26	55
ORDER XVIII	Commercial, Financial & Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff)	25	1	2	2	22	1	48	49	52	101
ORDER XIX	Professional and Technical Occupations	56	6			33	5	69	89	80	169
ORDER XX	Persons Professionally Employed in Entertainments and Sport	13	7		1	12	1	22	25	31	56
ORDER XXI	Persons Professionally Engaged in Entertainments and Sports	14				1		7	15	7	22
ORDER XXII	Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.)	2	1			3		4	5	5	10
ORDER XXIII	Clerks, Typists, etc.	22	14		1	15	5	25	37	45	82
ORDER XXIV	Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Packers, Bottlers	13	2		1	21	3	20	34	26	60
ORDER XXV	Stationary Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers, Tractor Drivers, etc., Stokers, etc.	17		1		21		23	39	23	62
ORDER XXVI	Workers in Unskilled Occupations	6	1			6		8	12	9	21
ORDER XXVII	Other and Undefined Workers	46	4	4		27	1	55	77	60	137
ORDER XXVIII	Retired or not Gainfully Occupied	9	4	2		14	2	24	25	30	55
		5	1		1			21	5	23	28
TOTALS		475	76	20	21	373	29	714	868	840	1708

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE) - 1957

Causes of Death	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st w'k	2nd w'k	3rd w'k	4th w'k	Under 1 m'nth	1/2 mos.	2/3 mos.	3/4 mos.	4/5 mos.	5/6 mos.	6/7 mos.	7/8 mos.	8/9 mos.	9/10 mos.	10/11 mos.	11/12 mos.	TOTAL	
																								1957	1956
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tubercular diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (not T.B.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation (Overlying)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS:																									
Spina Bifida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation of heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monstrosities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Total infarction of small bowel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Valvulus (?) Congenital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Congenital deformities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Icterus Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes:																									
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphocytis Lymphoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Pulmonary stenosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I (a) Cardiac cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Hypertensive heart failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Lung abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia by regurgitation of stomach contents into the Lungs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staphylococcal cellulitis of chest wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disease of Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	11	3	1	1	1	1	26	2	-	1	29	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	39	38

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE) - 1957

WARD	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	under one month	1/2 mos.	2/3 mos.	3/4 mos.	4/5 mos.	5/6 mos.	6/7 mos.	7/8 mos.	8/9 mos.	9/10 mos.	10/11 mos.	11/12 mos.	TOTAL	
																								1957	1956
MARSH		1						1				1									1			2	2
NORTH CENTRAL									1			1	1											2	1
SOUTH CENTRAL	1		1					2				2				1	1							4	3
BIRKBY				1				1				1												1	-
DEIGHTON		2						2	1			3	1			1						1		6	6
FARTOWN	4	5	1					10				10												10	1
DALTON	2		1					3			1	4												4	5
ALMONDEBURY																								-	2
LOCKWOOD													1						1				1	3	3
NEWSOME																								-	1
LINDLEY																								-	3
LONGWOOD							1	1				1											1	2	2
CROSLAND MOOR	1	3			1			5				5												5	2
MILNSBRIDGE																								-	4
PADDOCK	1							1				1												1	3
TOTALS:	9	11	3	1	1	-	1	26	2	-	1	29	2	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	39	36

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957

Mr. S. Morris Bower has kindly supplied the following statistics about the meteorological conditions in Huddersfield during the year.

The early months of 1957 were quite unusually mild. Snow lay on the ground on only three mornings in February and only fell to a very limited degree outside that month, and the period March to June was abnormally dry. March was one of the mildest in eighty years and April was really the driest in 100 years. June was one of the sunniest locally for about 50 years, with a total of 289 hours sunshine. Air temperature varied from a maximum of 87° on June 28th to a minimum of 24° on the night of December 1st and 2nd. Air frost was recorded on 35 nights.

The year's total sunshine at 1283 hours was 37 hours above normal; higher than Rotherham (1199) and Wakefield (1146), but less than Manchester (1302) and London (1568).

Rain fell locally on 220 days to a total depth of 37.63 inches or 2.73 inches above normal. The wettest months were August, September and December. There was a partial drought — 29 consecutive days with less than an average of .01 inches. per day between March 31st and April 28th. Thunder was recorded on 18 days and ten of these were in July and August. Hail was observed on 8 days and fog was present on 18 mornings. The wind reached gale force on 27 days, 9 of these in January.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

We are indebted to the Manager of the Huddersfield Employment Exchange for the following figures showing the state of employment within the Borough during the year.

	1956				1957			
	M	W	J	Total	M	W	J	Total
1. Average No. of people unemployed in 1 week of each month	253	95	15	363	280	134	22	436
2. Month in which peak period was reached	March				December			
3. Total in peak period of one week.	607				664			
4. Month of lowest Unemployment	February				July			
5. Total unemployed in week of count for that month.	287				315			

The 1957 average was slightly increased by the incorporation of figures of the former Holmfirth, Skelmanthorpe and Slaithwaite areas due to the closure of these offices on 31/8/57.

The averages for juveniles are inflated owing to the inclusion in the July figures of school-leavers who had not entered employment on day of count. The averages for the other eleven months are: —1956 - 6; 1957 - 12.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

SECTION 21, HEALTH CENTRES

The question of a health centre in Huddersfield is still under consideration. For some time the Health Committee have had under consideration the building of new premises to house Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and other clinics and the administrative offices of the Department.

In formulating the plan consideration was given to the fact that at a later date a further wing might be incorporated to provide accommodation for general practitioners, thus completing the health centre as envisaged in Section 21 of the National Health Service Act.

During the year further consideration was given to the construction of the local authority clinics and offices and a deputation was elected. Members and officials visited the Ministry of Health to discuss with officials of the Ministries of Health, Education, and Housing and Local Government, a schedule of accommodation. Unfortunately there was not complete agreement with the representatives of the Ministry of Health regarding the schedule of accommodation and the matter is still under consideration.

SECTION 22, CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal Care.

Maternity Beds.

The number of hospital maternity beds provided in Huddersfield is:—

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary:	15
Princess Royal Maternity Home:	57
St. Luke's Hospital :	33
Total	105

In addition, there are 8 hospital maternity beds at the Holme Valley Hospital, Holmfirth. This hospital, however, is not in the County Borough of Huddersfield, and it is only on rare occasions that Huddersfield patients are admitted.

During 1957, 2477 live and stillbirths were notified to the Medical Officer of Health as having taken place in institutions in this area. In 1677 cases the patient's home address was in the County Borough of Huddersfield.

The District Midwives notified 294 live and stillbirths.

This Borough has one of the highest institutional confinement rates.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was asked to furnish reports on the home conditions of 205 patients before their application for admission to hospital was considered.

In addition, where it was not found possible for the patients to remain in hospital for a period of 10 days after confinement the District Midwives were asked to attend. The District Midwives were asked to attend in 33 such cases.

Maternity Outfits

A supply of these outfits is kept at the District Midwives' Home and issued for use by the District Midwives at each delivery they attend. Occasionally maternity outfits are asked for for domiciliary patients who are not attended by the District Midwives.

Ante-natal Clinics

The number of attendances at the local authority's ante-natal clinics was as follows:—

Medical Officers' sessions	264
Midwives' sessions	1663
Total	1927

At the present time these clinics are held at:

- (i) the Central Clinic in the Health Department;
- (ii) the former Brackenhall Day Nursery which is situated adjacent to a large housing estate almost on the outskirts of the Borough.
- (iii) the former Greenhead Day Nursery, situated in the grounds of the Princess Royal Maternity Home, and used by the District Midwives, who book their patients here.

Relaxation classes are held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery every Tuesday afternoon from 2-0 p.m. to 3-0 p.m. approximately.

Care of premature Infants

Owing to the comparatively short distance to be covered between any home in the Borough and the local hospitals, facilities for dealing with premature infants in the home have never been developed. When a premature infant is born in the district the practice in operation is to remove the child immediately to hospital.

Toxaemia in pregnancy.

Since the present Medical Officer of Health took up duty in February 1957 there has only been one meeting (called in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 9/56) attended by the various branches of the profession, concerning ante-natal care.

As Huddersfield is a borough with a very high institutional confinement rate, it was felt that only minor changes could be effected by the Corporation Midwifery Service in order to achieve closer liaison with hospitals and general practitioners services.

During the year haemoglobin estimations were commenced on mothers attending the local authority ante-natal clinics. It is, as yet, too early to discuss the result found, although it would seem that a surprisingly high proportion of pregnant women have comparatively low haemoglobins.

During the year one maternal death occurred following an abortion. The maternal mortality rate was itself 0.504. This is an improvement on the previous year when the rate was 1.58. These figures of course are too small to be of any significance in any one particular year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

No. of sessions held by Medical Officers		51
No. of sessions held by Midwives when no Medical Officer present		101
No. of women who attended first during the year		
Medical Officers Sessions		1
Midwives Sessions when no Medical Officer present		355
No. of women who re-attended during the year		
Medical Officers Sessions		1
Midwives Sessions when no Medical Officer present		1308
Total No. of women who attended during the year		1665

Care of Unmarried Mothers

During 1957, 3 unmarried mothers were referred to the Health Committee for help in maintaining them at a Mother and Baby Home. The Corporation makes a grant of £300 to each of the following two homes for Unmarried Mothers:

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission, Queen Street, Huddersfield
- (ii) The St. Katharine's Hostel, Kings Mill Lane, Huddersfield.

During 1957 the following cases were dealt with at these Homes:—

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission	9 5 cots	43	ante-natal 8 weeks post-natal 6 weeks
St. Katharine's Hostel	8 6 cots	23	ante-natal 6 weeks post-natal 6-8 weeks

Most of the girls admitted came from addresses outside the County Borough of Huddersfield.

FAMILY PLANNING

A Birth Control Clinic was first opened in October 1948 at the Health Department, Huddersfield, and held its last session in this building on the 17th August 1955.

A Family Planning Clinic was opened on 7th September 1955 at the former Day Nursery, Greenhead Road. This is run under the auspices of the Family Planning Association, but the Corporation provide the building and service free of charge and also make a grant of £50 per annum to the Association.

The Chairman of the Health Committee is Chairman of the Family Planning Committee and three other members of the Health Committee also serve. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer is President of the Huddersfield Branch of the Family Planning Association.

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery, Huddersfield.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:

Monday afternoon, 2 to 4 p.m.

District Midwives Clinic: Monday and Thursday afternoons, 2 to 4 p.m.

Relaxation Clinic: One day a week (by arrangement to suit convenience of patients) for 10 weeks.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

Held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery, Huddersfield.

Every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. Every first and third Wednesday, 6 to 8 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield.

Child Welfare Clinic: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 1-45 to 5-0 p.m.
(including immunisation and vaccination clinics).

(Also held at the former Brackenhall Day Nursery every Tuesday afternoon, from 2 to 4 p.m.)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic:
Thursday and Friday afternoons, 2 to 4-30 p.m.
by appointment.

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield.

Dental Clinic: Monday to Friday:
Mornings: 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Afternoons: 1-30 to 5-30 p.m.
Saturday: 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic:
Held first Monday in each month
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

Orthopaedic Clinic: Wednesday: 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

Skin Clinic: Second Thursday in each month
from 2-0 p.m.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic: Wednesday: 2-30 to 4-0 p.m.

Physiotherapy: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
1-30 to 4-0 p.m.
Wednesday 1-30 to 5-30 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be held at the Central Clinic, in Ramsden Street on four afternoons in the week. One afternoon clinic is also held at the former Brackenhall Nursery. This has proved to be very popular and attendances continue to increase.

Domiciliary visiting by Medical Officers and Health Visitors to mothers and children under five has continued. The scheme for the routine examination of three year old children has continued during the year. The total number so examined was 1,035. The health and development of this group of children was found to be uniformly good. In fact only 8 children were found to show signs of undernourishment. The most common defect found was dental caries.

Live Births.

There were 1920 live births notified during the year where the home address was in the Borough. The Birth Rate was 15.125 per thousand compared with 14.63 in 1956.

Infant Mortality

39 children died under the age of one year during 1957. The death rate of infants per 1,000 live births was 20.21. This figure was a slightly lower one than for 1956 when the rate was 20.35, the rate of 20.21 being the lowest one which has ever been recorded in the Borough. Out of the total number of 39 infant deaths, 20 died during the first two days of life and a further 6 died before the first week. 29 children in all died during the first month, giving a neo-natal death rate of 15.025 per thousand live births. Out of the remaining 10 deaths which occurred during the period of over one month and under 12 months, more than half were due to respiratory infections.

Stillbirths.

There were 51 stillbirths notified during the year where the home address was in the Borough.

Prematurity

Prematurity was the chief cause of death in the group of 29 children who died during the first month. 21 infants died from this cause. The group contained 3 sets of twins, 18 mothers in all, therefore, being concerned. Half the children dying prematurity were children of mothers having their first or second pregnancy. In 8 cases the pregnancies were complicated by toxæmia.

On investigation of the housing conditions of children dying from prematurity, 11 families were living in good conditions, 7 were badly housed, 7 mothers went out to work during pregnancy and 11 stayed at home. It was found that without exception the husbands in these cases were employed as skilled or semi-skilled manual workers or as labourers. In no case did a death due to prematurity occur in the family of professional or higher income groups.

Health Education.

The Health Education work continued to expand during the year. Talks were given by Assistant Medical Officers and Health Visitors, on request, to various groups and societies. Some of the talks were illustrated by films or filmstrips.

A mothers group was organised by the Senior Health Visitor and was held on Thursday afternoon at the Central Clinic. The varied programme and friendly talk over a cup of tea was much appreciated by the mothers. Children were looked after during these sessions by voluntary helpers. Unfortunately because of lack of space it was impossible for the group to continue during normal working hours.

The coloured population of the town continued to increase during the year and many West Indian and Pakistani families now live in the town. Many of these families have to contend with difficult housing problems and many live in overcrowded conditions. Most of the West Indian mothers continue to bring up healthy, thriving babies despite the difficult conditions in which some of them have to live. The West Indian families have been found to be most co-operative and co-operated fully with the Child Welfare Department. They are most appreciative of the advice and services offered to them.

Slightly more difficult is the problem with the Pakistani mothers, mainly because of language difficulties. As an interpreter is not available interviews with members of the Health Staff may have to be conducted in sign language. Also Pakistani mothers, it would seem, tend to go out rather less and so are less inclined to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic. They are, however, most appreciative of the advice given when Health Visitors and Assistant Medical Officers visit them.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

No. of Centres provided	..	..	2
No. of sessions held during the year.	..	..	253
No of children first attended under 1 year of age	..	..	814
Total No. of children who attended during the year	..	..	6828
No. of attendances during the year made by children			
	Under 1	..	3913
	Between 1 and 2	..	621
	Under 5	..	2287
No. of 3 year old appointments	..	..	1020
Attendances of children at Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	..	..	102

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No of children examined... .. 1035

Defect	No. of defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition		8
Uncleanliness	4	7
SKIN		
Impetigo		1
Other skin conditions (non-tuberculosis) ..	8	5
EYE—		
Blepharitis		2
Squint	17	7
Defective vision	1	
Other conditions	1	2
EAR—		
Otitis Media		3
Other conditions	2	8
NOSE AND THROAT ..		
Enlarged Tonsils	11	84
Adenoids		9
Tonsils and adenoids	5	21
Other conditions	1	6
Enlarged cervical glands (non-tuberculous) ..	7	134
Defective speech	2	17
Defective teeth	68	45
Heart disease—organic		6
Heart disease—functional		28
Hernia	2	
LUNGS—		
Bronchitis	1	
Other conditions (non-tuberculous) ..	3	14
NERVOUS SYSTEM—		
Other conditions	4	15
DEFORMITIES—		
Pes Planus	5	18
Spinal curvature		5
Other conditions	31	84
Other defects and diseases	16	28
TOTALS	189	567

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office. He is thus responsible for co-operation between local statutory and voluntary services.

The Committee consists of officers of the Corporation and officers of statutory bodies concerned with the well-being of children together with representatives of voluntary organisations who are concerned with the same problem.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health
Director of Welfare
Children's Officer
Housing Manager
Probation Officer
Chief Education Officer

and representatives of the undermentioned organisations:—

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
National Assistance Board

The combined knowledge and efforts of the members constituting this Committee have been of great value in determining the best approach to be made with the families in these groups coming under review.

Naturally great attention is paid to the needs of the children but efforts are also made to ensure that the home background is improved wherever possible.

The Housing Manager has been most helpful in rehousing families where the Committee felt that this would give the family a fresh start in life.

In some cases families seem to show little improvement in spite of all that appears to be done for them. However, very good progress has been made in several cases, which the Committee have been able to consider as being no longer problem families. In other cases, improvement, although slight, has been shown and it is felt that with repeated efforts further improvement may show itself.

During the year 23 cases were discussed.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtained from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9-0 a.m.—5-0 p.m. 9-0 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	Monday to Friday Saturday.
Berry Brow Salem Chapel:	2-30 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	on the 1st Friday in the month.
Brackenhall Clinic:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Baptist Church School:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Wednesday
Oakes School:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Thursday.
Netherton and South Crosland School:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month.

St. Mary's Church School, Outlane:	2-30 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in the month.
Bradley and Colne Bridge Working Men's Club:	2-0 p.m.—5-30 p.m.	every Thursday.
Liberal Club, Moldgreen:	2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	every Monday.
I.C.I. Ltd., Leeds Road, Huddersfield.	5-0 p.m.—5-20 p.m. 12-45 p.m.—2-0 p.m.	every Tuesday. every Thursday.

1957 was the first full year of the sale of proprietary brands of dried milk for infant feeding and allied preparations run in conjunction with the distribution of Welfare Foods carried out by the Local Health Authority on behalf of the Government. The scheme has proved more successful than was anticipated as the figures below will show.

