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County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH


OF

HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1964

W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



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W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December, 1964

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Mary C. Gee)

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

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

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	A. H. Graham
"	H. F. Brook	"	E. N. Graham
"	D. Graham, C.B.E.	"	R. Hutton
Councillor	H. Ainley	"	J. Mernagh
"	J. W. Braithwaite	"	N. Paxman
"	J. J. Browne	"	H. Rattigan
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	"	V. Sisson

Co-opted Member:

Dr. H. W. Davis, The Grange, Bryan Road, Edgerton.

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Mary C. Gee)

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor R. Hutton

Alderman	H. F. Brook	Councillor	J. H. Garnett,
Councillor	H. Ainley		M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
"	J. W. Braithwaite	"	J. Mernagh
"	J. J. Browne	"	N. Paxman
"	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	"	V. Sisson

Dr. A. L. G. Smith

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

(Representing the Huddersfield Executive Council)

CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Mary C. Gee)

Chairman: Councillor J. Mernagh

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J. W. Braithwaite

Alderman	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	Councillor	E. Moorhouse
"	J. T. Gee	"	A. W. Sykes
Councillor	H. Brock	"	P. Wadsworth
"	F. Cooper	"	W. E. Whittaker
"	A. W. Firth	"	N. B. Whittell

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Mary C. Gee)

Chairman: Councillor T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor M. S. Walsh

Alderman	M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh, M.B.E.	Councillor	F. Lawton, J.P.
"	R. Hartley, J.P.	"	N. Paxman
"	C. Stephenson	"	E. Riordan
Councillor	D. Avison	"	J. Sykes
"	J. J. Browne	"	W. E. Whittaker

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

W. TURNER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

R. STALKER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

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

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

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

L. Fletcher, M.B., CH.B. (Commenced 2.11.64)

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Commenced 2.3.64)

M. M. Bodoano, M.B., CH.B. (Transferred to Education Department
1.4.64)

M. A. Hill, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.3.64)

CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

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

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

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

Skin Specialist:

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

Consultant Chest Physician:

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

Psychiatrist:

I. Turgel, M.D.

HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/ School Nurse:

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

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Grace I. Callon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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

Miss Dorianne Easter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Cynthia Geddes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Resigned 31.3.64)

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

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

Mrs. Dorothy Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. F. M. Kearney, S.R.N., H.V. (Commenced 2.6.64. Resigned 17.11.64)

Miss Joan Matthews, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss Lily Natrass, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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

Mrs. Wendy Raspin, S.R.N., H.V. (Resigned 31.3.64)

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

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

Mrs. Constance Sutton, S.R.N. (Acting)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

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

Temporary Clinic Nurses:

Full-time 2

Part-time 6

DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)

Senior School Dentist:

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

Dentist:

Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist)

Part-time Dentists:

John R. Woodhouse, B.CH.D., L.D.S.

William L. Lumley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 28.9.64)

Mrs. M. E. Haynes, B.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 2.12.64)

Mrs. Mary T. McHugh, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 28.2.64)

F. D. Sykes, L.D.S. (Commenced 20.10.64. Resigned 29.12.64)

Dental Hygienist:

Miss Susan A. Green (Commenced 21.9.64)

Clerk/Dental Attendants: 3

DAY NURSERIES

Matrons—Leeds Road:

Mrs. Ivy M. Budd, S.R.N.

Milsbridge:

Mrs. Margaret Dawson, R.F.N.

Southgate:

Mrs. Alice Gaiger, R.F.N.

Other Staff:

Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 13

Student Nurses 21

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 11

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Superintendent:

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

Assistant Superintendent:

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

District Midwives:

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

Miss Ada E. Hitchen, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss Joan Tong, R.S.C.N., S.C.M.

Miss Bridget F. Coates, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Margaret Colley, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 15.3.64)

Mrs. Hazel J. Thorpe, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 1.4.64)

Miss Mary T. Mannion, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 1.3.64)

HOME NURSING

Superintendent:

Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

HOME VISITOR

Donald Cartwright (Commenced 1.2.64)

John H. Lee (Resigned 31.1.64)

LABORATORY

Bacteriologists:

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Commenced 2.3.64)

M. A. Hill, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.3.64)

Laboratory Technician:

Mrs. Janet McHugh, A.M.L.T. (Commenced 2.11.64)

Michael J. Lewis, A.M.L.T. (Resigned 13.9.64)

PUBLIC ANALYST

H. T. Lea & Mallinder, Analytical & 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:

Frank Ellam ab

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Peter Midgley ab

Senior Assistant Housing Inspector:

G. B. Owens a

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

John S. Iredale a

Bryan D. Cowgill ab

G. Edward Arnott (Commenced 4.8.64) a

John D. Barker (Resigned 13.7.64) ab

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

John L. Moxon abc

Peter Walker

David Firth

Bernard Cywinski

Kenneth S. Wilson a

Cecil Rhodes, D.P.A. (Resigned 7.7.64) a

Charles H. Wright (Resigned 16.2.64) ab

Donald P. Kaye (Resigned 7.7.64)

Paul Nellis (Resigned 26.5.64) a

Anthony Bruce (Resigned 30.11.64)

Technical Assistants: 3

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 5

a Certificate of Meat and Other Foods

b Smoke Inspectors' Diploma

c Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

MENTAL HEALTH

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

C. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Frank Wood

Mental Welfare Officers:

Donald Swift

Kenneth McDonald (Commenced 27.7.64)

Ruby E. Coull (Resigned 14.6.64)

Jeffrey M. Hinton (Resigned 8.11.64)

Deputy Mental Welfare Officer:

John H. Lee (Resigned 31.1.64)

Occupation Centre Teacher:

Robert T. Ruston

Nurse in Charge of Day Centre:

Mary L. Beardsley

Assistant Teachers: 6

CHIROPODY

Chiropodist:

Reginald M. Naylor, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch., M.R.S.H.

2 Part-time

HOME HELP

Organiser:	Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.
Home Helps:	147

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer:	Geoffrey Lunn, F.I.A.O.
Deputy Ambulance Officer:	Llewellyn Whiteley, A.I.A.O.
Shift Leaders:	4
Drivers:	33
Maintenance Staff:	3
Clerk/Telephonists:	4

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL

Senior Administrative Officer:	Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S., A.R.S.H.
Administrative Officer:	Miss Alice Berry
Administrative Officer:	John L. Ellis, A.I.P.M.
Clerks:	21
Shorthand Typists:	5

SUMMARY

	Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff.....	6	5
Dental Staff	5	4
combined with School Dental Service		
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	81	23
District Midwifery Staff	10	—
Chiropody Staff	1	2
Inspectorate Staff	19	—
Mental Health Staff.....	15	5
Administrative and Clerical Staff	29	—
Ambulance Staff	46	—
Rodent Operatives	2	—
Drain Flushers	2	—
Public Conveniences	8	1
Home Helps	1	150
Domestics	3	24
Others	4	1

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD.

2nd June 1965.

Telephone No. Huddersfield 22133.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1964, a year which was characterised by a forward look in detailed planning for the future. The requirements of the impending move to the Civic Centre were worked out, particularly in terms of furniture and equipment of all kinds. The proposed Adult Training Centre, upon at last being allocated a definite site, was planned in detail to accommodate 40 trainees, the building being designed to take a further 40 persons by simple extension, should this prove necessary in the coming years. The plans received the approval of the Ministry of Health, and we shall be able to go ahead with this much needed scheme. The Hostel for Men who have recovered from psychiatric illness, but who need a sheltered and supervised life for some months before returning to the community, reached an advanced stage of design. Work was started on the alterations at Brackenhall Clinic, to the benefit of the growing number of mothers and children in that part of the town who use the present overcrowded premises. The central heating systems at Brook House and Leeds Road Day Nursery were completely renewed, being particularly needed in the latter case where the Nursery is constantly full, and an additional room was built to provide adequate accommodation for the staff. By 1966 we shall have the revolutionary position in Huddersfield of the Hospital Service in occupation of the two new Hospitals at Lindley and St. Luke's, the Executive Council in the new offices, the possible settlement of the present discontent of conditions in general practice, and the Health Department in the New Civic Centre, with a full complement of Ancillary Health Services. The time has surely arrived when we might reasonably look at some of our existing divisions of services, consider what we now have to offer each other, and how we can best use the facilities of the wonderful new buildings, with their excellent staffs and range of services, to the best benefit of the people of Huddersfield for whom they were created.

Reading through the vital statistics you will note that the Birth Rate continues at a high level, whilst the Death Rate shows a slight decrease. I commented last year that, when dealing with relatively small numbers, changes in statistics from year to year can be purely due to chance. But, as was seen last year, all the indices of infant mortality - stillbirths, perinatal and infant mortality - continue to show fractional moves for the worse.

The activities of Infant Welfare Clinics are under review at the moment, and criticism is heard of their methods and organisation. We are told that in their present form they are outdated, serve no useful purpose, and merely duplicate advice upon infant health which

can readily be obtained elsewhere. I think there is much that is theoretically correct in this criticism, and some of our methods might well need review, but it must be equally true that nobody else is at present filling the need which young mothers have for advice about their problems. For the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics have risen from 5,465 in 1950 and 7,682 in 1955, to 10,199 in 1960 and 20,583 in 1965. That this is, in part, due to your policy of opening Clinics in various parts of the town, as well as the Central Clinic, is of course undeniable. Other details relating to Infant Welfare will be found in the Report. I draw your attention to the Day Nurseries which have been filled all the year. This has been usual at Leeds Road and Southgate, but Milnsbridge has had its busiest time for many years and this looks as though it will continue.

