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County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

OF

HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1959

R. G. DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December 1959

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman J. Louis Brook, J.P.)

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor D. Graham, C.B.E.
Councillor H. Ainley	" N. Lander
" E. Brook	" F. Lawton, J.P.
" H. F. Brook	" J. Mernagh
" H. W. Davies, M.B., CH.B.	" H. Rattigan
" F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	" J. H. Scott
" J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	" N. H. W. Wood,

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman J. Louis Brook, J.P.)

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor D. Graham, C.B.E.
" R. H. Browne, J.P.	" N. Lander
Councillor F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	" F. Lawton, J.P.
" A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	" J. Mernagh
" J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	" H. Rattigan

Mr. James O. Hutton

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society)

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

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

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

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association)

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

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association)

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman J. Louis Brook, J.P.)

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.
" R. H. Browne, J.P.	" D. Graham, C.B.E.
Councillor H. Ainley	" F. Lawton, J.P.
" H. F. Brook	" N. H. W. Wood
" F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	
Mrs. J. L. Brook	Mrs. E. M. Lawn

Dr. F. J. Sale

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association)

Deputy: Dr. J. Sheard

Dr. Jessie Sheard

(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee)

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman J. Louis Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor H. F. Brook

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

Councillor H. Ainley	Councillor N. Lander
" F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	" F. Lawton, J.P.
" A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	" J. Mernagh
" J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	" J. H. Scott
	" N. H. W. Wood

Dr. D. K. Bruce

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

Died 26th March, 1960

CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman J. Louis Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman J. T. Gee

Deputy Chairman: Councillor K. Brooke

Alderman	R. H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor	L. Furness
"	N. Day	"	H. S. Hopkins
Councillor	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	J. Mernagh
"	A. W. Firth	"	G. R. Newlove
"	E. Fretwell	"	E. M. Whitteron

(k, J.P.)



brook-Haigh,
M.B.E.

on

From
The Medical Officer of Health

Huddersfield.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December 1959

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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" E. Brook

" F. Lawton, J.P.

" H. F. Brook

" J. Mernagh

" H. W. Davies, M.D., J.P.

" F. I.

" J. I.

HEALTH

His Worship

Alderman J. A.

" R. H.

Councillor F. M.

" A. L.

" J. H.

Mr. James O. H.

(Representing

Dr. L. E. Lucas

(Representing

Mr. F. W. Sheph

(Representing

Mr. H. D. Steph

(Representing

HEALTH

His Worship

Alderman J. Ar

" R. H.

Councillor H. Ai

" H. F. Brook

" F. Lawton, J.P.

" F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.

" N. H. W. Wood

" Mrs. J. L. Brook

Mrs. E. M. Lawn

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Deputy: Dr. J. Sheard

Dr. Jessie Sheard

(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee)

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

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Councillor N. Lander

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Deputy Chairman: Councillor K. Brooke

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"	N. Day	"	H. S. Hopkins
Councillor	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	J. Mernagh
"	A. W. Firth	"	G. R. Newlove
"	E. Fretwell	"	E. M. Whitteron

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman J. Louis Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor F. Lawton, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor M. C. Gee

Alderman	J. A. Bray	Councillor	L. Furness
"	R. Hartley, J.P.	"	J. Mernagh
"	C. Hickson, F.R.I.B.A.	"	M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh,
Councillor	T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.		M.B.E.
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	N. Paxman
		"	C. Stephenson

Died 26th March, 1960

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer
R. G. DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

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

Miss D. B. Thomson, M.D. (Resigned 18.8.59)

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

John L. Evans, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.
(Resigned 10.11.59).

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

Matthew H. Moles, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Commenced 12.10.59)

CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

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

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

John Hunter Annan, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Aural Consultant:

William O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Resigned October, 1959).

William McL. S. Ironside, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Commenced
November, 1959).

Skin Specialist:

Alexander J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician:

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

HEALTH VISITORS

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse:

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

Health Visitor/School Nurses:

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

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

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

Mrs. M. Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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

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

Miss E. O'Sullivan, S.R.N., H.V.

Tuberculosis Visitor:

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

Acting Health Visitor/School Nurse:

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

Trainee Health Visitor:

Miss C. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 28.9.59).

Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses:

Fulltime 3

Part-time 2

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.

Clerk/Dental Attendants: 3

Day Nurseries:

Matrons—Leeds Road: Mrs. I. M. Budd, S.R.N.

Milnsbridge: Mrs. M. Dawson, S.R.F.N.

Southgate Mrs. A. Gaiger, S.R.F.N.

Other Staff: Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 11

Student Nurses 21

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 9

District Midwifery:

Superintendent in Charge:

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

Sister: Miss I. Heyworth, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Midwife: Mrs. V. Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nursing:

Superintendent: Miss A. S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

REMOVAL OFFICER

John H. Lee

LABORATORYBacteriologists: John L. Evans, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.Obst. R.C.O.G. (Resigned 10.11.59)

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

Matthew H. Moles, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., (Commenced 12.10.59)

Laboratory Technician:

Mrs. R. C. Hemming, B.Sc.

PUBLIC ANALYST

H. T. Lee & Mallander, Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Analyst: Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Analyst: John C. Harral, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Dennis Drake adef

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Frank Ellam bde

Senior Housing Inspector:

Eric Drake bdef

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

Gwyn B. Owens bd

John S. Iredale cd

Cecil Rhodes, D.P.A. bd

John L. Moxon bdef

Charles H. Wright bd

Eric Wood c

Peter Midgley cd

Bryan D. Cowgill cd

William W. Townsend (Resigned 6.2.59) ade

Temporary: Sidney Swift

bd

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 5

Disinfestation Officer:

George Tong

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

MENTAL HEALTH

Duly Authorised Officers: Frank Wood
Mrs. A. L. Carter
Peter Morris

Deputy Duly Authorised Officer: John H. Lee

Occupation Centre Teacher: Robert T. Ruston

Assistant Teachers: 2

HOME HELP

Organiser: Miss P. England, S.R.N.
Home Helps: 130 Part-time

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: Geoffrey Lunn
Deputy Ambulance Officer: Llewellyn Whiteley
Shift Leaders 4
Driver/attendants 27
Maintenance Staff 3
Clerk/telephonists 4 (f)

CLERICAL

Senior Clerical Officers: Bernard Pilkington
Miss A. Berry
Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S.
John L. Ellis

Other Clerical Staff: 22

SUMMARY

	Full Time	Part Time	
Medical Staff	5	1	combined with School Health combined with School Dental Service
Dental Staff	6	1	
Nursing Staff including Nurseries ..	79	16	
District Midwifery Staff	9	—	
Inspectorial Staff	18	—	
Mental Health Staff	6	3	
Clerical Staff	26	—	
Ambulance Staff	40	—	
Rodent Operatives	2	—	
Drain Flushers	2	—	
Public Conveniences	7	1	
Home Helps	—	130	
Domestics	1	17	
Others	3	3	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD,

20th May, 1960

Telephone No. Huddersfield 3641

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Statistics show the number of births to have increased from 2,052 in 1958 to 2,175 in 1959. The death rate from all causes has shown a reduction from 14.23 in 1958 to 12.73 in 1959. The infant mortality rate has, unfortunately, shown a rise over 1958. It was, perhaps, too much to expect that the record low figure of that year could be maintained. The maternal mortality, however, fortunately remained nil. The neo mortality rate, that is the death rate in children under 4 years, has increased somewhat from 15.849 in 1958 to 16.97 in 1959.

The District Midwifery Service has had to deal with an extra number of deliveries during the year. This has kept up the pressure on the District Midwifery Service to which I referred in my Annual Report for 1958.

During the year the Corporation took over the direct running of the Home Nursing Service. Previously it had been run on an agency basis by the Queen Victoria Nursing Service. The actual date of the take over was April 1st but, thanks to careful preparation beforehand, the take over was smooth and no difficulties were encountered. Some two months later the District Midwives took up residence at the Home in Clare Hill, previously occupied solely by the District Nurses. The two services still work as separate entities but as both are administered by the Health Department, the overall administration is considerably eased.

The Home Help Service continued to expand. The evening and night service has now been in existence over a year and has been constantly appreciated. It has been of considerable help to families with seriously ill and dying relatives. It has also been of help in assisting some people who lived alone to stay at home during illness, so saving a hospital bed, or in helping to tide over a person who has had to wait for a bed in hospital until such time as they could be admitted. The laundry service for incontinent patients has continued to be of great assistance to patients, relatives and District Nurses.

The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign presented a great challenge to the Department during the year. Up until the Spring the response by the 15 - 25 group had been poor, but when the tide turned it came in with a rush. Special arrangements were made to visit and vaccinate in the premises of firms and the Department

itself offered vaccination morning and afternoon in its own premises, Monday to Friday with a session on Saturday morning. Although the staff was extended to its limits, the Department succeeded in vaccinating all who requested it. It is to be hoped as a result of their efforts, combined with those of the General Practitioners in the town who did their share to vaccinate the large total, that we may now look forward to the eradication of poliomyelitis as a crippling and killing disease.

During the year routine B.C.G. vaccination of school children commenced in the Borough. The Education Committee agreed in 1958 that routine vaccination of 13 year olds should begin and there has now been a complete year during which vaccination has been carried out. The scheme at the end of the year was extended to widen the age range beyond the purely 13 year old group. Before any testing and vaccination is carried out children's parents are given individual pamphlets on the subject and children are only tested if the parents consent. So far some 50% of parents have agreed to have their children tested and vaccinated. A high proportion of children tested are found to be negative to the tuberculin test. A very different picture I am sure from what would have been obtained a generation ago.

The year was a milestone in mental health. The Mental Health Act 1959 received the Royal Assent during the year. As far as local authorities were concerned many of its provisions are not new, but it will provide a new impetus to implement services under consideration as well as to consider and get on with new ideas. By the end of the year the Department had done little more than prepare blue prints for the future, but it is hoped that the coming year will see at least some advance in the care of the mentally ill and handicapped in the manner envisaged by the Act.

It should be realised of course that a local authority can do much with its present services to help prevent mental illness. Although when we talk of mental illness we tend to think of the mentally backward or of those with definite psychosis, it must be remembered that many people today suffer from worries and anxieties of a degree that almost amounts to mental illness. Anything we as a Health Department can do to allay those anxieties will help towards the mental well being of the community. Thus the timely visit of the Assistant Medical Officer or Health Visitor can do much to allay the anxieties of a troubled mother. The provision of a Home Help in a household where a mother is at the end of her tether might help to avoid a breakdown. One could think of examples ad infinitum. We as a Department are not alone in this, each individual can of course help to a smaller or larger extent and one can think of many organisations and societies who could help in this way.

The other measure of legislation with which the Department was intimately concerned during the year was the Clean Air Act.

At the beginning of the year the Department took part in a Clean Air Exhibition to try to emphasize again to the public the importance of clean air both to economy and to health. Because of

the difficulty of obtaining a hall big enough to accommodate the whole exhibition, the exhibition had to be split. The Department provided an exhibit stand of its own and one feature in particular, a series of slides of various aspects of air pollution actually taken in the Borough with a sound track synchronised to it, was so successful that it has since been asked for and used by other local and national authorities and societies.

During the year the original Smoke Control Area No. 1 and the subsequent Area No. 2 came into operation. The two areas which are contiguous cover 25 acres in the centre of the Town. After October 1st it became an offence to emit smoke within that area.

During the year at the request of the Ministry, the Authority submitted its proposals for making the whole town smoke free. The Corporation decided to attempt to make the town smoke free in 20 years, and to proceed in sections starting from the quarter of the town from which the wind most often blows, i.e. the S.W.

Whether the target will be achieved only the future will tell. One problem will be getting staff to do the necessary surveying of the properties. The implementation of this policy will also cost money. A large proportion of this will be borne by the Corporation itself but some will have to be borne by the people who will have to make the necessary conversion before the orders come into force. In spite of these initial costs, however, there will I am sure be an ultimate saving of money as a result of extra heat from modern appliances and there will undoubtedly be a benefit to the general health of the Town with the removal of soot and grime from the air.

During the year the Authority gave warning to firms who transgressed the provisions of the Clean Air Act, but towards the end of the year they felt that it was necessary in certain cases to take legal proceedings where firms had been previously warned. As a result proceedings were commenced against certain firms. In both cases that had been heard before the year closed the Corporation's case was successful and a fine imposed on the firms concerned.

The routine work of the Health Inspectors continues. Not everyone realises how important this routine work is to the health of the town. All meat has to be inspected; all unsound food to be dealt with; every nuisance complaint has to be inspected and dealt with if necessary. Sampling of food, drugs and water provides an important protection for the public. In addition there are many routine housing visits and during the year the Department again represented over 300 unfit houses. The number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year totalled over 32,000; the number of qualified inspectorial staff including the Chief Inspector and Deputy totals 15.

A Royal Society of Health Sessional Meeting was held during the year in the Town Hall. All the papers were given by members of the Department. The meeting was well attended and during the afternoon visits were arranged for delegates to places of interest.

The foundations of three new and important projects were laid in 1959, in one case literally and in the other two metaphorically.

After much negotiation and planning, site works were started on the new Ambulance Station at Edgerton. This station, although somewhat smaller than originally hoped for, should incorporate the most modern and up to date ideas for ambulance stations and should be a part of the Corporation's Health Services of which it may well be proud.

The two other schemes were mainly on paper at the end of the year, although they have since nearly materialised. One is the Chiropody Service to be provided under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. The instigation of this service has followed the receipt of Circular 11/59 from the Ministry of Health.

This service when it commences should do much to help those people immobilised and lonely because of correctable foot defects and to help them to enjoy life again. Few of us realise how important good feet are and how much we use them until they give us pain and trouble—then every step becomes a burden.

The other service which began to take shape from its blue print at the end of the year was a scheme to provide a day centre for badly mentally handicapped cases. These cases, who are often bed-ridden and incontinent, present a tremendous problem to their parents and yet there is no provision made to help these cases other than the admission to hospital. Although they represent a burden, many parents do not wish to send them permanently away to hospital and in any case this is the type of case for which there are great difficulties in finding a hospital bed.

The present scheme when it reaches fruition will provide for these cases to be brought from home and cared for during the day, freeing the mother to look after the home and to do her shopping. She will then be refreshed to look after her child during the rest of the day. Although Huddersfield is not the first in the field, it is with this scheme well amongst the pioneers. In so far as the scheme provides for the use of a now no longer used day nursery of the war time type, we might well say we are the first in the field in one respect at least.

The Day Nurseries have continued to function throughout the year with a much higher attendance than previously. The nurseries provide a much needed service for women who have to go out to work, unmarried mothers, widows and women deserted by their husbands, etc. The only alternative to those mothers, to a Corporation Day Nursery, is to leave the child with a minder. Although some children are well cared for by minders, the Department has discovered during the year children being minded in conditions that can only be described as shocking. We have managed to alleviate conditions where we have found them, but the Department cannot discover immediately every case where children are cared for in bad conditions. The Nurseries too provide an excellent training ground for girls who wish eventually to take up nursing and during the year several girls who have passed the Nursery Examinations have subsequently become trainee nurses.

The Department has during the year kept in close liaison with the schools, and parties from the schools have visited various parts

of the Health Department. We regard this as part of the Health Education programme. There has been no major campaign of Health Education during the year but steady and constant propaganda has continued. We have continued with our film for expectant mothers and fathers and find this still to be successful.

It was another disappointing year as far as the Health Centre was concerned. At one time there seemed some prospect that a start might be made on the building to which the Corporation has accorded such high priority, but hopes were again dashed and at the date of writing this preface the prospects of a start seem again bleak, and one wonders how much longer we can manage in our very overcrowded and aged Health Department.

Even with its age, however, the Department has the one great advantage of having virtually the whole of the Health Department team in one building in the centre of the town. The close proximity of all the offices means that there can be close and frequent contact between them. When I read of the difficulties some of my colleagues experience in areas where various parts of the Health Departments are separated, I realise more than ever the advantage Huddersfield has in its present set up.

The staff has as usual worked well. They work as a team so it would be unfair to single out any one for praise. Compared with many authorities our staff is in many respects not large, but they continue to do a good job.

I would like to thank the other Chief Officers of the Corporation who have helped us whenever we have needed them during the year. I would also thank all the Doctors in the Town. Co-operation between all the branches of the profession is so essential and I feel that in Huddersfield we have good co-operation between the Health Department, Consultants and General Practitioners.

Finally I would like to thank the Chairman and members of all the various Committees and Sub-Committees for their courtesy whenever I have had to work with them during the year and of course not least would I pay tribute to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee who have helped and sustained the Department and myself throughout the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. G. Davis

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

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:	14,147 acres.
Population:	1931 Census—113,475. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1959—128,500.
Density of Population:	9.083 persons per acre
Marriages:	959
Marriage rate per 1,000 population:	7.463
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931—31,650
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1959—45,448
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census—32,109
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1959	£1,663,538
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1959/1960).	£7,000
Live Births	
Number	2,121
Rate per 1000 population	16.51
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	7.024
Stillbirths	
Number	54
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	24.828
Total Live and Still Births	2175
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	49
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.834
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	13.423
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.973
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.729
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37.241
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
Death rate—all causes	12.731

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS			NETT DEATHS		
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 net births
1913	110,882	2186	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	13.13	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	1806	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
1958	128,100	2019	15.761	1824	14.23	37	18
1959	128,500	2121	16.51	1636	12.73	49	23

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD
DURING 1959**

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

Ward								Births	Deaths
Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	132
North Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	71
South Central		..	..	..	..	..	..	142	80
Birkby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	100
Deighton		..	..	..	..	..	..	209	111
Fartown		..	..	..	..	..	..	154	123
Dalton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	164
Almondbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	119
Lockwood		..	..	..	..	..	..	136	97
Newsome		..	..	..	..	..	..	87	90
Lindley		..	..	..	..	..	..	135	105
Longwood		..	..	..	..	..	..	78	61
Crosland Moor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	120
Milnsbridge		..	..	..	..	..	..	92	79
Paddock..		..	..	..	..	..	..	107	108
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2048	1560

The table headed "Causes of, and Ages at Death" 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 exactly the same as in 1958 although the order was slightly different:

1958 coronary disease
other heart diseases
vascular lesions of the nervous system, and
various types of neoplasm

1959 coronary disease
various types of neoplasm
vascular lesions of the nervous system
other heart diseases

Amongst the defined neoplasms cancer of the lung and bronchus had again the highest figure—52 in men and 10 in women—both these figures show an increase on the figures for 1958.

Of the other defined causes bronchitis again ranked high, the total being only one less than in 1958—70 deaths in men and 36 in women.

This year there has been a decrease in the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis—12 compared with 19 in 1958, but it should be mentioned here that this figure does not include those patients who although notified cases of tuberculosis were certified to have died from some other cause.

The main effect of deaths from coronary disease again fell on men, being in the 65 years and upwards age group in both males and females.

Area Comparability Factors

The area comparability factors for this County Borough as notified by the Registrar General are exactly as 1958 and 1957, namely 1.05 for births, and 1.01 for deaths.

Male and Female Deaths

There were 804 deaths of males and 832 deaths of females, a difference during 1959 of 28. Last year the difference was 34, this year however the deaths of females were higher than the deaths of males.

The diseases with heavier mortality in males were:—

	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	10	2
Other infective and parasitic disease	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	20	19
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	52	10
Coronary disease, angina	195	107
Bronchitis	70	36
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	1
Congenital malformations	8	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	12	5
Suicide	14	6

The diseases with heavier mortality in females were:—

Measles	—	1
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	64	70
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	97	156
Hypertension with heart disease	9	18
Other heart diseases	85	128
Other circulatory diseases	30	46
Influenza	6	14
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	18
Other defined and ill defined diseases	51	78
All other accidents	19	23
Homicide and operations of war	—	1

Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia and aleukaemia, was 277—this shows a decrease of 10 on the figure for 1958.

The Registrar General reports that 62 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, this unfortunately showing an increase of 5 on the figure for 1958.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

Deaths where cancer of the lung was given as one of the causes of death.

Ages at Death

Age	Male	Female	Total
15-45	2	1	3
45-65	26	4	30
65 and over	24	5	29
TOTAL	52	10	62

The following table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death on death certificates during 1959:—

Site of Disease	Under 1		1-5		5-15		15-45		45-65		65 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	14	18	20	19	39
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	26	4	24	5	52	10	62
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	22	22
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	12	—	20	20
Other	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	25	24	34	41	64	70	134
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	9	57	44	72	88	136	141	277

Heart Disease

There were 542 deaths from heart diseases. This number is much lower than in the previous year, when there were 669 deaths from heart diseases; it is however, almost one third of the total deaths.

Again, the highest number of deaths from heart diseases occurred in persons over the age of 65 years. During 1959 289 males and 253 females died from this disease; during 1958 the female deaths from heart diseases were almost double those of males.

Vascular lesions of nervous system

This was again another disease in which there was a large number of deaths—253—the number was, however, 35 less than in the previous year.

Pneumonia, bronchitis and other non-tuberculous respiratory diseases.