The proprietary foods were distributed only from the Health Clinic until the 12th November 1957, when the sale of these foods was commenced at Bracken hall Clinic. This centre has been much appreciated by the mothers who attend the Brackenhall Clinic and the sales have made it worthwhile. National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Tablets and Orange Juice were still distributed at various centres. The Women's Voluntary Services still distributed the Welfare Foods at the Bradley, Netherton and South Crosland Centres, whilst voluntary workers distributed the foods at Berry Brow, Outlane and I.C.I.

The most important change in the distribution of National Dried Milk was the increase in price on the 6th April 1957 from 10½d. to 2/4d. per tin, whilst on the 1st November 1957 the Government made an Order reducing the entitlement of orange juice so that only children up to two years old are entitled to receive it. The vitamin content in cod liver oil has also been changed but this has not yet affected this County Borough, since supplies of the new cod liver oil have not been received here.

The total distribution is as follows:—

	National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets	Orange Juice
Issued against coupons	39,314	15,017	7,030	96,638
Issued to Hospitals . .	838	—	—	192
Issued to Day Nurseries	72	252	—	1,124
Supplementary Issues	1,045	—	—	—
	<u>41,269</u>	<u>15,269</u>	<u>7,030</u>	<u>97,954</u>

The total sales of proprietary brands of dried milk and allied preparations for the first complete twelve months are as follows:—

Ostermilk No. 1	676
Ostermilk No. 2	23,414
Cow and Gate	1,950
Trufood	972
Farex	1,064
Robrex	557
Virol	586
Vitamin capsules	84

These sales amounted to £4,082 14s. 0d.

THE MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

The Senior Dental Officer reports that the situation which confronts the dental profession to-day does not encourage much hope of improvement in the Public Dental Services administered by the Local Authorities.

The inability of most Local Authorities to obtain staff to fulfil the necessary requirements of the School Dental and the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is a problem which it is regretted will become more difficult in the future.

This is mainly the result of a steady diminution of dental manpower in the post-war years, and this fall will become much more marked in 1958, when the dental practitioner will have the option of retiring under his contract within the National Health Service.

Under such difficult circumstances every effort has been made to maintain an emergency service for expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children, which includes oral hygiene, conservation of sound teeth and the removal of unsound teeth. Unfortunately, much apathy is to be found among expectant and nursing mothers who when relieved of pain fail to fulfil subsequent appointments, thereby losing the opportunity of being restored to dental health. Much of this attitude is the result of failure to understand the immense value of dental health during the pregnancy and nursing periods, although it must be stated that not sufficient publicity is imparted to the public concerning dental health education, which should be foremost in our considerations of the vast problem of dental disease. Only by controlling the way of life of the expectant and nursing mother can a decent standard of national dental health be established.

The efforts and co-operation of the Health Visitors in the field of preventive dentistry have been most impressive. The Health Visitor is in the fortunate position of being able to keep in close association with the expectant and nursing mother, and thereby explain to her the requirements necessary to ensure a reasonable standard of dental health in the interests of both mother and child.

Regarding the pre-school child it is regretted that no improvement in the incidence of dental decay is apparent. It is distressing to find many small children with gross decay soon after eruption and, as the decay is of the rapid type, not much can be done to prolong the life of such teeth.

In conclusion, with the Local Authority dental services so depleted as the result of understaffing, it is thought that the time has come to give to the priority groups free comprehensive treatment, including dentures if necessary, through the medium of the National Health Service. In other words, the priority groups should be a national charge not a local one.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year the authority has continued to provide dental treatment for those taking advantage of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. This has been of a limited nature, as we have not yet in Huddersfield the maximum number of dentists on our staff permitted by the number allowed on the establishment of the Department.

The work undertaken for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service by the Authority's dental officers has been approximately 1/12th of the whole, the remainder of the time being occupied with the school children. The following table shows the amount of work done on Maternity and Child Welfare cases during 1957 :—

TABLE

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	No. of patients who made their first attendance at clinic	No. of patients who re-attended clinic	Total number examined	Number needing treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	45	108	45	45 ^a	153	5
Children under 5	550	395	550	550	945	13

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lwr.	Partial Upper or Lwr.	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	—	107	—	—	58	23	—	—	—
Children under 5	—	253	—	—	885	430	—	—	—

There is only one central clinic available for dental treatment—three rooms are fitted up as dental surgeries.

The arrangements in operation for dental care and treatment of school children are available for those under school age and also for expectant and nursing mothers, the arrangements being that the Health Committee pays 1/12th of the total cost of the school dental service.

The approved establishment of dentists for the entire work is 5, but the maximum number employed so far has been 3.

At the end of 1957 3 full time dentists and 1 part-time dentist (giving 3 sessions per week) were employed.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 23,—MIDWIFERY

During the year 43 midwives notified their intention to practice, of whom 3 were domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Health Authority; the remainder were employed in hospitals and maternity homes. There were no private independent domiciliary midwives practising during the year.

The midwives employed by the local authority attended 308 patients during the year.

(i) When a doctor was booked and was present at the time of the delivery of the child (either the booked doctor or another) ..	14
(ii) When a doctor was booked and was not present at the time of delivery	268
TOTAL	282

Medical aid was called in 101 cases.

Analgesia.

3 machines were in use by the domiciliary midwives at the end of the year. Cases in which analgesics were used by Local Authority midwives are shown in the following table:—

Gas and Air	230
Trilene	1
Pethidine	126

Emergency Cases.

The Flying Squad were called out by the District Midwives for two patients. Blood transfusions were given—one patient was transferred to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, the other remaining at home.

Midwifery Training School.

3 pupils who were already in residence at the District Midwives' Home at the end of 1956 completed their training during 1957. In addition 12 other pupils commenced their training during the year. 11 of these pupils completed their training and entered for the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board, 10 being successful.

It is possible to have 6 pupils taking their Part II training at the same time at the District Midwives' Home, Huddersfield, which is recognised by the Central Midwives' Board for the Part II training of midwives.

Lectures are given to the midwives by Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

Refresher Courses for Midwives.

The Superintendent of the District Midwives and the other Sister in Residence at the District Midwives' Home both attended refresher courses during 1957.

The non-resident midwife took her refresher course in 1956.

In accordance with the memorandum received from the Central Midwives Board, requiring midwives to attend from time to time courses of instruction approved by the Board, the Medical Officer of Health ascertained that every midwife who had notified her intention to practice in this area during 1957 had attended a refresher course.

Relaxation Classes.

In order to help mothers to relax during labour and to give them confidence, relaxation classes are held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield, on Tuesday afternoons from 2-0 to 3-0 p.m.

These classes commenced on 8th October 1954. The following shows the numbers who have attended since their commencement:—

Year	Sessions	No. of Mothers	Attendances
1954	10	6	41
1955	34	8	119
1956	15	14	53
1957	22	14	71

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

During 1957 no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified in this area.

HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out during the year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases ...	23	18	19	20	36	21	29	34	27	27	24	30	308
Births ...	21	16	16	16	33	20	28	30	25	26	23	28	282
Stillbirths ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6
Lying-in-visits	343	299	280	298	515	380	410	522	442	431	403	393	4716
Ante-natal visits	75	51	147	168	182	169	305	202	115	210	125	106	1855
Post-natal visits	7	12	2	7	11	17	20	13	5	8	19	6	127
Clinic attendances	119	122	132	142	144	127	157	126	124	157	170	160	1680
Supervisory Visits	131	128	193	187	208	167	193	198	170	195	171	175	2116
Infants found not to be entirely breast fed during visits	10	3	2	2	10	4	5	5	3	10	7	12	73

MIDWIVES

Number known to be practising		
Domiciliary		Employed in Private Nursing Homes
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice	
3	2	37

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary Cases				
Doctor NOT booked		Doctor booked		TOTAL
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either, the booked doctor or another)	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	
—	—	14	268	282

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	Number of Lying-in Visits	Number of Births incl. 15 B.B.A.	Number of Supervisory visits	Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the 14th day	Number of cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day	No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951
				By Patients	By M.W.			
1855	4716	282 incl. 15 B.B.A.	2116	1680	320	33	209	101
								Others
								Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service

Relaxation Classes		Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year		Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year	
Sessions held:		When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was NOT present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was NOT present at time of delivery of child.
1st attendances:	22	Gas and Air "Trilene"	Gas and Air "Trilene"	222	6
Re-attendances:	71				
		8	1	—	120

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES, Number on register.

(1) Maternity Homes —
(2) Nursing Homes 2

BIRTHS & DEATHS

Number of live births notified—	288 domiciliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2410 institutional	..	..	..	..	..	..	2698
Number of stillbirths notified—	6 domiciliary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67 institutional	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Number of deaths in first week of life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Number of deaths in first month of life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Number of deaths in first year of life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Perinatal mortality rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.87
Neonatal mortality rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.025
Infant mortality rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.21

Maternal Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.504
No. of maternal deaths due to pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Causes of Death

Acute Pulmonary Embolism from thrombosis of the left iliac vein associated with recent pregnancy

No. of maternal deaths associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Causes of Death—

- 1 (a) Cardiac failure
- (b) Broncho-pneumonia

Puerperal Pyrexia.

2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year from hospitals in the area.

One of the mothers notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia subsequently died, the cause of death being given as:—

- 1 (a) Cardiac failure
- (b) Broncho-pneumonia

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The position of Health Visiting in Huddersfield is somewhat unique, in that Assistant Medical Officers of Health share, and always have shared, the work of health visiting with actual Health Visitors. This, as far as can be seen, probably arose because of the pioneer work of Dr. Moore in Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. Moore being one of the pioneers of the work of teaching mothers in their own home the care of their children. For this purpose he utilised the services of trained women doctors rather than, as some authorities did, utilising trained nurses or even lay personnel. As a result of this it is still the custom in Huddersfield for doctors to visit mothers and children in their home. This practice has very much to commend it.

Unfortunately and possibly because of this development of the Service the number of Health Visitors in the town is small. The establishment at the beginning of 1957 for Health Visitors was only 12 and of this establishment there were only 7 fully trained and one Acting Health Visitor working. As Health Visitors also undertake duties as School Nurses it can be seen they are extended to their utmost. In order to help with the situation the Department constantly advertised during the year for trained Health Visitors and also for personnel to train as Health Visitors. To help in this the General Purposes (Establishment and Wages) Sub-Committee increased the number that could be sent away to train to 4. However, only one person was taken on to train during 1957. In an effort, therefore, to help to relieve the Health Visitors of some of the more routine work three temporary Clinic/School Nurses were taken on during the year. These nurses, although unable to do full health visiting duties, can undertake the more routine work at Infant Welfare and School Clinics thus freeing the Health Visitors for home visiting.

Employment of these nurses brought the number of persons employed nearly up to full establishment strength, therefore in order to give a little more latitude to recruit further staff should it be available the General Purposes (Establishment and Wages) Sub-Committee agreed to the increase in establishment to 15 Health Visitors or their equivalent. More and more the work of the Health Visitor is coming to embrace the whole family rather than just the mother and baby, as will be seen from the following tables. In addition, of course, to visits by Health Visitors the Assistant Medical Officers also pay similar types of visits to the district, and these are also shown on tables.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

ADDITIONAL VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

Special School Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Special re Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Housing Reports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
After Care Ist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
After Care Re.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Re Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Re Domiciliary Confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Re Convalescence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
National Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Problem Families	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Special Investigation for Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Infant Death Report	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Completed Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Re Home Help	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Special Investigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Special Ist Visit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Re Hospital Admission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Re Hospital Discharge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Re Change of Address	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Special report for St. Luke's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Special visit for Leeds Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Special Report		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Re Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Re Maternal Death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Geriatric Cases referred by Consultant Geriatric Physician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Re Letter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Request visit for M.O.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Re 3 year old examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

Home Nursing has been undertaken on an agency basis by the Queen Victoria Nurses Association. The number of cases treated are shown in the accompanying table. As the records have been kept by the Association it is difficult to make any assessment in terms of paragraph 2 of Circular 1/58 from the Ministry of Health. It would, however, seem highly possible that the Home Nursing Service has in fact greatly relieved the pressure on hospitals by providing home care for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted.

	Medical (1)	Surgical (2)	Infectious Diseases (3)	Tuber- culosis (4)	Maternal Compli- cations (5)	Others (6)	Totals (7)	Patients in- cluded in (1)-(6) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year. (8)	Children in- cluded in (1)-(6) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year. (9)	Patients in- cluded in (1)-(6) who have had more than 24 visits during the year. (10)
NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY HOME NURSES	3290	1003	97	95	52	24	4561	2020	330	995
NUMBER OF VISITS PAID BY HOME NURSES	80943	18179	722	4005	687	295	104831	63770	2458	76561

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED											
Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			State Registered Nurses (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., & R.F.N.)			Enrolled Assistant Nurses			Student Home Nurses		
Whole- time (1)	Part- time (2)	Equiv. Whole- time of (2) (3)	Whole- time (4)	Part- time (5)	Equiv. Whole- time of (5) (6)	Whole- time (7)	Part- time (8)	Equiv. Whole- time of (8) (9)	Whole- time (10)	Part- time (11)	Equiv- Whole- time of (11) (12)
2	-	-	14*	10	5	1	-	-	1	-	-

* includes 2 male nurses

SECTION 26—VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox, and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, are all available through the clinics of the Health Department. These services can, however, be carried out by private doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at the two main clinics—the central clinic at the Health Department, Huddersfield, and the branch clinic held in the former Day Nursery at Bracken-hall, Sheepridge.

Vaccination and immunisation in early infancy are recommended by each Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor, when she makes her routine visit to a mother after the birth of a child.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION & VACCINATION

Immunisation clinics were held as usual during the year. At the end of 1957 it was estimated that 64.03% of the children between the ages of 1 and 4, and 3.79% of the children under one year, had received this protection against diphtheria.

On the receipt of Ministry of Health circular 8/57 dated 4th July in connection with immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough the use of the combined vaccine was suspended.

Although it is, as yet, too early to be sure one has the impression that the suspension of use of the combined vaccine will have a detrimental effect on the number of children being immunised against diphtheria. Certainly private doctors in the town have intimated that they will continue to use the combined vaccine.

The following table shows the work carried out at the immunisation clinics held at the two clinics run by the Health Department:—

	Children under 1 year	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5	Total
Number of completed vaccinations	253	42	11	306
Number of completed diphtheria immunisations	1	28	23	52
Number of combined diphtheria and pertussis immunisations.	199	182	23	404
Number of Whooping cough immunisations ..	48	16	—	64
Totals	501	268	57	826

INFLUENZA VACCINE

During 1957 the Ministry of Health circulated information about a vaccine which had been produced to give protection against the Asian type of influenza. This vaccine was to be offered to certain groups of persons exposed to infection, including hospital staffs, general practitioners, and local health authority staff such as District Nurses, Midwives, Home Helps and Ambulance staff.

The injections consisted of two each of 1 c.c. at an interval of not less than three weeks, preferably of one month.

42 persons received injections.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis has proceeded during 1957 as fast as vaccine has been made available, and by the end of the year 3,513 children had received the two injections of the poliomyelitis vaccine, whilst 274 children had received one dose only.

The total number of persons registered to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis is 7,640—3,235 registering during the year. The number of persons still to be vaccinated on 31/12/57 is 3,708.

The Ministry of Health decided to allow general practitioners to participate in the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis, in consequence of which persons already registered were allowed to elect their own doctor to give this vaccination. This option had to be taken before the 5th January 1957, and by that date 316 persons had elected to have the vaccination carried out by their own doctor.

In May 1957 (Circular 6/57), a further two groups of persons eligible to register for this vaccination was authorised by the Ministry of Health and a further opportunity given to persons born in the years 1947 to 1954 to register, but the groups 1955 and 1956 were to be vaccinated first. Again the general practitioners were invited to participate in the scheme and approximately 2/3rds of the registrations asked for their doctors to carry out the vaccinations against poliomyelitis. Registration of the persons born in 1955 and 1956 had to be carried out by the 7th July 1957.

The scheme was further extended in November 1957 (Circular 16/57) to include the following groups.—

- (a) persons born 1943 to 1957
- (b) expectant mothers.
- (c) general practitioners and their families.
- (d) ambulance staffs and their families.
- (e) hospital staffs and their families.

The circular also made provision for a continuing register whereby registration could take place at any time.

Circular 16/57 indicated that Salk vaccine would be sent to local authorities for use, but that persons could refuse to be vaccinated with this Canadian and American vaccine. No such vaccine has been delivered to this local authority up to the end of the year but some is expected early in the new year.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

During 1957, 507 international vaccination certificates were countersigned authenticating the signature of the general practitioner who had signed the certificate.

VACCINATIONS

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or revaccinated) DURING 1957

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Private Doctors 595

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Assistant Medical
Officers of Health 300

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated					
Private Doctors	544	51	22	70	687
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	260	40	4	—	304
TOTAL	804	91	26	70	991
Number Re-vaccinated					
Private Doctors	—	9	59	216	284
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	—	1	3	6	10
TOTAL	—	10	62	222	294
Totals					
Private Doctors	544	60	81	286	971
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	260	41	7	6	314
TOTAL	804	101	88	292	1285

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER CARE

During the year three applications were received from private practitioners for patients to have convalescent treatment at the expense of the Local Authority. After consideration by the Committee two applicants were sent for such treatment at the expense of the Authority. In both cases the recipients experienced considerable benefit from their holiday and in each case sent appreciative letters to the Committee.

During the year members of the staff of the Health Department gave talks to several organisations in the town. The work was shared amongst the various sections of the Department as shown in the following table. The subject of the talk varied from Food Hygiene to The Care of Mentally Handicapped Children.

During the year the report on the association between smoking and lung cancer was received from the Ministry of Health. The report showed the irrefutable statistical connection between smoking and lung cancer and put the onus on local authorities of making these facts known. The Health Committee and the Council accepted the need for a programme of propaganda but thought that this should mainly be directed to children and young persons, although some generalised propaganda through the local press, and pamphlets might be undertaken. It was accordingly arranged with the Education Committee that talks should be given in schools and preparations put in hand to bring this about. However, unfortunately in the autumn term both the schools and the department were ravaged by the influenza epidemic and the arrangements had, therefore, to be postponed until after the end of 1957. However, it was possible to conduct a certain amount of publicity as a result of good liaison with the local press, and by means of local display of posters. Although it was far too early to make any assessment of the value of such propaganda by the end of the year, it was not possible to see any wild rush by the public to give up smoking although individuals here and there have undoubtedly given it up. The monetary resources available to the Authority for propaganda against smoking are, of necessity, very limited compared with the resources available for wholesale advertising and propagandas in favour of cigarette smoking. This propaganda appears on television, in the national press, posters, in fact everywhere it can be seen by all sections of the community including young people.