The Health Visiting and Home Nursing Services show little change. The number of babies born at home has reached an all time low of 332, which represents a domiciliary delivery rate of only 13%. The corollary of the increasing use of Hospital Services has led to a sharp rise in the number of early discharges to the care of the Home Midwives, who have looked after 327 mothers and their babies for short periods after delivery in hospital.

A major effort in the field of Health Education was carried out, the subject being Healthy Teeth for Huddersfield, and details are to be found in the Report. Several organisational points deserve emphasis. The subject was suggested by the Local Dental Practitioners, whose active help and co-operation was a vital factor in the success which was achieved. Valuable experience was gained by several members of the Health Department staff, both in regard to technique and in the detailed administration and financial planning which was necessary. Lessons were learned as to the need of a defined objective, methods of influencing the attitudes of differing groups of people, the need to build up interest before the main Campaign, and, most difficult of all, to keep the teaching alive over the months and years to follow. Several members of your staff spent many enthusiastic evenings from January to November in Committee, planning, working on equipment, and giving a large number of talks to interested Organisations, in addition to their usual duties. If we believe that Health Education is a vital part of contemporary Public Health practice, and that educational methods can influence community attitudes to change for the better over the whole range of topics, then we must consider making this work the full-time responsibility of a member of the staff. Schools, clinics, factories, public activities, individual teaching - there are so many outlets. Techniques must be mastered, appropriate equipment assembled and improvised, and I am sure that our present spare-time system could lead to ultimate loss of enthusiasm.

There was an extensive outbreak of measles, following its usual pattern of visitation every two years. Dysentery continued to be endemic, but there was only one major outbreak, with 108 cases at the Birkby Schools, spread over three months. I have commented elsewhere in the Report upon the disappointing incidence of tuberculosis which, with 104 new cases, was the highest since 1951.

The Home Help Service continues its expansion. The number of households receiving help has risen from 384 in 1949 and 1,271 in 1959, to 1,571 in 1964. In recent years the increase has been almost entirely due to the requirements of our elderly people, whose numbers have risen from 860 to 1,250 in the past five years. We now employ 147 Home Helps, many of whom are part-time and who work the equivalent hours of 100 full-time Home Helps. It was necessary to report to the Committee during the year that the Service was overstretched, particularly in the winter months, and the employment of 10 additional whole-time Helps was authorised. This large and effective Force has been built up, trained, administered, and supervised by the Home Help Organiser, and it was decided to aid her by appointing an Assistant. The cost of the Service is approximately a 2³/₄d Rate, and I can think of few ways in which better value for money is given to the townspeople. Over the years there has been constructed an excellent Service, which is able to give much more help than in most towns of our size. The work is hard, but often rewarding, in the homes of most grateful patients, but can be occasionally difficult, and, from time to time, downright unpleasant and dirty. Once a year we have a General Meeting, when a few home truths are exchanged, and I am certain that were members to see and hear that assembly they would be properly proud of the ladies who make up the Home Help Service.

I am firmly convinced that control of environmental circumstances remains just as vital to-day as it was in the days of the pioneers of the sanitary ideals. You have only to look at our town to see what needs to be done in housing, smoke control activities, the new work in relation to adequate shop and office premises, promotion of clean food, and the clearing of affronts to eyes, ears and nose. These things are still of as much importance in the practice of Public Health as are our newer disciples of Social Medicine. One of the most valued and valuable members of my Department is the Public Health Inspector. He has still an enormous amount of work to do on all fronts, and, if there were sufficient staff to carry it out, the full effect of his work would have an abiding effect for the good of the health of Huddersfield and the improvement of its amenities. Your Chief Public Health Inspector gives a detailed account of the activities of his section, to which I would draw your attention. During the year the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into effect, and placed upon the Health Department the duty of enforcement, mainly in relation to private offices and shops in the town. This Act and its accompanying Circulars have embodied much of the relevant experience gained over many years of governmental inspection of conditions in factories, and applied this to the ultimate benefit of workers in shops and offices. I am pleased to record that, at the time of writing, the spirit behind this legislation has been accepted by owners of the affected premises, and the Inspectors have had most reasonable co-operation where action has been required. It may be that the better employers are the ones who have currently been registered, for it is certain that there are numerous premises of which we have not yet been notified, and where application of the Law will be necessary to enforce consideration for the health and well being of employees.

Staff changes during the year are to be seen in the opening page of the Report. Dr. M. M. Bodoano, who has been in the Department for 27 years, was appointed Senior Assistant School Medical Officer. I welcome Dr. K. M. Wood, who joined the Service in March, and Dr. L. Fletcher in November. The Health Visitors remain below strength, and there were 6 vacancies for Public Health Inspectors at the end of the year. I am most grateful to all members of the staff of the Health Department for their hard work, and for the co-operation of my fellow Chief Officers.

I wish to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Committee for their direction, encouragement and support.

Yours faithfully,

W. TURNER

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

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:	1961 Census—130,302. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1964—132,270.
Density of Population:	9.35 persons per acre
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1961—46,202
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1965—46,143
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1965	£4,129,451
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1965/1966).	£16,670
Live Births	
Number	2,498
Rate per 1000 population	18.89
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	11.13
Stillbirths	
Number	72
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	28.02
Total Live and Still Births.. .. .	2,570
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	64
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	26
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	36
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ..	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
Death rate—all causes	13.24

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1920 - 1964

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS				NETT DEATHS			
		At all ages		Under one year of age		At all ages		Under one year of age	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 nett births
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	13.37	80	80
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	13.38	69	69
1930	118,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	13.29	56	56
1935	118,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	13.93	45	45
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	15.70	74	74
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	15.36	53	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	14.67	50	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	14.67	54	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	13.23	33	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	14.77	34	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	13.72	26	26
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	15.09	24	24
1952	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	13.31	24	24
1953	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	12.54	29	29
1954	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	12.58	26	26
1955	127,600	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	14.24	24	24
1956	127,600	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	13.99	20	20
1957	127,600	1930	15.12	1726	13.53	39	13.53	20	20
1958	128,100	2019	15.76	1824	14.23	37	14.23	18	18
1959	128,500	2121	16.51	1636	12.73	49	12.73	23	23
1960	129,130	2204	17.07	1710	13.24	58	13.24	26	26
1961	129,910	2255	17.41	1816	14.23	60	14.23	27	27
1962	131,050	2475	18.88	1810	13.81	58	13.81	23	23
1963	131,840	2471	18.81	1786	13.59	60	13.59	24	24
1964	132,270	2498	18.89	1751	13.24	64	13.24	26	26

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

There were 3,242 live births notified as occurring in Huddersfield during 1964. This figure includes babies born in Huddersfield to mothers who live outside the town, and the Registrar General's figure of live births occurring to Huddersfield residents was 2,498. 332 children were born at home in Huddersfield, so that approximately 13% were domiciliary deliveries.

The Birth Rate was 18.89 as against a rate of 18.81 in 1963.

The Comparability Factor of 1.05 supplied by the Registrar General makes possible a comparison with other areas in the country. The corrected Birth Rate for Huddersfield is 19.83 as against 18.4 for the country as a whole.

Stillbirths

The stillbirths numbered 72, giving a Rate of 28.02 per 1000 total live and stillbirths. The England and Wales Rate is 16.3. This is a rise of 22 stillbirths when compared with the previous year, but has been exceeded on three occasions in the past ten years.

Infant Mortality

There were 64 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 60 in 1963. The Infant Mortality Rate is, therefore, 26 per 1,000 live births, as against 24 in 1963, and the England and Wales Rate for 1964 of 20.

The causes of death are seen in the accompanying Table.

Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life were 35, giving a Neo-Natal Mortality Rate of 14, compared with 17 for 1963.

Peri-Natal Mortality

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined together form a fairly reliable index of the loss of life associated with the risks of pregnancy and delivery.

In 1964 there were 95 cases, giving a Peri-natal Mortality Rate of 37 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, compared with 34 for 1963. The increase is explained by the fact that whilst deaths of infants under one week have remained steady, there has been the increase in the stillbirths already commented upon.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during 1964.

Illegitimacy Birth Rate for the past 7 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:

1964	11.12	1960	7.26
1963	12.38	1959	7.02
1962	10.42	1958	5.69
1961	8.16		

Illegitimate infant deaths for the past 7 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate births:

1964	36	1960	12
1963	39	1959	13
1962	27	1958	35
1961	16		

Deaths

There were 1,751 deaths occurring amongst Huddersfield residents during 1964. When corrected by the Comparability Factor of 1.03 this gives a Death Rate from all causes of 13.64 compared with 14.00 in 1963, and the national figure of 11.3.

The Table on pages 17 and 18 gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages. There is a decrease of 35 in the total deaths registered compared with the figures for 1963.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were exactly as in the previous seven years - namely:

1. Coronary disease.
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.
3. Other heart diseases.
4. Various types of neoplasm.

Heart Disease

During 1964 there were 592 deaths from heart disease, being a decrease of 9 on the figure for the previous year.

There were 231 male, and 164 female, deaths from coronary disease. The figures for males were 10 more than in the previous year, but there was a decrease of 4 in the female deaths.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

There were 262 deaths - a decrease of 35 on the previous year's figure.

Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia, was 324. The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death during 1964 :

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm—STOMACH.. ..	22	17
" " LUNG, BRONCHUS	67	13
" " BREAST	—	37
" " UTERUS	—	15
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	79	65
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	5	4

Cancer of the lung shows an increase of 18 on the previous year's figures for males, but a decrease of 6 for females. The following figures show the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the past 10 years:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1964	67	13	80
1963	49	19	68
1962	55	15	70
1961	47	7	54
1960	51	8	59
1959	52	10	62
1958	49	8	57
1957	52	12	64
1956	38	6	44
1955	40	13	53

Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from bronchitis were less than in 1964, the figures being 59 in men and 20 in women, compared with 59 in men and 30 in women in 1963.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were also less - the figures for 1964 of 5 males and 2 females being 6 less than the previous year.

Male and Female Deaths

The principal diseases with the higher mortality in males were:

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis respiratory	5	2
Tuberculosis other	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	22	17
Lung, Bronchus	67	13
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	79	65
Coronary disease, angina	231	164
Bronchitis	59	29
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11	3
Motor vehicle accidents	21	7
All other accidents	25	23
Suicide	18	15

The diseases with the higher mortality in females were:

	Male	Female
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System..	106	156
Other heart disease	61	117
Pneumonia	32	37
Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	17

CREMATIONS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was called upon to act as Medical Referee for 1,800 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 610 males and 468 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 370 males and 348 females were from other areas. The total deaths during the period in the County Borough of Huddersfield was 1,744, therefore, 65.36% of these persons were cremated.

The following Tables analyse the cremations in various ways:—

	Male	Female
Stillborn	2	2
Borough	610	468
Non-borough	370	348
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	982	818
Total	1800	

	Male	Female
Stillborn	2	2
Under 1 year	13	12
1 to 2	2	—
2 to 5	4	1
6 to 15	2	3
16 to 45	44	36
46 to 65	371	194
Over 65	544	570
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	982	818
TOTAL	1800	

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
1 TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2 TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 SYPHILITIC DISEASE	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 OTHER INFECTIVE & PARASITIC DISEASES	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, STOMACH	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	3
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	9
11 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LUNG, BRONCHUS ..	M	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	23	22	10
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	-
12 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BREAST	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	8	8
13 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, UTERUS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	6	1
14 OTHER MALIGNANT & LYMPHATIC NEOPLASMS	M	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	21	28	20
	F	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	21	22
15 LEUKAEMIA, ALEUKAEMIA	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
16 DIABETES	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	2
17 VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM ..	M	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	34	52
	F	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	33	105
18 CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA	M	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	71	71	55
	F	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	19	63	77
19 HYPERTENSION WITH HEART DISEASE ..	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
20 OTHER HEART DISEASE	M	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	19	30
	F	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	20	84
21 OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE	M	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	14
	F	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	18
23 PNEUMONIA	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	8
	F	37	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	21
24 BRONCHITIS	M	59	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	26	14
	F	29	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	7	12
25 OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures) continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over		
26 ULCER OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM	M	11	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27 GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA	M	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	M	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 OTHER DEFINED & ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	M	60	12	6	-	-	5	3	9	12	13	13	13	13	13
	F	60	7	2	-	-	5	5	11	11	19	19	19	19	19
33 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	M	21	-	-	-	-	6	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	M	25	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	F	23	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35 SUICIDE	M	18	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	900	18	18	13	29	77	205	267	256	256	256	256	256	256
	F	851	17	11	8	20	49	102	216	421	421	421	421	421	421

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Tractor accident	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	2	3
Exposure	M	—	—	2	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	M	1	1	—	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	1	1	—	2
Total	M	1	1	3	1	1	7
	F	—	1	1	1	2	5
TOTAL		1	2	4	2	3	12

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS — THE ROAD

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Knocked down	M	—	1	6	—	3	10
	F	—	—	—	1	3	4
Car collided with stationary object	M	—	—	2	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cars collided	M	—	—	4	1	—	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor cycle/scooter accidents	M	—	—	2	1	—	3
	F	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total	M	—	1	14	3	3	21
	F	—	1	1	2	3	7
TOTAL		—	2	15	5	6	28

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Cause	Sex	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Hanging	M	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—
Coal gas poisoning	M	4	6	2	12
	F	1	1	7	9
Barbiturate Poisoning	M	1	—	—	1
	F	1	1	1	3
Drowning	M	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	1	1
Others	M	1	—	1	2
	F	—	1	—	1
Total	M	6	9	4	19
	F	2	3	9	14
TOTAL		8	12	13	33

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Coal gas poisoning	M	1	—	1	—	4	6
	F	—	—	—	—	5	5
Falls	M	—	—	—	1	6	7
	F	—	—	—	—	8	8
Burns	M	—	1	—	2	—	3
	F	1	—	1	—	1	3
Total	M	1	1	1	3	10	16
	F	1	—	1	—	14	16
TOTAL		2	1	2	3	24	32

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal Clinic:	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Relaxation Classes:	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

As from 1.3.65 these will be held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield.

CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Child Welfare Clinic: (Including Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics)	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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Also held at

- (i) Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday morning, 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iii) Southfield, Daw Royds, Almondbury, Huddersfield.
Every Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iv) The Grove Place Chapel Sunday School, Long Lane, Dalton,
Huddersfield.
Every Thursday afternoon, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
- (v) The Bradley Parish Room, Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield.
Every Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (vi) The Crosland Moor Parish Hall, DeTrafford Street, Crosland Moor,
Huddersfield.
Every Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

Tuesday and Friday evenings
(By appointment)

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Dental Clinic:	Monday to Friday:
	Morning: 8.45 a.m. to 12 noon
	Afternoon: 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic:	Wednesday: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Held at the School Health Centre,
Physiotherapy Department, Colne Street, Aspley, Huddersfield.

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday:
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday:
1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.

As from 1.3.65 these will be held at the Central Clinic, Health Department,
Huddersfield.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the School Health Centre,
Physiotherapy Department, Colne Street, Aspley, Huddersfield.

Monday and Thursday:
9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

As from 1.3.65 these will be held at the Central Clinic, Health Department,
Huddersfield.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Hold Clinics Every Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Every Wednesday evening 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
(except the 2nd Wednesday evening in the month)
and a special clinic for Pill Patients 2nd and 4th Wednesdays
10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Huddersfield Branch of the Ministry of Labour

Mr. K. BRADLEY

The following article appeared in the local press and it is felt that it may be of interest to readers of this Annual Report.

1964 TRADE REVIEW

HUDDERSFIELD'S LOW RECORD OF UNEMPLOYMENT

There has been little wrong with Huddersfield's employment during the past year.

It would almost be expecting too much for it to have been better. Indeed, there must be few places in the whole of the country where returns are more satisfactory.

Huddersfield has enjoyed for most of the year the lowest rate of unemployment of any town or city in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Sometimes no other place in the North has had a lower rate, and not many anywhere else in the country.

Against this background there can be few complaints. The situation gives a pretty accurate reflection of the general state of industry in the Huddersfield area—most firms, no matter what they manufacture, have worked to full capacity. The grumbles prevalent have concerned employers worried because they have been unable to obtain sufficient labour to meet their commitments.

Skilled labour in all the major industries appears to be in urgent demand.

Experienced operatives just do not come on to the Ministry's lists of unemployed.

LITTLE SHORT TIME

There was, in fact, a tendency for Huddersfield's unemployed register to get smaller and smaller as 1964 progressed.

Nor has there been short-time working to any marked degree. In an area where textile mills are so numerous, it might well be thought that some short-time working would be unavoidable. A little is, but it has never reached proportions to cause serious worry.

Midsummer saw another large influx of young people coming on to the labour market for the first time.

In August there were 46 boys and 44 girls registered as unemployed at Huddersfield.

But by September the numbers had drastically dropped to 7 boys and 34 girls, and in November there were only 6 boys and 4 girls unemployed—which is pretty well as low as the register ever gets.

COMMONWEALTH LABOUR

Many firms in the district are now employing labour from the Commonwealth. Some immigrants are out of work, but curiously the percentage of immigrant women on the unemployed register is larger than that of men.

In some sections of the labour market, notably in passenger transport, immigrants are making a valuable contribution.

If it were not for their presence it is exceedingly doubtful whether services could be operated with their present frequency.

WEATHER REVIEW

The following information is extracted from the Annual Meteorological Summary for 1964, kindly presented by Mr. S. Morris Bower.

OAKES OBSERVATORY, HUDDERSFIELD, YORKSHIRE

53.59' 25"N Lat: 1°49'45"W Long: Grid: SE (44) 113177. Alt: 771 feet OD.

Rainfall during the year was within an inch of the hundred year normal, being a total of 35.51 inches. A dry Autumn was followed by a noticeable wet December.

The sunshine was rather below average, with a total of 1,204 hours, as against a normal of 1,247. March and June fared extremely badly, but the fine weather of May, August and September was a compensation, but inadequate to balance the shortage.

There was no great cold in the early months of 1964, although March was consistently colder than average, being compensated by warm months in May and September.