Deaths from these causes numbered 171, this number being 9 more than in 1958.

Deaths Due to Accidents. (Compiled from figures kept locally)

The following tables show deaths due to accidents (a) in the home; (b) on the road; (c) due to accidental falls; (d) by misadventure; and (e) suicide.

It is pleasing to note that in each of the tables given the numbers concerned are less than last year, the following being a comparison:—

			1958	1959
Deaths due to accidents in the home	..	..	34	29
Deaths due to accidents—the road	..	..	17	13
Deaths due to accidental falls	..	..	4	2
Deaths by misadventure	..	..	11	9
Deaths by suicide	..	..	24	19

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause of Death	0 - 4		45 - 64		65 & over		Male	Female	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Falls	—	—	1	—	11	13	12	13	25
Burns & Scalds	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	3
TOTALS	—	1	2	—	12	13	14	14	28

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS—THE ROAD

Cause of Death	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 44		65 & over		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Motor cyclist collided with motor van	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Motor vehicle accidentally collided with person on highway	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	4	4
Motor cycle collided with person when crossing highway	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Accidental fall from motor lorry travelling on highway	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Collision between two motor cars, one driven by deceased	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS:	—	2	1	—	4	1	5	2	10	5

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTAL FALLS

Cause of Death	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Not sufficient evidence as to how a fracture was sustained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause of Death	Sex	0-5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over	Total
Fracture of skull	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1
Not sufficient evidence as to the circumstances under which carbon monoxide was inhaled	M	—	1	—	1	—	2
	F	1	—	—	1	1	3
Not sufficient evidence to show the circumstances under which the barbitone was taken	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute heart failure due to coronary artery insufficiency due to atheroma and hypertensive heart disease precipitated by carbon monoxide poisoning	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute heart failure due to hypertensive heart disease accelerated by shock from immersion in water and coronary atheroma there being no evidence to show how she got into the water	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS		2	1	—	5	2	10

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Method	15 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas poisoning	1	1	7	3	3	1	11	5
Hanging	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Overdose of barbiturate	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS:	2	1	8	4	3	1	13	6

MORTALITY OF OCCUPATIONS

The following table compiled from figures kept locally, shows the deaths broken down according to occupations. As is to be expected in this area, again the highest number of deaths occurred amongst textile workers. Deaths amongst workers in metal manufacture, engineering and allied trades claimed the next highest number of workers followed by workers in unskilled occupations. The number of deaths amongst the latter was only 1 more than deaths amongst workers in commercial, financial and insurance occupations (excluding clerical staff).

MORTALITY OF OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION		Retired		Too young for occupation		Gainfully occupied		House-wives	Total		Final Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
ORDER I	Fishermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORDER II	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Occupation	7	—	—	1	3	1	12	10	14	24
ORDER III	Mining and Quarrying	8	—	1	1	3	—	15	12	16	28
ORDER IV	Workers in the treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products (other than Coals)	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
ORDER V	Coal Gas and Coke Makers in Chemical and Allied Trades	6	—	—	—	7	—	6	13	6	19
ORDER VI	Workers in Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Allied Trades	33	4	4	2	36	2	83	73	91	164
ORDER VII	Textile Workers	80	36	4	3	53	11	122	137	172	309
ORDER VIII	Tanners etc. Leather Goods Makers, Fur Dressers	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	7	9
ORDER IX	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (not Boots and Shoes)	11	4	—	3	3	—	10	14	17	31
ORDER X	Makers of Foods, Drinks, Tobacco	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	11
ORDER XI	Workers in Wood, Cane and Cork	9	1	1	—	8	1	10	18	12	30
ORDER XII	Makers of and Workers in Paper and Paperboard, Bookbinders, Printers	3	1	—	—	4	—	4	7	5	12
ORDER XIII	Makers of Products (not elsewhere specified)	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3
ORDER XIV	Workers in Building and Contracting	17	1	2	3	8	2	18	27	24	51
ORDER XV	Painters and Decorators	11	1	2	—	3	—	10	16	11	27
ORDER XVI	Administrators, Directors, Managers	4	—	—	—	9	—	21	13	21	34
ORDER XVII	Persons Employed in Transport and Communications	45	—	1	7	20	1	50	66	58	124
ORDER XVIII	Commercial, Financial & Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff)	40	6	1	4	32	3	69	73	82	155
ORDER XIX	Professional and Technical Occupations	18	6	3	2	13	5	17	34	30	64
ORDER XX	Persons Professionally Employed in Entertainments and Sport	8	—	1	—	6	—	14	15	14	29
ORDER XXI	Persons Professionally Engaged in Entertainments and Sports	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3
ORDER XXII	Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.)	15	12	1	1	13	4	25	29	42	71
ORDER XXIII	Clerks, Typists, etc.	23	3	4	1	15	2	18	42	24	66
ORDER XXIV	Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Packers, Bottlers	23	—	—	—	13	—	21	36	21	57
ORDER XXV	Stationary Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers, Tractor Drivers, etc., Stokers, etc.	8	—	—	1	8	—	6	16	7	23
ORDER XXVI	Workers in Unskilled Occupations	46	—	3	6	37	1	59	86	66	152
ORDER XXVII	Other and Undefined Workers	11	—	—	1	12	8	15	23	24	47
ORDER XXVIII	Retired or not Gainfully Occupied	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	1	13	14

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE) - 1959

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	
																								1959	1958
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute respiratory failure	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	2
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS																									
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformation of heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	12	5	—	2	—	1	—	20	4	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	29
Asphyxiation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mongoloid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Haemolytic anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Laryngeal Stridor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital obstruction of trachea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oesophageal atresia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho oesophageal fistula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslaugher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	5	—	3	2	2	—	27	8	1	—	36	5	2	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	49	37

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE BOROUGH) — 1959

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	
																								1959	1958
MARSH					1			1	2	1		4	1											5	1
NORTH CENTRAL	3							3	1			4												4	3
SOUTH CENTRAL													1				1							2	4
BIRKBY																			1					1	1
DEIGHTON	2	1						3				3			1									4	7
FARTOWN	2	1				1		4	1			5	1											6	3
DALTON	3			1				4	1			5	2		1				1					9	2
ALMONDEBURY	1	1						2				2												2	5
LOCKWOOD						1		1				1												1	3
NEWSOME	2							2	1			3												3	4
LINDLEY	1	1						2				2			1									3	—
LONGWOOD	1							1				1												1	—
CROSLAND MOOR				1	1			2				2		2										4	1
MILNSBRIDGE		1		1				2	1			3												3	1
PADDOCK									1			1												1	2
TOTALS:	15	5	—	3	2	2	—	27	8	1	—	36	5	2	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	49	37

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959

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

The year 1959, along with 1955, will be remembered for its brilliant summer. Some people have called both old-fashioned summers because they broke records going back fifty years and more. But we can expect sunshine of the 1959 summer calibre about one year in eight or nine, or perhaps more frequently than this if one considers the records of the last two decades.

Summer sunshine in the past year has been slightly discounted by winter shortage, especially in March and December, to give an annual total of 1,443 hours which is 196 hours above normal. The total does not reach the brilliance of 1955 which had 1,533 hours.

Other years which were sunnier than in 1959 in the last fifty include: 1911 (1,515), 1921 (1,467), 1943 (1,503) and 1949 (1,507). Sunny years have increased in frequency latterly.

The greatest achievement of 1959 is in regard to air temperature. This has varied locally from a maximum of 86 deg. on July 4 to a minimum of 20 on the night of January 10/11. The mercury never rose above 80 throughout 1958 but last year gave ten days which were warmer than anything in 1958; three of these days were in July and five in August.

Taking sunshine, warmth and dryness together, August was the best of the summer months. The unusual mildness of October is prominent in the temperature results—it was actually the warmest October since 1921, and the second warmest in eighty years.

Although warmth does not rouse the same popular appreciation as an excess of sunshine, it is faithfully reflected in our consumption of coal and other domestic means of heating.

Last year's warmth was sustained rather than extreme; both days and nights have been mild. The lowest reading of the exposed thermometer on the ground was 9 deg. (twenty-three degrees of ground frost), but the number of nights with ground frost was only sixty-seven against a normal ninety-four.

Eleven months out of twelve exceeded their air temperature targets. The cold of January with a deficiency of 4.5 deg. was soon compensated by subsequent excesses.

The year's temperature as a whole at 2.6 deg. above normal is the warmest since our local record started in 1879.

It is unusual for a year to deviate more than a degree or two from normal.

Here are the runners-up: 1893 (+1.5), 1921 (+ 2.3), 1934 (+ 1.5), 1938 (+ 1.6), 1949 (+ 2.0) and 1953 (+ 1.7). The weather is getting warmer over the years!

The unusually high barometer pressures in February are notable and gave the driest month of that name since 1934 and the third driest in a hundred years.

The past year has also been one of the driest on record. The summer months were generally the driest over the country for upwards of 200 years and the shortage of water became particularly acute.

Serious rainfall deficiency was saved by excessive precipitation in April and December, and the year's total at 30.70 in. locally is only 4.20 below normal. The shortage is well covered by an excess of 10in. in 1958.

Comparative annual totals over the country include: London 20in., Birmingham 29, Wakefield 20, Rotherham 19, Lake District 165, Fort William 78, Londonderry 36, Bradford 29.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

We are indebted to the Manager of the Huddersfield Employment Exchange for the following figures showing the state of employment in the area (which included Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Kirkburton and Meltham) for 1959.

		MEN		WOMEN		JUVENILES	
		Wholly Un- employed	Short- time	W.U.	S.T.	W.U.	S.T.
January	..	777	174	238	127	61	14
February	..	820	256	207	124	36	34
March	..	747	231	201	119	36	29
April	..	681	274	237	180	69	26
May..	..	678	97	160	44	30	3
June	..	533	63	205	50	29	9
July	..	544	5	195	42	19	—
August	..	559	2	163	1	209	—
September	..	528	4	222	18	108	1
October	..	506	1	230	23	41	1
November	..	514	71	208	9	24	2
December	..	496	27	180	7	39	—

The increased numbers of boys and girls in January, April and August mainly comprise school-leavers awaiting their first job.

The employment situation improved steadily from March onwards and at the end of the year demands for workers were much greater than the available supply.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946
SECTION 21, HEALTH CENTRES

As mentioned in several previous Annual Reports, the question of a Health Centre in Huddersfield is still under consideration. During the year some further consideration was given to the matter.

As a result of a ministerial enquiry, the site on which the new Civic Centre is eventually to be erected was decided. It is, of course, intended that the Clinic should occupy part of the Civic Centre site. At the end of the year, however, nothing definite about the actual date of commencement of any new Clinic and offices had as yet been decided.

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 1959 2594 live and stillbirths were notified to the Medical Officer of Health as having taken place in institutions in this area, this being an increase of 168 on the figure for 1958. In 1779 cases the patient's home address was in the County Borough of Huddersfield, this also showing an increase—being 135 above the figure for 1958.

The District Midwives notified 358 live and stillbirths, an increase of 20 on the figure for 1958.

Although the number of domiciliary confinements again increased during the year the Borough still has one of the highest institutional confinement rates.

HOME CONFINEMENTS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was asked to furnish reports on the home conditions of 309 patients before their application for admission to hospital was considered. This is again an increase on the number of reports asked for in previous years, the figures being 273 in 1958 and 205 in 1957.

In addition, where it was not found possible for the patient to remain in hospital for a period of 10 days after confinement the District Midwives were asked to attend. During the year they were asked to attend in 22 cases.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A supply of these outfits is kept at the Ante-natal Clinic in the former Greenhead Day Nursery, situated in the grounds of the Princess Royal Maternity Home. They are 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.

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.

The following figures give details of the premature live births notified (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area)—

Number of premature live births notified

(a) In hospital	131
(b) At home	22
(c) In private nursing homes	—
TOTAL:	153

Number of premature still-births notified

(a)	In hospital	25
(b)	At home	—
(c)	In private nursing homes	—
	TOTAL:	<u>25</u>

The above figures show an increase on those for the year 1958, when only 137 premature live births were notified, and 17 still births.

The following table gives further details concerning the premature live births notified.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth (1)	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS			
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Hospital (17)	Born at home (18)	Born in nursing home (19)	
	Total (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Survived 28 days (13)	Total (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15)	Survived 28 days (16)				
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1500 gms. or less)	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4lb. 6 oz. (1500-2000 gms.)	31	4	24	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2000-2250 gms.)	29	1	28	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5lb. 8 oz. (2250-2500 gms.)	56	—	55	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTALS:	131	12	107	19	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinic.

This Clinic is now held only at the former Greenhead Day Nursery situated in the grounds of the Princess Royal Maternity Home. This building is used by the District Midwives, who book their patients here.

When it is possible to hold relaxation classes these take place in the same building during an afternoon, usually Tuesday, from 2 - 3 p.m. approximately.

The following figures give details relating to attendances made at this clinic:—

No. of sessions held by Medical Officers	..	..	..	..	..	48
No. of women who attended during the year	..	..	..	..	..	616
No. of new cases	..	..	..	..	..	441
Total No. of Attendances during the year	..	..	..	..	..	2985

Care of Unmarried Mothers

During the year the cases of 3 expectant unmarried mothers were referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance.

The social aspects were carefully considered and as it was felt that 2 of the girls would be better away from Huddersfield during the latter stage of their pregnancy, or it was found that they had no real home at all, arrangements were made for these 2 girls to be admitted to Homes outside the Town.

The application of 1 girl to be admitted to a Home outside the Borough was refused but she was offered accommodation in a local Home.

The Corporation makes a grant of £300 each to the following two Homes for unmarried mothers:—

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

During 1959 the following cases were dealt with at these Homes:—

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission	10 8 cots	29	ante-natal 8 weeks post-natal 7 weeks
St. Katharine's Hostel	8 6 cots	19	ante-natal 6 weeks post-natal 6 weeks

As in previous years the majority of the girls admitted to these Homes 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 Huddersfield Branch of the Family Planning Association and three other members of the Health Committee also serve. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Committee, and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer is President of the Branch.

The Clinic is held:

Every Wednesday—2 to 4 p.m.

Every 1st and 3rd Wednesday—6 to 8 p.m.

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal and Post -Natal Clinics:

Monday and Thursday afternoon, 2 to 4 p.m.

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 after-
(including immunisation noons, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m.
and vaccination clinics).

(Also held at the former Brackenhall Day Nursery every Tuesday after-
noon from 2 to 4 p.m.)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic:

Thursday afternoon, 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:
First Monday in each month
from 2 p.m.

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

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

Held at the Aspley Health Centre, Aspley, Huddersfield

Physiotherapy: Monday afternoon
Tuesday all day
Wednesday all day
Thursday afternoon
Friday all day

Ultra Violet Light Clinic: Monday and Thursday mornings from 9 a.m.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

No. of Centres provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
No. of children who first attended and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960
Total No. of children who attended during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2873
No. of attendances during the year made by children under 1 year of age								4546
							1 but under 2 years	1230
							2 but under 5 years	1953
							Total	7729
No. of three year old attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1115
No. of attendances of children aged 1 -5 years at the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131

With the exception of the attendances made by children 2 but under 5 years and those who attended at the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic all the above figures show an increase on those for 1958.

CHILD WELFARE

The general pattern of work in the Child Welfare Department has remained unchanged during 1959. Clinics have been held in the Central Clinic and at the former Brackenhall Day Nursery. It is hoped that there may be an extension of Branch Clinics during the ensuing year.

Owing to the resignation of Dr. Thomson and the consequent reorganisation of the work of the medical staff, it has been found necessary to curtail the medical examination of children in their homes. A first medical examination is now made at the age of 18 months, and parents are still invited to bring their children to the Clinic for a further examination at the age of 3 years.

The extension of the anti-poliomyelitis vaccination programme during the year has had the inevitable result of markedly decreasing the number of sessions which could be devoted to domiciliary infant visiting. Although the total number of visits paid has fallen, those families whose need of care and advice is known have not been neglected by the medical and health visiting staffs.

Examination of three year old children.

The number of children brought for this special examination continues to increase and a total number of 1115 children were examined during the year. Out of this number not one child showed signs of malnutrition and, as in previous years, the main physical defects were found to be dental caries, slight orthopaedic defects, and squints. A large amount of the medical officers' time is taken up by the discussion of "behaviour problems". Parents seem to be so preoccupied and harassed in this day and age by what they hear and read about mental health generally, and children's psychological problems in particular, that normal phases in mental development are considered to be indications of future mental instability. The time spent in reassuring mothers and in advising them to use common sense in tackling their problems is certainly not wasted.

Live Births.

The number of live births notified in the Borough was 2048. The birth rate has increased from 15.71 in 1958 to 16.51 in the current year.

The hospital confinement rate remains high; out of the total number of births only 343 were home confinements.

The number of visits paid to expectant mothers who had made late bookings for hospital confinement increased. During the year 309 visits were made, and reports on the social and housing conditions found were given to the hospital authorities.

Infant Mortality.

1959 has been a disappointing year. For the past few years the Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births has steadily declined until the low figure of 18 was reached in 1958. The figure for 1959 has increased to 23. The total number of infant deaths under one year was 49. Twenty seven deaths occurred in the first week of life and 36 deaths during the first month. The commonest cause of death was prematurity. Twenty babies died from this cause during the first week of life, and four during the second week.

Deaths from pneumonia increased during the year. 8 cases were notified as against 2 cases in the previous year. These deaths occurred in the early months of the year and coincided with an epidemic of influenza.

Stillbirths

52 stillbirths were notified, 25 of which were premature, as compared with 34 notified in 1958.

Prematurity.

Although the number of deaths from prematurity has only slightly increased from the previous year (24 as compared with 20), the number of live

premature births has increased from 137 to 153, and the number of premature stillbirths increased. An analysis of the 24 deaths from prematurity does not give much information as to the possible cause of the condition. In only 3 cases were the housing conditions found to be bad. Fourteen of the deaths occurred in the first or second pregnancies, and toxæmia was present in four cases only. There was one twin pregnancy. With two exceptions, the deaths occurred in families where the fathers worked as manual workers or as labourers. It may well be that when the Report of the Perinatal Mortality Survey of 1958 is published some light will be shed on this baffling problem.

On looking back over the year one realises that the West Indian population is gradually settling down and becoming more acclimatised to our way of life. The housing problem is still acute and the general picture is of family units occupying combined rooms in lodging houses and sharing communal kitchens and bathrooms. In spite of gross overcrowding the rooms are usually kept clean, and the standard of feeding is good. The majority of the babies are healthy, muscular and well fed, in spite of the fact that they spend their early months in stuffy and overheated rooms. They are well clothed and are kept scrupulously clean. Many of the mothers resume work a few months after the birth of the baby and make arrangements for the child to be looked after by a neighbour. Relatively few of the children attend Day Nurseries, because the parents are anxious to save their earnings for other purposes. Some save in order that an early return may be made to their home country; others save in order to acquire a house of their own, and when this object is achieved the standards of cleanliness and comfort are often higher than those of their European neighbours. The Child Welfare staff find that the mothers are very co-operative and readily avail themselves of the services which are offered.

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of children examined	..	..	..	..	..	1115
--------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Defect	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
Uncleanliness	1	4
SKIN CONDITIONS—		
Impetigo	1	—
Other conditions (non-tuberculous) ..	10	28
EYE—		
Squint	20	16
Defective vision	1	3
Other conditions	1	1
EAR		
Otitis Media	5	1
Other conditions	—	2
NOSE AND THROAT		
Enlarged tonsils	1	18
Adenoids	—	1
Other conditions	6	66
Enlarged cervical glands (non-tuberculous) ..	3	85
Defective speech	—	19
Defective teeth	66	53
Heart disease—functional	1	29
Anaemia	1	—
Hernia	3	6
Rheumatism	—	1
LUNG CONDITIONS (non-tuberculous) ..		
Bronchitis	1	1
Other conditions	1	12
NERVOUS SYSTEM—		
Epilepsy	—	1
Other conditions	1	2
DEFORMITIES—		
Pes Planus	1	6
Other conditions	32	182
Other defects and diseases	4	53
TOTALS	160	590

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.

The Committee consists of officers of the Corporation and officers of statutory bodies concerned with the wellbeing 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
- The local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The local Woman Visitor of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Area Officer, National Assistance Board
- The Manager of the local Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour and National Service

The Medical Officer of Health feels that the work done by the members of this Committee is becoming even more helpful to the families in the groups coming under review.

Meetings are now held at regular intervals of every two months.

During the year 26 cases were discussed, this number being six more than in the year 1958.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtainable 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.
<i>(this Centre was closed August, 1959)</i>		
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.
<i>(this Centre was closed on the 28th October, 1959)</i>		
Bradley and Colne Bridge Working Men's Club:	2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	every Thursday.
Liberal Club, Moldgreen:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 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.

The proprietary foods were distributed only from the Health Clinic and Brackenhall Clinic, whilst National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Tablets and Orange Juice were still distributed at the various centres. The Women's Voluntary Services still distributed the Welfare Foods at Netherton and South Crosland Centres (until closed in October, 1959), whilst voluntary workers distributed the foods at Berry Brow (until closed in August, 1959) and the I.C.I.