SUMMARY OF TALKS GIVEN

Officer	No. of Talks.				
Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..	2
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	3
Mental Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	1
Public Health Inspectors	..	..	..	..	9
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	..	..	..	..	3

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The trend of the Service has shown a slight increase in both mileage covered and the number of patients carried during 1957. The increase in mileage was 6,455 whilst 2,344 more patients were carried. This increase was not appreciable when compared with increases in previous years.

The first two new diesel ambulance vehicles were delivered during 1956 and have now run a complete year. The total mileage of these vehicles from January to December 1957 was as follows:—

	1st vehicle	2nd vehicle
Total mileage	24,083	14,256
Total gallons fuel	1,081	513
Miles per gallon	22.27	27.78

The third diesel ambulance was obtained in June 1957 and is a Morris L.D.O. 1 with an Appleyard body. This is a general service ambulance. Its total mileage from June to December 1957 was 7,165 and it has so far been running at a rate of 23.25 miles per gallon.

The Ambulance Service has, therefore, now had 12 months operating diesel vehicles and it is possible to make comparison between a diesel and a petrol driven vehicle. Petrol driven vehicles are averaging 10.7 miles per gallon fuel with an approximate cost of 4.8d. per mile. Diesel vehicles run to 22.3 miles per gallon fuel at an approximate cost of 1.7d. per mile. So far there have been no complaints at all regarding fumes, noise, or vibration, from the diesel driven vehicles.

The maintenance of the fleet is kept on a systematic basis. Every 3,000 miles vehicles are completely checked, whilst every 12,000 miles petrol engines are decarbonised, and diesel ambulances have the injectors reconditioned. The diesel engines up to date have not required decarbonising and the vehicle with the most mileage up to now, 35,051, has not shown any loss of power through valve trouble.

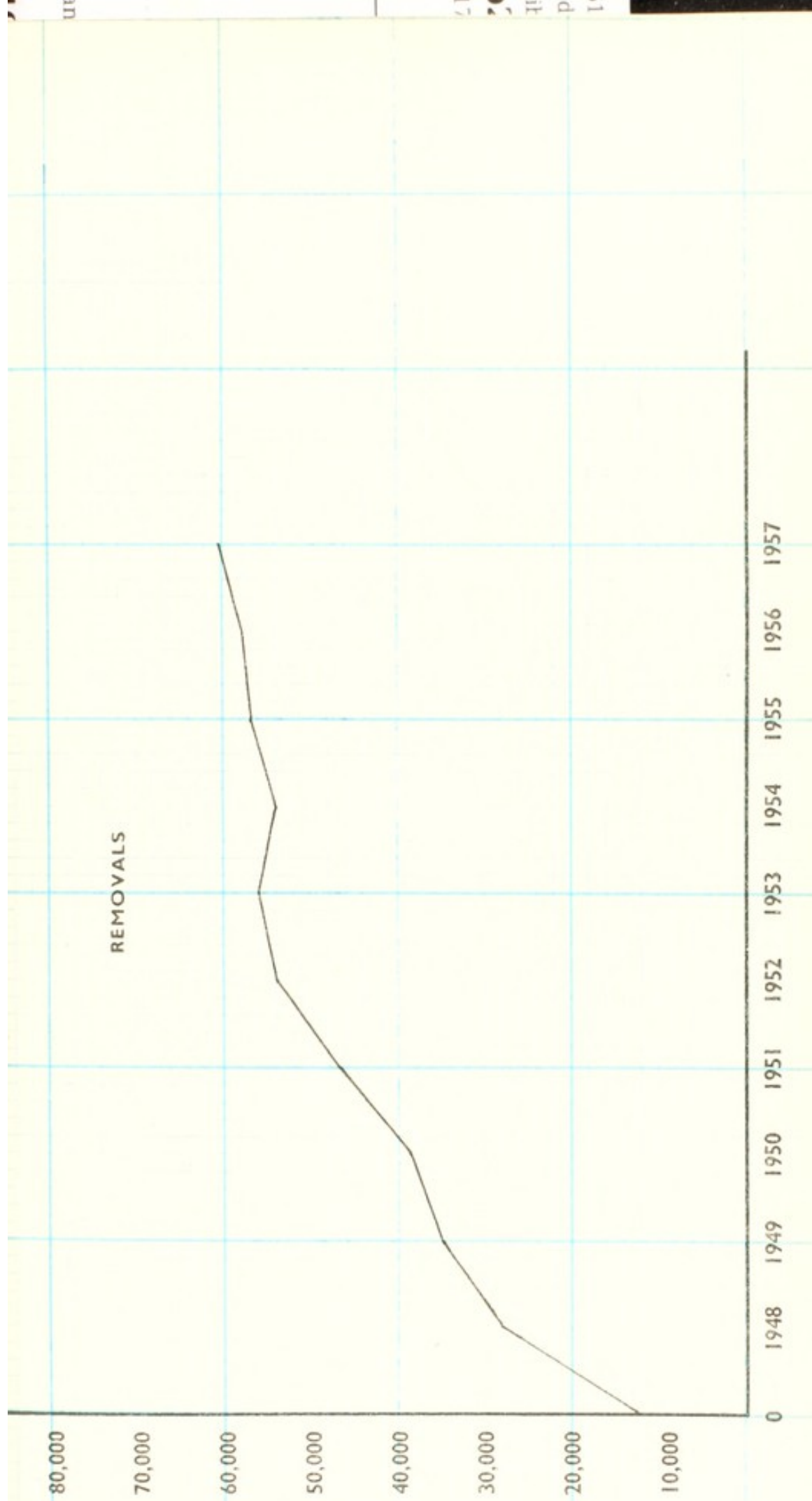
The Ambulance Officer attended a Study Course at the Staff College, Sunningdale, for Civil Defence during 1957. The Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section of Civil Defence was very active during the year. A new class was formed due to high pressure canvassing and the attendance has been maintained throughout the year. A new class of potential instructors has been formed and should be sitting the necessary examination early in 1958.

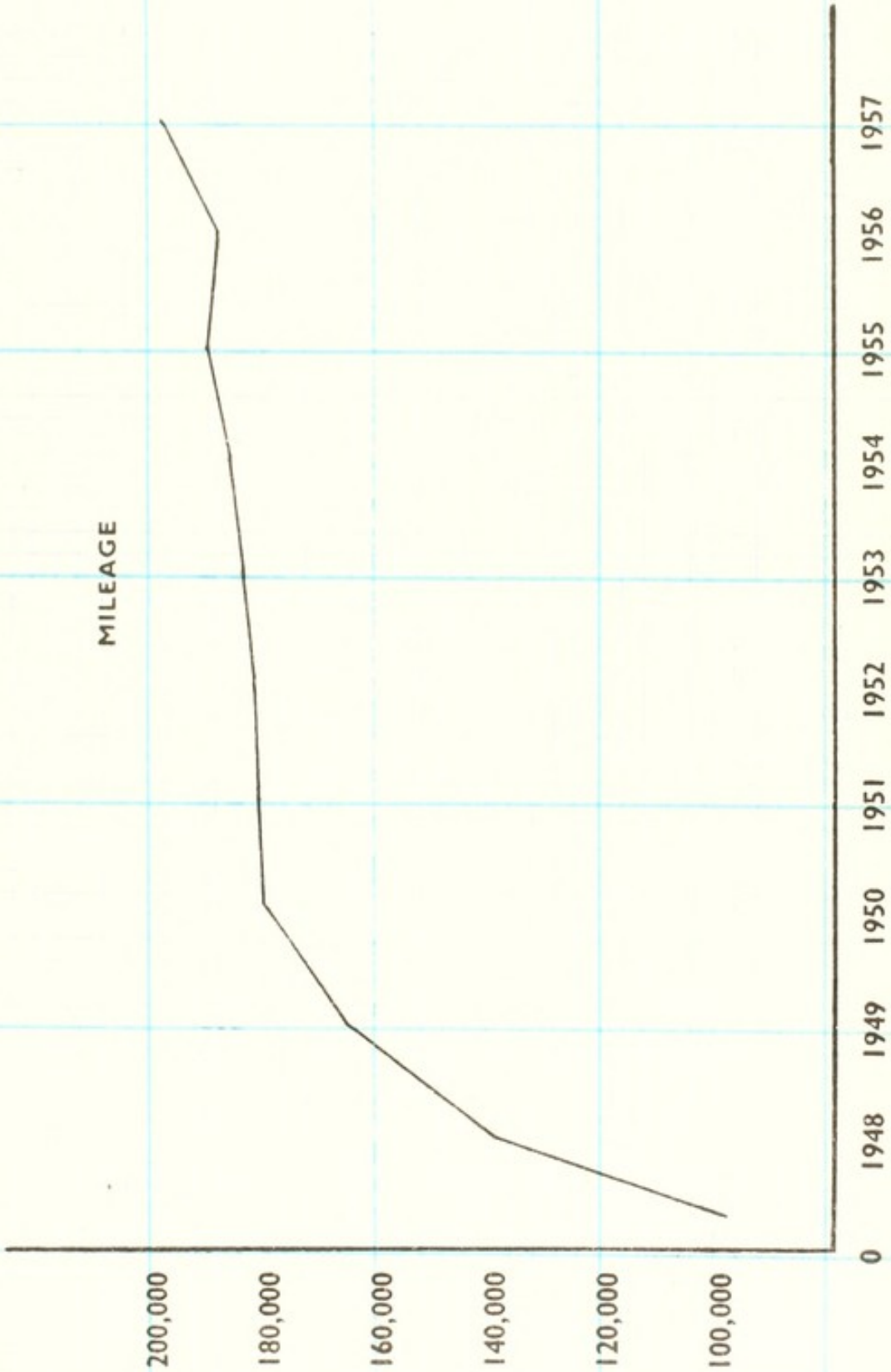
The Deputy Ambulance Officer resigned, to take up a similar post with the Hull Corporation, during the year, and Mr. L. Whiteley joined the Service as Deputy Ambulance Officer from the West Riding Ambulance Service.

The accompanying graphs show the mileage covered and removals made during the years 1947 to 1957.

County Borough of Huddersfield
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE SERVICE

Month	Calls	Journeys	Removals	Stretcher Cases	Car Cases	Scarletfever	Total Cases	Total Miles Ambulance Service	Total Miles Civil Defence Drivers	Total Miles D.M.S. Drivers	Total Miles Civil Defence Drivers	Total Miles all Vehicles	Total Hours	AVERAGES		
														Journeys	Removals	Drivers
January	5883	884	5755	978	3074	1632	5684	17083	13	1188	17341	18284	1707 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.62	3.01	722.541
February	5237	792	4796	834	2826	1099	4759	15803	—	669	15876	16472	1561 $\frac{1}{4}$	20.05	3.31	661.500
March	5356	879	5350	810	2902	1540	5252	17078	61	1012	17374	18151	1637	19.77	3.25	723.916
April	5101	840	5008	876	2584	1464	4924	16553	16	986	16840	17555	1540 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.05	3.36	732.173
May	5644	865	5844	871	3035	1820	5726	18056	121	1578	18595	19755	1702 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.50	3.18	774.791
June	4776	755	4472	800	2438	1147	4385	14257	109	1064	14552	15430	1396 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.27	3.25	582.080
July	5593	828	5772	919	2994	1752	5665	17032	—	985	17464	18017	1650 $\frac{3}{4}$	21.09	3.03	727.67
August	4714	714	3972	800	2362	685	3847	13896	—	1556	14440	15452	1382	20.22	3.64	601.666
Sept.	4818	810	4469	951	2426	994	4371	14991	81	1264	15317	16336	1492	18.91	3.43	665.956
October	5176	877	5197	877	2732	1482	5091	16039	70	1383	17070	18092	1680 $\frac{1}{4}$	19.46	3.28	656.640
Nov.	5043	886	5281	923	2655	1576	5154	17200	—	1506	17496	18706	1678 $\frac{1}{4}$	20.26	3.40	717.840
Dec.	4709	824	4736	827	2371	1423	4621	15810	—	1359	16372	17169	1560	19.87	3.46	629.692
Total	62050	9954	60652	10466	32399	16614	59479	194398	471	14550	198737	209419	18989	20.01	3.30	683.039
1956	61235	9599	57908	9401	32169	15565	57135	187943	1064	14646	193161	203653	18340 $\frac{1}{4}$	20.13	3.35	682.211
Increase	815	355	2744	1065	230	1049	2344	6455	—	—	5576	5766	648 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	.828
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	96	—	—	—	.12	.05	—





VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the County Borough is available at the Venereal Disease Clinic, York Place, Huddersfield.

The follow-up of patients and the tracing of contacts is undertaken by the staff of the Health Department. Female cases are dealt with by a special Health Visitor, whilst the male Removal Officer for infectious diseases carries out the work in connection with male patients.

The following table has been kindly furnished by Dr. John A. Burgess, the Physician in Charge of the Treatment Centre:—

VENEREAL DISEASES

SYPHILIS		Males	Females	Totals
1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	61	99	160
2	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	1	—	1
3	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	—	—	—
4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3 suffering from:			
	Syphilis, primary	—	—	—
	„ secondary	—	—	—
	„ Latent in the first year of infection . .	1	1	2
	„ cardio-vascular	2	2	4
	„ of the nervous system	4	1	5
	All other late or latent stages	9	6	15
	Syphilis Congenital: Aged under 1 year . .	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 1 but under 5	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 5 but under 15	1	1	2
	„ „ Aged 15 and over	1	—	1
	TOTAL Item 4	18	11	29
5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	12	16	28
6	Patients transferred elsewhere	—	2	2
7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	5	8	13
8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	63	84	147
GONORRHOEA				
9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	9	3	12
10	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	—	—
11	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	3	—	3
12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11).	49	10	59
13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	34	6	40

	Males	Females	Totals
14 Patients transferred elsewhere	3	—	3
15 Patients not completing treatment and/or observation.. .. .	7	2	9
16 Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	17	5	22

OTHER CONDITIONS

17 Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	40	11	51
18 Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..	1	—	1
19 Patients transferred from other Centres after observation.. .. .	—	—	—
20 Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from:			
Chancroid	—	—	—
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	1	—	1
Granuloma inguinale	—	—	—
Non-Gonococcal urethritis	67	—	67
Any other conditions requiring treatment ..	53	30	83
Conditions not requiring treatment	49	23	72
Undiagnosed conditions	—	—	—
TOTAL: Item 20	170	53	223
21 Patients completing treatment and/or observation	167	51	218
22 Patients transferred elsewhere	1	—	1
23 Patients not completing treatment and/or observation.. .. .	—	—	—
24 Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	43	13	56

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS

		Males	Females	Totals
At which patients saw physician.	Syphilis	551	565	1116
	Gonorrhoea	277	56	333
	Other Conditions	979	212	1191
	TOTALS:	1807	833	2640
At which patients did not see physician.	Syphilis	341	233	574
	Gonorrhoea	15	2	17
	Other conditions	204	19	223
	TOTALS:	560	254	814
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:—	Syphilis	11	7	18
	Gonorrhoea	3	7	10
	Non-gonococcal urethritis	—	12	12
	Other Conditions	4	4	8
	TOTALS:	18	30	48

**PATHOLOGICAL WORK—NUMBER OF
SPECIMENS EXAMINED**

	By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathological Centre
Microscopical: For Syphilis	23	—
" Others	602	—
Cultural	—	271
Serum: For Syphilis	—	829
" Others	—	277
Cerebro spinal fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures).	—	37

**SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH
PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED**

County, County Borough (England & Wales) and others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other conditions	Totals
Huddersfield	25	57	178	260
West Riding	4	2	42	48
All Others	—	—	3	3
TOTALS:	29	59	223	311

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to expand each year. Domiciliary care of the elderly is one of our greatest problems. Old people are very unwilling to give up their own homes, either to live with relations or to enter Homes for old people. Physical handicaps often accompany old age, such as failing sight, deafness and rheumatism. Relatives often have commitments which prevent them caring for their relations. There is too, an increasing shortage of geriatric beds in hospitals. All these facts contribute to the greater demands made upon the Home Help Service.

The majority of enquiries for help come from the Geriatric Almoner at St. Luke's Hospital, local practitioners, Victoria Nurses, or the Welfare Department and National Assistance Board. The Home Help Organiser is in constant touch with all these people in order to ascertain if there are relatives who would be able to care for the old people, or if not, the amount of help necessary to assist the old person without taking away the feeling of independence in running their own home, which so many of them enjoy.

Many requests for help are for preparing meals. The impossibility of putting help in each day for this purpose alone is becoming an increasing problem, demonstrating the need in Huddersfield for a "Meals on Wheels" service to supplement the help given by the Home Help Scheme.

The Laundry Service, started in February of this year for the incontinent patient, has proved of immense value both to the patient and to the District Nursing Service, whilst also reducing the amount of time which would otherwise be needed by the Home Help to do this washing in the patients own home, where facilities are often difficult or non-existent.

T.B. PATIENTS

In most cases help is put in to maintain an improvement in health achieved in hospital. All Home Helps who go are volunteers and have frequent medical checks.

MATERNITY CASES

The number of maternity cases remain about the same and do not as a rule present much of a problem.

GENERAL SICKNESS

The problem of general sickness in younger people is usually the urgency of the need, where help is required at once to take over the care of a family when the mother is confined to bed. This occurs most frequently in the winter when the service is under most strain. The young, chronically sick person, continues to need a considerable amount of help all the year round and must always be considered when Home Helps themselves are ill, or away on holiday.

RECRUITMENT

So far there has been no difficulty in recruiting the right type of women to the work. As there is usually a waiting list of those wishing to become Home Helps, it enables the Home Organiser to be selective in her choice.