WEATHER — NUMBER OF DAYS

1964	Sunny Days	Rain Days	Wet Days	Snow Snow	Snow Lying	Hail	Thdr. Heard	Morn. Fog	Air Frost	Ground Frost	Gale
JAN.	18	15 (22)	7 (16)	2 (7)	4 (8)	2 (1)	0 (Tr.)	3 (7)	10	15 (16)	1 (3)
FEB.	17	17 (18)	9 (13)	4 (7)	2 (7)	1 (2)	0 (1)	4 (6)	11	14 (14)	2 (2)
MAR.	14	22 (16)	15 (11)	8 (5)	6 (5)	2 (1)	0 (1)	13 (7)	13	12 (14)	0 (1)
APR.	29	22 (16)	14 (12)	1 (3)	0 (Tr.)	1 (2)	0 (1)	1 (3)	2	6 (8)	0 (1)
MAY	31	16 (15)	13 (11)	0 (1)	0 (Tr.)	1 (1)	7 (2)	1 (3)	0	0 (4)	1 (Tr.)
JUNE	25	19 (15)	13 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	1 (3)	1 (2)	0	0 (Tr.)	0 (Tr.)
JULY	31	17 (15)	9 (12)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (Tr.)	4 (4)	1 (1)	0	0 (Tr.)	1 (1)
AUG.	29	15 (17)	10 (12)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (Tr.)	4 (3)	2 (3)	0	0 (0)	1 (1)
SEPT.	29	15 (16)	8 (12)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (Tr.)	2 (2)	3 (4)	0	0 (1)	1 (1)
OCT.	25	15 (19)	9 (14)	0 (1)	0 (Tr.)	1 (1)	0 (1)	4 (5)	1	4 (4)	1 (2)
NOV.	21	20 (21)	14 (15)	3 (1)	2 (1)	3 (1)	1 (Tr.)	5 (6)	4	11 (9)	2 (1)
DEC.	17	24 (20)	14 (14)	3 (5)	3 (5)	4 (1)	1 (1)	3 (5)	13	19 (14)	5 (1)
YEAR	286	217 (211)	135 (153)	21 (30)	17 (26)	17 (11)	20 (19)	41 (52)	54	81 (84)	15 (14)

Long Averages are quoted in brackets below each item for easy comparison.

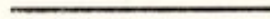
Notes: Snow Lying refers to 9 a.m.

Fog indicates visibility below 1,100 yards at 9 a.m.

Air Frost is day with screen minimum below 32°F.

Gale occurs on any day when wind mean exceeds 37 m.p.h. for ten mins.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES



SECTION 22.

CARE OF
MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of area).

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS							
	Born in hospital						Born at home or in a nursing home						Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born					
	Died						Died						in 1 and under 7 days		in 7 and under 28 days		in hospital		at home or in a nursing home	
	Total births (1)	within 24 hrs. (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total births (5)	within 24 hrs. (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total births (9)	within 24 hrs. (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)						
1	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1							
2	15	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1							
3	27	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1							
4	34	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-							
5	72	2	1	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2							
Total	149	6	6	5	14	1	1	-	1	-	1	33	5							

CHILD WELFARE

During the year 1964 there have been no further innovations in the work of the Child Welfare Department.

Clinics.

The attendances at the Clinics have continued to increase. The figure for total attendances was 20,583. The details of attendances for individual Clinics were as follows:—

Central Clinic	...	...	6,414
Almondbury	...	...	1,990
Brackenhall	...	...	2,513
Bradley	...	...	1,539
Crosland Moor	...	...	3,121
Dalton	...	...	3,650
Greenhead	...	...	1,356

The District Clinics were well attended, and are fulfilling an obvious need.

A special session for hearing tests was held weekly at the Central Clinic, the total attendances were 422.

The practice of carrying out routine examinations of children at the age of three years has continued. The total number of children examined was 1,303. This is an increase over the number examined in the previous year. As in previous years, the highest number of defects were found to be orthopaedic ones. Out of 171 cases it was found necessary to refer 51 for immediate treatment. 81 children were found to have defective teeth. The general physique of the children was uniformly good, but it must be recognised that about 40% of the age group are not brought for examination, and that, on the whole, it is the more conscientious type of mother who brings her child.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of infant deaths under one year of age was 64 - of this total 23 babies died in the first week of life, and the number increased to 35 during the first month. Prematurity was again the chief cause of death of infants who died in the first month of life - the number of cases of prematurity during this period was 15. 10 children had gross congenital defects.

It will be seen that, although the number of infant deaths under one year has increased since 1963, the number of children who died in the first month of life decreased. The number of deaths which occurred between one month and one year was 29, as against 18 in 1963. Respiratory infection was the terminal cause of death in 18 cases: 8 children died from acute bronchiolitis - this illness was so rapid that all but one of these children were found to be dead in their cots. On several occasions there was the heartbreaking story of a child, apparently normal, or perhaps a little fretful, feeding badly, and seeming to have a slight cold, being placed to sleep, and being found dead some hours later. The cause is suspected to be acute virus infection of the respiratory tract. 4 of the children lived under bad housing conditions, and 6 were from families in the lower income groups. This kind of acute illness was reported fairly frequently over much of South West Yorkshire during the year.

Dental Treatment

Dental treatment has continued to be given to a small number of expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years who are not eligible for the School Dental Service. This has been done within the limits of difficulties of dental staffing, and we have sound reason for hoping that the expected move to the new Department during 1965 will produce an improvement.

Immigrant children have continued to give problems. West Indian children are generally of happy disposition, well fed and well clothed. There is a tendency for some of them to be kept in the house for most of the time during the first few years of life, especially where mothers go out to work, leaving the children to be either day-minded by friends, or staying with father who is at home after night work. This lack of opportunity often leads to some retardation in speech and habits. We frequently see a marked improvement in such children who attend the Day Nurseries, where they obtain companionship, and are able to play about freely.

The state of health of Pakistani babies is, on the whole, disappointing for very different reasons. This group of mothers do not work, but stay at home with their children. The babies generally gain normally in weight during the first few months, but afterwards a proportion tend to deteriorate and show mild signs of malnutrition. Local food, even when it does not contain items which are banned on religious grounds, seems to be generally suspect, yet the normal Pakistani diet is not really suitable for children who live in a temperate climate, and who are denied access to the sun. The difficulty of making parents understand the basic principles of mixed feeding in this country is increased by language difficulties. We have available diet sheets which are printed in Urdu, but, in many cases, these are not followed. A most encouraging feature is that more mothers are venturing from home, and attending the Clinics. We are proposing, during the coming year, to use the facilities of the new Civic Centre to arrange special classes, and hope to persuade mothers to come for training to adapt their mothercraft to the conditions which prevail in this country.

The Indian community seems to have these problems only in a minor degree. Mothers are not so confined, tend to learn English much more quickly, and are able to follow advice in respect of their children.

Congenital Abnormalities

During the year maternity hospitals and midwives were requested to send details of children born with congenital defect. The defects were then tabulated and forwarded to the Ministry of Health, where a survey is being carried out on the incidence of these unfortunate happenings. Co-operation has been excellent, and during the year details of 43 cases were completed.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns 4 - 7	Number of children referred elsewhere	Number of children "at risk" register at end of year
			Medical officers	Health visitors	G.Ps. employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical staff			
Born in 1964	Born in 1963	Born in 1959-1962	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1398	1563	2234	354	784	154	—	1292	197	187

Premises

Number of premises in use at end of year for services	Purpose built	Adapted	Occupied on a sessional basis	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	—	4	3	7

HEARING TESTS

Public Health Department (at all clinics)		
	Under 2 years	2 - 5 years
1st test	...	88
Re-test	...	44
Referred	...	23

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

During the year the cases of 7 expectant mothers were referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance. The social aspects were carefully considered, but in only three cases was it felt that financial assistance could be given.

The Corporation makes a grant to the following two Homes for unmarried mothers:—

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

During 1964 the following cases were dealt with at these Homes.

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission	11	36	Ante-natal 6 weeks Post natal 5 weeks.
St. Katherine's Hostel	8	18*	Ante-natal 6 weeks. Post-natal 6 weeks.

* Home closed due to shortage of staff May to August, 1964.

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of Children Examined 1303

	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
SKIN CONDITIONS—		
Impetigo	—	1
Warts	1	—
Eczema	8	18
Boils	1	—
OTHER SKIN (Non T.B.)	2	4
EYE—		
Squint	18	10
Defective vision	—	1
Other Conditions	3	4
EAR—		
Defective hearing	4	12
Otitis Media	5	9
Other conditions	—	3
NOSE AND THROAT—		
Enlarged Tonsils	12	56
Other conditions	—	9
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (non T.B.)—	5	52
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	9	31
DEFECTIVE TEETH	53	28
HEART DISEASE—		
Functional.. .. .	5	63
Hernia	4	6
LUNGS—		
Other Non T.B.	1	5
NERVOUS SYSTEM—		
Epilepsy	—	1
Other	1	4
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—		
Spinal Curvature	1	—
Other	50	120
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	11	29
TOTAL	194	466

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 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.

During the year it has been noticed that there has been a higher incidence of some infectious diseases, namely Jaundice and Measles, although the attendances have not been very materially affected by these diseases. The Jaundice was restricted more to the Staff than to the children attending, in spite of this, the Nurseries have made a high level of attendances, bringing up the working at full or near full capacity all the year round. The type of children being admitted to the Nurseries has been, in the main, in the lower income groups.

The Nurseries have been the training ground for Girl Guides, to take the Child Care Badges, and for persons visiting, prior to opening Play Centres, whilst two of the Matrons continue to give academic training to the Nursery Nurse for the N.N.E.B. Certificate. There has been an increasing interest shown by University Students, College Students, and others in the Nurseries, and many persons have been afforded the facilities of looking round one or other of the Nurseries to further their University or College Studies.

There was an 100% pass from Huddersfield Students in the Nursery Nurses Examination. All 7 students passed the examination at their first attempt.

An innovation this year was introduced, that Candidates for the post of Trainee Nursery Nurse were given a preliminary examination in General Studies, prior to interview, to help to decide their suitability for training. This has proved useful and successful.

Leeds Road Nursery is visited by the Junior Nurses of the Royal Infirmary and Nurses taking the Pre-Nursing Course. The Annual Inspection by the Committee included a visit to Milnsbridge Nursery. The Milnsbridge Nursery undertook the provision of meals for Brook House, and this again affected considerable saving, although it has added to the work of the Nursery.