There has been a decline in the sales of the National Dried Milk, but an increase in the sales of Cod Liver Oil, Vitamins and Orange Juice, as the figures below will show.

The sale of proprietary brands of dried milk and allied preparations has increased considerably during the last twelve months.

The total distribution is as follows:—

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Against coupons	28861	24618	10586	10834	7078	7913	61853	65085
To Hospitals	989	798	18	—	—	—	144	120
To Day Nurseries	36	50	252	216	—	—	540	396
Supplementary Issues	1635	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31521	27413	10856	11050	7078	7913	62537	65601

	1958	1959
Ostermilk No. 1	817	801
Ostermilk No. 2	38,811	50,405
Cow and Gate	3,150	3,920
Trufood	2,170	1,613
Farex	2,248	3,006
Robrex	958	1,272
Viol	1,325	1,396
Vitamin capsules	135	256

Sales amounted to £6,887 17s. 10d.

£8,605 14s. 8d.

THE MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

During the year under review no change in policy was undertaken although staffing difficulties became more acute. The relief of pain was a first priority, followed by the offer of further conservative treatment necessary to obtain a reasonable standard of dental fitness during the expectant and nursing periods.

Unfortunately, too many expectant and nursing mothers, having been relieved of pain, fail to keep subsequent appointments for the preservation of their remaining teeth. However, it can be said that during the year there was an improvement in the number of patients who completed their treatment and were rendered dentally fit.

Much of the improvement was due to emphasis being placed upon the value of maintaining a good standard of dental health during this important period, and making it known that during the expectant and nursing periods the teeth of the child are developed and mineralised.

The teeth of the pre-school child are disappointing, but on every occasion, whenever possible, conservative treatment was offered and fulfilled provided parental consent was forthcoming.

DENTAL STATISTICS

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

1. Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the month... .. 80½

2. DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN

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	52	132	52	52	52	12
Children under 5	465	412	465	465	465	20

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Sealings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or L.wr.	Partial Upper or L.wr.	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	—	167	—	—	82	30	—	—	—
Children under 5	—	457	—	—	722	331	—	—	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 23,—MIDWIFERY

The District Midwifery Service was transferred from 22, Greenhead Road to 19, Clare Hill on June 2nd 1959, to fit in with the taking over of the Victoria Nurses by the Local Authority. 19, Clare Hill is now the District Midwifery and Home Nursing Service.

The staff situation is still precarious. The full quota of pupil midwives is 6, but the number of applications from Part I training schools varies considerably.

It is impossible to estimate the number of pupil midwives for each school, because the pupil must be successful at the Part I examination before she can commence Part II training.

5 pupil midwives were trained in 1959. 4 were successful at the examination.

Ante-natal bookings continue to increase, giving corresponding increases in confinements and visits.

Ante-natal clinics were well attended, but the attendance at mothercraft and relaxation classes was poor and disappointing.

Consultant Obstetricians were called by General Practitioners to 4 mothers, and the Consultant Paediatrician was called to two babies.

The Flying Squad attended one patient, who remained at home after the blood transfusion.

During the year 35 midwives notified their intention to practise:

3 Domiciliary midwives were employed by the local authority;

3 were domiciliary midwives in private practice; the remainder were employed in hospitals and maternity homes.

The midwives employed by the local authority attended 343 patients during the year, this being an increase of 15 on the year 1958.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| (i) | When a doctor was booked and was present at the time of the delivery of the child (either the booked doctor or another) .. | 8 |
| (ii) | When a doctor was booked and was not present at the time of delivery | 335 |

TOTAL		343
---------------	--	-----

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	264
Trilene	—
Pethidine	180

Staff and Duties

The following statement of the work carried out during the year shows an increase in most items over the previous year.

Cases booked	369
Live births	343
Still births	4
Lying-in visits	5853
Ante-natal visits	1047
Post natal visits	86
Clinic attendances	452
Supervisory visits	2385

Notifications:

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board the following notifications were received from midwives:—

	Domiciliary Practice		Maternity Homes	
	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough
Notification of Stillbirths	5	—	45	22
Notification of Artificial Feeding	76	—	393	169
Notification of Death of Child	—	—	2	1
Liability to be a source of infection	2	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

On the 29th May 1959 the first case of ophthalmia neonatorum reported since the one referred to in the 1958 Annual Report (this having been received on the 28th April 1958) was notified to the Medical Officer of Health. This related to a 12 days old baby which had been born in a local maternity home but was not reported to have been suffering from this disease until after discharge. The baby was treated at home and the condition cleared.

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.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1959	Total 1958
Cases ...	31	40	36	29	30	43	23	25	30	23	28	31	369	354
Births ...	28	37	36	24	29	41	22	23	29	23	24	27	343	328
Stillbirths ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Lying-in-visits ...	513	537	647	481	473	670	431	320	488	423	418	452	5853	5610
Ante-natal visits ...	39	1	22	84	52	11	38	267	122	142	145	124	1047	931
Post-natal visits ...	7	—	10	7	—	4	5	6	7	6	2	32	86	51
Clinic attendances ...	36	36	32	36	28	36	36	74	34	36	36	32	452	2369
Supervisory Visits ...	156	110	210	184	158	239	147	135	262	296	209	279	2385	1868
Infants found not to be entirely breast fed during visits	12	15	10	9	10	18	12	8	9	7	7	4	121	91

NUMBER WHO HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO PRACTISE IN 1959

Domiciliary		
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committee
3	3	29
		Employed in Private Nursing Homes
		—

NUMBER KNOWN TO BE PRACTISING

Domiciliary		
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committee
3	1	29
		Employed in Private Nursing Homes
		—

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	
—	—	8	335	343 (inc. 2 N.B. cases)

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	Number of Living-in Visits	Number of Births	Number of Post-Natal Visits	Number of Supervisory visits	Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	Number of Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions on 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			
1047	6253	343 incl. 29 B.B.A.'s 2 N.B. cases	86	2385	2427	432	41	71	222
									119
									—

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			
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
Gas and Air	"Trilene"	Gas and Air	"Trilene"
5	—	259	3
		177	112

RELAXATION CLASSES		
Sessions held	New Attendances	Total Attendances
17	23	112

BIRTHS & DEATHS

Number of live births notified—

domiciliary	353
institutional	2523

Relating to Borough

domiciliary	351
institutional	1732

Number of stillbirths notified—

domiciliary	5
institutional	71

Relating to Borough

domiciliary	5
institutional	47

Number of deaths in first week of life	27
Number of deaths in first month of life	36
Number of deaths in first year of life	49
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	37.241
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	16.973
Infant Mortality rate	23

Maternal Mortality

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

Puerperal Pyrexia

23 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year with the exception of one case all were notified from a hospital and maternity home in the area.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1959 the Health Visitors continued the selective visiting of infants and young children. All new babies were visited and the frequency of subsequent visits varied according to need. As usual, it was found that the greatest need was not by any means always dependent on income, problems connected with behaviour and mental health being encountered as often as those concerned with physical health. There is, however, still a small hard core of "problem families" which, although small in number, takes up a considerable amount of time.

Co-operation with the hospitals and general practitioners continued to grow throughout the year, particularly in connection with the very young, and the elderly patient.

The mothercraft classes for expectant mothers were held on two afternoons each week, but we were unable to accommodate all those wishing to come. There were also increased attendances of expectant fathers and mothers at the film showing the birth of a baby.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was given at various factories in the town as well as at the Clinic. In this, as in other clinic work, the Health Visitors were helped by full time and part time clinic nurses.

ADDITIONAL VISITS PAID BY	Re Vermineous Family	Investigations re Physical Handicap	Neglected Children	Mental Health Visits	Re Nursing Care	Visit for Social Welfare	Re Illness after Polio, Injection	Re Convalescent Holiday	Home Conditions	Visit for Rotherham Hospital	Diabetic Holiday	Escort of School Child	Visit for Leeds Women's Hospital	Special Report re Fostering Children	Special visit for General Practitioner	Special visit re Problem	TOTAL
i) A.M.Os.H.		4		1			1										269
ii) Health Visitors	1		1	4	2	1		4	11	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1361
TOTAL	1	4	1	5	2	1	1	4	11	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1630

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Number of Completed Vaccinations				Number of Completed Diphtheria Immuns				No. of Combined Diphtheria & Pertussis Immuns.				Number of Whooping Cough Immunisations			
Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 yrs.	Children over 5	Total
337	14	18	369	97	214	20	331	1	—	—	1	320	98	—	418

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

On the 1st April, 1959 the Corporation took over direct control of the Home Nursing Service which previously had been run on an agency basis through the Huddersfield Queen Victoria Nurses Association.

This involved a certain amount of administrative change, but the day to day running of the service continues on much the same basis as previously.

During the year the Corporation Midwifery Service, which had previously been centred on 22 Greenhead Road, moved into the same premises as the District Nursing Service. In this way the Corporation's Domiciliary Nursing Services are now all quartered in the same building. Administratively, however, the Midwifery Service continues to function on its own. The following are the details of the work of the District Nursing Service for the whole of the year, this takes into account part of the time when the Service was run on an agency basis.

HOME NURSING

	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	2603	746	61	28	3	514	3955	1863	251	831
NUMBER OF VISITS PAID BY HOME NURSES	66667	17371	470	1307	29	8386	94230	59146	1620	72334

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)
1	-	-	13	11	6	1	-	-	2	-	-

HOME NURSING

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	2592	34885	Dressings	Old	707	8872
	New	846	8170		New	596	5328
Injections	Old	4414	23280	Treatments	Old	740	4417
	New	1029	6692		New	766	2586
TOTALS						11690	94230

Number of patients on books 718
 New patients 3237
 Patients taken off books .. 3225
 Patients remaining 730
 Medical visits 68003
 Other visits 8856

Operations —
 Number of children under 5 yrs. 269
 Visits paid 1620
 Total nursing visits 94230
 Surgical visits 17371

SECTION 26—VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

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 1959 it was estimated that 60.35% of the children between the ages of 1 and 4 and 8.11% of the children under 1 year had received this protection against diphtheria. This figure differs from the one at the end of 1958 in that at the end of that year 62.09% of the children between the ages of 1 and 4 and 5.72% of the children under 1 year had received protection.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1958 the use of the combined vaccine was suspended on the receipt of the Ministry of Health Circular 8/57.

Diphtheria

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

The following tables show the number of children under 5 years of age who received injections against diphtheria during 1959:—

	AGE		
	at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)		
	Under 1	1 - 4	Total
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959	631	453	1084
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e., subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.	—	20	20

The following further table shows the number of children in the Local Health Authority area on 31st December 1959, who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January 1945 and 31st December 1959.

Age on 31/12/1959. (i.e. Born in year)	Under 1 1959	1 - 4 1955-1958
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955-1959.	163	4339
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954 or earlier	—	—
C. Estimated mid-year child population	2010	7190
Immunity Index 100 A/C	8.11	60.35

Note: The Immunity Index is the number of children immunised (primary or booster) during the last five years (total of item A) expressed as a percentage of the total estimated mid-year child population (total of item C.)

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

During 1959 484 international vaccination certificates were countersigned, this number being 22 more than the figure for 1958.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign received a tremendous publicity build up in the national press at the end of March. As a result of this and concentrated local publicity by the Department, it was possible to persuade a large number of teenagers to be given the necessary injections to protect them against poliomyelitis.

To cope with the rush the Department made facilities available every day, morning and afternoon, and arranged a special lunchtime session from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesdays over the period when the demand was at its peak.

In order to assist both firms and their employees, the Department arranged for medical, nursing and clerical staff to visit the premises of all the large firms in the district to carry out vaccinations there. This proved a very popular move as will be seen from the statistics given below.

The supplies of vaccine have been maintained, except in that rush period when difficulties did arise. We were rather fortunate in that the majority of the towns in this area were out of vaccine whilst we maintained an unbroken service—indeed, we were able to help out other authorities.

The local press publicity has been maintained, although the advertising has been of an announcement nature rather than a publicity nature locally. Towards the end of the year further publicity was given—asking for more people to come forward for this vaccination.

29,188 persons have now received two or more injections.

The number of persons who received two injections in 1959 is 16,214, made up as follows:—

Born		Expectant Mothers	General Practitioners	Ambulance Staffs	Hospital Staffs
1933-1942	1943-1959				
6951	8302	581	20	9	351

The following is an analysis of this number showing the place where vaccination was carried out:—

Vaccinated at				
Clinics	Firms	General Practitioners	Hospitals	Total
9,118	1,933	4,833	330	16,214

The number of persons who have received a third injection in 1959 is 12,309, making a total of 13,507 who have received three injections since the inception of the scheme. An analysis of these 12,309 is as follows:—

Vaccinated at		
Clinic	General Practitioners	Hospitals
8,132	3,948	229

426 persons had received one injection by the end of 1959 and will receive the second and third in the following year. The number still awaiting a first dose of vaccine is 1,387. The following is a table showing the numbers vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, with two injections and three injections.

	1956	1957	1958	1959
2 Injections	419	3,513	9,042	16,214
3 Injections	—	—	1,198	12,309

VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or revaccinated) DURING 1959

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Private Doctors 700

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Assistant Medical
Officers of Health 368

Total: 1068

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated					
Private Doctors	656	44	34	50	784
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	356	12	3	7	378
TOTAL	1012	56	37	57	1162
Number Re-vaccinated					
Private Doctors	—	2	72	144	218
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	—	2	1	10	13
TOTAL	—	4	73	154	231
Totals					
Private Doctors	656	46	106	194	1002
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	356	14	4	17	391
TOTAL	1012	60	110	211	1393

It is regretted that 36 less children under 5 than in 1958 were reported to have been vaccinated against smallpox

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946
SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER
CARE

Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence.

During the year the Corporation bore the financial responsibility for the cost of 1 patient having a fortnight's convalescent holiday, and in addition responsibility was also accepted for sending 3 diabetic children to holiday camps run by the British Diabetic Association.

HEALTH EDUCATION & PUBLICITY

During 1959 the intensive publicity campaigns in support of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme commenced during 1958 were continued.

During the year general health education talks were given by members of the staff of the Health Department, and the following table shows the number of such talks given.

SUMMARY OF TALKS GIVEN

Officer						No. of Talks
Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..	..	5
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	..	..	..	..	..	3
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	7
Duly Authorised Officer	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervisor, Scarleigh	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..						18

SMALL SITTING CASE AMBULANCE



AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service during 1959 carried 59,932 cases, that is 3,589 more cases than in the previous year. The mileage run was 205,892, an increase of 7,856 over the previous year. The mileage per removal has, however, stayed constant at 3.31. Although the year 1958 showed a decrease on the peak figure of over 59,000 removals by the Ambulance Service in 1957, the figure has again risen and has now reached the new peak of just under 60,000. It would seem, therefore, that we have still not reached the maximum use of the Ambulance Service.

This has possibly been brought about by the modern trend of treating people as much as possible in their homes, and only taking them to hospital where necessary. Although this throws an extra burden on the Ambulance Service, there is probably an over all saving to the country by avoiding the need for keeping people in hospital. Not only has this its economic advantage, but many people prefer to remain in their own homes as much as possible rather than be occupying a hospital bed.

A new sitting case car of the large type was obtained during the year and, as an experiment, a Morris Oxford Traveller car, convertible for use as an ambulance, was also obtained. This experiment has proved highly successful. The car has proved useful for longer runs where a patient has become tired and needed to be treated as a recumbent case. The car has also been very successful in the removal of some of the cases for mental hospitals. Where in the past patients have become very apprehensive at seeing a large formal ambulance come to the door, they are not so at seeing this smaller less formal type of vehicle arrive.

Fuel costs have been kept as low as possible. The cost per mile for a petrol engine vehicle was 4.04d. and for diesel 1.8d. per mile.

During the year the Ambulance Service became responsible for the care and maintenance of the cars previously used by the Queen Victoria Nurses Association and now used by the Home Nursing Service. By the normal method of preventive maintenance these cars can be kept in constant good working order.

It is pleasing to be able to report that work on the new Ambulance Station is now in progress. The foundation stone will certainly be laid during the next year and it is hoped that the Station may be completed during 1960.

The Civil Defence—Ambulance Section has been very active during the year and good attendances have been maintained. A full scale exercise was carried out during the year in conjunction with the Territorial Army. This was very successful.

The Deputy Ambulance Officer, Mr. L. Whiteley, attended a Course at the Civil Defence Training College at Falfield, and was successful in qualifying as an instructor.

VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE

V.D. CLINIC, YORK PLACE, HUDDERSFIELD

SYPHILIS		Males	Females	Totals
1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	65	83	148
2	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	2	—	2
3	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	3	1	4
4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:			
	Syphilis, primary	2	—	2
	" secondary	—	—	—
	" Latent in the first year of infection . .	—	—	—
	" cardio-vascular	2	2	4
	" of the nervous system	2	1	3
	All other late or latent stages	8	12	20
	Syphilis Congenital: Aged under 1 year . .	—	—	—
	" " Aged 1 but under 5 . .	—	—	—
	" " Aged 5 but under 15 . .	—	1	1
	" " Aged 15 and over . .	—	2	2
	TOTAL Item 4	14	18	32
5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	5	15	20
6	Patients transferred elsewhere	2	3	5
7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	5	12	17
8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	72	2 7	4 14
GONORRHOEA				
9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	43	13	56
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	5	1	6
12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11).	136	28	164
13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	118	14	132
14	Patients transferred elsewhere	7	3	10
15	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	23	7	30
16	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	36	18	54

OTHER CONDITIONS		Males	Females	Totals
17	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	82	20	102
18	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	—	—
19	Patients transferred from other Centres after observation.. . . .	1	—	1
20	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from:			
	Chancroid	—	—	—
	Lymphogranuloma venereum	—	—	—
	Granuloma inguinale	—	—	—
	Non-Gonococcal urethritis	137	—	137
	Yaws	6	—	6
	Any other conditions requiring treatment . .	94	48	142
	Conditions not requiring treatment	51	30	81
	Undiagnosed conditions	—	—	—
TOTAL: Item 20		288	78	366
21	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	274	60	334
22	Patients transferred elsewhere	5	1	6
23	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation.. . . .	—	—	—
24	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	92	37	129

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS

		Males	Females	Totals
At which patients saw Physician.	Syphilis	361	421	782
	Gonorrhoea	870	164	1034
	Other Conditions	1480	337	1817
	TOTALS:	2711	922	3633
At which patients did not see Physician.	Syphilis	259	281	531
	Gonorrhoea	25	18	43
	Other conditions	440	49	489
	TOTALS:	715	348	1063
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:—	Syphilis	15	7	22
	Gonorrhoea	1	20	21
	Non-Gonococcal urethritis	—	22	22
	Other Conditions	4	3	7
	TOTALS:	20	52	72

**PATHOLOGICAL WORK—NUMBER OF
SPECIMENS EXAMINED**

		By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathological Centre
Microscopical:	For Syphilis	22	—
	Others	1422	—
Cultural		—	692
Serum:	For Syphilis	—	1130
	Others	—	364
Cerebro spinal fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures).		—	31

**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	27	144	301	472
West Riding	5	19	61	85
All Others	—	1	4	5
TOTALS:	32	164	366	562

HOME HELP SERVICE

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

The majority of the requests for help come from the Geriatric Unit at St. Luke's Hospital, Local Practitioners, Home Nurses, Health Visitors, the Welfare Department and the 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 look after 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 homes, which so many of them enjoy.

Many requests for help are for the lighting of fires each morning for the aged.

The Laundry Service for incontinent patients has continued to be of great help to the patients and the District Nursing Service. The calls made on it have almost doubled in 1959 over the previous year. In addition to the Laundry Service there is now an electric washer and spin drier available to assist the home help in the homes where there are large families and where there are not the facilities for washing. This will also be used at the old people's houses for heavy washing, e.g. blankets, etc.

The Night and Evening Service have continued to work smoothly, making it possible to provide virtually a twenty-four hour service.

The Night Service has been used principally to relieve people who have been sitting up for some time with a dying relative. Other cases have included old people living alone who have not wished to go into hospital, or who are waiting for a bed in hospital.

The Evening Service has enabled us to help young families where the mother is in hospital and the father is on shift work, or working long hours. The home help has gone in to give the children their tea and to put the younger ones to bed.

T.B. PATIENTS

In most cases help is put in to maintain an improvement in health achieved in hospital. All home helps are volunteers and have frequent medical checks.

MATERNITY CASES

There has been a twenty-five per cent. increase in the number of maternity cases over the year, most of which are home confinements.

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 the home helps themselves are ill, or away on holiday.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The following table shows the number of cases in which help was given during the year 1959.