Table showing number of cases in which help was given during the year 1957.

	Number of Cases					
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	89
General Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	222
Old age	..	..	..	..	..	756
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	13
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1080
Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser	..					2891

STAFF EMPLOYED

Domestic Helps at the end of 1956	..	..	..	93
Domestic Helps at the end of 1957	..	..	..	108

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Helpers employed on 31/12/57: Part-time: 108 Fulltime: 64.16													
	APPLICATIONS							CASES DEALT WITH					
	Applications pending on 31/12/56	Number of new applications received during year	No. of applications assisted during year		No. not assisted		Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward on 31/12/57	Number of cases receiving help on 31/12/56	Num-ber added	Num-ber taken off	Number of cases receiving help on 31/12/57	Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser
			Old Applicants	New Applicants	Old Applicants	New Applicants							
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	22	102	63	22	175	80	26	13	6	83	83	6	42
Tuberculosis	1	6	3	3	—	4	1	—	7	6	6	7	51
Chronic Sick	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	2
Aged and Infirm	6	358	76	244	30	114	32	12	418	338	290	466	2252
Others	5	152	32	110	8	42	13	2	73	145	146	72	544
TOTAL	35	618	175	379	214	240	72	27	507	573	526	554	2891

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Department deals with the mental health of the community. So far perhaps it would be more apt to say that it has been dealing with mental ill-health as the bulk of its work has been associated with persons who have already shown signs of mental ill-health.

The Department has been running under similar conditions to those which have appertained since the Health Service came into force in 1948. The staff, which has not altered in numbers, consists of a male and a female Duly Authorised Officer, who act as Mental Welfare Officers also and carry out duties under the Lunacy Act 1890 and the Mental Treatment Act 1930. These officers also endeavour to act as intermediaries between patient and hospital and it is felt that in this capacity they could do much good work.

The field of social work is, of course, of vital importance to patients and relatives alike. From the point of view of hospitals and the community in general, it is of mutual benefit for the patient to be kept as long as possible in the community, or if he has to go to hospital to be able to return into the community as soon as possible.

Comparison of statistics show an increase of the number of patients that are being admitted to hospitals under the provisions of the Mental Treatment Act 1930 as voluntary patients and it is possible that this Act would be used even more freely if accommodation and necessary staffing were available.

The impact of the Sound and Television programmes on Mental Health on the people of Huddersfield was profound. Enquiries from members of the public regarding treatment and mode of admission to hospital increased greatly and, though it may be purely coincidental, the number of admissions to hospital at this time increased also.

The number of relatives of patients who seek help and advice from the duly authorised officers continues to increase and an even more pleasing feature is the increase in the number of patients who visit the officers, either to seek further assistance or who are just making a social call.

A continually increasing source of worry to the officers is the number of aged people who are reported to the Department as being in need of care and protection which, for some reason or another, cannot be given at home. When investigated the problem often seems to centre around the nursing of an aged father or mother, whose memory and intellect is failing fairly rapidly or has already done so. The changing pattern of life has, perhaps, caused complications in this direction and in many cases no relatives can be found to cope with this type of illness in the home.

Occupation Centre.

During the year several new cases of mentally handicapped children were reported to the Health Committee after being reported from the Education Committee under the provisions of Section 57 of the Education Act 1944.

The number of cases admitted to hospital during the year under review was balanced by the number of new cases seeking admission, so that there is the same number on the waiting list as in 1956.

During the year the officers have discovered one or two cases of mentally handicapped adults who have never been brought to the notice of this authority and whilst happily there is no immediate cause for alarm they may prove to be a problem in the future.

When considering the renewal of orders, or whether or not a patient should be allowed out from the hospital on licence, the local authority officer is requested to submit to the hospital authority particulars regarding the conditions of the home, possibility of employment, and the answers to other kindred questions. It is felt that if the hospital authority would reciprocate by informing the officer concerned of the potentiality of the patient to re-live once more in the community, a better understanding of the patient's needs would be obtained and he could be assisted to a higher degree than at present.

A large proportion of such enquiries and visits to children under statutory supervision have to be carried out after office hours. This gives both parents an opportunity to get to know the visitor, helps in the friendly relationship that is so vital in this work, and at the same time helps the visitor in that father is not an unknown quantity in the problem.

Short-term care facilities have been taken advantage of in one case by parents to enable mother to have a break; in another because of mother being admitted to hospital; in three cases so that the children could undergo dental treatment, and in four other cases for X-ray, stabilisation of epilepsy, etc. This number is an increase over previous years and it would appear that there will be a steady increase as time goes on and, as parents become increasingly aware that this sort of admission is entirely voluntary and without formality. As in previous years, Dr. Wilson, the Medical Superintendent at Westwood Hospital, has unhesitatingly offered his assistance when requested and this is greatly appreciated by my officers. The placing of children in the Occupation Centre presents an even increasing problem in that there are no "school leavers" and as a result the Centre is now stretched to its limits.

Occupation Centre.

No. of children on roll at 1st April 1957	..	..	47
" " " " " " 31st March 1958	..	..	48
" " " left during year	..	..	2
" " " admitted during year	..	..	3

Attendance at the Centre during the year has, on the whole, been good with a daily average of 39, but the Centre has had difficulties due to staff absences owing to illness. This has frequently necessitated the doubling up of classes. The Centre, has however, successfully grouped the children into 4 classes during the year. Difficulty has also been experienced because of a lack of suitable placement for the older pupils. There has been a tendency, therefore, to retain these and the Centre is now becoming very crowded.

During the year a problem arose because of the overloading of vehicles but this was overcome by the use of a third vehicle and by the employing of a part time guide to bring in the children. The Annual Open Day in December was a success.

SUMMARY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR'S AND DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER'S REPORT

MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER

	SEX	CERTI- FIED	VOLUN- TARY	TEMP- ORARY	SECT. 20	SECT. 21	TOTAL	CERTI- FIED	VOLUN- TARY	TEMP- ORARY	SECT. 20	SECT. 21	TOTAL
NEW ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL	MALE	7	6		6		19	6	15		6	4	31
	FEMALE	9	14		1		24	3	6		3		12
RE-ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL	MALE	2	4				6	1	12		2	1	16
	FEMALE	11	15				26	2	5		1		8

MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER

	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
DOMICILIARY VISITS	65	204	269	295	14	309	578
OTHER VISITS	2	13 inc. 1 overp'l	15	91	2	93	108
CARE AND AFTER-CARE VISITS	9	165	174	114	3	117	291
REFERRED TO OWN DOCTOR	8	11	19	9	2	11	30
ENQUIRIES							
a. DURING OFFICE HOURS	103	96	199	487	30	517	716
b. AFTER OFFICE HOURS	14	19	33	65	8	73	106
ADMISSIONS OUT OF OFFICE HOURS	11	20	31	6	4	10	41
VISITS PAID OUT	32	37	69	53	12	65	134
OF OFFICE HOURS	18	—	18	6	—	6	24
Mental Health							
Mental Def.							

HOSPITAL

DEATHS	DISCHARGES	
	MALE	FEMALE
18	11	57
TOTAL DEATHS	29	105
	TOTAL DISCHARGES: — 105	

1. Total cases on Authority's Register at the year end		Under 16 yrs. & over		16 yrs. & over	
		M	F	M	F
i) Under Statutory Supervision		36	15	53	60
ii) Under Guardianship					1
iii) In "Places of Safety"		12	8	75	74
iv) In Hospitals					1
v) Patients on Licence					
TOTAL		48	23	128	136
2. Cases included in item 1, in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority					
i) Cot and Chair Cases		3		1	
ii) Ambulant low grade cases		4	1	2	1
iii) Medium grade cases		1		2	
iv) High grade cases					
TOTAL		8	1	5	1
3. Of the cases included in item 1, number considered suitable for occupation centre					
Number receiving training in occupation centre		29	6	2	7
4. Cases reported during the year					
1. Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with". Number in which action taken on reports by Local Education Authority					
a) While at school or liable to attend school		4	4		1
b) On leaving special school			1		4
c) On leaving ordinary school					
d) Other sources			2		
TOTAL		4	7		5
5. Disposal of cases reported during the year					
i) Placed under Statutory Supervision		4	5		5
ii) Placed Under Guardianship					
iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"			1		3
iv) Admitted to Hospitals					1
TOTAL		4	6		6
6. Number for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 and admitted to:—					
i) National Health Service Hospitals		1	2		1
ii) Elsewhere		1			
TOTAL		2	2		1
Admitted		2	1		1
Transferred					4
Discharged					
Deaths		1	1		2
Attending the Occupation Centre		29	6		7
CASE WORK					
Supervision		D.A.O. 36	M.H.V. 388		
Visits after office hours		11	110		
Patients escorted. 1 to Leeds		5	8		
Interviews at the office		38	44		
Visits re Certification and admission		5	28		
Visits re Licence Leave			1		
Visits re Holiday Leave			8		
Visits re Certification in hospitals			34		
Visits to Leeds			3		
Visit to Liverpool			1		
TOTAL		95	625		

MENTAL HEALTH

HUDDERSFIELD PATIENTS IN SPECIAL HOSPITALS UNDER
THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—27 ON DECEMBER
31st 1957.

NAME OF SPECIAL HOSPITAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Allerton Priory R.C. Institution Liverpool	—	1	1
Aycliffe Hospital, Heighington, Darlington ..	1	—	1
Belvedere House, Burton on Trent	1	—	1
Botley Park Hospital, Chertsey	—	1	1
Brentry Colony, Bristol	2	—	2
Calderstones Hospital, Nr. Manchester ..	1	—	1
Castleberg Hospital, Settle	4	—	4
Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold	2	—	2
Greaves Hall, Nr. Southport	1	—	1
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	8	—	8
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	—	1	1
Lemmington Hall, Alnwick	—	1	1
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich, Norfolk ..	1	—	1
Meanwood Park Colony, Leeds	9	10	19
Oulton Hall, Wakefield	3	2	5
Part III, St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield ..	2	6	8
Pennine Grange, Outlane, Huddersfield ..	1	—	1
Rampton, Birmingham	2	1	3
Rawcliffe Hall, Goole	—	2	2
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	3	1	4
Stansfield View, Todmorden	3	1	4
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton	5	4	9
St. Catherines', Doncaster	30	33	63
St. Joseph's R.C. Hospital, Sheffield	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
The Manor, Epsom	—	1	1
The Mansion, Kirkburton	—	7	7
Thornton Lodge, Aysgarth	—	1	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	3	4	7
Whixley Colony, Whixley	2	—	2
Winestead Colony, Patrington	2	—	2
TOTALS	87	79	166

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General.

Probably the most outstanding feature of infectious diseases during the year was the outbreak of so-called Asian Influenza. This disease, which would appear to have originated in China, was carefully tracked by the International Health Organisation as it made its way across the world. Its estimated arrival in this country was predicted by the Authorities as likely to be sometime in the late autumn/early winter. These forecasts were taken up by the press and undoubtedly gave rise to some alarm and despondency, accentuated possibly by the capital made out of its possible arrival by persons interested in the sale of certain medicaments. The Ministry of Health made arrangements to protect possible key personnel, by means of a vaccine, against the disease. This was issued to local authorities for them either to do the inoculation, or to distribute to family doctors or hospitals for them to carry out the inoculations. Fortunately perhaps, the disease arrived rather earlier than expected and as far as Huddersfield was concerned manifested itself very soon after the children returned to school. Within a short time of schools re-opening attendances were seriously affected. The first to be affected were the secondary schools and at one stage attendances in some of these were down to half. The disease then appeared to affect older persons and younger children. The disease was comparatively mild, but to those who suffered from it not as mild as had been hoped. It consisted of a fairly rapid onset of fever, with some sore throat, headache and signs of upper respiratory infection. In some cases this upper respiratory catarrh tended to persist and in addition many people had a general feeling of malaise for some considerable time. Possibly because of the rather early onset there was not a big demand for vaccination by those eligible for it. Fortunately the epidemic had passed its height before winter set in and there was no real second wave as far as this town was concerned.

Apart from influenza during 1957 the diseases responsible for the highest notifications were:—

Measles	2625
Dysentery	288
Scarlet Fever	149
Pneumonia	92
Whooping Cough	33
Food Poisoning	31

Diphtheria.

No cases of diphtheria has been notified in this Borough since 1950.

Measles.

As will be seen from the following table, 2625 cases of measles were reported compared with 211 in the previous year. It will be seen from these figures that there was an epidemic of measles during the year.

The following shows the notifications for each quarter:—

1st quarter	139
2nd quarter	1780
3rd quarter	706
4th quarter	Nil
TOTAL	2625

Of the cases notified the following cases were admitted to hospital:

Mill Hill Hospital, Huddersfield	52
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	1
Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	1
TOTAL	54

Gastro-enteritis, Dysentery.

There was a drop in the number of notifications received, the number being 288 compared with 429 in 1956.

Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified (149) compared with 108 in 1956. 85 of these cases were removed to hospital.

Mill Hill Hospital Huddersfield	80
Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	5
TOTAL	85

Pneumonia.

The number of notifications of pneumonia received during the years 1957 and 1956 were almost identical, being 92 in 1957 and 91 in 1956.

Whooping Cough.

Only 33 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year compared with 339 in the previous year.

Salmonella Infections/Food Poisoning.

Notifications of Salmonella infection, including Paratyphoid B, were 31. 6 of the cases were treated in hospital. Below are the types of Salmonella reported:—

Paratyphoid B	1
Salmonella Heidleberg	1
Salmonella Schwarzengrund	1
Salmonella St. Paul	1
Salmonella Thomson	1
Salmonella Typhimurium	26
TOTAL	31

Poliomyelitis.

There were two cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year—both suffered from some degree of paralysis and both were treated in hospital. This was a decrease of 3 on the number notified during 1956.

Cases seen at request of General Practitioners.

During the year 13 cases of suspected infectious diseases were seen by Medical Officers on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health at the request of the general practitioner.

In cases of infectious diseases, where appropriate, the Removal Officer visits the home and takes any necessary samples of faeces, etc. and carries out any terminal disinfection where this is necessary. In addition to this work the Removal Officer undertakes the disinfection of bed linen, library books, etc. The following table gives, in addition to the number of premises disinfected, etc., the number of patients removed from home to hospital or removed between one hospital and another.

CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

DISEASE	REPORTED BY			CASES REPORTED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	General Practitioners	Hospital	Medical Officer of Health	At all ages	At ages - Years																Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Mill Hill Hospital	Northowram Isolation Hospital	Leeds Road Hospital Bradford	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
					Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Influenza and complications			2	1	1							1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

DISEASE	REPORTED BY			CASES REPORTED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL				
	General Practitioners	Hospital	Medical Officer of Health	At Ages - Years																Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Mill Hill Hospital	Northowram Isolation Hospital	Leeds Road Hospital Bradford	Total
				At all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards						
	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M	M F M
Cervical adenitis			1	1						1											1			1
Chest infection			1	1	1																1			1
Chickenpox	2		4	2 4			1 1 1	1		1											4			4
Dentition			1	1		1															1			1
Gastro enteritis			4	1 3	1	2															2		1 1 1	3
Glandular Fever	1		4	2 3						1	1 1 2										1 2		1 1 2	3
Infective Hepatitis	1		2	1 2						1 2											1 1			1 1
Influenza			8	4 4							2 2 1	1									4 3		1 4 4	
Influenza and Chest complications			3	3							1 1										3			3
Influenza and Chicken-pox			1	1																	1			1

CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

DISEASE	REPORTED BY			CASES REPORTED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																	CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL				
	General Practitioners	Hospital	Medical Officer of Health	At ages - Years																	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Mill Hill Hospital	St. Luke's Hospital	Leeds Road Hospital Bradford	TOTAL
				At all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards							
Observation Measles	2		1	1 2	1 1					1											1 2				1 2
Observation Meningitis	1		2	3 -				1		1			1								1	1		1	3 -
Observation paratyphoid			1	1 -						1											1				1 -
Observation Scarlet Fever	1			1 -				1														1			1 -
Rubella	2		1	3 -						2			1									2			2 -
Scabies			2	1 1					1 1													1 1			1 1
Suspected Polio encephalitis	1			1 -									1										1		1 -
Tonsillitis	1		3	2 2				1	1	1	1											2 1		1	2 2
Tracheitis			2	2 -			1		1													2			2 -
Upper Respiratory infection	1			1 -						1														1	1 -
TOTAL:	91	—	53	88/56	2 8	8 8	9 3	4 1	5 5	2 21	10 3	6 12	6 13	2 4	6 1	1 2	5 -	1 1	1 1	2 -	29	21	1 -	4 536/26	

WARD	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Infective encephalitis	Measles	Meningo- encephalitis	Meningococcal infection	Paratyphoid B.	Pneumonia	Poliomylitis	Puerperal pyrexia	Salmonella Heidelberg	Salmonella Schwarzen- grund	Salmonella St. Paul	Salmonella Thomson	Salmonella typhimurium	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	T.B.	TOTAL
MARSH	25			197		1		9							7	7	2	13	261
NORTH CENTRAL	20	1		120	1			8								3	6	6	165
SOUTH CENTRAL	5			133				9							1	2	3	4	157
BIRKBY	16	1		129		2		5							3	17	2	6	181
DEIGHTON	10	1		249		1	1	4							2	46	5	8	327
FARTOWN	55			97				10							4	6		1	173
DALTON	92	1	1	321				12			1	1			3	17	2	10	461
ALMONDBURY	17			336				9								16	1	7	386
LOCKWOOD	12			217				9						1		5	3	7	254
NEWSOME	1			133		1		4								2	4	3	148
LINDLEY	6			202				4	2							9	4	8	235
LONGWOOD	6	1		116				1							2	6		5	137
CROSLAND MOOR	11	1		119				1		1					3	6	1	3	146
MILNSBRIDGE	7			123				5							1	5		5	146
PADDOCK	5			133				2		1			1			2		5	149
TOTAL	288	6	1	2625	1	5	1	92	2	2	1	1	1	1	26	149	33	91	3326

WARDS IN WHICH CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES WERE REPORTED