It is likely that in the future, the Nursery Nurse training will be altered considerably and a move is afoot for the whole syllabus to be remodelled to bring up to date the methods used in Nurseries.

DAY NURSERIES

	STAFF-POSITION AT YEAR END			ATTENDANCES		
	Nursing Staff Actual	Staff Equiv- alent	Domestic Staff Maximum Number employed during year	Average daily attendance during year		
				Under 2	2-5	Total
Leeds Road	17	12½	4	16.26	30.72	46.98
Milnsbridge	13	8½	3	14.63	22.26	36.89
Southgate	13	8½	4	13.30	27.68	40.98
Total	43	29	11			

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Dental treatment — Number of Cases.

	Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	24	24	3
Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service	415	415	7

Dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	Radio-graphs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	14	—	—	20	11	—	—	—
Children aged under 5 yrs. & not eligible for school dental service	—	231	—	—	357	209	—	—	—

Number of premises and sessions.

Number of dental treatment centres in use at end of year for services	3
Number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year	36

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. Monday to Thursday 9.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Friday
Almondbury Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday
Brackenhall Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Tuesday
Bradley Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Monday
Crosland Moor Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Thursday
Dalton Clinic:	1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon every Tuesday 10.0 a.m.—4.0 p.m. every Thursday
Leeds Road Day Nursery:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Day Nursery:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday

By having distribution centres for Welfare Foods at the Central and Branch Clinics this enables the mothers to attend the Clinics with their children at the same time as they purchase the Welfare Foods.

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Against coupons	16567	14577	891	1046	124	139	2846	3516
Sales	3877	4268	4018	3633	4219	3710	33768	36877
To Hospitals	465	454	—	—	—	—	180	54
Day Nurseries	29	9	198	144	—	—	396	396
TOTALS	20938	19308	5107	4823	4343	3849	37190	40843

SECTION 23.

MIDWIFERY

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The permanent staff from January to March was:

- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Assistant Superintendent
- 4 Midwives until March

Two more Midwives were appointed, one commenced duty on the 15th March, and the other on the 1st April.

- 7 Pupil Midwives were trained during 1964
- 5 were successful at the examination at the first attempt
- 1 was a re-sit from 1963
- 1 failed the first attempt, but was successful at the second attempt.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases booked compared with the previous year.

STATEMENT OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT

Cases booked	...	...	...	...	...	422
Cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	386
Live births	...	...	...	...	...	329
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abortions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lying-in visits	...	...	...	...	...	4,667
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,404
Ante-natal attendances at clinic	...	...	...	...	...	2,852
Post Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	153
Supervisory visits	...	...	...	...	...	954
Ante-natal clinics attended by staff	...	...	...	...	...	600
Infant Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	29
Special Clinics Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	10

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT

Classes held	...	...	...	...	...	28
Mothers attending	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of attendances at classes	...	...	...	...	...	77

CASES DELIVERED IN HOSPITAL TRANSFERRED TO MIDWIVES CARE

Under 10 days	...	...	...	...	...	327
10 days or over	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
Emergency calls attended	...	...	...	...	...	24

ANAESTHETICS ADMINISTERED

Gas and air	...	...	...	...	...	30
Trilene	...	...	...	...	...	207
Pethilorfan	...	...	...	...	...	97

The number of babies born to Huddersfield residents was 2,498. Of these 332 were delivered at home, giving a rate of domiciliary delivery of 13%. This continues the decrease in the number of cases which had been observed in 1963, and it will be reflected in the smaller number of visits made during the lying in period. At the same time, the staff were unable to increase their ante-natal visits. The increased proportion of hospital beds has been achieved, in part, by the early discharge of mothers and babies. The number of cases delivered in hospital, but discharged before the tenth day, rose from 183 last year to 327 in 1964. The nursing of these cases immediately after discharge is in the hands of the Domiciliary Midwives.

Relaxation and mothercraft classes were held, though the attendances were disappointing.

The Consultant Obstetricians had to be called in 4 cases, which necessitated the Flying Squad being present at 3 of these cases.

MIDWIFERY STAFF RETURN
as at 31st December, 1964

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Employed by	Administrative and Supervisory staff			Domiciliary midwives		
	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of (2) (3)	Whole-time (4)	Part-time (5)	Whole-time equivalent of (5) (6)
1 The Authority	1	1	.5	6	1	.5
2 Voluntary organisations acting as agents for the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 H.M.C. or B.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-

4 Number of midwives approved as teachers included in lines 1-3 above	2
---	---

OTHER MIDWIVES

1 Number practising in the Authority's area (excluding those in N.H.S. hospitals)	1
---	---

PUPIL MIDWIVES

1 Number of pupils who have completed district training in the area during the year as part of a Part II midwifery course.	Wholly on the district	6
	Partly on the district	-
2 Number in training at end of year.	Wholly on the district	2
	Partly on the district	-

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before 10th day. (4)
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)	
-	329	329	327

SECTION 24.
HEALTH VISITING

HEALTH VISITING

The 1963 increase in staff was unfortunately reversed in 1964, the number of Health Visitors being only 13 at the end of the year, with no students in training. The equivalent of 5 full-time clinic nurses was also reduced by the resignation of one part-time nurse.

The six Branch clinics, in addition to the Central Clinic, made it possible for the Health Visitors to give considerable measure of routine advice and help during clinic sessions, but very young babies and families with special problems continue to be best served by home visits.

Weekly clinics for testing the hearing of young children have been well attended and additional sessions have been provided at Almondbury and Brackenhall, although a disappointing proportion of children at risk fail to accept the offer of this service.

General Health Education was continued throughout the year, but a special effort was made during Dental Health Week, when Health Visitors helped to man two of the exhibitions and made use of every opportunity to foster interest during their daily work.

The volume of work with diabetic patients has necessitated an additional Health Visitor for relief duties, so that three Health Visitors are now conversant with this specialised work. One was granted leave of absence to attend the 5th International Diabetic Congress in Toronto in July. This was a wonderful and most rewarding experience for her. Her colour slides and account of the Conference have also been a source of interest and stimulation to colleagues and patients alike.

Three other Courses have also been attended by Health Visitors; one General Refresher Course, a Civil Defence Course at Sunningdale, and a Course on methods of Health Education which was attended by a Health Visitor concerned with the teaching of parentcraft to expectant mothers and fathers.

Much encouragement has been felt by the increasing ease of communication between the three branches of the Health Service. This has been on a basis of day-to-day co-operation, rather than formal schemes. Health Visitors have continued to work with the Venereal Disease Clinic, the paediatric and geriatric departments, and attend a study day with ward sisters. Huddersfield Royal Infirmary student nurses have continued their observation visits with Health Visitors, and there are plans to give the Pre-nursing students some insight into Public Health work.

HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited	Number of Cases
1 Children born in 1964	2,335
2 Children born in 1963	1,044
3 Children born in 1959-62	926
4 Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	4,305
5 Persons aged 65 or over	199
6 Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital.	18
7 Mentally disordered persons	1
8 Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	1
9 Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	40
10 Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	40
11 Number of tuberculous households visited	—
12 Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	22
13 Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitor	954

DIABETIC VISITOR

Number of patients on books	139
New patients	241
Clinics attended	50
Number of patients convalescent	188
Transferred	22
Died	11
Patients still on books	159
Total visits paid	3,156

SECTION 25.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The work has gone on quietly during the year.

Four students have been trained during the year. All were successful in their examinations.

Two of the above took their training on a part-time basis and this proved successful as they were both keen students.

Several groups of students from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary have spent a morning with members of the staff and have enjoyed seeing the nursing in the homes of the people.

We have been using disposable syringes since July 1st 1964 and found them very quick and efficient. It is to be hoped that pre-packed dressings will be available in the not too distant future, as this will bring Home Nursing more in line with the Hospitals.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	270	28590	Dressings	Old	84	10102
	New	656	6381		New	614	5002
Injections	Old	403	28889	Treatments	Old	66	4980
	New	963	6370		New	706	2292
TOTALS						3762	92606

HOME NURSING

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Others	Total	Patients included in (2) - (7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit	Children included in (2) - (7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit	Patients included in (2) - (7) who have had more than 24 visits
Number of cases attended	2721	960	14	41	26	—	3762	1893	192	532
Number of visits paid	71934	18676	85	1598	313	—	92606	57873	1483	26219

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED	
	(a) Male (b) Female
Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns., and R.F.Ns. not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	3 23
Number of state enrolled nurses	2
Number of nurses who have completed a course of district training	4
Number of student district nurses in training at end of year	2

SECTION 26.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Smallpox, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, are all available through the Clinics of the Health Department.

These services are also carried out by family doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at all the clinics.

IMMUNISATIONS

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who completed courses of injections during 1964.

A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year.