Maternity cases..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
General Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Old Age ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1202

Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser: 2858

STAFF EMPLOYED

Home Helps at end of 1958	..	..	..	..	..	115
Home Helps at end of 1959	..	..	..	..	..	130

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Helpers employed on 31/12/59: Part-time: 130 Full-time: 81																
	Applications pending on 31/12/58	Number of new applications received during year	APPLICATIONS									CASES DEALT WITH				Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser
			No. of applications assisted during year			No. not assisted			Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward on 31/12/59	Number of cases receiving help on 31/12/58	Number added	Number taken off	Number of cases receiving help on 31/12/59		
			Old Applicants	New Applicants	Renewals	Old Applicants	New Applicants	Renewals								
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	16	123	67	28	—	186	95	—	18	26	4	95	92	7	31	
Tuberculosis	—	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	4	6	5	24	
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	
Aged and Infirm	9	341	92	225	18	21	116	—	21	12	532	335	253	614	2244	
Others	1	171	24	134	15	17	37	—	9	5	82	173	168	87	559	
TOTAL	26	639	185	389	33	224	250	—	48	43	628	607	519	716	2858	

Night Service:

Remaining on Register 31.12.58	3
New Cases..	33
Died ..	13
Taken off ..	18
No. of visits ..	33
Remaining on Register 31.12.59	5

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year the Mental Health Act 1959 received the Royal Assent although many of its provisions will not be implemented until after 1959.

The Act has stimulated much interest in mental illness and, it is hoped, a new approach amongst many sections of the community. It is hoped that more and more mental illness will be equated with physical illness and that the old idea of compulsion and locked doors will disappear, not only in fact but in the minds of the public as well.

As far as local health services are concerned, the Act does not so much provide new provisions, but rather extends the scope of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946. Some of the provisions are already implemented by this Authority, but undoubtedly there will have to be extensions in the coming years if the intentions of the Act are to be fully implemented.

With a view to implementing the spirit of the Act and obtaining closer liaison between the Hospital and Local Authority side, meetings have taken place between the Medical Officers at Storthes Hall Hospital and the Medical Officer of Health, and also between the Hospital Staff and the Health Department's Mental Health Workers. These meetings have already brought some fruitful results in the way of interchange of information.

Cases reported to the Health Committee under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944 have been slightly less than last year. However, as a result of the cases reported, the numbers now at Scarleigh have become larger and consideration has to be given to the possibility of extending facilities to relieve the pressure of numbers at Scarleigh.

At the end of the year plans were already under way for the creation of a Centre at the old Greenhead Day Nursery, to provide day care for low grade and bedfast mentally handicapped patients.

The number of mental health workers increased by one during the year.

The Department would again like to express its thanks to Dr. A. H. Wilson, Medical Superintendent of Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds, for his help during the year and also to Dr. Bruce, the Medical Superintendent at Storthes Hall.

REPORT ON OCCUPATION CENTRE FOR 1959

No. of children on register at 1st January 1959	..	50
" " " " " " 31st December 1959	..	50
" " " left during year	.. ..	5
" " " admitted	.. ..	5

There has been a good record of attendances throughout the year and there has been no "Epidemic" comparable to the influenza outbreak during last year.

During the summer, playing lawn and garden area has been brought into full use and the kitchen garden provided a crop sufficient to form the basis of the Harvest Festival Services held at Scarleigh on the 10th September.

The children planted indoor bulbs during September and these have given great pleasure in their growing since Christmas.

The extra equipment provided in the form of netball stands has proved a great asset, together with the new balancing form they have assisted towards the noticeable improvement shown in the posture and balance of several of the children.

The continued practice of giving a number of the junior children routine monitor duties, particularly at mealtimes, has been continued and several have responded very well to this individual responsibility.

There was the usual Open Day on the 17th December and quite a lot of parents came during morning period.

The liaison continued between various officers of the Health and Education Departments, by means of regular meetings to try to secure the best interests of children at the lower end of the educational scale who might subsequently have to be examined for ineducability, and also to help those children who attend the Centre to be given the best facilities possible.

MENTAL HEALTH

Short term care of Mental Defectives in case of Emergency

(Ministry of Health Circular 5/52)

The Medical Officer of Health arranged for 9 mental defectives to spend varying periods of time in hospital for reasons of a domestic nature.

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH WORK

	SEX	CERTI- FIED	VOLUN- TARY	INFOR- MAL	SECT. 20	SECT. 21	TOTAL
NEW ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL	MALE	8	22	4	13	2	49
	FEMALE	15	23	5	11	—	54
RE-ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL	MALE	3	16	3	—	—	22
	FEMALE	6	35	1	3	—	45

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
DOMICILIARY VISITS	286	319	605
OTHER VISITS	133	125	258
CARE AND AFTER-CARE VISITS	63	132	195
REFERRED TO OWN DOCTOR	26	37	63
ENQUIRIES			
a. DURING OFFICE HOURS	413	335	748
b. AFTER OFFICE HOURS	107	57	164
ADMISSIONS OUT OF OFFICE HOURS	23	22	45
VISITS PAID OUT OF OFFICE HOURS	97	93	190

HOSPITAL

DEATHS		DISCHARGES	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
5	17	73	100
TOTAL DEATHS 22		TOTAL DISCHARGES:— 173	

MENTAL HEALTH

HUDDERSFIELD PATIENTS IN SPECIAL HOSPITALS UNDER
 THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1927 ON DECEMBER
 31st 1959.

NAME OF SPECIAL HOSPITAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School, Woolton, Liverpool	—	1	1
Andressey Hospital, Burton-on-Trent	1	—	1
Aycliffe Hospital, Heighington, Darlington	1	—	1
Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey	—	1	1
Brandesburton Hall, Driffield	—	1	1
Brentry Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	2	—	2
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley, Nr. Blackburn	1	—	1
Castleberg Hospital, Settle	5	—	5
Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold	1	—	1
Greaves Hall, Nr. Southport	1	—	1
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	8	—	8
Hatfield Hall, Wakefield	—	1	1
Hartley Manor, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Heathfield, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	—	1	1
Lemmington Hall, Alnwick	—	1	1
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich, Norfolk	1	—	1
Longdenholme, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	12	12	24
Oulton Hall, Woodlesford, Nr. Leeds	4	1	5
Pennine Grange, Huddersfield	2	—	2
Prudhoe Hall Hospital, Prudhoe-on-Tyne	1	—	1
Moorview, Huddersfield	1	—	1
Rampton State Institution, Nottingham	2	1	3
Rawcliffe Hall Hospital, Goole	—	3	3
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	3	1	4
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster	27	30	57
St. Joseph's Certified Institution, Sheffield	—	1	1
Stansfield View Hospital, Todmorden	3	1	4
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton	7	3	10
The Homestead, Huddersfield	—	3	3
The Manor Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	—	1	1
The Mansion Hospital, Kirkburton	—	8	8
Thornton Lodge Sanatorium, Aysgarth	—	1	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	4	4	8
Whixley Colony, Whixley	1	—	1
Winestead Colony, Patrington	2	—	2
TOTALS:	91	80	171

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1959 were:—

Measles	1797	compared with	40	in 1958
Dysentery	243	"	"	548 " "
Scarlet Fever	173	"	"	175 " "
Pneumonia	153	"	"	88 " "
Whooping Cough	57	"	"	105 " "
Erysipelas	13	"	"	11 " "

As will be seen, with the exception of pneumonia, there is a wide variation between the figures for 1959 and the corresponding ones for 1958.

Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in this Borough since 1950.

Measles

It will be seen that during 1959 the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction, as 1797 cases were notified compared with only 40 in 1958.

Dysentery

Here again the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction, only 243 cases being notified compared with 548 in 1958.

Scarlet Fever

Although there was not an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1959 the figure has only decreased by 2 compared with the figure for 1958. The figures for the past four years are as follows:—

1959	-	173
1958	-	175
1957	-	149
1956	-	108

Attention has already been drawn in the 1957 Annual Report to the increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in recent years.

Pneumonia

This year there has been a marked increase in the number of notifications of pneumonia, the figure being 153 compared with 88 in 1958.

Whooping Cough

Showed a decrease, there being only 57 cases notified compared with 105 in 1958.

The immunisation state of the 57 cases notified during 1959 was as follows:—

Immunised against:			Not immunised	Could not be ascertained
Diphtheria	Pertussis	Combined Diphtheria and Pertussis		
8	7	16	24	2

MALARIA

One case of Malaria was notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1959. This was a man aged 28 years, who had contracted the disease abroad.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits by Medical Officer of Health and his Staff to suspected cases

During the year the Medical Officer of Health and his staff visited 10 cases of suspected infectious disease at the request of the General Practitioner.

This figure is 3 less than that for 1958.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. Local Authority HUDDERSFIELD C.B. Year 1959

2a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
—	1	2	—	3

b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—

c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—

d). FATAL CASES

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS None

4. SINGLE CASES

AGENT	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:			
(a) Chemical Poisons	—	—	—
(b) Salmonella			
i) Salmonella typhimurium ..	1	—	1
ii) Salmonella Thompson ..	1	—	1
iii) Salmonella typhimurium ..	1	—	1
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	—	—	—
(d) Cl. botulinum	—	—	—
(e) Cl. welchii	—	—	—
(f) Other bacteria	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	—	3
Agent not identified	—	—	—

5. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE None

POLIOMYELITIS

During 1959 five cases of poliomyelitis were notified where the home address of the patient was in the area of the County Borough of Huddersfield. In addition, one case was reported to the Medical Officer of Health where the home address was in another area.

Of the five cases, four were paralytic and one non-paralytic. Two of the cases had been vaccinated; in one case the disease was of the paralytic type and in the other, the non-paralytic type.

There were no deaths from the disease.

The following statement shows the age groups and sex:—

Ages-Years			Male	Female
5 - 10	..	..	1	—
10 - 15	..	..	1	—
15 - 25	..	..	—	1
25 - 35	..	..	—	1
45 - 55	..	..	1	—
Total all ages	..		3	2

The Minister of Health, in commenting on health in Britain during 1959, stated that there had been a dramatic decline of poliomyelitis as the record was easily the best for some years. Poliomyelitis deaths were 86 compared with 147 in 1958, and 246 in 1957.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

[illegible]

11.4.59. Transferred to Leeds Road, Bradford, 11.4.59.

WARD	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Encephalitis	Malaria	Measles	Meningococcal infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Poliomylitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Salmonella Infections	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	TOTAL
MARSH	18		1		72	1		21		11		11	2	1	138
NORTH CENTRAL	7				73			15		1		6		1	103
SOUTH CENTRAL	26	3			71			8			1	9		2	120
BIRKBY	10	2			133			10	2			13		4	174
DEIGHTON	33	3			332			11		2		16		4	401
FARTOWN	11				169		1	11		2		12		12	218
DALTON	20				208	1		14		4		14		8	269
ALMONDBURY	6				245	1		12		1		18		8	291
LOCKWOOD	7	3			128			8				19		4	169
NEWSOME		1			116			6				7		4	134
LINDLEY	26				53			8	1	1	1	12		1	103
LONGWOOD	16				41			4				5		1	67
CROSLAND MOOR	8		1		84			13	2	1		16		7	132
MILNSBRIDGE	36	1			36	1		4	1		1	8			88
PADDOCK	19			1	36			8				7			71
TOTAL	243	13	2	1	1797	4	1	153	6	23	3	173	2	57	2478

REMOVAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Number of patients removed from Mill Hill Hospital to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	2
Number of patients removed from Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford to Mill Hill Hospital	1
Number of patients removed from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	3
Number of patients removed from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Mill Hill Hospital	13
Number of patients removed from St. Luke's Hospital to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	1
Number of patients removed from home to Westwood Hospital, Bradford	1
Number of patients removed from home to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	17
Number of patients removed from St. Luke's Hospital to Mill Hill Hospital	1
Number of patients removed from home to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	4
Number of patients removed from home to Storthes Hall Hospital	19
Number of infectious cases removed from home to Mill Hill Hospital	250
Total number of patients removed	312
Number of visits paid by Removal Officer on removals	218
Number of visits paid by Removal Officer to isolated at home cases	353
Number of contact enquiries	—
Number of special visits paid by Removal Officer on disinfections	127
Number of other special visits	298
Number of visits paid to Mental Health cases	33
Total number of visits paid by Removal Officer	1029
Number of premises disinfected (other than Tuberculosis)	181
Number of premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	42
Total number of premises disinfected	223
Number of articles of bed-linen etc. disinfected	586
Number of library books disinfected	288

In the year ending 31st December 1959 1029 visits were made by the Removal Officer in connection with cases of infectious disease. This compared with 1383 visits in 1958.

312 cases were removed to hospital in 1959 compared with 350 in 1958.

351 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 632 in the previous year.

There were 243 cases of Sonne Dysentery found in 1959, compared with 548 in 1958. Of these cases, 86 were in children of school age; 62 cases occurred in children from the Day Nurseries.

44 cases of defaulters from treatment at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, Ward 14, were reported and 75 visits were made in connection with these.

TUBERCULOSIS

The overall picture with regard to tuberculosis again gives cause for cautious optimism. The total number of new notifications for all types of tuberculosis shows a decrease of 14 since last year, with a rise of 2 in the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis. There was also a reduction of 5 in the number of deaths since 1958.

One case of tuberculous meningitis was notified during the year, but there were no deaths from this cause.

The patient who was being maintained by the Corporation at Papworth Village Settlement has now married and left the Settlement, and the Committee is to be congratulated on the fact that their help has made possible such an improvement to the patient, both socially and physically.

This year saw the beginning of the B.C.G. vaccination campaign in Huddersfield. The aim is to offer vaccination against tuberculosis to all school children in the age group 13-14 years. 1851 letters were sent out, 756 accepted the offer and were skin tested; 148 needed no vaccination and 569 were vaccinated. From next year it is hoped to extend this service to all school children of 13 years and over, and perhaps the response will be better when the campaign becomes more widely known.

Year	Notifications in Huddersfield			Deaths in Huddersfield		
	Respira- tory	Non-Res- piratory	Total	Respira- tory	Non-Res- piratory	Total
1928	143	66	209	83	17	100
1938	89	53	142	53	13	66
1948	69	31	100	35	5	40
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
1958	59	24	83	29	2	31
1959	61	8	69	24	2	26

TUBERCULOSIS
(Figures compiled locally)

NOTIFICATIONS															DEATHS																
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages—Years)															At Ages—Years																
Total Notifi- cations including cases previously notified by Form A															No. on Form 1		No. on Form 2		Total												
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Number of Persons on Tuberculosis Register at end of year ..	887
Number of persons on Notification Register at end of year ..	972
Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Nurse ..	1809
Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Nurse—No access ..	596
Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Nurse ..	Nil
Number of attendances made at B.C.G. Vaccination sessions by Tuberculosis Nurse (Schoolchildren only) ..	47

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1959, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
RESPIRATORY												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-RESPIRATORY												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3

Source of information		No. of Cases	
Death Returns	From Local Registrars	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
	Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	3	-
	Posthumous Notifications	-	-
		-	-

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is held in the same building as the Health Department
on—

commencing at

Monday:	9-30 a.m. 2-0 p.m.
Tuesday:	10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m. 6-0 p.m. (once monthly)
Wednesday:	10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m.
Friday:	9-30 a.m.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit from 2nd to 21st April 1959 a total of 3,487 persons were examined, not all of them Huddersfield residents. 1,663 were men and 1,824 were women. Of this total 69 were recalled for a larger film to be taken. 6 cases of active tuberculosis were found. 15 cases of inactive tuberculosis and 22 cases of other abnormalities.

PLAY BREAK
DAY NURSERY



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. Southgate Day Nursery is scheduled to be pulled down to make room for the new road, but it is hoped that alternative accommodation will be provided before that happens.

There are no privately maintained Day Nurseries.

The Assistant Medical Officers of Health paid 94 visits to the Day Nurseries during the year, carrying out 492 examinations.

The anticipated increase in numbers admitted to the Day Nurseries indicated in the 1958 report has proved to be true. The two Nurseries—Leeds Road and Southgate—have been working to capacity almost the whole year, and since July Milnsbridge Nursery has been almost full. During the year, around May, the figures of admission increased for Leeds Road from 57 to 75, and for Southgate from 40 to 50, to enable more children to be admitted, and since that date the numbers on the register at Leeds Road have never fallen at any time below 60. The result of this is, of course, an increased revenue to offset the cost of the nurseries and the satisfaction of knowing that the Nurseries were working to full capacity.

A further point is that whilst in 1958 there was a decrease in the income from Milnsbridge, this trend is now stemmed and Milnsbridge is showing a slight increase.

The nylon overalls which were substituted for nurses' uniforms have proved even more economical than was anticipated, since this year only a very few replacements have been necessary.

The following statement shows the staff employed at the Nurseries at the end of the year; and details regarding the accommodation and attendances at the Nurseries.

Position at December 1959				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)	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
Students (Junior)	...	...	...	5	2	4	11
Probationers	...	...	...	2	2	—	4
Wardens	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
TOTAL				17	12	12	41
Number of Domestic Staff				4	2	3	9

Nursery	Capacity	No. of Children on Register Year end 1959	Average Daily Attendance during the Year 1959		Maximum & Minimum attendance during Year 1959	
			0-2 years	2-5 years	Maximum	Minimum
Leeds Road	57	70	17.43	27.36	66	14
Milnsbridge	40	52	11.48	18.46	45	11
Southgate	40	51	11.28	26.61	53	22

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.

There is only one Home registered in Huddersfield—The "Thornhill" Nursing Home, 6 Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield. (Telephone Number Huddersfield 1287). This Home has accommodation as follows:—

- (a) Maternity patients: Nil
- (b) Other patients: 15

Two Homes for mothers and babies are registered in addition, 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

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

At the end of the year one person was registered under the above Act to look after 20 children.

At the end of 1958 two persons were registered to look after 34 children.

THE NURSES' AGENCY ACT, 1957

The Powers and Duties of the Council under the above Act have been referred by the Huddersfield Town Council to the Health Committee.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 152 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is only one less than the number for the year 1958.

The following list shows the Departments from which the candidates came for examination:—

Architect	6
Children	17
Cleansing and Haulage	1
College of Technology	1
Education	17
Engineer	19
Estate and Property	1
Health	31
Library	8
Magistrates' Clerk	1
Parks	2
Passenger Transport	9
Police	4
Sewage	2
Stationery	4
Town Clerk	1
Treasurer	7
Waterworks	3
Welfare	12
Other Authorities	
Bristol	1
Dewsbury	1
Lincolnshire	1
Nottingham	1
Wakefield	1
Wolverhampton	1
TOTAL	152

CREMATORIUM

During the year I was called upon to act as Medical Referee for 1,430 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 497 males and 381 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 316 males and 234 females were from other areas. The remaining 2 were cremations in respect of stillbirths. The total deaths during the period in the County Borough of Huddersfield was 1513 therefore 58.16% of these persons were cremated.

The following tables analyse the cremations in various ways:—

1959				Male	Female
Stillborn	..	..	..	1	1
Borough	..	..	..	497	381
Non-Borough	..	..	..	316	234
				814	616
Total for year	..	..	..	1,430	

Monthly Summary of Cremations

1959					
January	..	..	..	..	137
February	..	..	..	..	147
March	..	..	..	..	171
April	..	..	..	..	131
May	..	..	..	..	103
June	..	..	..	..	105
July	..	..	..	..	105
August	..	..	..	..	91
September	..	..	..	..	95
October	..	..	..	..	95
November	..	..	..	..	111
December	..	..	..	..	139
Total	..	..	..	..	1,430

1959				Male	Female
Under 1	..	..	..	6	6
2 - 5	..	..	..	1	3
6 - 15	..	..	..	4	3
16 - 45	..	..	..	40	13
46 - 65	..	..	..	284	153
Over 65	..	..	..	479	438
				814	616
Total	..	..	..	1,430	

The following table gives a selection of some of the causes of deaths of the persons cremated:—

1959				Male	Female
Leukaemia	..	..	..	4	3
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	10	7
Cancer	..	..	..	157	109
Coronary Thrombosis	..	..	..	141	62
Cerebral Thrombosis	..	..	..	43	50
Accident	..	..	..	24	16
Disseminated Sclerosis	..	..	..	2	2
Suicide	..	..	..	19	8

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The laboratory continued to function throughout the year. 3489 specimens of various types were examined in the laboratory during the year. *Shigella sonnei* was isolated from 296 specimens, *Shigella flexneri* from 2, *Salmonella typhi-murium* from 1, *Salmonella Thompsoni* 1, pathogenic *Escherichia coli* from 1, Group A haemolytic streptococci 17 and *Staphylococcus aureus* 2.