WARD	Cervical adenitis	Chest infection	Chickenpox	Dentition	Gastro-enteritis	Glandular Fever	Influenza	Influenza and chest complications	Influenza and Chickenpox	Infective Hepatitis	Influenza and chronic bronchitis	Influenza and complications	Influenza and Epistaxis	Influenza and pleurisy	Laryngitis following flu
MARSH						2	2	1	1				1		1
NORTH CENTRAL			1		1		1			1					
SOUTH CENTRAL								1		1					
BIRKEY	1														
DEIGHTON			4				1								
FARTOWN															
DALTON		1					2			1	1	1			
ALMONDBURY					1										
LOCKWOOD							2								
NEWSOME				1			1	1							
LINDLEY														1	
LONGWOOD															
CROSLAND MOOR						2									
MILNSBRIDGE						1									
PADDOCK			1												
TOTAL	1	1	6	1	2	5	9	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

WARDS IN WHICH CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES WERE REPORTED

WARD	Meningism	Observation diarrhoea	Observation dysentery	Observation Food poisoning	Observation Gastro-enteritis	Observation measles	Observation meningitis	Observation Paratyphoid	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Rubella	Scabies	Tracheitis	Tonsillitis	Upper Respiratory infection	Suspected polio encephalitis	TOTAL
MARSH		1	5	5		1					1						21
NORTH CENTRAL			2		1						1			1			3
SOUTH CENTRAL			3	1	1				1								6
BIRKBY				2													2
DEIGHTON			11	4		1									1		22
FARTOWN			3	10													13
DALTON			5	1		1	1			1							15
ALMONDBURY				3										2			5
LOCKWOOD			2	2			1										4
NEWSOME																	3
LINDLEY				1			1				1		2			1	7
LONGWOOD				2				1									3
CROSLAND MOOR			2	4													6
MILNSBRIDGE				11										1			13
PADDOCK	1		1	1								2					6
TOTAL	1	1	34	47	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	144

REMOVAL OFFICERS REPORT

Number of patients removed from St. Luke's Hospital to Mill Hill Hospital	13
Number of patients removed from home to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	25
Number of patients removed from home to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	5
Number of patients removed from home to Storthes Hall Hospital ..	1
Number of infectious cases removed to Mill Hill Hospital	263
Number of patients removed from home to Northowram	1
Number of patients removed from home to Lingfield Mount, Bradford (Mental)	1
Number of patients removed from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Mill Hill Hospital	12
Number of patients removed from St. Luke's Hospital to Leeds Road, Bradford	2
Total Number of patients removed	323
Number of visits paid by Removal Officer on Removals	253
Number of visits paid by Removal Officer to Isolated at home cases ..	351
Number of contact enquiries	101
Number of special visits paid by Removal Officer on disinfections ..	76
Number of other special visits	293
Number of visits paid to Mental Health Cases	3
Total number of visits paid by Removal Officer	1077
Number of premises disinfected (other than T.B.)	172
Number of premises disinfected (T.B.)	26
Total number of premises disinfected	198
Number of articles of bed linen etc. disinfected	2009
Number of library books disinfected	236

Aged Sick.

(1) No. of aged sick cases involved	10
(2) (a) No of visits paid by Removal Officer	—
(b) No. of visits paid by Health Visitor	2
(c) No. of visits paid by Health Visitor (revisits)	8
(d) No. of visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health ..	—
(e) No. of visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health (revisits)	—

TUBERCULOSIS

As will be seen from the accompanying table the number of notifications of Tuberculosis both of the respiratory and non-respiratory types show a rise over the previous year, and similarly deaths in both categories. This rise, although small, is out of keeping with the national trend which continues to show a decline. This would seem to show that, although tuberculosis has received a severe setback as being one of the main causes of invalidism and death, it is still far from defeated and Health Departments cannot afford to become complaisant.

In this Authority, although there is no definite division of the Chest Physician's time and service as between the Hospital Board and the Local Health Authority, it has been agreed that the Chest Physician in the area accepts full responsibility for the follow-up of contacts and the supervision of patients after discharge from the hospital. There is thus amicable liaison between the Chest Physician and the Health Department, and the employment of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, devoting the whole of her time to tuberculosis health visiting, has assisted considerably with this liaison.

During the year the Tuberculosis Health Visitor made 1792 visits where she was able to see the patients, and in addition 56 visits where there was no access. In addition she made 46 attendances at Chest Clinic Sessions. She is thus in a position to see the patient both in their home setting and at the clinic and thus advise the Health Department on how it can utilise its various ancillary services, Home Help assistance, extra nourishment, etc.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

During 1957 there were no deaths in which tuberculous meningitis was certified to be the principal cause—one case of tuberculous meningitis was notified.

Papworth Village Settlement.

During the year one patient was admitted to the above, the expense of rehabilitation being born by the Huddersfield Corporation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence and Mortality.

In the following table are shown new cases and deaths, arranged in age periods, respiratory and non-respiratory figures being shown separately.

TABLE
New Cases and Mortality

Age Periods	New Cases						Deaths					
	Respira- tory		Non-Res- piratory		Totals		Respira- tory		Non-Res- piratory		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	1957	1956	M	F	M	F	1957	1956
0 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5	—	3	—	—	3	5	—	1	—	—	1	—
5 - 10	1	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - 15	—	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 20	6	4	1	1	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 25	6	3	1	—	10	6	—	—	1	—	1	1
25 - 35	3	8	1	1	13	13	1	1	1	—	3	2
35 - 45	4	4	1	1	10	11	4	—	—	—	4	3
45 - 55	9	—	2	2	13	8	3	—	1	—	4	4
55 - 65	13	2	—	3	18	11	7	4	—	1	12	3
65 and over	4	2	—	—	6	9	5	—	—	—	5	7
1957	46	26	10	9	91	—	20	6	3	1	30	—
1956	39	22	4	9	—	74	11	9	—	—	—	20

TABLE

Year	Notifications in Huddersfield			Deaths in Huddersfield		
	Respira- tory	Non-Res- piratory	Total	Respira- tory	Non-Res- piratory	Total
1927	167	69	236	96	19	115
1937	78	47	125	61	11	72
1947	61	24	85	47	5	52
1953	74	18	92	10	1	11
1954	87	14	101	12	2	14
1955	73	20	93	11	1	12
1956	61	13	74	20	2	22
1957	72	19	91	26	4	30

TUBERCULOSIS **NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITAL**

	Bradley Wood Sanatorium		Huddersfield Royal Infirmary		Grassington Sanatorium		Middleton Sanatorium, Ilkley		Bierley Hall		Hallifax General Hospital		Frieden Hospital Todmorden		Bradford Royal Infirmary		Northowram Isolation Hospital		Moor View Hospital		TOTAL
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Number in Hospital on 31.12.56	Pul-monary	Adults	26	16	25	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	56
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Non-Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Adults	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number since admitted	Pul-monary	Adults	47	20	51	22	12	12	3	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	117
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Non-Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Adults	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	8
Number discharged	Pul-monary	Adults	33	22	44	14	10	11	3	2	2	5	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	-	95
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Non-Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Adults	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
Number died	Pul-monary	Adults	6	3	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Non-Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Adults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number remaining in Hospital on 31.12.57	Pul-monary	Adults	34	11	27	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Non-Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Adults	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONDITION OF BOROUGH PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Improving—48 males 44 females	Transferred to other Sanatoria—13 males 12 females
Not improving—2 males 1 female	Left district—2 males
Borough patients—136	DIED—Borough—9 males 4 females
Non-Borough patients—65	Non-Borough—5 males 2 females
TOTAL 201	Diagnosis not confirmed—1 female

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit from the 8th to 27th March 1957 a total of 3,508 (1,869 males, 1,639 females) were examined (not all Huddersfield Residents).

From this total 154 persons were recalled for further examination by large film and 54 clinically examined by the Medical Director.

31 cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examination, and of these 6 were presumed active cases, 16 presumed inactive, and 9 cases were inactive and called for no action.

Other abnormalities totalled 49, of which 16 were referred to Chest Clinic, 11 to the patient's own doctor, and in 22 cases no further action was required.

A special investigation was undertaken amongst members of a Youth Club and 91 people were X-rayed (males 66, females 25), 2 of the males being recalled for large film. In 1 case only was there any abnormality, this being a Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infection.

DAY NURSERIES

The number of day nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible is 3 with accommodation for 137 children. These nurseries are an essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. In addition, many other mothers find them useful when circumstances make it necessary that a child should be cared for during the day outside its own home. The Corporation Nurseries aim to provide a background similar to a normal family background and, as far as is compatible with the child's age, try to educate the child in good habits as well as seeing that they enjoy playing in the company of other children. It has been remarked on several occasions that children who have been in the nurseries make good pupils when they first go to school.

There are no privately maintained Day Nurseries.

The Assistant Medical Officers of Health paid 126 visits to the Day Nurseries during the year, carrying out 529 examinations.

The following statement shows (a) the staff employed at the Nurseries at the end of the year and (b) details regarding the accommodation and attendances at the Nurseries.

Position at December 1957	Leeds Road	Milns-bridge	South-gate	Total
Nursing Staff :				
Matron	1	1	1	3
Deputy Matron	1	1	1	3
Staff Nurses	—	—	—	—
Nursery Nurses	5	3	3	11
Assistant Nurses	—	—	—	—
Nursery Assistants	—	—	—	—
Students (Senior)	3	1	3	7
Students (Junior)	4	2	2	8
Probationers	2	3	2	7
Wardens	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	17	12	13	42
Number of Domestic Staff ...	4	2	3	9

Nursery	Capacity	No. of Chdn on Regist'r Year end 1957	Average Daily Attendance during the Year 1957		Maximum & Minimum attendance during Year 1957	
			0-2 years	2-5 years	Maximum	Minimum
Leeds Road	57	58	12.13	25.59	52	18
Milnsbridge	40	40	12.20	19.29	42	17
Southgate	40	45	10.19	23.48	43	13

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Registration of Nursing Homes.

The supervision of nursing homes is, in pursuance of the Public Health Act 1936, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Kelson Nursing Home, 95 New North Road, Huddersfield, (Telephone No. Huddersfield 6187), which provided accommodation for seven chronic medical cases, closed on the 24th September 1957. This means that there are now no private nursing homes in Huddersfield.

Two homes for mothers and babies are, however, registered and are under constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

1. Huddersfield Deanery Moral Welfare Association
St. Katharine's Hostel, 10, Kings Mill Lane, Huddersfield
2. The Huddersfield Mission Women's Home,
Queen Street, Huddersfield.

Medical Examinations.

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 208 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

J. P. BEVERIDGE, ESQ., M.Inst.C.E.,
Engineer and Manager

Water

The consumption of water per head in gallons per day during the year is shown in the following figures :—

For domestic purposes	30.11
For trade purposes	22.97
Total	53.08

The figures show an increase of .07 gallons per head per day in domestic supply and an increase of 2.13 gallons per head per day in trade supply on the consumption returns for 1956.

During the year a total of 6,889 yards of new distribution mains were laid within the statutory supply area, of which 4,533 yards were within the Borough.

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH value of the water to between 7.5 and 8.2.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows :—

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir	{ Blackmoorfoot North Blackmoorfoot South
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill
Wessenden Old Reservoir	{ Longwood Cowlersley
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	
Longwood Reservoir	
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top
Digley Reservoir	Digley

Chemical examination of all water is carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained :—

Results expressed in parts per 100,000

Date 1957	Free Chlorine	Re-action pH	Chlorine as Chlorides	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness
30 Jan.	0.05	6.0	1.2	Nil	0.013	0.0075	0.280	2.3	1.0	3.3
2 May	0.2	6.8	1.3	Nil	0.009	0.005	0.058	1.95	1.30	3.25
6 Aug.	0.05	8.6	1.3	Nil	0.008	0.005	0.068	2.55	1.30	3.85
30 Oct.	0.3	8.4	1.2	Nil	0.024	0.007	0.1185	1.40	1.11	2.51

All samples are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples are taken from consumers' taps weekly. The following table shows the results of bacteriological examinations:—

Total Number of samples taken 431

Presumptive B. Coli in 100 ml.	Number	%
Absent	425	98.6
1.	2	0.46
2.	1	0.231
3.	Nil	0.
Over 3.	3	0.662

72 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

Number of houses supplied

(a) Direct	65,838
(b) By means of stand pipes	Nil

SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, ESQ., B.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor

The following are details of various types of work which have been carried out during the year:—

Longwood Intercepting Sewer, from Firth Street to Johnny Moore's Hill, has been completed and Contract No. 2, from Johnny Moore's Hill to the Borough Boundary is now in hand.

Schemes have been prepared for sewers to relieve flooding at Swan Lane and Yew Green Road and at Lindley and Marsh.

A scheme has been prepared and work will be commenced on the enlargement of a sewer at Bradley Gate Wood.

Sewers have also been constructed on new housing estates.

The total length of new sewer completed during the year amounts to 2½ miles.

The work on the Sewage Works Extensions project is progressing satisfactorily. The Sludge Treatment Plant is partly complete but there have been some delays due to long plant and machinery delivery periods.

A further contract has recently been started at Heaton Lodge as part of the scheme for the improvement of the filtration works.

STREET SCAVENGING

Number of street gullies cleansed	91,412
Miles of roads swept	15,648
Number of men engaged hand scavenging	43
Loads of refuse	1,354

SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, Esq., D.és., Sc., B.Sc., A.R.I.C., F.Inst.S.P.
Sewage Works Manager

The treatment plants at Deighton and Cooper Bridge have treated 6,238,788 gallons of sewage and trade waste during the year ending 1957.

143,408 tons of sludge have been removed from the tanks. The by-product plant treating sludge for the recovery of grease and fertiliser has processed 55,716 tons, and 76,426 tons of sludge deposited in the chemical wastes sedimentation tanks have been pumped into lagoons at Deighton. The humus sludge from the percolating beds has been pumped to lagoons at Cooper Bridge or underdrained lagoons at Colne Bridge. The treatment plant for the heat treatment and pressing of the humus sludge is nearing completion.

The market for recovered grease has been fairly steady and production has kept pace with sales. The sales of fertiliser at the beginning of the year were not encouraging. Rising transport costs and increases in the subsidy on mineral fertilisers reacted unfavourably on our sales. One curious item of interest during the year was that one of our customers was fined by one authority for selling our by-product as organic fertiliser and yet another authority refused to grant us a subsidy because our fertiliser is regarded mainly as organic in origin. A further competitor in the fertiliser field is the Gas Board, which is disposing of gas liquor to farmers by spraying farm lands with ammonical liquor and a subsidy is claimable by the farmer on nitrogen so supplied.

Besides the processed fertiliser a composited fertiliser has been produced which is less fibrous and more granular and contains more readily available nitrogen. Towards the end of the year, an increased interest has been taken in both products. From enquiries and orders in hand the outlook for the Spring Season appears to be bright.

The domestic consumption of surface active agents (synthetic detergents) in the United Kingdom appears to have reached a steady figure of about 34,000 tons annually. If one assumes there are 50,000,000 people in the United Kingdom, each using an average of 30 gallons of water per day, this would give an average consumption of 14 parts per million in the resulting domestic sewage. Not all the detergent used reaches the sewers and some ordinary soap is still in use. At the sewage works the concentration of anionic detergent amounts to 5—9 parts per million. Making allowances for storm and infiltration water, trade wastes flows and the use of non-ionic detergents, it would appear that Huddersfield is conforming to the average in the use of cleansing materials.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

W. PITCHFORTH, Esq.,
Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets and slop water closets to the water carriage system commenced in 1925 is still in operation.

The following table shows the number of closets, etc., of various types in use at the end of the year:—

Number of clean water closets	57,150
„ „ tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets).	403
„ „ tubs in use	412*
„ „ dust bins in use	51,889
„ „ privy middens	71

* This figure includes a number of "temporary" tubs issued to building sites.

The remaining tub closets and privy middens are all at properties scheduled for action under the Housing Acts or in parts of the Borough where there is not sufficient water supply and sewer available.

The labour shortage which has been a constant trouble to the department during and since the war, showed a tendency to improve in numbers available. The quality of this labour was, however, very poor and again, as in previous years, the type of man was the drifting kind, the majority of the men leaving the department two or three days after being employed. The number of men engaged during the period under review was 313 and the number leaving the department, 229.

As the markets for paper, textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals were still open, the department continued to salvage and sell these commodities. Waste paper is kept separate at the source of collection and transported to the bailing press in special trailers attached to the rear of the collecting vehicles. The mechanical press working in conjunction with an open mesh conveyor belt continued to bale the waste paper and again proved itself to be a most economical method of dealing with this commodity.

Waste paper sold during the year amounted to 1744 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs.

Disposal of refuse was by controlled tipping on sites at Berry Brow, Deighton and Hillhouse with the exception that condemned food, cats, dogs and market refuse were disposed of by burning in the small incinerator built at Hillhouse Depot for this purpose.

Particulars of work performed during the year are as follows:—

Weight of refuse collected	32,778 tons 5 cwts.
Number of cesspools emptied	3
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot	493 tons 4 cwts.
Refuse tipped	31,002 tons 11 cwts.
Dust Bins collected	1,604,788
Privy middens emptied	967

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH

F. C. OLDMAN, Esq., M.N.A.B.S., A.M.Inst.,B.E., A.R.SAN.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Baths Superintendent

Cambridge Road Baths

This is a modern establishment comprising two swimming pools, 23 slipper baths, 12 spray baths and 4 complete foam baths. The latest type of vacuumatic "break point" chlorination plant together with hydraulic soda solution feeders is installed and is proving very satisfactory in use.

Additional pre-cleansing facilities have been provided in the small pool. A revised heating system has been installed throughout the building, improving the general comfort and also assisting in economy of operation. New corridor controlled slipper bath valves have been fitted; these assist in the economy of water and reduce the risk of scalding.

Two new oil fired boilers are being installed and it is hoped that the first one will come into operation during the summer of 1958. Apart from there being an improvement from a steam raising point of view, they will help towards the implementing of the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

The small pool is now exclusively used for school children during school hours.