	Year of Birth	Diphtheria	Diphtheria & Pertussis	Pertussis	Diphtheria & Tetanus	Diphtheria & Tetanus	Pertussis & Tetanus	Tetanus	Quadralin	Total
Health Department	1964	—	—	—	423	2	—	—	—	425
	1963	—	1	—	443	48	—	1	—	493
	1962	—	—	—	30	27	—	—	—	57
	1961	—	—	1	2	28	—	1	—	32
	1960	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	14
	1959	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
TOTAL		—	1	1	898	123	—	4	—	1027
General Practitioners	1964	—	—	—	322	1	—	—	23	346
	1963	—	—	—	422	1	—	—	26	449
	1962	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	1	77
	1961	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	13
	1960	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
	1959	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	7
TOTAL		—	—	—	843	3	—	2	50	898
TOTAL	1964	—	—	—	745	3	—	—	23	771
	1963	—	1	—	865	49	—	1	26	942
	1962	—	—	—	106	27	—	—	1	134
	1961	—	—	1	14	29	—	1	—	45
	1960	—	—	—	6	12	—	2	—	20
	1959	—	—	—	5	6	—	2	—	13
TOTAL		—	1	1	1741	126	—	6	50	1925

B. Number of children who received a secondary (Reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the year.

Health Department	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
	1959	5	—	—	2	16	—	—	—	23
TOTAL		5	—	—	2	20	—	—	—	27
General Practitioners	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4
	1962	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	15
	1961	—	—	—	36	—	—	1	6	43
	1960	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	4	16
	1959	5	2	—	26	5	—	—	2	40
TOTAL		5	2	—	76	5	—	1	29	118
TOTAL	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	5
	1962	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	15
	1961	—	—	—	36	—	—	1	6	43
	1960	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	4	19
	1959	10	2	—	28	21	—	—	2	63
TOTAL		10	2	—	78	25	—	1	29	145

Primary Immunisation.

Since 1963 the method of keeping statistics has been revised to show the total number of children born in the year who have had primary immunisation against diphtheria. So far, 1,550 children born in 1963 have received a Primary Course of Diphtheria Immunisation.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC

Immunisation Clinics are also held in respect of children who are attending school. The following figures show the number of children dealt with both at these clinics and by general practitioners:—

Number of children immunised against			
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	1126
Diphtheria and Pertussis combined ... ..	...	...	235
Pertussis ... ..	...	...	1

At the end of 1964 it was estimated that 72.87% of the children between the ages of five and fourteen years, and 60.63% of the children between the ages of one and four years, and 31.83% of the children under one year, had received this protection against Diphtheria.

VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who were vaccinated against Smallpox during 1964:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR REVACCINATED) DURING PERIOD						
Age at date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated			Number Revaccinated		
	Health Depart- ment	General Practition- ers	Total	Health Depart- ment	General Practition- ers	Total
0 -3 months	3	7	10	—	—	—
3 - 6 months	7	10	17	—	—	—
6 - 9 months	8	44	52	—	—	—
9 - 12 months	12	37	49	—	—	—
1 year	274	177	451	—	—	—
2 - 5 years	70	35	105	6	10	16
TOTAL	374	310	684	6	10	16

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

ORAL VACCINE

During the year the following number of people completed the full course of three doses of oral vaccine:—

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Before 1933	Total
179	1003	312	125	200	32	40	1891

Of these 600 were completed by General Practitioners.

This brings the total number of completed courses of oral vaccine since its introduction in May 1962 to:—

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Before 1933	Total
179	1185	1366	996	2199	1657	3851	11433

Of these 1,606 were carried out by General Practitioners.

34 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after having had two salk doses, of which 33 were done by General Practitioners.

This makes a total of 2,406 people since the introduction of oral vaccine.

356 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after three salk doses, of which 156 were done by General Practitioners. This makes a total of 3,736 since the introduction of oral vaccine.

SALK VACCINE

43,178 have received two or more injections since the beginning of the scheme, the number done in 1964 being 20.

1964	1963	1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Before 1933	Total
2	4	6	4	1	1	2	20

Of these 17 were done by General Practitioners.

35,564 have received a third dose of salk vaccine since the inception of the scheme. The number done last year was 12, of which 12 were done by General Practitioners.

5,603 have received a fourth dose of salk vaccine since the inception of the scheme. The number done last year was 3, of which 3 were done by General Practitioners.

SECTION 27.

AMBULANCE

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During 1964, as in previous years, the demand for ambulance transport increased. It was thought, a few years ago, that we had reached a peak demand, but this is not so, and the outlook for the future is that it is felt there will be a further rise with the present trend in the Hospital Service. With the opening of the new extension of the St. Luke's Hospital and its extra services, the demand must increase in 1965. This, coupled with the New Hospital due to be opened in 1966, will definitely increase the demand for ambulance transport.

There comes a time when saturation point is reached as far as staff is concerned. Two extra drivers were employed in October 1964, bringing the total drivers to 33. This was found necessary due to the increase of patients carried and extra leave granted to drivers, coupled with sickness, there is rarely a full staff on duty during the peak hours.

Looking back over the past eleven years, 1954 to 1964, the following Table shows how much the work has increased.

	Cases	Mileage	Drivers	Cases per Driver
1954	54,057	183,426	25. 44 hour week	216,23
1964	76,542	245,113	33. 42 hour week	242,84

We have taken delivery of two new ambulances, and a further ambulance and one sitting case ambulance are expected in January 1965. These will bring the fleet up to a good standard.

It has been found over the years that the diesel driven ambulance is not satisfactory for Ambulance work. The terrain of Huddersfield is all hills, and the poor acceleration in traffic has influenced us to go back to 6 cylinder petrol vehicles. We are still operating the one blanket per person scheme, and patients welcome the idea that they are being wrapped in a newly laundered covering. Also, the Electric Blankets which have been on trial have proved to be efficient and most comfortable for the patients.

Since the opening of the new Ambulance Station, many groups have been shown round, and the working of the Service explained, together with demonstrations of Resuscitation and First Aid. Twenty seven groups attended in 1964. Six lectures were given to Groups outside, on the Ambulance Service, by the Ambulance Officer and his Deputy.

The Ambulance Officer, Mr. G. Lunn, was successful in being granted a Fellowship in the Institute of Ambulance Officers, and the Deputy, Mr. L. Whiteley, becoming an Associate.

The Table following gives details of the work done in 1963 and 1964.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD AMBULANCE SERVICE

CASES CARRIED

Geographical Analysis					Analysis by Conveyance			
Year	Residents		Non-Residents		Stretcher	Car	Rail	Total
	Within Borough	Out of Borough	Within Borough	Out of Borough				
1963	66147	4751	439	414	14932	56818	1	71751
1964	70461	5214	450	417	15650	60889	3	76542

Year	General	Analysis by Type of Case					Mental	Total
		Infectious Diseases		Maternity	Accidents			
		Emergency	Street		Works	Home		
1963	43844	198	980	1406	208	22876	71751	
1964	46274	166	974	1203	236	25324	76542	

MILEAGE

Year	Service	Analysis by Type of Service				Total
		Infectious Diseases	Civil Defence	District Midwifery Service	Mental Health	
1963	197894	1160	128	2072	32274	233558
1964	209684	1118	—	600	34311	245713

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal

Year	Ambulance Petrol			Ambulance Diesel			Cars			Average Cost per Mile	Miles per Removal
	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon		
1963	95966	8426	11.51	5349	20.94	20.94	26822	1060	25.33	1.90d.	3.25
1964	84967	7938	10.76	6057	21.76	2.06d.	28730	1147	25.01	1.90d.	3.22

STAFF

Year	Ambulance Officer	Assistant Ambulance Officer	Section Leaders	Ambulance Drivers	Telephonists	Garage	Absences Days	Total Cost of Wages £ s. d.
1963	1	1	4	31	4	3	400	29139 1 1
1964	1	1	4	31 for 9 mths. 33 for 3 mths.	4	3	465	30806 8 0

VEHICLES

1964 Ambulances 13 Land Rover for Recovery/Goods 1 Sitting case dual purpose Ambulances 4 Morris Oxford Traveller/Ambulance 1

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS,
CARE, AND AFTER-CARE

CHIROPODY

During the year the number of people applying for treatment through their doctors has again increased over the year 1963, and the Service is very busy dealing with the elderly people, both in the Clinic and at home.

The Clinic cases are attended to more frequently than the domiciliary cases, attendance for Clinic cases is approximately six to nine weeks, and for domiciliary cases eight to eleven weeks. The sessional attendance of Miss Jackson, 2 half days, and Miss Milne, 4 half days, is a great help in reducing the period of time between appointments. The number of attendances at the Clinic has risen by over 200 since last year, and yet the waiting time has been slightly reduced.

The domiciliary cases are having to wait longer periods, due to the increase in the applications for domiciliary treatment. Because of so many elderly people needing treatment, schoolchildren with foot ailments have to be attended to in the School Clinic.

A large number of people who attend and are visited have expressed their appreciation for the Service.

CHIROPODY

	CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Cases	Attendances		Cases	Attendances
Maternity and Child Welfare	6	24	Maternity and Child Welfare	—	—
Pensioners	418	1,864	Pensioners	350	1,561
Physically Handicapped	—	—	Physically Handicapped	16	96
TOTAL	424	1,888	TOTAL	366	1,657

Mr. Naylor	—	Clinic Appointments	1,014
	—	Domiciliary Appointments	1,657
Miss Jackson	—	Clinic Appointments	488
Miss Milne	—	Clinic Appointments	386 (From August 24th, 1964)

ALCOHOLISM CLINIC

There has always been a difference of opinion amongst experts as to the treatment of alcoholism. Those of us who run the Clinic in Huddersfield maintain the view that in many cases alcoholism is the primary condition, and that, by concentrating attention purely upon the cessation of drinking, the goal is largely achieved. We think that in most cases psychiatric treatment in depth is unnecessary, but we clearly concede that some pathological tests, to determine physical state, are important, and that referral to a Psychiatric Hospital will occur from time to time. The more usual view in this country is that alcoholism is secondary to underlying psychiatric disturbances, and that, in the first place, treatment should be given under the eye of Psychiatric Specialists. The latter view having prevailed, the Clinic in Huddersfield was obliged to alter its emphasis, from treatment of all cases, to advice regarding facilities available where patients seek help.