In October there was an outbreak of dysentery and this caused a considerable increase in the number of specimens received in this period.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

DENNIS DRAKE,
Chief Public Health Inspector

Inspections and other visits
Complaints of Nuisances
Local Land Charges Enquiries
Summary of Nuisances Found
Drain Flushing Service
Premises and Occupations Controlled by Local Acts,
Bye-Laws and Regulations
Control of Refuse Tips
Factories Acts 1937 to 1959
Canal Boats
Shops Act 1950
Atmospheric Pollution
Disinfestation
Housing
Schools
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
Air Raid Shelters
Public Sanitary Conveniences
Fairs—Sanitary Accommodation
Sampling and Examination of Water
Public Swimming Baths
Pet Animals Act, 1951
Boarding Out Establishments for Pet Animals

INSPECTIONS :—

A Dwellinghouses

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Filthy Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482
" " revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431
Property under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,393
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,041

Drains

New—tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old—tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(a) Found sound	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
(b) Found defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	341

B Other Inspections

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Air Raid Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Factories (mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
Factories (non-mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Food Premises

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Condensed Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Food Hawkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760
Labelling of Food Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	968
Waste Food Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture

Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Massage and Special Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Accommodation for Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,389

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Sanitary Accommodation

Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	676
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	186

Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,667
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Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,049
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Other Visits

Exhumations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
Owners, regarding nuisances or defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476
Smoke Observations taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
Smoke Checks taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091
Under the Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,809
No nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,480
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153

Sampling

Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Milk-Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	208

Water

(a) Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
(b) Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(d) Chlorine Testing Bath Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	307

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,664
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Total Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,713
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Complaints of Nuisances

Every complaint received is investigated forthwith and appropriate action taken where a nuisance or defects are found. The person responsible is interviewed firstly and this is often the only action necessary.

In other cases Preliminary Notices and Statutory Notices are served and cases of non-compliance are referred to the Town Clerk.

Number of Complaints received	1,238
Preliminary Notices served	442
Statutory Notices served	60
Cases referred to Town Clerk	5
Cases where Legal Proceedings in Court were taken ..	1

Legal Proceedings

16.3.59	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (nuisance).	Nuisance Order made, Nuisance to be abated within 28 days.
	Failure to comply with Statutory Notice in respect of drainage, Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39.	Defendant fined £2 and costs.

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk

A total of 2477 enquiry forms were received during 1959 and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Drainage

Cellar drains defective	9
Drains not efficiently trapped	4
Drains requiring reconstruction	44
Drains requiring ventilation shafts	2
Eaves and fallpipes defective	56
Eaves and fallpipes required	1
Fallpipes requiring disconnecting	5
Sewers defective	18
Sink pipes and drains defective	280
Ventilation pipes defective	9
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting	9
Yard drains defective	13

Dwellinghouses

Cleansing required	13
Verminous	20
Baths defective	1
Dampness	5
Doors and/or frames defective	7
Floors defective	11
Plaster defective	35
Roofing defective	38
Sinks defective	16
Wall pointing or rendering defective	16
Windows, including sash cords defective	16
Woodwork defective	2

Factories, Mechanical

Closet accommodation, cleansing required	7
insufficient	6
lighting required	4
unsuitable and defective	31

Nuisances from

Cellar wells	1
Defective yard surfaces	6
Want of drains	3
Water in cellar	12

Sanitation

Closet accommodation insufficient	3
Closets requiring cleansing	14
Tub Closet required to be converted to W.C. system ..	1
Water closets defective	93

Shops

Washing accommodation required	1
--	---

Water Supply

Water supply inadequate	27
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Other Nuisances

Air raid shelters requiring closing	14
Animals	3
Noise	1
Offensive accumulations	54
Smoke	7
Street gullies found choked	13
Van dwellings	1

Drains (flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6. 2/6 of this sum is paid by the Health Department 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:—

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	332
Testing drains	336
Drains at Schools and School Kitchens	3
.. .. Public Conveniences	6
.. .. Markets etc.	3

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

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, 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. Cases, therefore, require to be discovered.

At the end of the year there were 124 houses let-in-lodgings on the register, an increase of 12 during the year. The 802 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 4,525 persons or alternatively a minimum of 2,076 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cu. ft. per person and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cu. ft. per person.

There were 132 visits made during the year and in 6 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.

Re-decoration has been carried out at one house. 30 inspections were made during the year.

In addition to the two common lodging houses, other premises known as the "Central Hostel" have been provided by the Corporation, and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at the 31st December, 1959 was for 40 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. During the year redecorations have been carried out to the W.C. compartments, washplaces and staircases.

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. 36 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. 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 204 (an increase of 8 since last year). These comprise 137 ladies' hairdressers, 60 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers, and 7 for both ladies and gentlemen.

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

On 11 occasions contraventions of the Act and/or bye-laws were noted. On re-inspection the conditions were found to be satisfactory. No case was considered to require more than corrective action.

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. Such bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 7th January 1959.

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 4 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 3 gentlemen's hairdressers), an increase of 1 during the year.

5. 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 36 establishments on the register, a decrease of 2 from 1958. 173 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

On one occasion only, a contravention of the bye-laws was noted. On re-inspection the condition was found to be satisfactory. The case was not considered to require more than corrective action.

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 inspection has revealed conditions which are entirely satisfactory.

6. Noise Nuisances

Under the provisions of Section 44 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act 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, unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health."

Two complaints have been received during the year, one of noise from a factory and one of noise from an exhaust system at a factory. In the first case, as a result of informal action, windows on an outer wall were covered with sound absorbing material, which reduced the volume of noise. This case is still under observation. In the second case, on investigation, it was considered that a nuisance did not exist.

7. Refuse Tips

Under Section 15 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956, provision is made for the making of bye-laws with respect to refuse tips, etc.

Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st February, 1958. These provide for the manner in which refuse shall be deposited, that land shall not be used for tipping in contravention of the bye-laws, that every tip shall when so required by the Council be adequately fenced, that such fence shall be well maintained, and that a tip no longer used shall not be allowed to become noxious, vermin infested or liable to become ignited. Penalties for contravention are provided for.

The bye-laws are worked jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 48 tips within the Borough and during the year 251 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors. In one case it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. This was in respect of non-compliance of the following requirements contained in the bye-laws, "Hollow receptacles likely to provide breeding places for vermin shall be flattened or filled prior to tipping" and "All reasonable and practicable steps shall be taken to prevent the breeding of flies or other insects and vermin in or on the deposit". The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £10 in respect of each of the charges.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	42	80	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	833	559	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Autho- rity (excluding out-workers' prem- ises)	35		—	—
TOTAL	910	639	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	6	6	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	42	39	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	48	45	—	12	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	46	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	46	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received	Contractors	Workmen	Prosecutions
19	9	146	—

4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register

Carpet making and sewing	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clothing and similar trades	..	..	..	..	..	21
French Polishers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Radio repairs, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wool sorting	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upholstery	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous trades and manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	7
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	42

5. Number of Bakehouses on Register

Bakehouses with power	..	..	..	..	..	81
Bakehouses without power	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	83

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 1959 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.

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 only two occasions. On re-inspection it was found that these conditions had been remedied. No case was considered to require more than corrective action.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Clean Air Campaign.

For five days during February of this year a Clean Air Campaign took place in the Borough, in conjunction with the five neighbouring urban districts. Exhibitions were held in the showrooms of the North Eastern Gas Board and the Yorkshire Electricity Board. The campaign was opened by His Worship the Mayor, (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.) and it was estimated that some 6,000 persons visited the exhibitions. A brochure was produced and some 10,000 copies were distributed. We also compiled a collection of humorous cartoons entitled "Clean Air Ditties" which was highly successful as well as entertaining.

Several associations provided exhibits and assisted in the campaign. A poster competition was held for school children and the winning posters exhibited. In addition a cookery competition and an essay competition were held. During the exhibition colour slides were shown of the town under both summer and winter conditions, the slides having been prepared by members of this Department, who also compiled the commentary which was spoken by Miss Nita Valerie of the Theatre Royal. Talks and film shows were given on three evenings by representatives of the gas industry, the electricity industry and the solid fuel industry. The effort was highly commended by the National Society for Clean Air, who subsequently hired some of the material which we had compiled.

Certificates of Temporary Exemption.

No applications for "Certificates of Temporary Exemption" of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 have been received during the year.

Notification of New Installations.

There was no application for "prior approval" under Section 3 of the Act, but several notifications of intention to install new furnaces, etc. were received, as follows:—

Stokers.

Chain Grate	..	..	..	..	3
Underfeed	..	..	..	..	4
Low Ram	..	..	..	..	1
Coking	..	..	..	..	1
Oil fired installations	..	..	..	..	4

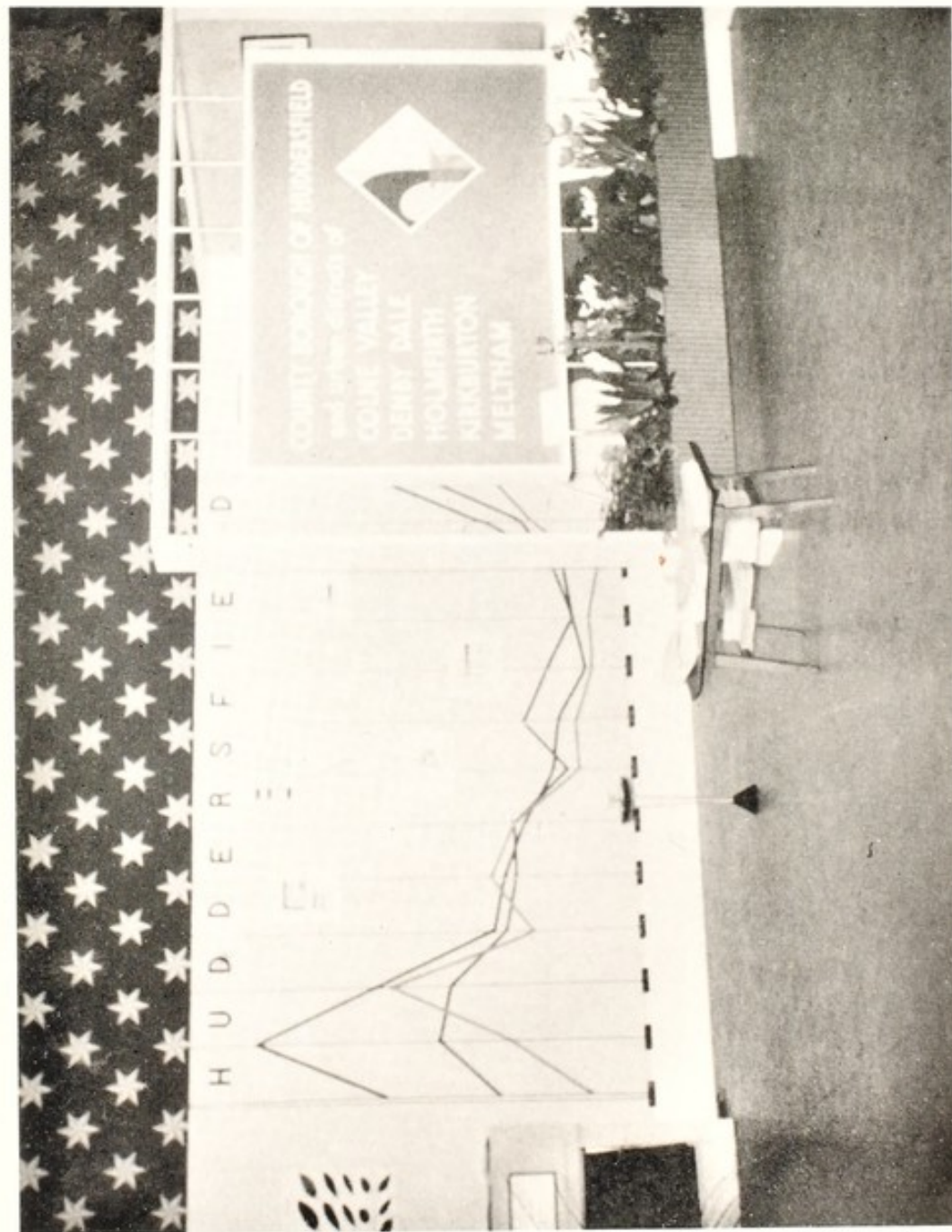
Smoke Control Areas.

Two Smoke Control Orders in the centre of the town came into operation on the 1st October, 1959. The orders comprise some 24½ acres and involve 730 premises, of which 48 are domestic premises. The general tendency appears to be the increased use of solid smokeless fuel rather than a change of fuel from coal to gas or electricity. In a few cases oil fired apparatus have been installed.

On 12 occasions smoke was noticed coming from chimneys of premises within the area, including 3 occasions from the same premises. In 9 instances a cautionary letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the occupier of the premises and in one instance legal proceedings were instituted. The defendants were

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAND

Huddersfield Clean Air Exhibition.



granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs. In most cases the offence was caused more by carelessness rather than a deliberate attempt not to comply with the Order.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958

Month	No. of Observations	No. Showing Dark Smoke	No. of Cases constituting an Offence (Section 1)
January ..	24	12	6
February ..	43	26	13
March	44	22	11
April	54	36	27
May	149	77	52
June	78	37	21
July	32	9	6
August	5	1	1
September ..	36	16	9
October	21	16	6
November ..	12	10	8
December ..	5	4	3
TOTALS ..	503	266	163

It will be noted from the above tabulation that much attention has been paid to Industrial Smoke and subsequent action is explained as follows:—

Where an offence under Section 1 of the Act has occurred the matter has been reported to the Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to write to the firm concerned cautioning and warning them that any further offence may lead to prosecution. Further breaches are reported and consideration is given as to whether or not legal proceedings should be instituted or a further cautionary letter sent.

During the year there were 163 contraventions of Section 1, of which 37 were first offences. The remaining 126 were committed by firms who had already received letters of caution during 1958 and 1959. Final warnings were given and in 7 cases legal proceedings were instituted.

By the end of the year 2 of these cases had been heard by the Court and in each instance a fine of £5 was imposed. The five other cases are awaiting hearing by the Court.

Action known to have been taken by Industrial firms during the year is contained in the following summary:—

Work done or alterations effected.

Coke being burned in place of coal	8
Draught fans installed	2
Repairs or alterations to brickwork, dampers, grates or stokers	10
Air preheater fitted	1
Oil fired apparatus installed	3
New boiler plant (vertical boiler with underfeed stoker)	1
Stokers	
Chain grate	1
Underfeed	1
Low Ram	1
Forced draught coking stoker	1
Smoke alarm apparatus	3
Work contemplated	
Stokers	
Chain grate	1
Underfeed	2

Several firms have obtained either the services of a fuel efficiency organisation or technical advice from their fuel merchants. In many cases it appears that the use of unsuitable fuel is at least a contributory factor to the emission of smoke. This point must also have received some consideration by the National Coal Board as there are now arrangements whereby complaints of unsuitable fuel are investigated by them and a more suitable coal obtained for the firm.

Several instances have been reported of offences caused by the smoke from railway engines, generally when standing in the station. An interview was held with the District Motive Power Superintendent of the British Transport Commission, who pointed out the difficulties encountered, but gave assurance that every complaint is thoroughly investigated and the crew of the engine concerned interviewed. During the year the use of steam engines on the local lines has been reduced and several diesel trains are now in use. Further contemplated introduction of diesel services will steadily diminish the amount of smoke from the railway, but it is thought that it will be some years before complete dieselisation is accomplished. Subsequent to this interview a noticeable improvement was observed.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

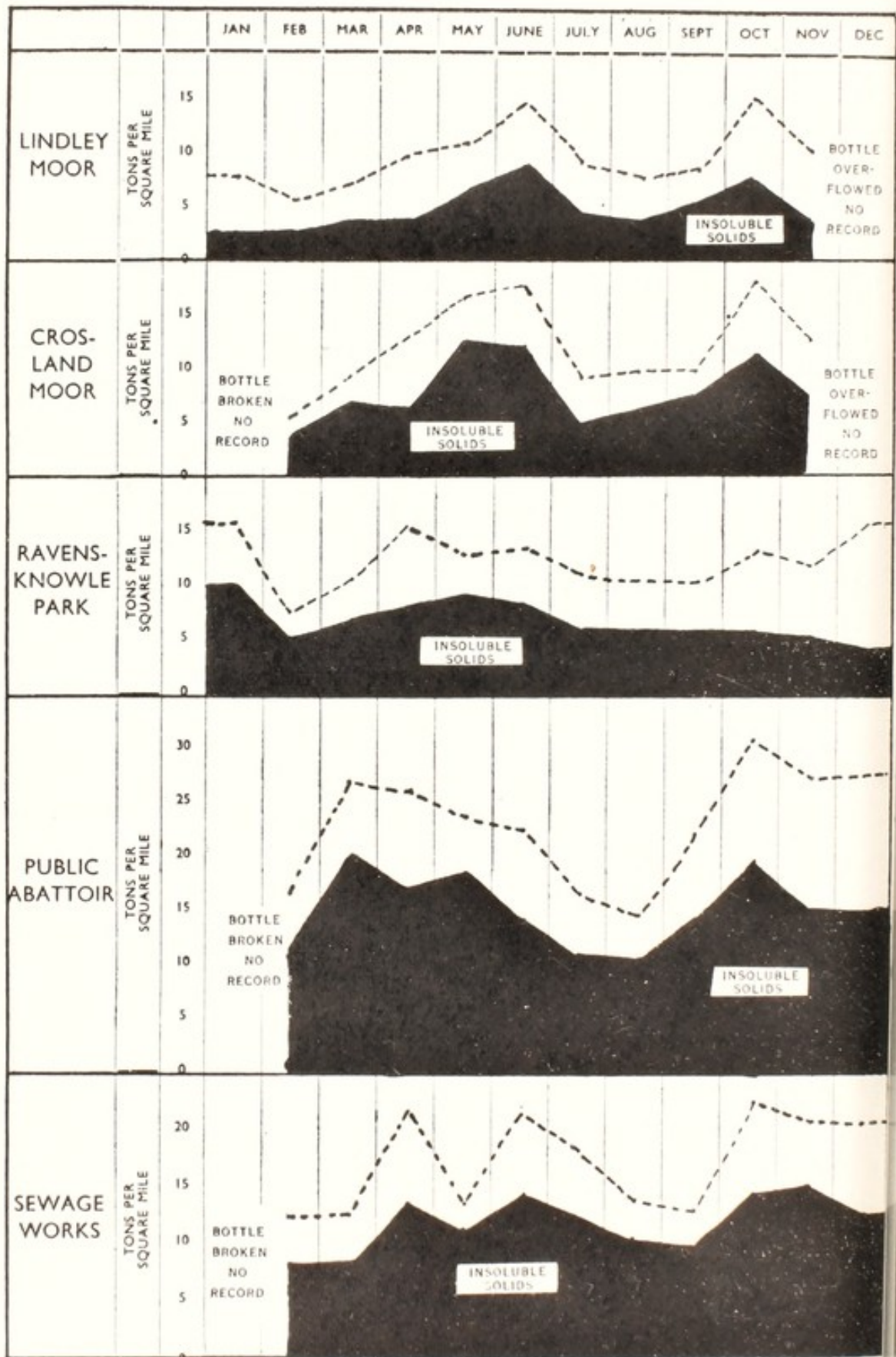
The recording of atmospheric pollution has been continued at the five recording stations situated in the Borough at Lindley Moor, Ravensknowle Park, Crosland Moor, Public Abattoir and Sewage Works, Deighton. At each station there is a deposit gauge and a lead peroxide apparatus.

The analysis is carried out by the Sewage Works Manager and the Public Analyst. The following graphs indicate month by month the quantity of solids deposited, both soluble and insoluble, and the quantity of SO_3 .