(B) Other Inspections							
Air Raid Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Factories (mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Factories (non-mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926			...	...			10

Food Premises

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Condensed Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Hawkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,271
Labelling of Food Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	427
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
Waste Food Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture

Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Massage and Special Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395

Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Accommodation for Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Sanitary Accommodation

Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	132

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,482
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Miscellaneous visits for other purposes and enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,382
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Other visits made

Owners, regarding nuisances or defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	603
Smoke Observations taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Under the Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	772

Sampling

Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Milk-Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	201

Water

(a) Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
(b) Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,474
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total Inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,967
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Complaints of nuisances received by the Health Department	1,012
Every case was investigated promptly and amongst other action, notices were issued and legal proceedings taken as follows :—	
Preliminary	194
Statutory	87
Cases of non-compliance referred to the Town Clerk ...	2
Complied with after warning by Town Clerk	2
Legal proceedings taken	Nil
Local Land Charges	
Search Notices received from Town Clerk	2,097

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Drainage	
Cellar drains defective	10
Eaves and fallpipes defective	48
Sewers defective	16
Sink pipes and drains defective	144
Ventilation shafts defective	6
Yard drains defective	63
Drains requiring reconstruction	4
Drains not efficiently trapped	1
Fall Pipes requiring disconnecting	3
Waste Pipes requiring disconnecting	2

Dwellinghouses:—

Cisterns defective	1
Cleansing required	3
Verminous	14
Dampness	18
Doors and/or frames defective	6
Dust Bins required	1
Floors defective	8
Plaster defective	27
Roofing defective	52
Sinks defective	7
Ventilation required	2
Wall pointing or rendering defective	8
Windows, including sash cords defective	11
Wood casing to waterpipes defective	1
Yard surfaces defective	2
Nuisances from	
Cesspools	2
Water in cellar	4
Water Supply Required	8
„ „ Inadequate	9
Factories Mechanical	
Closet accommodation insufficient	1
„ „ unsuitable or defective	12
Factories Non-Mechanical	
Closet accommodation defective	2
Thermometer not provided	1
Means for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature not provided	1
Offensive accumulations	15
Sanitation	
Sanitary Accommodation	
Tub Closets requiring to be converted to W.C. system	1
Water Closets defective	54
Urinals defective	2

General Nuisances							
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Street gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							593

Drains, (flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners and occupiers are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6, of which 2/6 is payable to the Waterworks Department for water used.

In addition to flushing drains on payment, the two operatives employed for the purpose flush drains for testing under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. The following statement shows the extent of this work.

Flushing :—

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	...	...	...	497
For testing drains	...	...	...	227
Drains at Schools and School Kitchens	...	...	...	3
„ „ Public Conveniences	...	...	...	3
„ „ Markets, etc.	...	...	...	5

In cases where the flushers are unable to clear the drains the matters are followed up and the owners required to carry out the necessary work.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

This class of house is subject to inspection under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871. There is, however, a weakness in this enactment in that there is no obligation on the proprietor to notify the Corporation that the premises are being used for the taking in of lodgers.

At the end of the year there were 88 houses let-in-lodgings on the register. The 632 rooms in these houses provided accommodation for a maximum of 3,751 persons or a minimum of 1,748 depending on whether or not the rooms are used as sleeping rooms or combined living and sleeping rooms, the standard being 300 cu. ft. and 600 cu. ft. per person respectively.

There were 287 visits made during the year and in 5 cases nuisances were abated or improvements effected.

2. Common Lodging Houses

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under Sections 235—248 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough which provide accommodation for 56 persons in 11 rooms. 23 inspections were made during the year, and no unsatisfactory conditions were found.

In addition to the two common lodging houses, there was, until May 1957, a lodging house which was under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department of the Local Authority. This has now been discontinued and other premises known as the "Central Hostel" have been provided. Accommodation provided at the 31st December 1957 was for 38 males.

Monthly inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and any structural defect or unsatisfactory condition is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

3. Offensive Trades.

The carrying on of these trades is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 107 and 108 and bye-laws.

There are 7 offensive trades established within the Borough. 56 inspections have been made during the year, no contravention of the bye-laws was discovered and there was no evidence of nuisances caused by the processes carried on.

4. Knackers Yards

Local Acts require that these be subject to annual licensing and to bye-laws.

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. This was visited on 105 occasions during the year. No contravention was found during these visits.

5. Hairdressers

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires that every person carrying on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber shall register his name and place of abode and also the premises in which such a business is carried on, with the Corporation who issue a certificate of registration. The Council has made bye-laws under this section for securing the cleanliness of persons employed, of premises and of the instruments, towels and equipment used.

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 186, comprising 125 ladies' hairdressers, 55 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers, and 6 for both ladies and gentlemen.

229 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

On two occasions contraventions of the Act and/or bye-laws were noted. On re-inspection the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 was extended by the passing and coming into force of Section 35 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956. This section extends and applies (in addition to persons referred to in section 46) to any person who carries on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber but does not carry on such trade or business at any premises occupied by him. Provision is made for the making of bye-laws for securing the cleanliness of instruments, towels, equipment and persons and their clothing. No bye-laws have yet been made.

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is two (one ladies' hairdresser and one gentlemen's hairdresser).

6. Massage and Special Treatment

Sections 66 to 75 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 provide for the licensing of establishments used for massage or treatment, conditions under which licences may be granted and for the making of bye-laws. Bye-laws were made and came into force on the 1st December, 1950.

The bye-laws include provision for making and exhibiting a scale of charges, for keeping a copy of any advertisement published, for the conduct of the business and for keeping records in a manner prescribed by the Council.

At the end of the year there were 35 establishments on the register, 75 visits were paid during the year and the conditions were satisfactory.

There is also one establishment for massage or special treatment carried on by a registered member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy which under the provisions of section 73 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, may only be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner. Such inspections have revealed conditions which are entirely satisfactory.

Noise Nuisances

Under the provisions of Section 44 of the Huddersfield Corporation Acts, 1949, a noise nuisance can be dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. For the purpose of this section "a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health".

Summary of complaints

Noise from:—

Machinery in factories	...	..	..	..	..	3
Faulty steam valve in a factory	..	..	..	..	..	1

Complaints carried over from 1956

Noise from:—

Machinery in a factory	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machinery in a forge	..	..	..	..	..	1

All the complaints were investigated. In two cases a nuisance was not considered to exist. In the case of the faulty steam valve this fault was remedied and the nuisance abated. Respecting the remaining complaint a door was fixed between the factory and an electric substation; by doing this the nuisance was abated.

Regarding the two complaints carried over from 1956, a nuisance was not, considered to exist in the case of the factory, but concerning the noise from the forge, a statutory notice was served on the occupiers. As a result of this, work was carried out to the door and windows, and baffles fixed to try to lessen the noise. This appears to have been successful, no further complaint having been made, and no further nuisance noted on subsequent inspection.

Under the provisions of Section 115 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, "Every person who uses a stationary internal combustion engine shall provide and use an effective silencer on the exhaust of such engine and shall at all times keep such silencer in proper repair".

There has been one complaint of a nuisance of noise from an internal combustion engine. On investigation it was found that the silencer on becoming defective had been removed and a new one had not been provided. On being requested to do so, the occupier fixed a new silencer.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections (made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	218	6	—
Factories without mechanical power	42	1	—
TOTALS	260	7	—

2. Defects

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H. M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES (S.7)				
a. Insufficient	—	—	—	—
b. Unsuitable or Defective	11	10	7	—
c. Not separate for sexes	2	2	2	—
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE ACT (not including offences relating to Outwork).	3	3	3	—
TOTALS	18	16	14	—

3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111.

Lists received	Contractors	Workmen	Prosecutions
10	—	245	—

No cases of infectious disease have been notified in outworkers' premises and no orders prohibiting outwork under Section 110 have been made.

4. Registered Non-Mechanical Factories, (Section 8.)

Clothing and similar trades	...	...	...	...	37
Leather	...	...	...	...	1
Iron and tin	...	...	...	...	4
Wood	...	...	...	...	4
Lead and paint	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	101*
Miscellaneous trades and manufactures	...	...	...	...	15
Total					170

* includes 84 bakehouses with power.

5. Other Matters

Underground Bakehouses (Section 54).

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

CANAL BOATS

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 249-258

HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

No boats were inspected during 1957 as the use of the canal for barge traffic was discontinued in September, 1953.

The number of boats on the register of this authority is 8.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consist mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The trades concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 245 and the number of sellers whose sales are recorded in a poisons book (Sec. 18(2) (b)) was 2. There were 130 visits to the premises during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The part of the Act administered by this Department (Section 38) deals with ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc. During visits to shops a nuisance or a defective condition was found to exist on 10 occasions. On re-inspection it was found that these conditions had been remedied.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

Month	Number of Observations	Number showing "Black Smoke"	Number of Cases constituting a Breach of Bye-laws
January	60	9	2
February	15	2	—
March	24	2	—
April	27	3	1
May	29	1	—
June	39	1	1
July	15	2	—
August	18	1	1
September	18	1	—
October	6	—	—
November	23	—	—
December	9	1	1
Totals	283	23	6

The number of factory chimneys on the 31st December 1957 was 163.

During the year 4 boiler plants have been inspected. At one factory the coal fired boiler has been replaced with an oil fired Economic boiler.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

This Act received Royal Assent on the 5th July 1956. It is the first Act of Parliament concerned solely with the abatement of air pollution. For the first time powers are available for the prevention of the formation of smoke. Under previous legislation smoke had to be emitted in some degree before statutory measures could be taken.

It will be some time before the Act gets fully under way. Several provisions became operative on the 31st December 1956, amongst these were provisions relating to smoke control areas. It is thought that other provisions namely affecting industry should come into operation sometime during 1958. The Minister has still to make regulations relating to allowable dark smoke. The temporary exceptions of certain sections will remain in force until the 5th July 1963.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

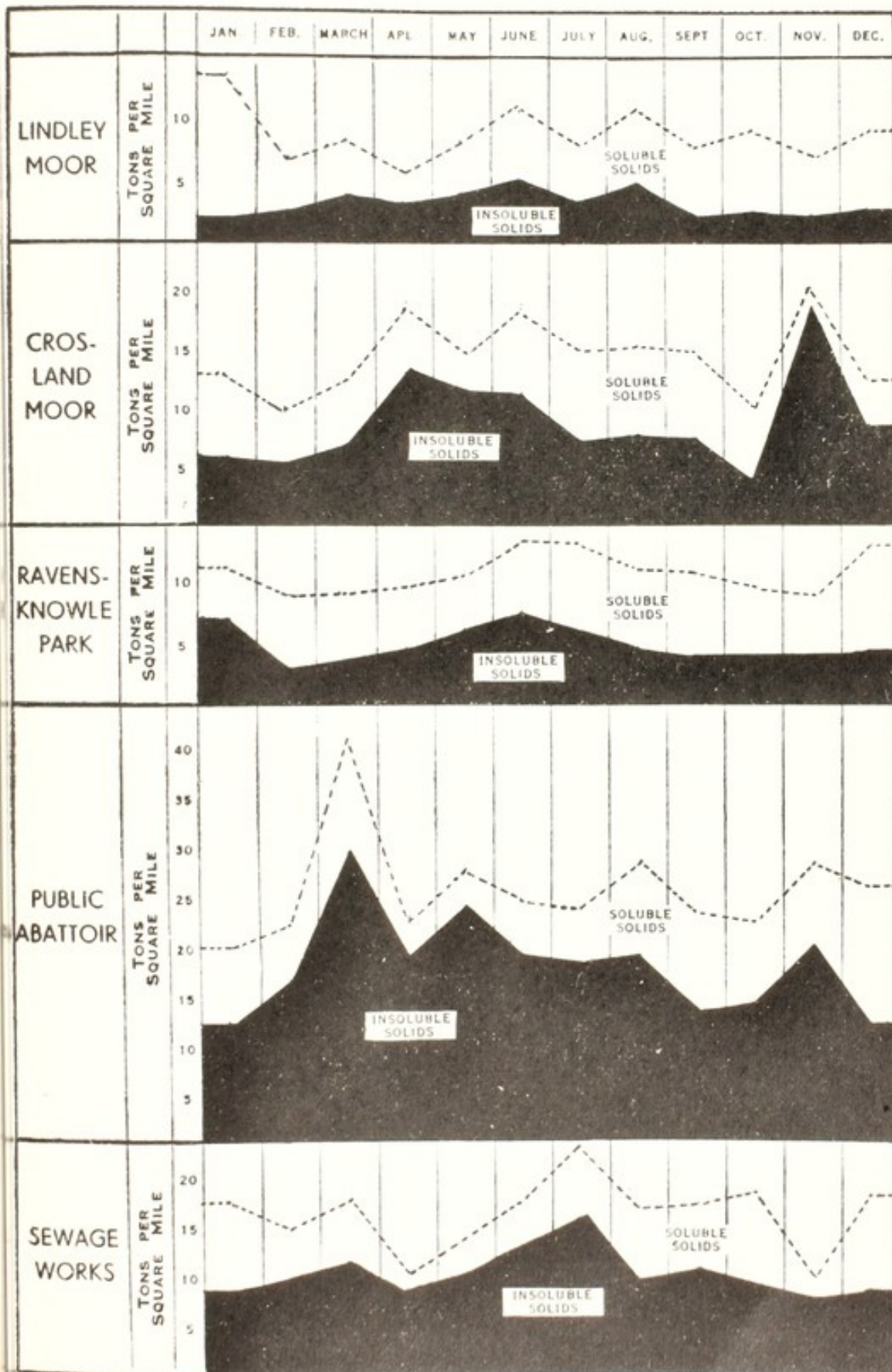
During the year an area in the centre of the town has been defined a smoke control area and a preliminary survey has been carried out. The area is 19½ acres in extent and contains premises mostly of shop and office types, municipal premises being included. Permission is being awaited from the Minister to proceed with the detailed inspection of the area. The survey entailed 772 visits.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

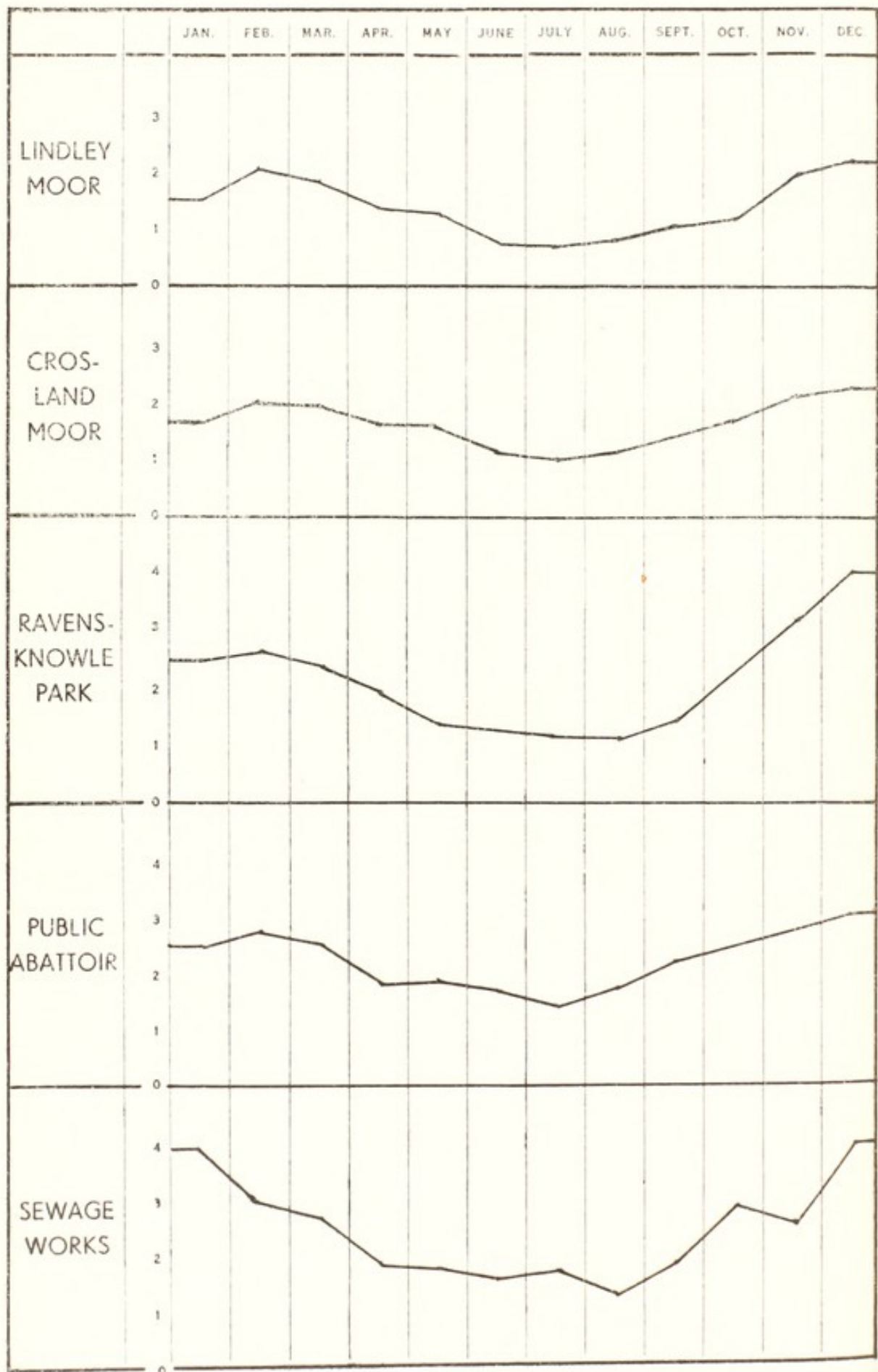
Atmospheric pollution recording stations in the Borough are five in number, situated at Lindley Moor, Ravensknowle Park, Crosland Moor, Public Abattoir and Sewage Works Deighton. At each station there is a deposit gauge and lead peroxide apparatus.

The analysis is carried out by the Sewage Works Manager and the Public Analyst, and the following graphs indicate the results.