All patients in Stage III or more are now referred back to their general practitioners, who can seek further investigation and treatment through the hospital channels. We are prepared to continue our simple group therapy only with the later agreement of the patient's Family Doctor. This position is outlined in the Proposals which have been accepted by the Ministry of Health, and which are as follows:—

“The Local Health Authority will contribute to the problem of alcoholism by:—

- (a) referring to general practitioners and through them where necessary to hospital clinics, alcoholic patients not yet receiving treatment who come to the notice of their officers either by visits to the home or in other ways.
- (b) providing supporting services for the social care or after-care of patients who are receiving or have received treatment from hospital specialists or general practitioners. Such services may include domiciliary visits, social clubs, help in finding suitable places for patients to live or possibly providing a residential hostel or assisting voluntary societies in doing so. The services may also include clinics at which or from which both special care and medical treatment is provided, if any arrangements for specialist treatment are made in collaboration with the hospital services.
- (c) helping to make information available about other statutory and voluntary services in the locality.

It is proposed to provide the Clinics in the Authorities own premises - the Clinics to be run by the Authorities own medical and lay staff, or by medical staff paid on a sessional basis.

They will operate for two sessions a week, or such other number as the Authority may later decide. These arrangements will not be such as will fall within the scope of the hospital and specialist services provided under Part II of the National Health Service Act, 1946.”

ALCOHOLISM CLINIC

Number of Sessions	52
Number of new patients seen	30
Total attendances at 52 sessions	380
Average weekly follow-up attendance	7

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 (a)	Stage 3 (b)	Total
Under 30	—	—	1	2	3
30—40	—	1	9	3	13
40—50	—	—	4	6	10
50—60	—	—	2	1	3
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—
	Nil	1	16	12	29

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat		Not Known	Died	Total
			Less	Unchanged			
Under 30	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
30—40	2	2	5	1	3	—	13
40—50	—	3	—	—	7	—	10
50—60	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
60 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	6	5	1	15	Nil	29
	6.9%	20.7%	17.3%	3.5%	51.6%		

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Patients seen since inception of Clinic, September, 1960	118	17	135
Number of Patients seen during 1964	26	4	30

Betterment Factor of All Patients seen since inception of Clinic.

	Abstinent	Much Somewhat		Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
		Less	Less				
1961	13	5	7	7	20	—	52
1962	6	4	3	1	15	1	30
1963	3	2	4	1	10	1	21
1964	2	6	5	1	15	—	29
	24	17	19	10	60	2	132

Note: A total of 135 patients have been seen at the Clinic, three of whom were not suffering from the disease of Alcoholism.

TABLE III

Localities from which New Patients have been seen

Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds and Morley	Other	Total
10	6	4	1	9	30
33.3%	20.0%	13.3%	3.3%	30.0%	

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, which met on 6 occasions during 1964, 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 of the National Assistance Board
 The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange of the
 Ministry of Labour and National Service

Families are reviewed at regular intervals. Their needs are assessed, in order that families may receive the help needed.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS AND CONVALESCENCE

During the year the Huddersfield Corporation Health Committee agreed to pay the maintenance and travelling charges for the cost of:—

1. Seven patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday.
2. Sending two children to holiday camps run by the British Diabetic Association.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Number of Child Minders' premises registered: ..	—
Maximum number of children persons registered are allowed to look after	—
Number of children permitted to be looked after for reward at the year end	32
Daily Minders registered or awaiting registration at end of year	6

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of Nursing Homes is, in pursuance of the Nursing Homes Act 1963, 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 21287). 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. They are:—

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

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Dental Health

The year was dominated in this field by our first attempt at a major Health Education campaign. Following an approach from the Local Dental Committee, who assured the full support of the local dental practitioners, the subject chosen was Dental Health, since Dental caries has become a major public health problem.

Late in 1963 a Steering Committee was formed to do the overall planning of a Dental Health campaign. As well as the Mayor, Chairman of the Health and Education Committees, Medical Officer of Health and members of his staff, it also contained representatives of the Local Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Committees, Education Department, and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The campaign was divided into 3 phases:—

- (1) Preliminary build up. (2) Campaign Week. (3) Follow up.

In the first phase, talks with films were given to staff in the Health Department and teachers who would be involved in the campaign, to ensure that they were fully conversant with the increasing problem of dental ill health, and the means of preventing it. Newspaper articles were published monthly in the local paper, and a pamphlet was designed for distribution to school-children.

On Saturday, 19th September, the "Dental Health Week" was officially launched by Admiral Holgate, the Principal Dental Officer to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Education and Science, at a public meeting held in the Town Hall. During the week publicity was aimed mainly at the schools, where enthusiastic co-operation was given by the teaching staff. A mobile trailer, provided by the Oral Hygiene Service, toured some schools, showing a film and giving talks and demonstrations to children. Another trailer, provided by the General Dental Council, was placed in the forecourt of Huddersfield Station, where it proved to be an attraction.

The Dental Health Exhibition, due to lack of space, was unfortunately divided into two halves, which perhaps diminished the effect. Approximately 1,300 children in the 7 to 10 year age group were brought by special bus from their schools to the exhibition and allowed to investigate the mysteries of the chair and equipment normally in use in a dental surgery. Much of the material used in the exhibition was borrowed from Sheffield's Health Education Department, where the staff were extremely generous with material help and advice.

A large quantity of material was distributed during the week. 3,500 posters, 22,000 pamphlets, 6,000 sample tubes of toothpaste and 5,000 apples. In addition 1,300 pamphlets entitled "Healthy Teeth for Huddersfield" were given to schoolchildren to take home.

The follow-up phase has been mainly carried out by an oral hygienist, now employed part-time, who visits the schools to give talks, films and demonstrations on the means of maintaining good dental health. During the year over 70 talks with a film have been given to various audiences, such as Young Wives Groups and Youth Clubs.

The cost of the campaign was £7 less than the £500 granted by the council for the Dental Health campaign.

Many lessons have been learned in this first major scheme, which will prove valuable in future health education ventures.

Dysentery

A small campaign on the importance of clean food handling was seen in the Infant Welfare Clinic and Stork Club, following an outbreak of dysentery in a local primary school, which served to remind us of the ever present hazard of the disease.

Talks and Films

Requests are frequently received by the Department for speakers on health topics, and during the year several members of the staff gave talks to various organisations.

There is a steady demand for new and better illustration material on topics as they gain importance. An example of this has been the rising incidence of Venereal Disease over the country, and two talks were given on this subject with a film, or film strip, to Youth Clubs. This subject has also been included in the Health Education talks given in schools, often following questions asked by the pupils on this matter.

The Health Visitors have continued to play their invaluable part in Health Education in the clinics, homes and schools, but lack of qualified staff has resulted in limited progress in this field. The course of talks to expectant mothers (and fathers) has continued with success. These could possibly be expanded to include other relevant health matters.

Home Safety

During the year a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was formed to deal with Home Safety, and a small campaign on this topic will be held in October, 1965.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 196 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 11 more than the number for 1963.

In addition, 4 persons were examined on behalf of other Authorities.

Medical Officers also examined 224 teachers and student teachers in accordance with an international agreed scheme.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

The Anti-Smoking Clinic has followed the same course as in 1963. The basis of treatment is group therapy, reinforced by films and by instruction from the medical officer. The group meets once a week, on Tuesdays and the numbers are kept up by advertising vacancies in the Huddersfield Examiner at intervals of from four to six weeks. Film shows are given concurrently; the three films: SPOTLIGHT ON SMOKING, SMOKING AND YOU and THIS IS YOUR LUNG, are shown practically every week and it is understood that newcomers must be prepared to see them several times. Drug therapy is also employed, the prescribed tablets containing Lobeline mgm 2.

Whereas the original pattern of the clinic was characterised by a more permanent group some of whose members attended for months, and when improvement of smoking habits was not so marked, the pattern now is that people seem to attend for shorter periods. In each fresh group there are one or two who will stop smoking more or less immediately. This has a stimulating effect on some of the other members, a discouraging effect on others. Many patients who may attain a 75% reduction in cigarettes may get despondent and stay away, even though their partial abstinence may be saving them £60 per annum. It is continually emphasised that this despondency is irrational and is inspired by the tobacco craving. Others will stay away having stopped smoking, or reduced sufficiently to satisfy themselves. Very few attend for more than 7 times (37 attended no more than once).

The net result is that about a quarter of the patients stop smoking (this year 32 out of 133 newcomers). Of the rest, the vast majority contrive to cut down their cigarettes by 50% to 75% while they are attending. A very rare minority cannot achieve this. One notes, incidentally, that a combination of alcohol and bonhomie is the greatest enemy to non-smoking. The gentleman who has a jovial temperament, a good wage, and who likes to go to the "local" with his friends, is not a good candidate.

A second evening in the week is devoted to individual therapy, (Friday). Attendance is by appointment, and up to 6 patients may be seen. This treatment is reserved for those who seem to be irresponsive to group therapy, or for those whose cigarette consumption is very high (50 to 80 per day). In such cases one often finds an associated severe anxiety state, which may be treated by psycho-relaxation, and by referral to the patient's own doctor.

Of the 133 newcomers to the clinic, 71 were men, 62 women. At least 90% were over 30 years old. Only 2, one of either sex, were under 20. Also included were 8 married couples; 3 couples stopped smoking more or less simultaneously.

Follow up studies would be very helpful in assessing the total value of the clinic. Questionnaires usually result in no more than 10% of replies. Domiciliary visits would be informative, with respect to the frequency of relapse of cured cases, and also in respect of the indubitable "delayed action" case who stops smoking spontaneously after ceasing attendance at the clinic.

SECTION 28.