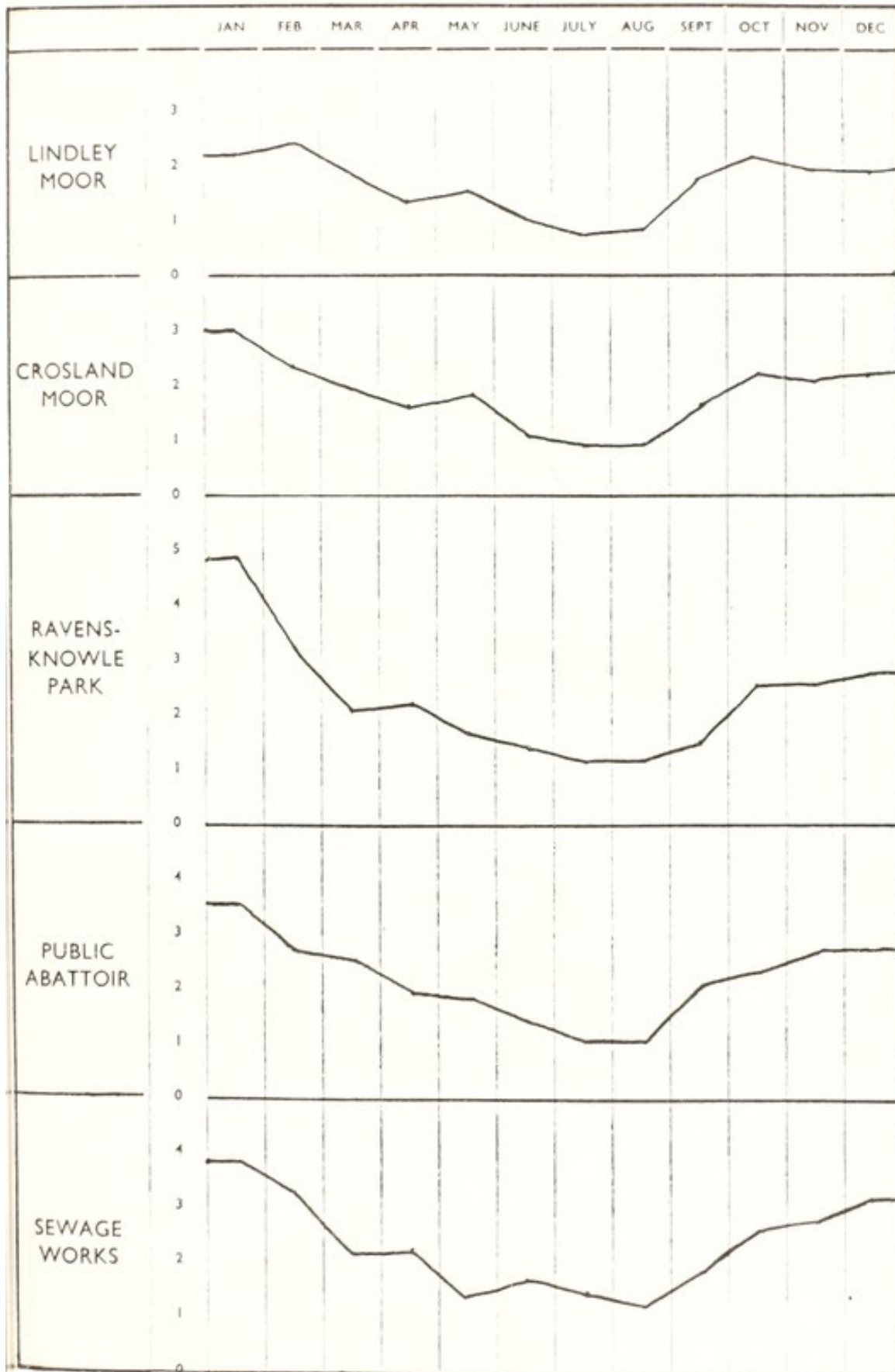
At all the stations there has been a reduction in the amount of both soluble and insoluble solids, with the result that for the whole Borough the average deposit for the year has decreased from 216 tons per square mile in 1958 to 173 tons per square mile in 1959. This perhaps may be accounted for to some extent because of the less amount of rain experienced during most of the year. The highest recorded amount of total solids deposited was at the Public Abattoir during October, the amount being 30.2 tons per square mile, whereas the highest figure recorded in 1958, again at the Public Abattoir, but in July, was 48.32 tons per square mile.

As in previous years, the graphs for sulphur show the lowest amounts during the summer months. It is noteworthy that at all five stations the amount of sulphur was fairly constant during the last three months of the year, whereas in previous years there was a tendency for the amount to rise rather steeply during these months.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

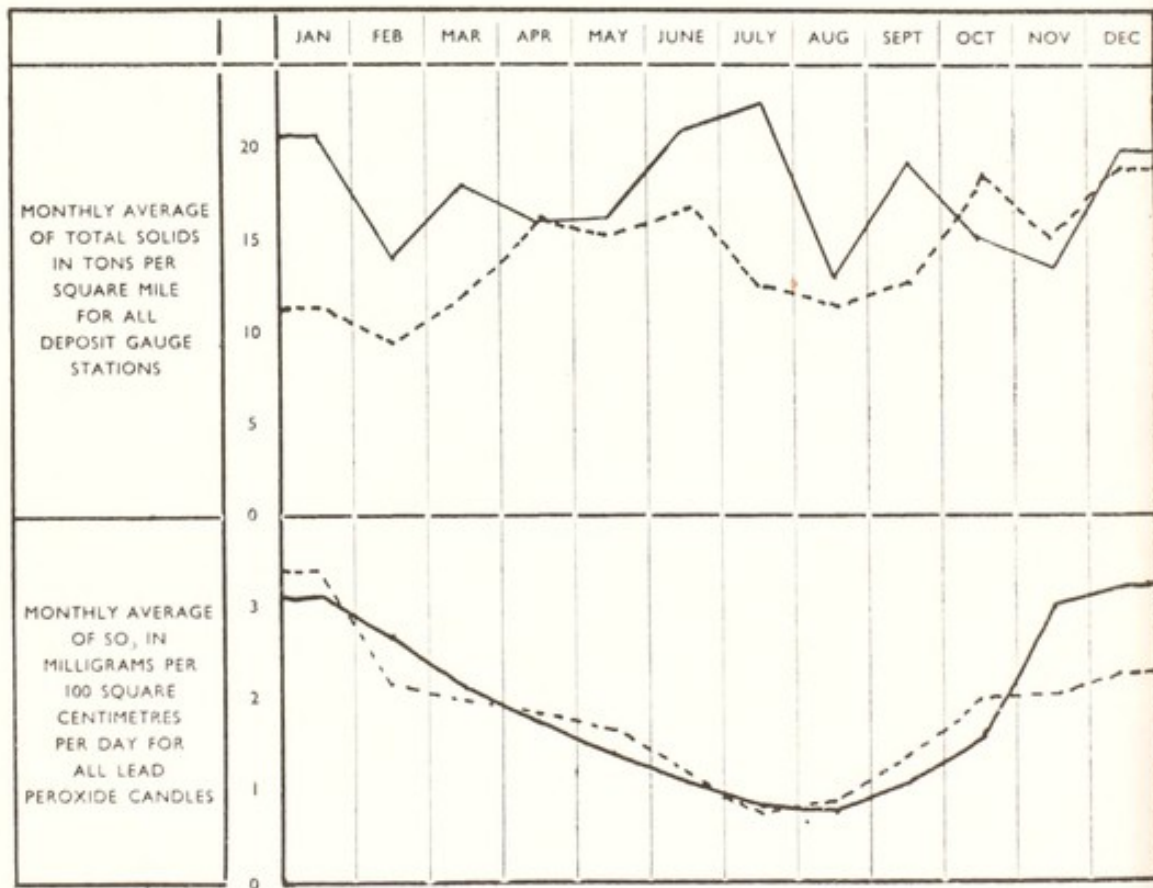


ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

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

GRAPHS SHOWING AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES FOR TOTAL SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE AND SO_3 IN MILLIGRAMS PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES PER DAY IN THE BOROUGH

————— 1958
 - - - - - 1959



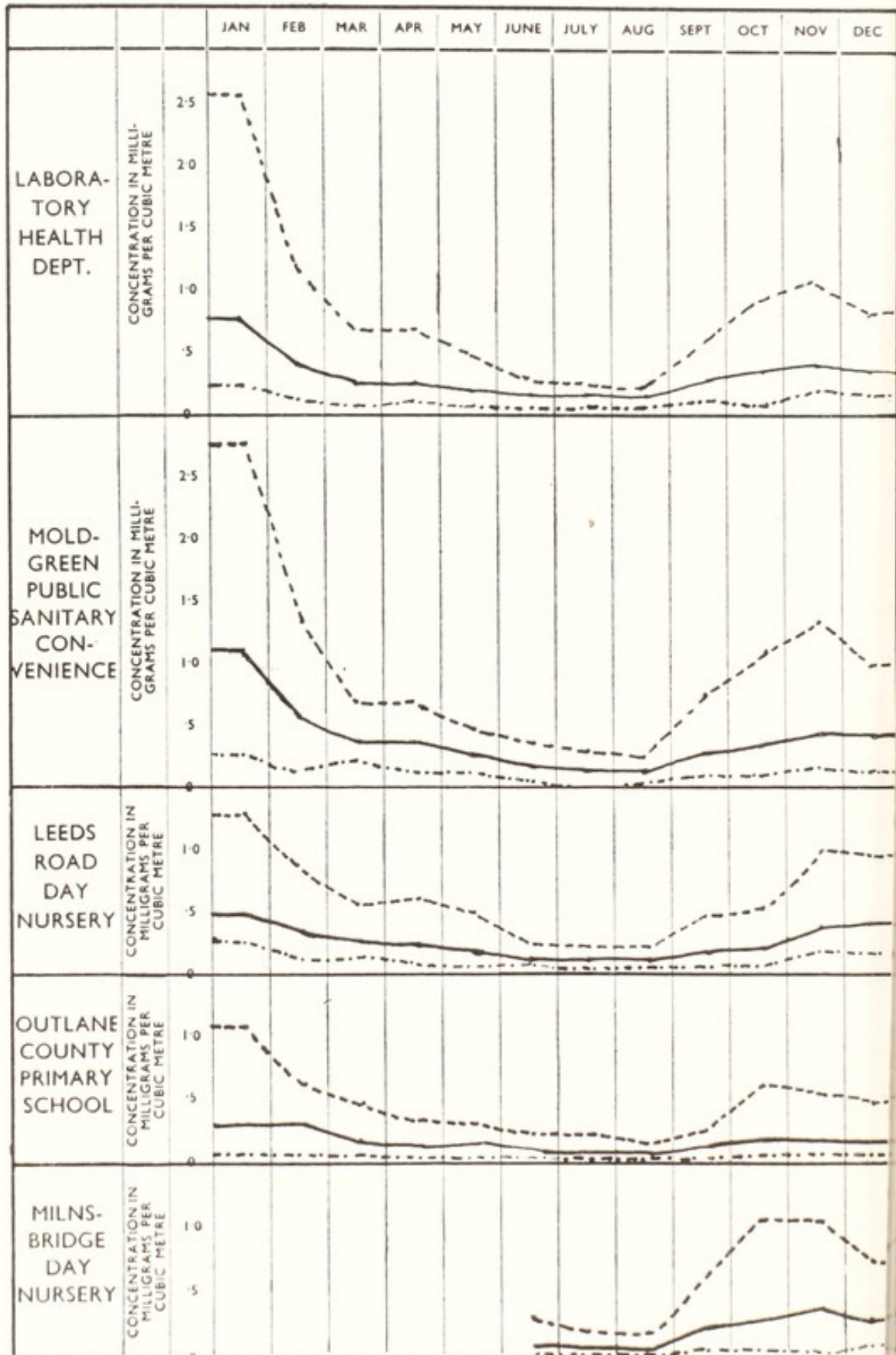
In addition to the five atmospheric pollution stations there are now five sets of daily volumetric smoke apparatus. These are situated at the Health Department, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane and Milnsbridge Day Nursery. The one at Milnsbridge has only been in operation since June, 1959.

With this apparatus air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electrical pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter pad and from the intensity of the stain resulting from solid impurities in the air the amount of smoke is obtained and expressed as a daily mean concentration in milligrams per cubic metre. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the amount of sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is expressed in parts per 100 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. The highest concentration of smoke recorded was on the 29th January and the highest concentration of sulphur dioxide on the 28th January. On both these days the weather was foggy. No smoke was recorded on the 23rd April, 3rd July, 6th August, 15th August, nor the 26th August (two stations). No sulphur was recorded on the 15th August.

SMOKE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH —————
 HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -
 LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH - · - - -

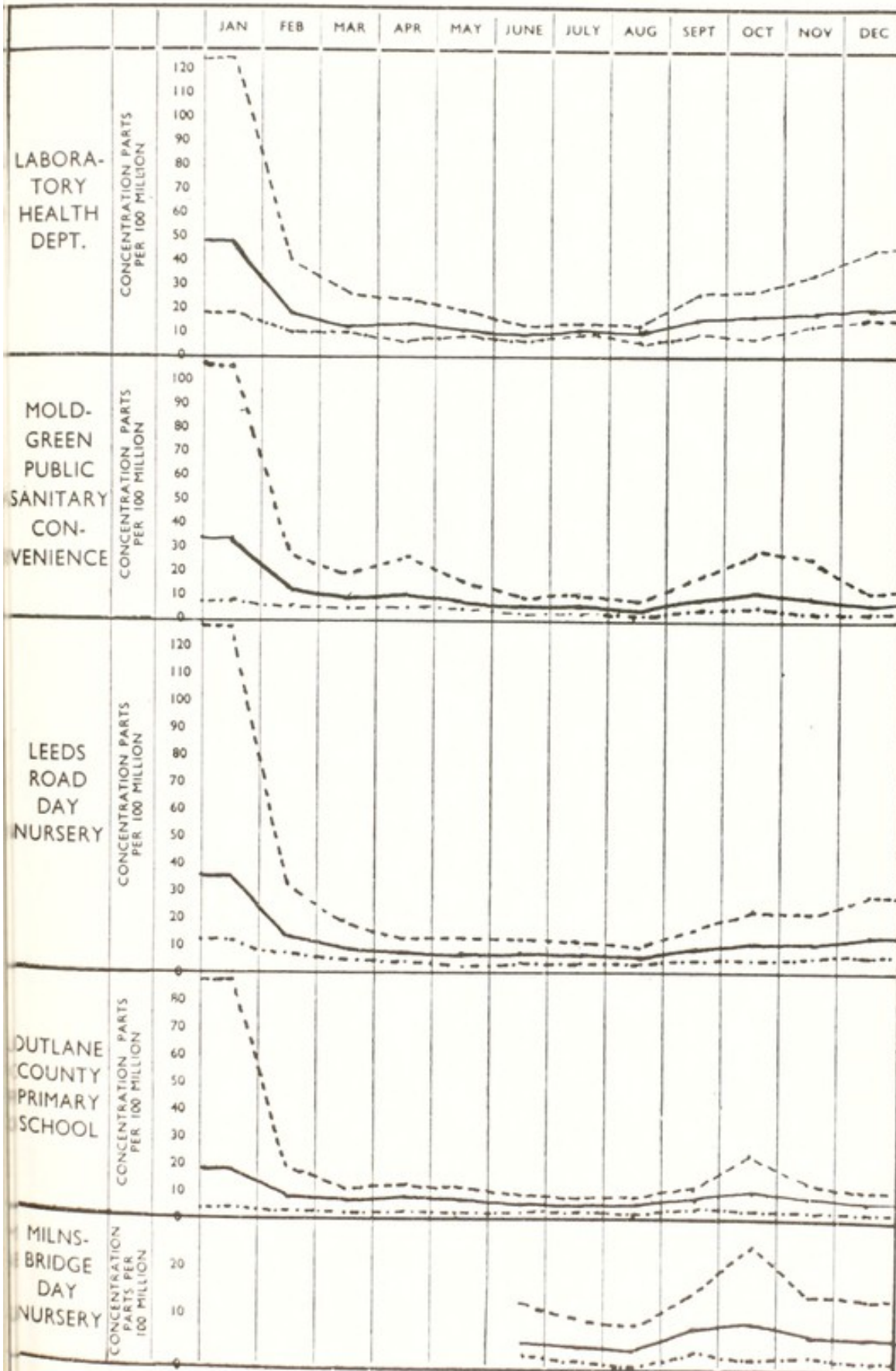


SULPHUR DIOXIDE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH _____

HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -

LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH -



Other Forms of Pollution

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act 1906 still continues, it being necessary to notify him on 6 occasions of emission of fumes which had been noted by Public Health Inspectors.

Two unusual forms of atmospheric pollution occurred during the year. On the 25th June several complaints were received from different parts of the Borough, but mostly from the town centre, that cars and decorations were being stained with what appeared to be a "purple rain." The weather was damp with a slight easterly breeze. The first complaint was received about 3.0 p.m. and at approximately 4.45 p.m. the origin had been traced to a chemical works in the Borough, and had been caused by magenta powder which had escaped from the ventilator in the plant where processing was taking place. Immediately the origin was found alterations were effected and an assurance was given by the firm that such an escape of powder cannot occur again in the future.

A similar incident on the 16th September was confined to a very small area and did not receive the press publicity of the "purple rain". The colour in this instance was brown. Investigations were made but no samples of the "stain" could be obtained. It was finally established that the pollution was due to the ash resulting from the burning of some particular coloured cardboard containers on a sectional boiler having been discharged into the atmosphere. On examination the ash from the cardboard was found to have the same characteristics as the "stain".

Two further complaints were received, one of the staining of a car, and one of the staining of clothes. These were investigated but, as they were isolated incidents, enquiries failed to reveal the cause of the complaints.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

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

1. Houses owned by the Council

Slight infestations are treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. and heavy infestations by hydrogen cyanide gas.

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	14	8	6
Privately Owned Houses	6	2	4

3. Inspections

Council Houses	..	..	..	..	1,326
Privately Owned Houses	..	..	..	..	799
Second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises	..	..	..	..	22

Inspection of Council houses is carried out by an officer specially appointed and this officer 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
1945-1955	250	767	2,295	3,312	923
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
1959	—	31	32	63	417
Houses in course of erection	—	208	—	208	—

Number of dwelling houses of all classes ...	...	...	46,997
Number of new dwellinghouses erected ...	...	...	480
Number of houses owned by the Corporation ...	...	...	11,799

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ...	2,468
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose ...	2,468
	(iii)	Number of revisits ...	2,017
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	359
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	359
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation ...	337
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found. ...	366

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 ...	293
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under 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	37
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices... ..	
(a) By Owners	35
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	12
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses closed	5

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

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(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

E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses, Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued	93
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	18

4. Housing Act, 1957,—Part IV Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	18
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	88
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	4
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	27
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	134

5. Housing Acts, 1949—1959. Improvement Grants

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received ..	64	91
Number of applications approved ..	62	90
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses	58	73
Number in respect of rented houses	4	17
Number where work has been completed	48	1

(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 certificates not yet revoked	8
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SLUM CLEARANCE

BEFORE



AFTER



7. Rent Act, 1957 — Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications received		12
Number of undertakings given by landlord	.. .. .	6
Number of certificates issued	.. .. .	5
Number where notices have been served but awaiting expiration	.. .. .	—
Number being investigated	.. .. .	1

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	1,471	64	5	5,136	5,120

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

PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Period 1st January, 1941 to 31st December, 1958

Areas in respect of 43 Clearance Areas were confirmed, of which 22 were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and include 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
43	720	1,837	119	337

Period ending 31st December 1959

No.	Clearance Area	Represent- ation	Date of		Confir- mation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
			Order	Enquiry			
36	Blackmoorfoot Rd.	16.5.58	3.12.58	14.4.59	16.10.59	32	68
45	Primrose Hill No. 1	18.7.58	3.12.58		29.4.59	27	53
46	Primrose Hill No. 2	18.7.58	3.12.58		27.8.59	7	19
47	Damside No. 1	26.9.58	3.12.58		29.4.59	7	23
48	Damside No. 2	26.9.58	3.12.58		29.4.59	11	19
49	Damside No. 3	26.9.58	3.12.58		29.4.59	8	20
50	Longwood Road	17.10.58	5.11.58	14.4.59	17.8.59	4	8
51	Rashcliffe Hill Road						
	No. 4	13.2.59	4.3.59	8.9.59	21.12.59	6	15
52	Rashcliffe Hill Road						
	No. 5	13.2.59	4.3.59	8.9.59	21.12.59	104	230
53	Cliffe End Road	17.7.59	4.11.59			11	19
54	Paddock No. 1	18.9.59				5	8
55	Paddock No. 2	18.9.59				75	167
56	Spring Street No. 1	13.11.59				8	12
57	Spring Street No. 2	13.11.59				18	37
58	Paddock No. 3	13.11.59				6	7
59	Paddock No. 4	13.11.59				24	46
60	Paddock No. 5	13.11.59				20	51

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of Areas Numbers 51 and 52.

This Order included 16 houses occupied by 33 persons in the lands adjoining the clearance areas.

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1959.

Number of houses vacated	..	..	328
Number of persons displaced	..	..	878
Number of houses demolished	..	..	277

Co-ordination with Other Departments

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

As already mentioned (see page 98) improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on any action likely to be taken under the Housing Act.

SCHOOLS

186 visits were paid to schools during the year. The condition of the sanitary accommodation was found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK & 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 12 visits were paid to these premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory. 13 samples were taken and all were found to be 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 infestation. All work is carried out in accordance with 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 833 complaints of infestation were made to this Department. Of these complaints 456 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 37 drains were tested, of which 30 were found to be defective and to be sources of infestation.

Tips, rivers and streams have again been inspected for rat infestation and treated where necessary.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers 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. of Pre-baiting points	Poison baits laid	No. of Bodies found	No. Presumed Killed
Rats ..	210	2,169	1,885	237	811
Mice ..	166	1,617	1,637	153	12
Totals ..	376	3,786	3,522	390	823

II. Warfarin direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued	No. of Bodies Found
Rats	289	187
Mice	622	225
Total	911	412

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	2,080	800	871

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 131 inspections of air raid shelters were made, 14 shelters were closed on a certification by the Medical Officer of Health of persistent misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 44 conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Males		For Females
31		13
Comprising:—		
Urinals only	5	W.C.'s and washbasins 13
Urinals and washbasins	4	
Urinals and W.C.'s	5	
Urinals, W.C.'s and washbasins	17	

The construction of one convenience for ladies and gents was completed during the year. In addition to this wash basins have been fixed in 5 ladies conveniences and now every ladies convenience contains at least one wash basin. Washbasins and water closets have also been provided in the gents conveniences where space has permitted. These washing facilities are free.