DEPOSIT GAUGES



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

Weight of SO_3 collected per 100 square centimetres per day (in milligrams)

The figures in the foregoing graphs show that the quantity of SO_3 , sulphur, and solid deposit emitted, varies considerably during the year. It is noteworthy that figures, especially of sulphur, are lowest in the summer months. The emission of smoke from industrial chimneys, with the exception of the 14 days general holiday in August, is constant throughout the year, whilst that of domestic premises, is greater during the winter months. The deduction to be made, therefore, is that domestic premises, the greater number of which are not burning smokeless fuel, are responsible for a considerable amount of atmospheric pollution.

In addition to the five atmospheric pollution recording stations, three sets of daily volumetric smoke apparatus have been set up during the year, one at the Health Department, one at Moldgreen and one at Leeds Road Day Nursery.

By means of a pump a measured quantity of air is drawn through a filter pad and from the intensity of the stain resulting from solid impurities in the air the amount of smoke is obtained expressed as a daily mean concentration in milligrams per cubic metre. The air at the same time is passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the amount of sulphur dioxide is obtained. This is expressed in parts per hundred million by volume. Daily readings are taken.

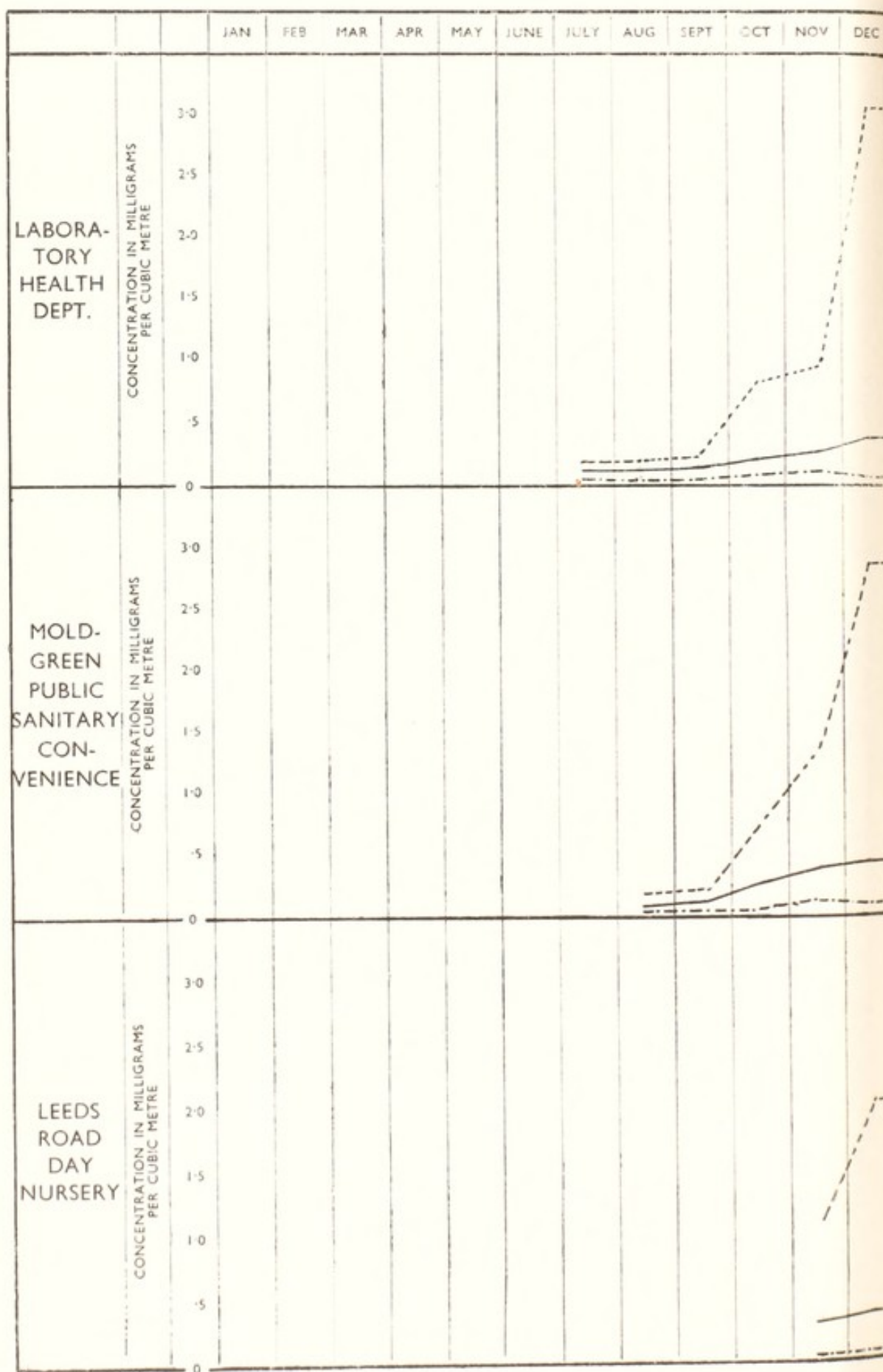
The following graphs show the average value, the highest value, and the lowest value, for each month in respect of both smoke and sulphur dioxide.

SMOKE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH _____

HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH _____

LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH _____

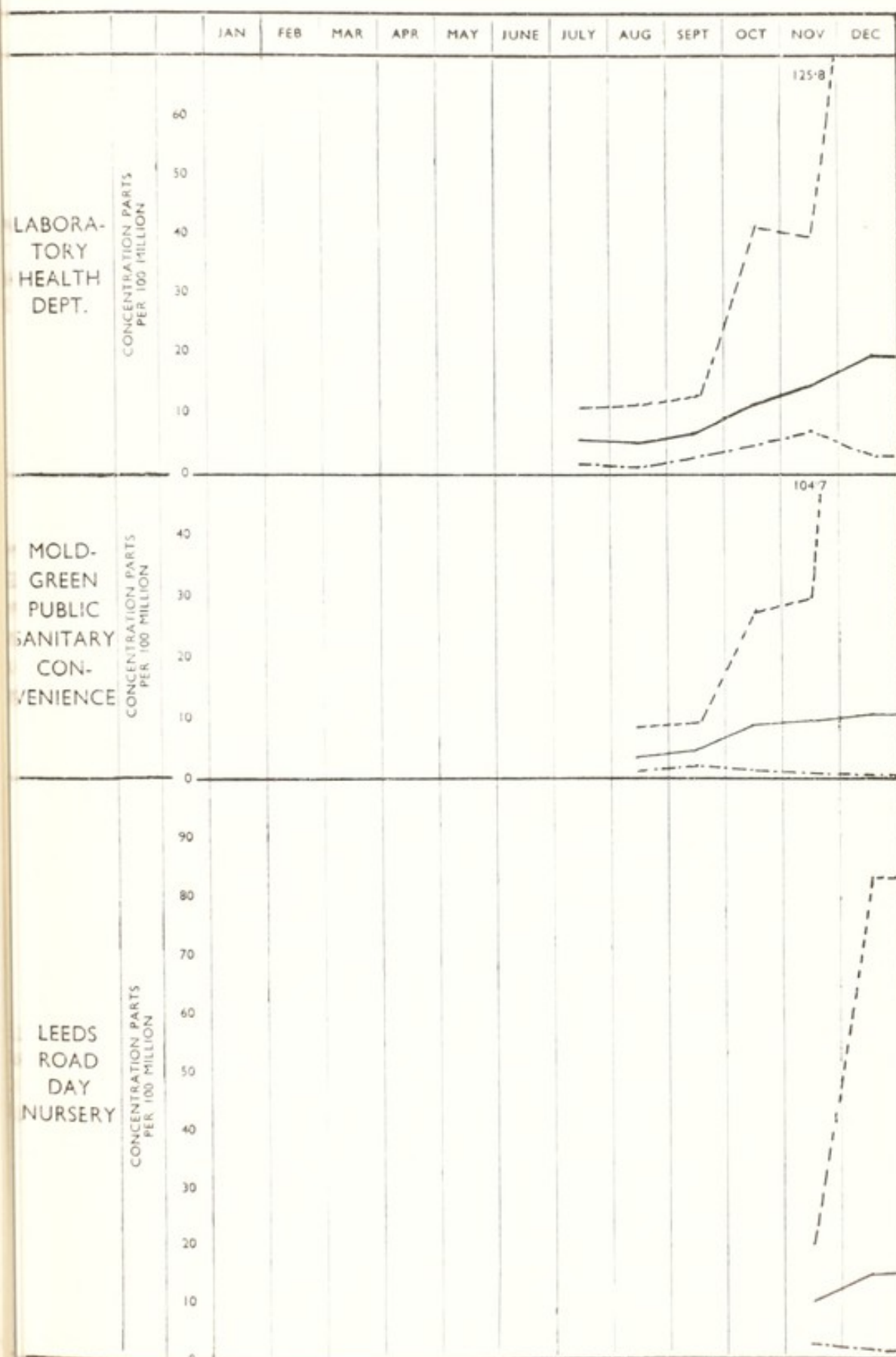


SULPHUR DIOXIDE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH —————

HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -

LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -



ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Action taken in respect of bug infested houses is as follows :—

1. Houses owned by the Council

Houses are treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T.

2. Privately owned Houses

These are dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. If the infestation is such that the use of hydrogen cyanide gas is considered necessary the local authority may (and by bearing the cost) require all persons to vacate the infested premises and the "risk area" during the period of fumigation.

The following tabulation shows the action taken :—

	Number found to be infested	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide	H. C. N.
Council Houses	13	11	2
Privately owned Houses	1	1	—

3. Inspections

Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1,318
Privately owned houses	...	...	...	...	...	858
Second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises						20

Inspection of Council houses is carried out by an officer specially appointed who also inspects private houses, the tenants of which are about to occupy Council houses.

HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	New Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945	8	—	—	8	—
1946	242	4	—	246	95
1947	—	47	12	59	52
1948	—	134	148	282	6
1949	—	127	156	283	8
1950	—	94	126	220	46
1951	—	88	192	280	42
1952	—	100	395	495	65
1953	—	82	366	448	135
1954	—	30	464	494	243
1955	—	61	436	497	231
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
Houses in course of erection	—	41	226	267	—

Number of dwelling houses of all classes ...	46,462
Number of working class dwellinghouses ...	40,011
Number of new dwellinghouses erected ...	687
Number of houses owned by the Corporation ...	10,372

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year

(a) (i)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ...	853
(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose ...	853
(iii)	Number of revisits ...	1,070
(b) (i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	500
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	500
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	360
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	398

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers :—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied ...	210
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 or Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts,

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	59
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices... ..	
(a) By owners	51
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 or Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	33
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	3
Number of dwellinghouses closed	4

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 or Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957,—Part IV Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	10
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	12
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	71
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	14
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	75

5. Housing Act, 1949. Section 20. Improvement Grants

	Dwellinghouses
Number of applications received	64
Number of applications approved	63*
Number approved in respect of owner/occupied houses	57
Number approved in respect of rented houses ...	5
Number where work was completed	60

(* One application was withdrawn after it had been approved).

(As this section is handled by the Borough Architect, this information has been supplied by him).

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	1
Number of certificates granted	1
Number of certificates revoked where owner has carried out work	4

7. Rent Act, 1957 — Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications received	66
Number of undertakings given by landlord ...	18
Number of certificates issued	9
Number where notices have been served but awaiting expiration	17
Number being investigated	22

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas Represented and Confirmed prior to 1st January, 1940.

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Persons Displaced
71*	1,540	1,460	70	10	5,136	5,110

*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the area from which 636 persons are to be displaced.

POST WAR PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME PERIOD ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1956

Areas in respect of 14 Clearance Areas were confirmed. Of these, 11 were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and included adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A summary of these areas is as follows:—

No. of Areas	In Clearance Areas		In Lands Adjoining	
	No. of houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of houses	No. of persons to be displaced
14	207	510	44	119

Period ending 31st December 1957

No.	Clearance Area	Representation	Date of Order	Enquiry	Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
14.	Lockwood Road	13.4.56	2.5.56	3.10.56	5.1.57	115	293
15.	Westbourne Road	11.5.56	6.6.56		19.6.57	7	16
17.	Shires Hill, Paddock	13.7.56	1.8.56		6.5.57	10	21
18.	Swan Lane No. 1	19.10.56	5.12.56		4.9.57	41	108
19.	Swan Lane No. 2	19.10.56	5.12.56		4.9.57	12	24
20.	Stile Common Rd.	4.12.56	2.1.57		28.6.57	6	12
21.	Union St. No. 1	10.5.57	5.6.57			7	14
22.	Union St. No. 2	10.5.57	5.6.57			105	288
23.	Ramsden Street	14.6.57	3.7.57			17	54
24.	Woodhead Road	13.9.57	4.12.57			7	13
25.	Birchcliffe No. 1	13.9.57	4.12.57			3	10
26.	Birchcliffe No. 2	13.9.57	4.12.57			42	92
27.	Birchcliffe No. 3	13.9.57	4.12.57			2	4
28.	Kilner Bank No. 1	15.11.57	4.12.57			21	51
29.	Kilner Bank No. 2	15.11.57	4.12.57			14	41
30.	Kilner Bank No. 3	15.11.57	4.12.57			2	9
31.	Stocks Buildings	15.11.57	4.12.57			19	66

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas number 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26 and 31. These orders include the following properties as lands adjoining the clearance area.

Order	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be Displaced
Lockwood Road	4	11
Swan Lane	15	37
Union Street	40	132
Ramsden Street	7	23
Birchencliffe	3	5

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1957

Number of houses vacated	224
Number of persons displaced	623
Number of houses demolished	120

Co-ordination with Other Departments

Properties, the owners of which have applied to the Corporation for the extension of lease, have been inspected and commented upon as to action likely to be taken under the Housing Acts.

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways Department are examined and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plan amended accordingly.

As already mentioned (see page 00) improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department who express an opinion on action likely to be taken under the Housing Acts. During the year there were 85 cases submitted for our observations.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

16 samples were obtained during the year. Of these 8 were of feeding stuffs (formal) and 8 of fertilisers (informal). 4 of these samples were found to be unsatisfactory. In each case the matter was referred to the authority of the area of production, who took appropriate action.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

In connection with the inspection of premises and the granting of licences under this Order, the Chief Public Health Inspector and members of his staff have been appointed by the Watch Committee as Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

During the year 31 visits were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste foods are installed and as a result of these visits, 17 premises were recommended for licensing.

SCHOOLS

Periodical inspections were made and any defects found were notified by the Health Department to the Education Authority.

The following conditions were found and rectified:—

Replacement of dirty towels on two occasions and cleansing of dirty wash basins. During the year the external sanitary accommodation at one school has been demolished and accommodation provided within the school premises.

50 visits were paid during the year.

School Kitchens

School kitchens are inspected periodically and unsatisfactory conditions reported to the Education Authority.

30 inspections were made during the year. One school kitchen has been remodelled and re-equipped.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The object of this Act is to secure the use of clean, designated filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It prescribes for the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored and the registration of premises where filling materials listed in the Act are used.

Regulations made under the Act prescribe standards of cleanliness for each filling material to which the Act applies and the form in which records are to be kept by the occupiers of licensed or registered premises.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was 11 and 4 visits were paid to these premises. 8 samples were taken and all proved satisfactory. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Two full time operatives are still engaged on dealing with surface infestations. All work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The use of Warfarin is still proving satisfactory and is being used in preference to the prebaiting method wherever possible.

During the year 685 complaints of infestation were made to this Department. Of these complaints 388 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be a source of infestation they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 19 drains were tested, of which 18 were found defective and to be sources of infestation.

Rivers and streams have again been inspected for rat infestation and treated where necessary.

Maintenance treatments of the sewer are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following tables give a summary of the work carried out :—

I. Pre-baiting method of control

	Treatments Carried out	No. Presumed Killed	No. of Pre-baiting Points	Poison baits laid
Rats	101	542	1268	928
Mice	2	—	47	50
Totals ..	103	542	1315	978

II. Warfarin direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued
Rats	286
Mice	411
Total	697

NOTE. With this method the kill cannot be accurately ascertained.

III. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of Manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,079	2,949	1,105	701

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 51 inspections of air raid shelters were made. In two cases the shelters were found to be dirty. 6 shelters have been closed or demolished on certificate by the Medical Officer of Health of persistent misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 43 conveniences situated in the Borough providing the following facilities :—

Males	Females
31	12
Comprising :—	
Urinals only 11	W.C.s. only 6
Urinals and W.C.s. 13	W.C.s and washbasins 6
Urinals, W.C.s and washbasins 7	

Two urinals have been closed during the year and one gent's convenience and one ladies have been constructed.

At the Market Place conveniences (male and female) an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided.

Three men with one van, are employed on cleansing all the other conveniences and each one is visited and cleansed at least once each day. One convenience in the town centre is cleansed twice daily.

Instances of vandalism still continue and inconvenience has been caused by bent or damaged coins jamming the locks, necessitating the removal of the lock for repairs.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Fairs, Sanitary Accommodation

Under Section 31 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, the Corporation may require the provision of sanitary accommodation at places of amusement, game or sport to which the public are admitted.

On two occasions during the year, fairs were held in Canker Lane, Leeds Road, tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department. These were inspected during the time each fair was held and were found to be satisfactory.

One insanitary urinal has been abolished at a football ground in the Borough.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

There are 17 cinemas and one theatre in the Borough. During the year 50 visits have been paid. Three matters only requiring attention were found, namely:—dirty sanitary conveniences. These were cleansed and re-inspection revealed no further cause for complaint.

EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	8	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	72	—	—

Water other than that supplied by the Corporation	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	1	1	—
Bacteriological Examination	5	—	5

Examination of water from Baths and Paddling Pools	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Baths (for Bacteriological Examination)	12	—	—
„ Paddling Pools (do)	1	—	1

(All Bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The three public swimming pools in the Borough (the large and small pools at Cambridge Road and one at Ramsden Street) are operated on the continuous flow system and are equipped with up-to-date chlorination plant using chlorine gas working on the "break point" principle which allows for higher residual of free chlorine and this can be tolerated by bathers without discomfort.