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 and there is also free washing facilities, but without hot water.

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

The locks to the W.C.'s in the conveniences in the town centre still continue to be wilfully damaged, necessitating frequent repairs. The decorations to two conveniences also in the town centre continue to be despoiled. During the year another convenience in the town centre, formally found to be generally satisfactory, has been the object of unreasonable treatment; on oc-

casions several toilet roll fittings have been stolen and toilet paper scattered about. Although there is a litter bin in the convenience it appears to satisfy certain members of the public to throw refuse on the floor rather than place it in the bin, but this causes the more enlightened members of the public to assume that the convenience is not cleansed regularly.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Fairs, Sanitary Accommodation

Bye-laws made under Section 80 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 require the provision in suitable situations of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about pleasure fairs and for the public attending the fairs. They also provide for such conveniences to be kept in good repair and in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition and for the conveniences to be labelled for men and for women respectively.

On three occasions during the year fairs were held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road. On two occasions tub closets were provided by the Market and Fairs Department. These were inspected during the time each fair was held and were found to be reasonably satisfactory. On the third occasion the proprietor of the fair undertook to provide the sanitary conveniences himself. On inspection these were found to be totally unsatisfactory. On representation by the Department accommodation was finally provided which was satisfactory.

It has now been decided that on all future occasions the Council will provide the necessary sanitary accommodation and charge the expense to the proprietor of the fair.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

There are 15 cinemas and two theatres in the Borough. During the year 64 visits have been paid. Only one matter was found to require attention, one convenience requiring decorating. This matter received attention and re-inspection revealed no further cause for complaint.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	3	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	51	—	2

Water other than that supplied by the Corporation	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	2	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	2	—	1

Examination of water from Baths and Paddling Pools	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Baths (for Bacteriological Examination)	20	—	—
„ Paddling Pools (do)	3	—	2

(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.)

Where the water from paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the Parks Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The three public swimming pools in the Borough (the large and small pools at Cambridge Road and the 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" principal. This allows for a higher residual of free chlorine which 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.

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" boiler hand fired by coke, "Pulsometer" pressure filter and a "Tiplometer" chlorination plant. Sodium hypochlorite is used for chlorination and soda ash is used to regulate the pH value.

Salendine Nook Schools.

This bath is also used exclusively by school children. The pool works on the continuous flow system, the period of "turnover" being 3 hours. Heat is supplied from the central heating plant. Chlorination of the water is by injection of chlorine gas and the addition of soda ash regulates the pH value.

Summary of examination of water from Public Swimming Pools, carried out by Public Health Inspectors.

Pool	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	73	73	—
(2) Small Pool	69	69	—
Ramsden Street	64	64	—
New Street School	51	51	—
Salendine Nook Schools	50	50	—
TOTALS	307	307	Nil

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for the granting of annual licences to persons keeping a pet shop and for the compliance with such 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 11. During the year 68 visits have been made to premises concerned. Conditions were found generally to be satisfactory. Only on one occasion was an unsatisfactory condition found, this being inadequate ventilation. On request the licensee had adequate ventilation provided.

Licensing of Boarding-out Establishments for Pet Animals

Section 36 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956 states:—
 "As from the appointed day no person shall for gain provide accommodation for pet animals belonging to any 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. Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st January 1958. These require suitable accommodation for pets, regular supply of food and drink, precautions to prevent the spread of infectious disease and precautions to be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

At the end of 1959 there were 8 registered premises and during the year 33 visits were paid. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk Supply
Ice Cream
Food Inspection
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 to 1957
Hawkers of Food
Merchandise Marks Act 1926
Public Abattoir—Meat Inspection
Unsound Food
Sampling of Food
Foreign Bodies in Food
Borough Analyst's Report
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS 1949 TO 1954

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS 1949 TO 1953

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

These regulations came into force on the 8th March 1959, revoking the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 and the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Regulations 1954. They provide for the registration of dairy farms and of dairy farmers; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors of milk; inspection and health of cattle; general provisions relating to buildings and water supplies; special provisions applicable to the production of milk and the treatment and handling of milk; provisions with regard to infection of milk; general provisions for protecting milk against contamination or infection provisions relating to the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; and for penalties for breaches of the Regulations.

It is the duty of the local authority to carry out the Regulations relating to the infection of milk and the remainder of the Regulations (except where they relate to dairy farms or to the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer.)

The following table shows the number of sellers of milk in the borough:—

	In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	244*	3	247
Dairies	9	—	9
Shops selling bottled milk	258	—	258

* This figure includes 199 selling from shops

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order, 1953, which applies to the County Borough of Huddersfield amongst other districts, came into operation on the 1st January, 1954. Under this Order the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are applicable to the Borough and all persons retailing milk therein must sell such milk under a special designation whether or not the premises from which the milk is sold are situate in or out of the Borough.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

These regulations provide for the granting by the local authority of:—

- licences for dealers to use the special designation "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" in relation to milk which has been pasteurised or sterilised by them, in the area of the licensing authority.
- licences for dealers to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" in relation to milk sold by them and who operate from premises within the area of the licensing authority.
- supplementary licences for dealers who operate from premises outside the area of the licensing authority and who hold a principal dealers licence from the authority in whose area the premises are situated.

The following licences were granted during 1959.

Pasteuriser's.	1
Dealer's to use the designation.	
Pasteurised.	75
Sterilised.	265
Tuberculin Tested.	69
Supplementary Licences.	
Pasteurised.	3
Sterilised.	2
Tuberculin Tested.	3

"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk" is milk produced from an at-tested herd and which could have been sold under the designation "Tuberculin Tested" and which has been pasteurised.

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 this Department, there is a well equipped laboratory on the pasteurising premises 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.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. RAW MILK											
A. TUBERCULIN TESTED											
1. Produced in the Borough	45	42	93.33	3	6.67	52	—	—	8	1	12.5
2. Produced out of the Borough	44	40	90.91	4	9.09	33	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	89	82	92.13	7	7.87	85	—	—	8	1	12.5

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory				
				Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test
2. HEAT TREATED								
A. PASTEURISED								
1. Processed in the Borough	47	47	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	7	7	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
B. TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)								
1. Processed in the Borough	13	13	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	3	3	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
C. STERILISED								
1. Processed out of the Borough	12	12	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
D. SCHOOLS SUPPLY								
1. Pasteurised	37	37	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	119	119	100.00	—	—	—	—	—

Biological Examination of Milk

The provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 relating to the infection of milk modify those which were contained in the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. An appropriate notice may now be served by a Medical Officer of Health on the occupier of registered premises outside as well as inside his district. The conditions relating to compensation payable have been considerably modified. Compensation is not now payable if in fact disease was caused by milk, or that the milk was infected with disease communicable to man, or that there was in fact reasonable grounds for the Medical Officer of Health's suspicion. Compensation is payable in all other circumstances where any person sustains any damage or loss by reason of a notice served and is also payable if in any case the notice is not withdrawn or allowed to lapse as soon as circumstances require.

During 1959 notices in respect of the above Regulation have been served in one case. Following the notification of a case of brucellosis, sampling of the milk from the herd of the milk seller was carried out. Individual samples from the eight cows in milk were taken and the initial result of the examination showed that the milk from three of the cows might have been responsible for the case of brucellosis. A "stoppage" notice in relation to the milk from these three cows was served. The final bacteriological report confirmed the isolation of *brucella abortus* from the milk of one of the three cows. The original "stoppage" notice was withdrawn and a further notice served in respect of the milk from the particular cow. This notice was withdrawn when the cow was sent for slaughter.

In accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, no compensation was payable in this case.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

New legislation controlling the manufacture and sale of ice cream came into operation during the year.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1959

These regulations came into force on the 27th April 1959 and consolidate and amend the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947 to 1952. They provide for exemption from pasteurisation and sterilisation of certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make heat treatment unnecessary. They require the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream to be pasteurised by one of the three methods specified, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. Provisions also make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice cream which has not been treated as the regulations specify, or which has been allowed to reach a temperature of 28° Fahrenheit without again being heat treated. They also allow of the manufacture of ice cream by a "complete cold mix" method.

Other new legislation concerning ice cream is contained in the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959 and the Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1959. Both these Regulations came into force on the 27th April 1959. The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959 replace a similar order (The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953). They prescribe amended standards of composition for ice cream and introduce different standards of composition for dairy ice cream and milk ice. Alternative standards for certain descriptions of ice cream containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree are also prescribed.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1959 amend the Labelling of Food Order 1953 (as amended), new provisions being inserted. They provide that no person shall display, label, mark or advertise ice cream to suggest that it contains butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy industry unless it contains no fat other than milk (except as may be introduced by the use of specified ingredients). It permits the presence of skimmed milk solids if these are declared. It also imposes requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice cream containing fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced as an ingredient.)

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. ...	512
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale.	25
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of ice cream and "lollies".	1
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of "lollies"	3
Manufacturers using heat treatment.	8
Manufacturers using cold mix.	2
Number registered not now manufacturing. ...	15

For assessing the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by the 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 186 of which 152 (81.73%) were satisfactory (grades 1 and 2) and 34 (18.27%) were unsatisfactory (grades 3 and 4).

EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

	Total Number of Samples	SATISFACTORY						UNSATISFACTORY					
		Grade 1	%	Grade 2	%	Total	%	Grade 3	%	Grade 4	%	Total	%
Produced in the Borough	166	92	55.42	40	24.10	132	79.52	12	7.23	22	13.25	34	20.48
Produced out of the Borough	20	16	80.00	4	20.00	20	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	186	108	58.06	44	23.66	152	81.73	12	6.45	22	11.82	34	18.27

NOTE: Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is unwise to pay much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's sample should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3 and none into Grade 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.	541
Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.	
Premises for the preparation of preserved food	115
Huddersfield Corporation Act 1949. Section 45.	
Hawkers of Food and their Premises	41
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.	
Dairies	9

The number and types of food premises in the Borough are as follows

Bakehouses	83
Butchers	180
Canteens and Kitchens	77
Chemists and Druggists	36
Clubs	110
Confectioners	121
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery	136
Fried Fish	131
Grocery	465
Ice Cream	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "Lollies"	8
Mineral Water Manufacturers	5
Public Houses	182
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	68
Sweets	190
Sweets, Wholesalers	6
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	4
Wholesale Food Premises	8
Total	1,818

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

Bakehouses	186
Condensed Milk Regulations	230
Dairies and Milkshops	76
Food Hawkers Premises	81
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Premises	1,250

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.	Stalls	..	..	1,760
Labelling of Food Orders	..	..	..	323
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	1,719
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	87
School Kitchens	..	..	..	39
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	968
Total	..	..	..	6,719

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 TO 1957

During the year a total of 3010 inspections were made under these regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found.

Food Premises

Clothing, Accommodation for	..	..	..	..	75
" Protective	..	..	..	..	7
" Dirty	..	..	..	..	13
Defective Walls, Floor, Ceiling	..	..	..	..	164
" Woodwork, etc.	..	..	..	..	57
Food, Requiring Protection	..	..	..	..	81
" Wrapping of	..	..	..	..	1
Equipment Defective	..	..	..	..	49
" Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	47
Personal Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	1
Provision of First Aid Equipment	..	..	..	..	126
" Hot Water Supply	..	..	..	..	85
" Notice to Wash Hands	..	..	..	..	165
" Sink	..	..	..	..	26
" Soap, Towels, etc.	..	..	..	..	81
" Wash Hand Basin	..	..	..	..	131
" Water Supply	..	..	..	..	23
Refuse, Accommodation for	..	..	..	..	2
" Accumulation of	..	..	..	..	24
" Bins Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	3
Requiring Cleansing/Decoration	..	..	..	..	202
" Lighting	..	..	..	..	2
" Ventilation	..	..	..	..	18
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	20
Smoking, etc.	..	..	..	..	28
Temperature of Foods	..	..	..	..	3
Towels Dirty	..	..	..	..	15
W.C.'s Defective	..	..	..	..	47
" Connecting directly with Food Premises	..	..	..	..	28
" Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	24

Stalls

Defective Woodwork, etc.	..	..	..	..	5
Food Requiring Protection	..	..	..	..	4
Provision of Name and Address	..	..	..	..	17
" Lighting	..	..	..	..	1
" Receptacles for Refuse	..	..	..	..	2

Vehicles

Clothing Dirty	..	..	..	..	1
Equipment Defective	..	..	..	..	1
Provision of Covering	..	..	..	..	4
" Floor Covering	..	..	..	..	4
" Hot Water	..	..	..	..	2
" Name and Address	..	..	..	..	1
" Receptacles for Offal	..	..	..	..	4
" Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	1
Requiring Cleansing/Decoration	..	..	..	..	2

Total	..	..	..	..	..	1597
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Legal Proceedings

In three cases legal proceedings were instituted, the persons concerned having been previously cautioned by the Department.

The cases were: (1) Person found smoking in a food room containing open food. The case was proved and the defendant fined £2/0/0, (2) Food being deposited within 18in. of the ground and not protected. This case was also proved and the defendant fined £3/0/0, and (3) Dirty condition of the floor of a travelling butcher's shop. This case was dismissed, the defence being "economy of use of water during drought."

Open Air Market

Washing accommodation has been provided for the occupiers of the stalls at the open air market, in order that the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations may more easily be complied with. The accommodation situated in a brick built building consists of 4 stainless steel sinks for the washing of vegetables, etc., 4 stainless steel wash hand basins for personal washing and a deep glazed earthenware sink for washing equipment. Hot and cold water is provided over each unit.

School Kitchens

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

39 inspections were made during the year.

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 35, there having been one new registration during the year. The food mostly concerned is greengrocery. During the year 81 visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 6 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough, there having been one new registration during the year. 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.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Routine checks have been made to ensure compliance with the various Marking Orders made under this Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. In one case, however, it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. This was in respect of the marking of imported apples and tomatoes. The case is awaiting hearing.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

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 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	Goats	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Total
Number Slaughtered	9,905	1,455	215	29,092	29	16,000	640	57,336
Number Inspected	9,905	1,455	215	29,092	29	16,000	640	57,336
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcases	6	6	2	—	—	8	—	22
Percentage	0.06	0.41	0.93	—	—	0.05	—	0.04
Parts	12	8	—	—	—	207	—	227
Organs	574	147	—	—	—	51	—	772
Percentage	5.92	10.65	—	—	—	1.61	—	1.74
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcases	4	12	8	14	—	14	7	59
Parts	4	4	1	1	—	21	—	31
Organs	4,152	296	1	55	—	317	—	4,821
Percentage	42.00	21.44	4.65	0.24	—	2.20	1.09	8.57

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis and 9 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with according to the recommendations contained in Memo 3/Meat.

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

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Totals
Abscesses	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	14
Bruising	2	2	3	1	2	6	—	16
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Emaciation (Pathological)	—	—	8	3	2	3	4	20
Fevered	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Immaturity	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Joint Ill	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Metritis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moribund	1	—	1	—	11	4	2	19
Odoema	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
Pericarditis	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Acute Septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis	12	6	14	2	—	215	—	249
Totals	16	10	30	11	15	250	7	339

Tuberculosis Order 1938

No cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

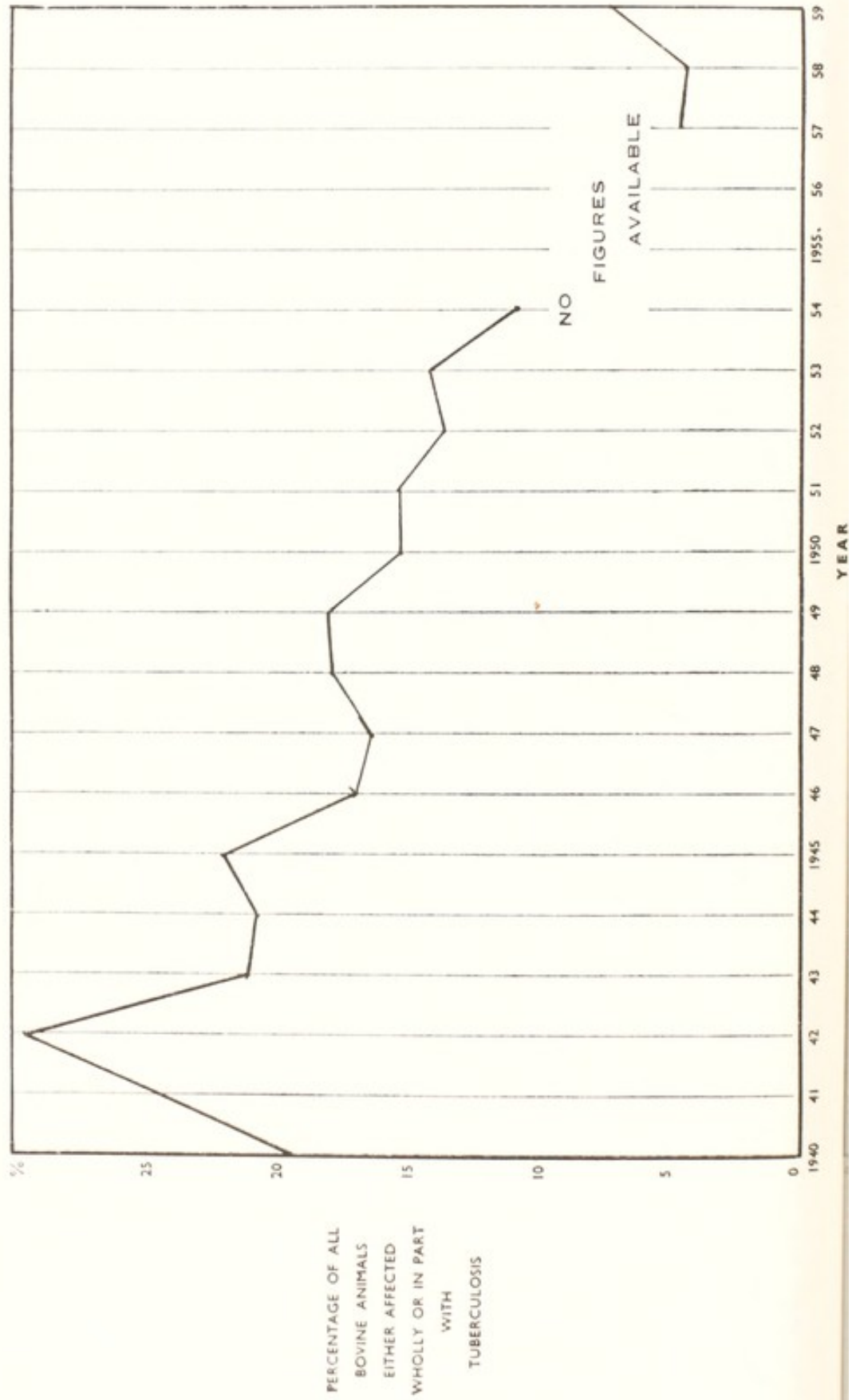
Tuberculosis in Poultry

None found during the year.

Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,337 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	644 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	794 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,214 lbs.
Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,434 lbs.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,279 lbs.

GRAPH SHOWING THE DECLINE IN THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS
IN BOVINE ANIMALS



Disposal of Condemned Meat

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

Horseflesh is boiled and sold as food for dogs and cats.

Transport of Meat

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

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Number of licences issued during the year 80

Number of conditional licences issued during the year .. . 4

With the coming into operation of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, the local authority is empowered to grant a conditional licence to a person not previously having held a licence and whom it considers may not be sufficiently skilled in the slaughter of animals. The holder of such a licence can only slaughter under the supervision of a person holding a licence which is not subject to this condition.

Knackers Yard

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

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 133 visits have been paid to the premises during the year.

New Legislation

New legislation introduced during the year includes the following Act and Regulations:—

Slaughter of Animals Act 1958. This Act came into operation on the 18th January 1959 and consolidates previous Slaughter of Animals Acts. It deals in the main with the provision as to the slaughter of animals in slaughterhouses and knackers yards, the licensing of slaughtermen, regulations for securing humane conditions of slaughter in slaughterhouses, etc. and for penalties.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958. These Regulations came into operation on the 1st January 1959 and deal with the construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and lairages, conditions to be observed in lairages, conditions to be observed in slaughterhouses and knackers yards, special conditions for knackers yards, additional provisions for horses, notices, records, returns and for penalties.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958. These Regulations also came into force on the 1st January 1959. They provide for the construction of new slaughterhouses, equipment and hygienic practices and for the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions. Some of the regulations do not come into operation in respect of existing slaughterhouses until a date appointed by the Minister.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 pkts. 308 lbs.
Bananas	..	..	..	..	..	..	896 lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 lbs.
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 lbs.
Cabbage	..	..	..	..	..	..	600 lbs.
							81 crates
Carrots	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 cwts. 6 stones
Cauliflower	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 crates

Cheese	3 packets
Chicken	13 lbs.
Chocolate Rolls	80 lbs.
Corned Beef	7½ lbs.
Currants	2¾ lbs.
Egg, Frozen	41 tins
Figs	24 lbs.
Fish	9 stones 6½ lbs.
Fish Cakes	42 lbs.
Flour	12 doz.
Ground Almonds	3 lbs.
Ham	28 lbs.
Ham, Cooked	83¾ lbs.
Jars	58 lbs. 10 ozs.
Lettuce	52
Lollies, Iced	55 cases
Margarine	44
Mushrooms	1½ lbs.
Ox-tongue	420 lbs.
Plums	25½ lbs.
Pork	483 lbs.
Raisins	15½ lbs.
Rice	48½ lbs.
Sausage	2 lbs.
Semolina	147½ lbs.
Suet	14 lbs.
Sugar	9 lbs.
Sweets	17 pkts.
Tinned Goods	72 lbs.
Turnips	7 lbs.
Veal	6,203
	55 cwts.
	4 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Almonds, Ground	6	—	—	—
Apples, Imported	—	—	2	2
Arrowroot, Ground	2	—	—	—
Aspirins	6	—	—	—
Baking Powder	5	—	—	—
Beer	2	—	—	—
Beer, Black	2	—	—	—
Beverages				
Drinking Chocolate	4	—	—	—
Horlicks	1	—	—	—
Hot Chocolate	1	—	—	—
Milo	1	—	—	—
Nescafe	1	—	—	—
Nesquick	1	—	—	—
Ovaltine	1	—	—	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda	2	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Juice Syrup	2	—	—	—
Black Pudding	1	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder	1	—	—	—
Borax	2	—	—	—

Bread						
Buttered Teacakes	..	..	..	5	1	—
Portion of Loaf	..	..	..	—	—	2
Bread Crumbs	..	..	..	1	—	—
Cake Mixture..	..	..	..	4	—	—
Cereal Food ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Chewing Gum	..	..	..	1	—	—
Christmas Pudding	..	..	..	1	—	—
Chocolate	..	..	..	2	—	—
Chocolate Dessert	..	..	..	1	—	—
Cinnamon	..	..	..	1	—	—
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	5	—	—
Coconut, Dessicated	..	..	..	2	—	—
Codeine Tablets B.P.	..	..	..	1	—	—
Coffee	..	..	..	6	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	..	..	..	1	—	—
Confectionery	..	..	..	1	—	—
Cornflour	..	..	..	4	—	—
Cough Mixture	..	..	..	1	—	—
Custard Powder	..	..	..	6	—	—
Dried Fruits						
Currants	..	..	..	2	—	—
Prunes	..	..	..	1	—	—
Raisins	..	..	..	1	—	—
Sultanas	..	..	..	2	—	—
Dripping	..	..	..	1	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Flour, Plain ..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Flour, Self Raising	..	..	..	4	—	—
Finnan's Salts	..	..	..	1	—	—
Gelatine	..	..	..	1	—	—
Ginger, Ground	..	..	..	3	—	—
Golden Raising Powder	..	..	..	1	—	—
Grape Nuts ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Gravy Salt ..	..	..	..	3	—	—
Ground Rice ..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Honey	..	..	..	1	—	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	19	—	—
Ice Cream, Dairy	..	..	..	1	—	—
Ice Cream Powder	..	..	..	1	—	—
Instant Whip	..	..	..	3	—	—
Jam ..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Jelly Cubes ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Jelly Tablets..	..	..	..	6	—	—
Kruschen Salts	..	..	..	1	—	—
Lard ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Liver Salts ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Macaroni ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Margarine ..	..	..	..	2	—	—
Meat Paste, Potted	..	..	..	1	—	—
Milk ..	..	..	..	137	3	4
Milk, Hot ..	..	..	..	—	2	—
Milk and Bottle	..	..	..	—	—	2
Milk Condensed Sweetened	..	..	..	1	—	—
Milk Condensed Unsweetened	..	..	..	1	—	—
Milk, Dried Full Cream	..	..	..	1	—	—
Milk of Magnesia Tablets	..	..	..	1	—	—
Mincemeat ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Mixed Spice ..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Mustard ..	..	..	..	3	—	—
Nutmeg, Ground	..	..	..	3	—	—
Oatmeal ..	..	..	..	3	—	—
Peel, Cut Mixed	..	..	..	2	—	—
Pearl Barley ..	..	..	..	2	—	—

Pepper	3	—	—	—
Pie Filling	1	—	—	—
Pudding, Mixed Fruit Sponge ..	1	—	—	—
Rice	5	—	—	—
Saccharine Tablets	2	—	—	—
Sage	3	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—	—	—
Sago	3	—	—	—
Salt	2	—	—	—
Salmon, Potted	1	—	—	—
Sausage	1	—	—	—
Semolina	3	—	—	—
Sherry	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks				
Ginger Beer	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	4	—	—	—
Orange Crush	1	—	—	1
Quinine Tonic Water	1	—	—	—
Vitamin C Orange Drink	—	1	—	—
Lemonade and Bottle	—	—	—	1
Soft Drinks Powder	1	—	—	—
Suet, Beef	4	—	—	—
Sugar	4	—	—	—
Sugar, Demarara	1	—	—	—
Sweets	1	—	—	—
Sweets, Butter	6	—	—	—
Tapioca	4	—	—	—
Tea	8	—	—	—
Tea Cake Mixture	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	5	—	—	—
Vitamin Capsules	—	—	1	—
	<u>377</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

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

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
44.	New Milk (Channel Islands)	Contains only 3.9% fat.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
56.	New Milk	Deficient in fat by 3.3%	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
59.	New Milk	Contains 2.7% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
2.	Bread (Informal)	Contains a foreign substance. A pellet of dough containing oil stained brown with iron oxide.	Proprietor of bakery warned by Chief Public Health Inspector.
143.	Buttered Teacake	Unsatisfactory in that the sample consists of teacake and margarine.	Case heard 3rd August 1959. Defendant fined £3.
159.	Hot Milk	Contains at least 16.8% of extraneous water.	Case heard 24th July 1959. Defendant fined £5.
160.	Vitamin C Orange Drink	Deficient in Vitamin C.	Correspondence with manufacturers. Found to be old stock. No further bottles of this batch in stock at shop.
195.	Hot Milk	Contains at least 11.1% of extraneous water and deficient in fat by 39.0%	Case heard 14th September 1959. Defendant fined £5.
5.	Milk and Bottle (Informal)	Bottle contains mouldy milk residues.	All information sent to Medical Officer of Health of district where milk was bottled.

6. Milk and Bottle (Informal)	Bottle contains mouldy milk residues	All information sent to Medical Officer of Health of district where milk was bottled.
7. Lemonade and Bottle (Informal)	Bottle contains fragments of broken glass.	All information sent to Medical Officer of Health of district where lemonade was produced and bottled.
8. Bread, Portion of Loaf (Informal)	Contains foreign matter in the form of streaks of dough stained with oil and rust and containing fibres and grit typical of atmospheric dust.	Case heard 11th January 1960. Case dismissed.
11. Apples, Imported (Informal)	Excessive amounts of arsenic and lead.	All unsold apples returned to wholesalers and then returned by them to place of importation.
12. Apples, Imported (Informal)	Excessive amounts of arsenic and lead.	All unsold apples returned to wholesalers and then returned by them to place of importation.
16. Orange Crush (Informal)	Contains 8% Proof Spirit. Microscopic examination reveals the presence of yeast cells. This orange crush must have been kept a long time; during storage the sample has fermented producing alcohol and certain other substances with peculiar taste and aroma. There is no harmful substance in the sample and the indications are that it was originally normal in quality and composition. Because of its altered state it must be considered unsatisfactory.	Vendor and supplier seen by Chief Public Health Inspector.

Extraneous Matter in Food

Seven complaints were received of food containing extraneous matter and all complaints were investigated. In some cases the vendors were warned, in other cases legal proceedings were instituted. The following are details of the cases:—

1. Sale of a piece of fish containing a nail. On investigation it was found that the nail was similar to those in the box in which the fish had been delivered and no doubt the nail had got into the fish when it was being "boxed" for dispatch. The vendor was warned by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

2. Sale of bread containing a pellet of dough containing oil and stained with iron oxide. The bread was from a bakery outside the district. The proprietor of the bakehouse was warned by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

3. Sale of tin of pilchards, the contents of which were covered with a thick mould. This matter was taken up with the proprietors of the store concerned. In view of the good record of the firm (this being the first occasion of anything unsatisfactory) a caution was considered sufficient.

4. Sale of cake containing a piece of cigarette. Legal proceedings were instituted, each of the defendants being fined £5 with £2 13s. 0d. costs.

5. Sale of lemonade containing glass. As this product was manufactured outside the Borough, all details were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of that district for any action which he cared to take.

6. Yorkshire pudding containing glass. On investigation it was found that there was some disagreement as to whether or not glass had been found in some Yorkshire pudding or some potatoes. As a result of the investigations it would appear it was more feasible that the glass was found in the potatoes. It was found that a pavement light, which was over the potato washing machine, at the cafe concerned, was broken and there were pieces of glass scattered over the floor about the machine. It was assumed that this was the origin of the glass in the potatoes. The proprietor was warned as to the seriousness of the offence.

7. Sale of bread containing streaks of dough stained with oil and rust and containing fibre and grit typical of atmospheric dust. Legal proceedings were instituted but the case was dismissed.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY

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

During the year, 399 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:—

New Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Channel Islands Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Hot Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk and Bottle	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	251

Fifteen samples were found to be adulterated or substandard; this proportion, 3.8 per cent, compares favourably with those of neighbouring authorities.

The following explanatory notes indicate the nature of the irregularities encountered:—

Apples. Two samples of imported apples were condemned because they contained an excessive deposit of lead and arsenic. Owing to the dry season the insecticide containing these poisonous substances had not been washed off by rain. Following these samples, arrangements were made for returning the apples to the port for washing treatment.

Bread. Part of a slice of white bread containing a pellet of brown material. This was due to a spot of oil stained with iron oxide and was doubtless from the bakery machinery.

Part of a loaf was submitted; this had dark stains in the form of streaks running throughout its length. Again the trouble was traced to oil coloured by rust and traces of atmospheric dust; this also was believed to be from some part of a bakery machine.

Buttered Teacake. Out of five samples of buttered teacakes, one was adversely reported. Instead of being spread with butter, margarine had been used.

Lemonade and Bottle. This sample was condemned because it contained twenty pieces of broken glass. The largest piece was $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length; the smallest was too small to be seen with the naked eye. The danger of such "foreign bodies" needs no stressing.

Milk. Two samples of New Milk; one sample contained only 2.90 per cent. of fat instead of at least 3 per cent., the other sample contained extraneous water to the extent of 2.7 per cent.

Channel Islands Milk should contain at least 4 per cent. of fat; one sample contained only 3.90 per cent.

Hot Milk. Samples of this commodity are obtained from Cafes and Snack Bars. One sample contained 16.8 per cent. of extraneous water and the other contained 11.1 per cent. of extraneous water and was also 39 per cent. deficient in fat.

Milk and Bottle. Two samples were examined because the inner surfaces of the bottle bore black stains. The stains were found to consist of mouldy milk residues which had not been removed in the cleaning process.

Orange Crush. This beverage had a most peculiar odour and extraordinary flavour. It was found to have fermented during storage, part of the sugar being converted to alcohol; 8 per cent. of proof spirit was present.

Vitamin C Orange Drink. The label declared that the drink contained at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams of Vitamin C per fluid ounce. The sample had deteriorated during storage and we found only 1 milligram of this vitamin per fluid ounce.

The average results for the 132 genuine New and Sterilised Milk were:—

Fat	3.72 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	8.72 per cent.

The average results for the 9 genuine Channel Islands Milk were:—

Fat	4.66 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	9.11 per cent.

All requisite samples were tested for preservatives and prohibited colouring matter. No contraventions of the Regulations were found.

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 7 visits were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste foods are installed. At the end of the year there were 18 licensed premises in the Borough. No licences were issued during the year.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

27 samples were obtained during the year. Of these 12 were of feeding stuffs (10 formal and 2 informal) and 15 of fertilisers (informal). In the case of one sample of feeding stuffs which was unsatisfactory, the question of labelling was taken up with the manufacturers. 6 of the samples of fertiliser, all of which were prepacked, were found to be unsatisfactory. In each case the matter was referred to the authority of the area of production, who took appropriate action.

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 275 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b)) was 3.

There were 233 visits to premises during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

J. P. Beveridge, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.
Engineer and Manager

Water

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures:—

For domestic purposes	30.25 gallons per head per day
For trade purposes	23.19 " " " " "
Total	53.44

The figures show a decrease of .29 gallons per head per day in domestic supply and an increase of 2.66 gallons per head per day in trade supply on the consumption returns for 1958.

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 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	Holmbridge

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	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
5 Jan.	0.3	7.0	1.15	Nil	0.018	0.016	0.065	1.70	1.95	3.65
1 Apl.	0.3	7.8	1.05	Nil	0.013	0.004	0.053	1.45	2.35	3.8
30 June	0.2	7.8	1.25	Nil	0.016	0.018	0.03	1.8	1.8	3.6
30 Sept.	0.15	7.3	1.25	0.03	0.016	0.028	0.095	1.9	2.0	3.9

All samples are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples are taken from consumer's taps weekly.

Total number of samples taken 574

Presumptive B. Coli in 100 ml.

Absent	Number	%
1.	500	87.23
2.	6	1.04
3.	20	3.48
Over 3.	6	1.04
	42	7.22

44 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

Number of houses supplied

(a) Direct to house	67,945
(b) By means of stand pipes	Nil
Population supplied	175,039

SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.I.P.E.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor

The following sewerage works were carried out or completed during the year ended 31st December 1959.

Longwood Intercepting Sewer, Contract 2, from Johnny Moore's Hill to the Borough Boundary was completed in the early part of the year.

Reconstruction of 3,000 lineal yards of sewer for the relief of flooding at Lindley and Marsh was completed, 700 lineal yards of sewer being laid during the year.

Reconstruction of 110 lineal yards of crushed sewer at Church Avenue.

Reconstruction of 100 lineal yards of sewer at Mountjoy Road and Edgerton Grove Road.

Construction of 100 lineal yards of surface water sewer at Lindley to enable development to proceed in the area on the separate system of drainage.

Construction of 85 lineal yards of sewer at Lockwood Scar to enable the redevelopment of the area to proceed.

Construction of 205 lineal yards of sewer at Rashcliffe to enable redevelopment to proceed.

Construction of 105 lineal yards of sewer to enable further development to proceed on the Standiforth Estate.

The total length of sewers laid during the year was 1,400 lineal yards.

Sewage Disposal Works Extensions

The contract for preliminary works to prepare the site for new Primary Filtration Plant has been completed during the year. Designs have been prepared and a contract let for the construction of the Primary Filters themselves with Humus Tanks and Pump Houses, work on which is expected to start in the Spring of 1960.

STREET CLEANSING

Number of street gullies cleansed	112,720
Miles of road travelled by Mechanical Sweepers.. ..	15,448
Number of men engaged in hand scavenging	50
Loads of refuse collected	1,275

SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL

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

Chemist and Manager

During the year ending the 31st December 1959 the following amounts of sewage and trade waste have been received at the Deighton Works for treatment:—

Main Leeds Road Sewer	3,919,179,500 gallons
Chemical Trade Sewer	1,799,340,800 ..
Total Flow	<u>5,718,520,300 ..</u>

In April the new sewer to carry the sewage and trade wastes from the upper Colne Valley was connected to the Huddersfield system of sewers, increasing the dry weather flow in the main Leeds Road sewer from about 8½ to 10 million gallons per working day. As nearly half of the flow to the sewage works is trade waste, the dry weather flow depends largely on the activity of the trades of the town.

The amount of sewage and solid matter removed from the tanks is as follows:—

	tons
Catch Pit	835
Detritus Tanks	21,685
Sedimentation Tanks	27,150
Chemical Tanks.. .. .	55,483
Humus Tanks	17,780
Total	122,933

The pressure filtration plants at Deighton and on the new site at Bradley have produced the following amounts of press cake:—

Site	Source of Cake	Conditioning Agent	Cakes Produced	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludges	acid	1,601	6,604
Bradley (1)	Chemical Sludges	lime	1,759	7,256
Bradley (2)	Humus Sludge	steam	322	1,328

During the year 610 tons of grease and 5,944 tons of fertilizer have been recovered and sold as by-products.

An interview has taken place between representative technical officers of local authorities producing dried sludge for use as fertilizer and the technical officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with a view to the obtaining of subsidy on the nitrogen and phosphate contained in sewage sludge, comparable to that allowed on gas liquor when applied to the land. No further development has yet been notified. Whilst sewage treatment authorities are pleased to learn that an alternative outlet for gas liquor has been found they regret the lack of support which could be given for the disposal of town's wastes. Sewage sludge is regarded as organic in origin rather than mineral and is therefore, at present, ineligible for subsidy. Coal, from which gas liquor is derived, is mineral in origin though an organic mineral.

Due to the shortage of stable manure, in nearly every farm or garden journal or article there is an item on composting to produce humus. There are many doubts that even prolonged composting alone frees the resultant compost from all troublesome organisms. The compost now being made at Huddersfield from a mixture of already heat sterilized residues is possibly unique in this respect and should allay the fears of many who hesitate to use it.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

W. PITCHFORTH, Esq.,

Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent

Although the turnover of labour, i.e. 219 persons coming into and 228 going out of the department, was in excess of that for 1958 when the respective figures were 152 persons in and 142 out, the frequency of refuse collection showed a general improvement, in fact the frequency was the best attained for a considerable number of years.

The inability to maintain a sufficient number of employees during the early part of the year (when the refuse is at its heaviest, the daylight hours shortest and the weather generally at its worst) causes grave concern, as it is during this period that the department requires extra staff to enable a satisfactory frequency to be achieved and maintained. By virtue of the extended frequency the bin contents become heavier and brings about a bigger strain on the faithful servants of the department.

It cannot be recorded that there is a satisfactory improvement in the physical and mental capacities of the casual labour which we are unfortunately obliged to employ.

Midway through the year the bonus payable to refuse collectors was increased and this incentive can be regarded as being the main reason for the attainment of a better frequency. The sustained spell of dry warm weather also played a part.

Salvage activities in respect of paper, textiles and non-ferrous metals were continued and satisfactory markets for their disposal were available throughout the year. During the latter part of 1959 the price obtainable for baled tins reached a much more satisfactory figure and the salvaging of this commodity from the refuse tips was intensified. The movement of mixed destructor scrap, which during the early part of the year had been stagnant, became possible towards the end of the year, although the selling price was on the low side. However, the market is open again and prices will most likely improve in the immediate future.

The amount of waste paper pressed (mechanically) and sold during the year was 1,570 tons 16 cwt. 1 qtr.

Disposal of the refuse collected was by controlled tipping on sites situated at Berry Brow, Deighton and Hillhouse, and by the burning of condemned food, cats, dogs and market refuse in the small incinerator erected at Hillhouse Depot for this specific purpose. A concrete tipping floor, leading direct to the destructor feed, has facilitated the charging of the destructor and in consequence the amount of refuse burnt in the destructor has increased by more than 200 tons per annum.

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

Weight of refuse collected	.. ..	34,225 tons 6 cwt.
Number of cesspools emptied	.. ..	2
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot	.. ..	718 tons 16 cwt.
Refuse tipped	.. ..	32,618 tons 9 cwt.
Dust Bins collected	.. ..	2,283,686
Privy middens emptied	.. ..	886

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of clean water closets	.. ..	61,857
Conversion to W.C. system from privies	.. ..	10
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs	.. ..	4
Number of tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets)	.. ..	404
Number of tubs in use	.. ..	413*
Number of dust bins in use	.. ..	53,173
Number of privy middens	.. ..	55

* 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).

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH

N. HOLGATE, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S.
Baths Superintendent

Cambridge Road Baths

The establishment comprises two swimming baths, ladies and gents slipper baths, gents shower baths, ladies and gents foam baths and small cafe and an establishment laundry.

The large bath is 100 × 35ft. varying in depth from 3ft. to 8ft. and is open for public bathing throughout the year, whilst the small bath, which is 75 × 30ft. with depth varying from 3ft. to 7ft. is reserved exclusively for schools during normal school terms.

The water from both of these baths is constantly circulated, filtered and chlorinated, and the temperature kept at 78 degrees F. in winter and 76 degrees F. in summer.

Ramsden Street Baths

This establishment is a swimming bath 78 × 26ft. varying in depth from 2ft. to 6ft. and is reserved exclusively for schools during school hours.

Whilst the building is somewhat older than Cambridge Road, nevertheless the plant and equipment is modern and efficient. The temperature here is heated to 78 degrees F.

General

During the past year, January 1st to December 31st 1959, 193,427 public bathers were admitted, whilst in addition, during the same period 138,226 school children attended in organised classes.

This year also saw the completion of the installation of two new oil fired boilers at Cambridge Road. This has meant warmer conditions for the bathing public, especially during the earlier part of the day.

Of the future, it is hoped to improve the dressing accommodation at Cambridge Road and provide better clothes storage facilities, whilst at Ramsden Street Baths a Small Cafe is to be provided.

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