The addition of soda ash neutralises acids which are formed when the chlorine re-acts with organic matter and ammonia in the water and thus a satisfactory alkaline state is maintained.

Examination has shown that the water has been maintained to the recommendations laid down in the Ministry of Health pamphlet on the "Purification of the Water of Swimming Baths".

New Street School Swimming Bath

This is for the exclusive use of school children. The pool works on the continuous flow system. The equipment comprises a "Robin Hood" coke and fired boiler, "Pulsometer" pressure filter and "Tiplometre" chlorination plant. Sodium hypochlorite is used for chlorination and soda ash is used to regulate the pH value.

Summary of examination of water from pools

Pool	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	21	21	—
(2) Small Pool	44	44	—
Ramsden Street	45	45	—
New Street School	27	27	—
TOTALS	137	137	Nil

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for the granting of annual licences to persons keeping a pet shop and for the compliance of conditions as may be specified in the licence. It prohibits the sale of pets in the streets and to children under the age of 12 years.

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 10. During the year 25 visits have been made to premises where pets are kept. In one case it was found necessary to have the premises limewashed.

Further control can now be exercised by the coming into operation of Section 36 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956. This Section states—"As from the appointed day no person shall for gain provide accommodation for pet animals belonging to any other person on any premises within the borough unless he and those premises are registered by the Corporation". The section also provides for the making of bye-laws, for penalties for contravention, and for exemption from registration of certain premises. This section came into operation on the 3rd January, 1957. Bye-laws have been made, but did not come into operation until the 1st January, 1958.

At the end of the year the number of registered premises was 8.

Pasteurised.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sterilised.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculin Tested.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	% Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli
1. RAW MILK								
A. TUBERCULIN TESTED								
1. Produced in the Borough	63	57	90.48	6	9.52	59	1	1.70
2. Produced out of the Borough	60	57	95.00	3	5.00	53	—	—
B. UNDESIGNATED MILK (Being used in the manufacture of ice cream)								
1. Produced in the Borough	1	—	—	1	100.00	—	—	—
TOTALS	124	114	91.94	10	8.06	112	1	0.89

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test	Percentage
2. HEAT TREATED									
A. PASTEURISED									
1. Processed in the Borough	38	38	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	1	1	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)									
1. Processed in the Borough	12	12	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	5	5	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. STERILISED									
1. Processed out of the Borough	8	8	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. SCHOOLS SUPPLY Pasteurised	13	13	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	77	77	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk" is milk produced from an at-tested herd and which could be sold under the designation "Tuberculin Tested" and which has been pasteurised. Dealers selling this milk must hold a dealer's licence for both "Tuberculin Tested" milk and "Pasteurised" milk.

The method of pasteurisation at the dairy licensed to use the special designation "Pasteurised" is by the High Temperature, Short Time process. In addition to the examination of samples by the Public Health Laboratory, there is a well equipped laboratory on the premises where the pasteurising is carried out, in which samples of milk, before and after treatment, are frequently examined by the proprietors.

Milk supplied to Schools

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk sold in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

Biological Examination of Milk

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 empower a medical officer of health, if milk is infected with organisms communicable to man, to stop the sale of such milk or to require it to be heat treated. During 1957 one such notice has been served under these provisions.

As a result of the investigation by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the samples of milk found to contain tubercle bacilli, three cows have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, seventeen cows under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Re-actors) Order, 1950 and one cow was slaughtered on the advice of the veterinary inspector.

The claims for repayment of costs of the pasteurisation has yet to be made. The claim will be subject to 75% grant by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

The manufacture and sale of ice cream is governed by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952 made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, now repealed, but continued by the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Section 30 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, extends the provisions of Section 16, of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 to include premises used for the manufacture and sale of any frozen liquid of the nature of a sweet or confection.

Number of premises registered for sale only.	496
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale.	27
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of ice cream and "lollies".	1
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of "lollies".	1
Manufacturers using heat treatment.	9
Manufacturers using cold mix.	4
Number registered not now manufacturing.	15

For assessing the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by methylene blue reduction test and according to the time taken to reduce the methylene blue, are placed in one of four provisional grades.

The number of samples examined was 108 of which 89 (82.40%) were satisfactory (grades 1 and 2) and 19 (17.60%) were unsatisfactory (grades 3 and 4).

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1956. It consolidated previous Acts and is now the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food.

Regulations as to food hygiene have been made under Section 13 of the Act and came into operation on the 1st January, 1956 and the 1st July, 1956. These regulations give the local authorities wider powers than they had under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. They should, however, be regarded as specifying the minimum conditions to be complied with and enforced where voluntary compliance is not forthcoming.

Bye-laws relating to the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air," adopted under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 still continue in operation. Their object is to secure the observance of clean conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption.

Registered Food Premises

Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.

Huddersfield Corporation Act 1953. Section 30. (extending Section 16 above respecting ice cream.)

Premises for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream and/or lollies.	525
Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.	
Premises for the preparation of preserved food	135
Huddersfield Corporation Act 1949. Section 45.	
Hawkers of Food and their Premises	35
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949—1954.	
Dairies	10

The number and types of food premises are as follows:—

Butchers	187
Catering Premises	132
Confectioners	249
Fish Friers	120
Fish and vegetables	45
Fishmongers	43
Greengrocers	117
Grocers	493
Total	1386

The following visits and inspections were made during the year:—

Bakehouses	99
Condensed Milk Regulations	388
Dairies and Milkshops	2
Food Hawkers' Premises	12
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Premises	940
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Stalls	2271
Labelling of Food Orders	427
Merchandise Marks Act	527
Restaurant Kitchens	28
School Kitchens	30
Slaughterhouses	672
Total	5396

Summary of defects and breaches of regulations found

Drains choked	5
Doors defective	1
Floors	3
Plasterwork	2
Windows	1
Insufficient refuse accommodation	1
Nailbrushes, etc. not provided	3
No adequate protection for food on display	1
No hot water supply	7
No intervening ventilated space to W.C.	1
No notice to "wash hands" displayed	2
No proper fuel store	2
No provision of first aid equipment	1
No washing facilities	11
Premises not underdrawn	1
Premises requiring decorating	5
Stalls, names and addresses not displayed	11
Surface of tables not capable of being easily cleansed	2
Total	60

In each case a letter of caution was sent to the offender and this resulted in the defects being remedied or the regulations complied with, without having recourse to legal proceedings.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 30, the majority selling green-groceries. During the year 12 visits were paid to these premises. The conditions generally were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 5 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector for the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his observations and necessary action.

MEAT

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir, with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used only for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are also certificated Meat and Food Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter -house	Total
Number Slaughtered	11,599	933	385	31,690	16,484	366	61,457
Number Inspected	11,599	933	385	31,690	16,484	366	61,457
Tuberculosis							
Whole Carcases	13	9	—	—	6	—	28
Percentage	0.112	0.906	—	—	0.036	—	0.046
Parts	4	3	—	—	88	—	95
Organs	345	131	—	—	72	—	548
Percentage	3.009	14.362	—	—	0.971	—	1.046
Other Diseases							
Whole Carcases	—	5	14	11	13	—	43
Parts	5	1	—	—	3	—	9
Organs	2,079	150	—	63	121	5	2,418
Percentage	17.967	16.720	3.636	0.234	0.831	1.366	4.019

Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Total
Bruising	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	9
Dropsy	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Emaciation	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fevered	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Immature	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Johne's Disease and Emaciation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Joint Ill	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Moribund	—	—	—	5	11	5	—	21
Peritonitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Mastitis, Acute	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	7	10	12	—	—	94	—	123
Totals	10	12	18	14	11	110	—	175

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis and 2 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with according to the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/Meat.

Tuberculosis Order 1938

There were no cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

Tuberculosis in Poultry

None found during the year.

Total weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals

Beef ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,165 lbs.
Mutton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696 "
Pork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,324 "
Veal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735 "
Offals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,221 "

Disposal of Condemned Meat

After having been mutilated and treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who deals with it in such a way as to prevent its use for human consumption.

Transport of Meat

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Almonds, Ground	..	..	..	..	2 lbs. 1 oz.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.
Beans	..	..	..	..	3 cwts.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	124 lbs.
Cheese (portions)	..	..	..	..	2 lbs. 10 ozs.
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	4 ozs.
Dates	..	..	..	..	72 lbs.
Eggs, liquid frozen	..	..	..	..	144 lbs.
Emulsion	..	..	..	..	1 bottle
Fish	..	..	..	..	11 stones
Fish, smoked	..	..	..	..	7 stones
Fishcakes	..	..	..	..	5 doz.
Fruit, bottles	..	..	..	..	8 doz.
Ground Nuts	..	..	..	..	28 lbs.
Ham	..	..	..	..	6½ lbs.
Ham, Roast	..	..	..	..	10 lbs. 1 oz.
Kippers	..	..	..	..	112 lbs.
Lard	..	..	..	..	56 lbs.
Liquorice	..	..	..	..	56 rolls
Mutton, Imported	..	..	..	..	90 lbs.
Peaches, dried	..	..	..	..	12 lbs.
Pearl Barley	..	..	..	..	112 lbs.
Rolls	..	..	..	..	2 pkts.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	84 lbs.
Ulster Fry	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Tinned Food	..	..	..	..	7,467

The above foods were voluntarily surrendered by retail and wholesale dealers and the articles destroyed at the Cleansing Department.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Almonds Ground	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Apples	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Arrowroot	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Aspirin	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Black Pudding	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Cordial	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Borax	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Breadcrumbs	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Butter	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixtures	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Cheese	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Citroze	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Coconut, Dessicated	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Codeine	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Coffee	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Coffee Essence	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Drinking Chocolate	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Flour	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Flour, Golden Raising	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Gelatine	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Glycerine	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Gravey Salt	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	17	—	—	—
Instant Whip	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Jelly, Table	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Lard	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Liver Salts	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Macaroni	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Margarine	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Milk	..	..	..	251	4	4	—
Mincemeat	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Mustard	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Non-brewed Condiment	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg, Ground	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Oatmeal	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Orange Squash	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Orangeade	..	..	..	1	—	—	—

					FORMAL		INFORMAL	
					Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pastry Mix	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Pepper	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Phenacitine	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Polony	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Potted Meat	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Prunes, Dried	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Rice	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Rice-Ground	..	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Rose Hip Syrup	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Saccharine	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Sago	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Sauce	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Sausage	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Semolina	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Soft Drink Powder	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Stout	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Suet	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Sweets, butter flavoured	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Tea	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Tomato Soup	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Shortening Fat	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Vitacup	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
					399	4	5	—

2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
116.	New Milk	At least 6.6% fatty solids abstracted.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample taken and found genuine.
278.	New Milk	At least 7.6% fatty solids abstracted.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample taken and found genuine.
330.	New Milk	Contained at least 4.3% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Further sample taken and found satisfactory.
372.	New Milk	At least 15.3% fatty solids abstracted.	Case heard 13th January 1958. Vendor fined £3

3. Other Offences

Cut mixed peel containing nail.

Proceedings taken under Section 2, Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Case heard 26th March, 1958. Retailer discharged. Firm supplying Cut Mixed Peel fined £10 and costs.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED

BY

RAYMOND MALLINDER, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst

During the year, 408 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These comprised:—

New Milk	..	..	..	..	..	218
"Appeal to Cow"	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	26
Channel Islands Milk	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	149

Only four samples, all of new milk, were adulterated or below the standard set by the Sale of Milk Regulations; one sample contained 4.3 per cent. of added water and three were deficient in fat.

The average results for the New and Sterilised Milks were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.88 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	8.81 per cent.

It is noteworthy that all the Channel Islands Milks contained well above the requisite 4 per cent. of fat, the average results being:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	5.33 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	9.41 per cent.

All samples which so required were tested for preservatives and prohibited colouring matter; no contraventions of the Preservative Regulations were found.

A sample of apples was submitted for examination following a report that certain imported varieties contained residues of arsenic and lead insecticides. The sample was normal and free from poisonous substances.

Assays of Vitamin A were made on Margarine samples and the Vitamin Concentration of Blackcurrant and of Rose Hip Syrup were determined; all were up to standard.

It is not unusual to receive samples containing "foreign bodies" such as splinters of glass or wood, or even cigarette ends but no such unhappy finds were made during the year.

INDEX

A.	PAGE
Abattoir, Public	106, 107
Accidents—at work	18
Accidents—Home	18
Accidents—Road	18
Air Raid Shelters	98
Ambulance Services	45, 46
Analgesia	33
Analyst, Public	5, 111
Animals—Diseases of	96
Ante Natal Care	23
Ante Natal Clinics	24
Area Comparability Factor	16
Area of County Borough	12
Atmospheric Pollution	87
B.	
Baths, Public	77, 78, 100
Births and Deaths	37, 16
Bronchitis	18
Bug Infested Houses	92
Bye-Laws and Regulations	81, 82, 83
C.	
Cambridge Road Baths	77
Canal Boats	85
Cancer	17
Carcases, Inspection of	107
Care and Aftercare	44
Care of Mothers and Young Children	23, 24
Centre, Occupation	52, 53
Chest Clinic	18
Child Welfare Clinic	26, 27
Children, Neglected	29
Children under Five Years—Visits	39
Cinemas	99
Civil Defence Training	45
Clean Air Act	86
Clearance Areas	95
Cleansing, Public	76, 77
Clinics	24
Clinics, Immunisation	41
Committees	2, 3
Common Lodging Houses	81
Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics	13
Condemned Meat	108
Convalescent Treatment	44
Conveniences, Public Sanitary	98, 99
Co-ordinating Committee	2, 3
D.	
Day Centre, Mental Defectives	53
Day Nurseries	72
Deaths and Death Rate	15
Dental Service	31, 32
Diphtheria	57
Diphtheria, Immunisation	41
Diphtheria Pertussis—Immunisation	41
District Midwifery Service	33, 34, 35, 36
Diseases of Animals	96
Domestic Help	50
Drainage and Sewerage	75, 76
Dysentery	58

E.

Education Health	27
Emergency Cases—Midwifery	33
Employment, State of	22
Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation	74, 81
Examinations, Staff Medical	73
Expectant Mothers—Visits	36

F.

Factories Act	84
Family Planning	25
Fairs	99
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	96
Flushing of Drains	81
Food Condemned	107, 108
Food and Drugs Act	109, 110, 111
Food Hawkers	106
Food Inspection	105
Food Hygiene	105
Food Premises	105, 106
Food Preservatives	105
Food Poisoning	58, 105
Foods Welfare	29, 30

G.

Gastro Enteritis	58
Geriatrics	38
Grants, Voluntary Organisations	25

H.

Hairdressers	82
Hawkers of Food	106
Health Centres	23
Heart Diseases	18
Health Education	27
Health Visiting	37, 38
Home Help Service	50, 51
Home Help Service—Maternity Patients	50
Home Help Service—T.B. Patients	50
Home Nursing	40
Home Work	82
Hospitals	56
Houses Inhabited	12
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	81
Housing	93, 94, 95
Huddersfield Mission	25
Huddersfield Moral Welfare Association	25

I.

Ice Cream	103, 104
Ileo-Colostomy	10
Immunisation Clinics	41
Immunisation, Diphtheria	41
Immunisation, Influenza	41
Immunisation, Poliomyelitis	26
Immunisation, Whooping Cough	41
Infant Mortality	12, 20, 21
Infectious Diseases	57, 58
Influenza Vaccine	41
International Certificate of Vaccination	43

K.

Kitchens, School	97
Knackers Yard	82

L.

Lavatories Public	98
Legal Proceedings	110
Lodging Houses	81
Lunacy and Mental Treatment	55
Lung Cancer	17

M.

Marriages	12
Massage and Special Treatment	82
Mass Radiography	71
Maternal Mortality	12, 37
Maternal Welfare	25
Maternity Outfits	23
Meat Inspection	106, 107, 108
Measles	57
Medical Examinations—Staff	73
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	8, 9, 10, 11
Meningitis Tuberculous	67
Mental Deficiency	55
Mental Health Service	52, 53, 54
Mental Treatment	55
Meteorological Reports	22
Midwifery	33, 34, 35, 36
Midwives' Refresher Courses	33
Midwifery Training School	33
Milk and Dairies Regulations	101
Milk Supply	101, 102, 103
Mothercraft Classes	27

N.

Neglected Children	29
Neo-Natal Mortality	12
Nervous System—Vascular Lesions	18
New Street School Swimming Bath	100
Noise Nuisances	83
Notifications, Infectious Diseases	57, 58
Nurseries, Day	72
Nursing, Home	40
Nursing Homes	73
Nursing Requisites	40

O.

Obstetrical Unit, Emergency	33
Occupation Centre	52, 53
Occupations—Mortality	19
Offensive Trades	82
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	34
Overcrowding	94

P.

Papworth Village Settlement	67
Perinatal Mortality Rate	37
Pet Animals Act	100
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	85
Pig Keeping	107
Pneumonia	18, 58
Poliomyelitis	58

T.

Temperature	22
Theatres	99
Three Year Old Children	28
Toxaemia in Pregnancy	24
Training School—Midwifery	33
Transport Services	45, 46
Tuberculosis	67, 68, 69, 70
Tuberculosis in Poultry	107
Tuberculosis Order	107
Tuberculous Meningitis	67

U.

Unemployment	22
Unmarried Mothers	25

V.

Vaccinations	43
Vaccination, Influenza	41
Vaccination, Poliomyelitis	42
Vaccination, Smallpox	41
Vaccinations—International Certificates	43
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	18
Veneral Diseases	47, 48, 49
Visiting, Health	37, 38
Vital Statistics	12, 14
Vital Statistics—Comparative Statement	13

W.

Wards—Births and Deaths	16
Wards—Infant Mortality	21
Wards—Vital Statistics	16
Water Supply	74
Welfare Foods	29, 30
Whooping Cough	58
Whooping Cough Immunisation	41
Work Places	84

Alderman R. H. BROWNE, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee
and

Mayor of Huddersfield 1958-59