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

It would seem, from an initial glance at the 1964 statistics of the Mental Health Service, that the case work has followed a pattern similar to the previous year, but one important item calls for comment: a striking reduction (19) in the number of compulsory female admissions to hospital.

It was noted in the 1963 Report that such a reduction was hoped for, and one could attribute it no doubt to greater liaison and mutual understanding between the hospital consultants and our mental welfare officers. That this understanding is of urgent importance cannot be stressed too much, for the improved efficiency of mental hospitals today imposes a greater burden on the local authority and its mental welfare officers: the simple truth is that there is an increasing number of mentally ill patients requiring supervision at home, who would, in the pre-tranquilliser days, have had unquestionably to be treated in hospital on a permanent basis. Today, these people live happily in the community, many in full-time work, with little or no psychiatric symptoms, but who need skilled surveillance and who still require tranquillisers, maybe intermittently or in small doses.

There has been some slight alteration of procedure regarding the monthly meetings between Dr. Hughes, the Responsible Medical Officer for Huddersfield and District, and the Mental Welfare Officers. Now Dr. Hughes presides over a meeting exclusively for the Huddersfield mental welfare officers and for the mental welfare officers from the Divisional Health based in Golcar. This means that more Huddersfield cases are under discussion than under the previous arrangement which covered a much wider area.

A representative of the Medical Officer of Health (Senior Medical Officer Mental Health) attends the meetings of the Medical Advisory Committee at Storthes Hall. These meetings are held every four to six weeks.

Fieldhead has been in full use throughout the year. Up to the partial closure of the Hostel, due to the departure of the wardens, Mr. & Mrs. Dixon, there have never been less than 10 residents at any given time, and at other times all the 13 beds have been filled. There have been 7 admissions during the year. Of these 3 came on a temporary basis. One came directly from Storthes Hall, for three days only. The other 2 (one a recent Storthes Hall patient) were admitted because of the illness of the protecting relative. They stayed for a month and five weeks respectively. The other 4 came from the acute admission wards of the hospital, and were regarded as short-term rehabilitation cases. Three left Fieldhead and returned to the community; the fourth is still with us, a lady in her fifties, whose rehabilitation seems unlikely.

Precedence has therefore been given for short-term rehabilitation cases for the admissions to Fieldhead. It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between these and the long-term cases. The fifty year old lady mentioned above was in the acute wards of the hospital, and for a matter of months only. Yet one of the greatest successes of treatment and rehabilitation is a lady who has been with us for a year, after twenty years of in-patient care in the chronic wards at Storthes Hall. She now works full-time and is recognised by her employers as being an exceptionally good worker. She and another patient of the same age and medical history are the only ones domiciled outside Huddersfield (West Riding). This other lady is also a worker, though temporarily incapacitated on physical grounds. A third West Riding case has just been transferred (December 30th) to a Welfare Home near Wakefield.

There have been 10 discharges during the year, 6 of them admission cases this year and already mentioned. Of the remaining 4, 3 went into lodgings in Huddersfield, and the fourth returned to Storthes Hall. All these 4 were short-stay cases, though one of them (the one who returned to Storthes Hall) had been at Fieldhead for just over a year. Three were in full employment prior to leaving.

MENTAL HEALTH

	Under age 16		Aged 16 & over	
	M	F	M	F
1. Particulars of cases Reported During Year				
(a) Cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with", Number in which action taken on reports by:—				
(1) Local Education Authority:				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school ..	4	3		
(ii) On leaving special schools ..				
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools ..				
(2) Police or by Courts ..				1
(3) Other sources ..				
Total of 1 (a)				
(b) Cases reported who were found to be subnormal or severely subnormal but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any grounds ..				
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as subnormal or severely subnormal and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)				
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at year end and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)				
Total of 1(a)—(d) inc.	4	3	—	1
2. Disposal of cases Reported During Year				
(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above.)				
(a) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a)) number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	4	3		
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..				
(iii) Admitted to hospital Informal Mental Health Act 1959				1
(iv) Admitted to hospital Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959				
(v) Admitted to hospital Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959				
(vi) Admitted to hospital Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959				
Total of 2 (a)			—	1
(b) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)) number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..				
(ii) Action unnecessary ..				
Total of 2 (b)				
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ..				
Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.	4	3	—	1
3. Cases admitted Temporarily for Residential Care arranged by Local Health Authority during year and admitted to:—				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..	11	6	2	2
(b) Elsewhere ..				
Total	11	6	2	2
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at year end				
(i) Under Voluntary Supervision ..	36	12	84	77
(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on Licence)				
(iii) In Hospital (including patients on Licence)	6	3	86	68
Total of 4 (i)—(iii) inc.	42	15	170	145
5. Number of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal under Guardianship at year end and				
who were dealt with under Section 33, Mental Health Act, 1959				
(i) Subnormal ..	3	4		
(ii) Severely subnormal ..				
Total Urgent Cases	3	4		
6. Classification of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal in the Community at year end				
(according to need at that date)				
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)—(ii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:—				
(1) IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:				
(i) Subnormal ..			1	
(ii) Severely subnormal ..			1	
Total Urgent Cases			2	
(2) NOT IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:				
(i) Subnormal ..	2	—	2	
(ii) Severely Subnormal ..				
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES	2	—	2	
TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES	5	4	2	
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), and (ii) number considered suitable for:—				
(i) Training centre subnormal ..	5	—	7	9
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..	33	11	20	15
Total of 6 (b)	38	11	27	24
(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training at year end.				
(i) Training centre subnormal ..	2	—	3	1
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..	35	12	9	9
Total of 6 (c)	37	12	12	10

MENTAL HEALTH

CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3758
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5122

HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

New Admissions to Hospital	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
	Male	4	1	29	31	65
Female	3	—	11	34	48	
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Male	3	3	10	29	45
	Female	19	5	22	31	77

HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths		Discharges	
Male	Female	Male	Female
8	9	91	130
Total Deaths: 17		Total Discharges: 221	

SCARLEIGH

	Number of approved places	Number of Children on register at year end	Average daily attendance during year	Maximum and minimum attendance during year	
				MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
	50	52	42.04	49	10

BROOK HOUSE

	16	24	19.30	22	8
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SCARLEIGH TRAINING CENTRE

With the inception of the Industrial Group, the whole aspect of the Centre has been altered. It has been possible to make a clear division between the Junior Training Centre, and these older groups, while still maintaining the friendly atmosphere at community periods. Social activities are not forgotten, and certain members of these older groups join the swimming lessons, while all have dancing, games, etc.

Work has been undertaken by both male and female groups, and has been satisfactorily carried out. Supplies fluctuate, resulting in periods of inactivity, and other employers will have to be sought. Appreciation was expressed by several parents at the 10s. 0d. payment made to the over sixteens at Christmas time.

In the Junior Training Centre, following the line that experience is of vital importance to the subnormal child, several outings have been arranged, including a visit during February to the Borough Police Station, where a film show was followed by a tour of the premises. Trips have been made to the shops, and on one occasion a small group went to Huddersfield.

A party of children spent a day at Batley College of Art, at the invitation of Mr. F. Elliott, the Principal, and on June 24th, a large group were entertained by 'the Cactus Man', Mr. Albert Wood of Golcar. Sketching blocks were carried, and some interesting drawings were produced. Mrs. Wood provided refreshments.

During the summer, weekly tennis sessions have been popular, and the people at Greenhead Park have made our children welcome. Swimming at New Street School Bath, under the instruction of Mr. Lodge, is proving successful. Progress is, of course, slow, but enjoyment and lively activity are the keynotes of the lesson.

In July, 46 children and staff travelled to Leeds in a hired coach to view competition paintings. Winifred Joyce from this Centre not only won a prize, but was later awarded a prize in Australia, and sold her painting, 'The Wedding Day,' for £5. Unfortunately, she is still waiting for her money, but she is assured by the Regional Officer of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children that it is on the way.

Open Day in December was well attended, and, during the year, all parents have been interviewed, and the progress of each child reported upon.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	55
Number on Register over 16 years	...	...	...	...	25

BROOK HOUSE

Statistics :-

Average number of children	...	...	...	22.5
Average attendance	...	...	...	86%
Admissions	...	...	...	4
Discharges to Meanwood Hospital	...	...	...	1

The amenities of the Centre were improved by the installation of central heating. Remedial exercises were instituted during the year, and extended by the acquisition of new equipment. A swing was kindly given by the Huddersfield Branch of the Association for Mental Health.

The Christmas Party this year was confined to the children, and an Open Day in July was instituted to facilitate the presentation of an entertainment by the children to parents and visitors.

The co-operation of the Ambulance Service and other Departments during the period was very good, and much appreciated.

SECTION 29.

DOMESTIC HELP

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to be most helpful and useful to all who require it. Domiciliary care of the elderly still remains one of the greatest problems.

The majority of elderly people prefer to continue living in their own homes as long as possible, and with the use of the service this enables them to do so.

The requests for help come from Almoners, General Practitioners, Home Nurses, Welfare Department, and National Assistance Board. A visit is paid by the Home Help Organiser when possible, before help is sent, to ascertain the amount of help required in each case. In the winter time the elderly appreciate the hour, first thing in the morning, a cup of tea in bed, and the fire lit, etc. this enables them to carry on during the rest of the day. The number of patients on the books requiring fire lighting services have increased because of age and infirmity.

The Night Service

The night service has continued to work smoothly throughout the year, giving night relief for the relatives of the patient. 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 service has also been used in the past year for one case where the husband was on night duty, the wife confined to bed with gastric flu and unable to cope with a child of three years and baby six weeks old. The other case, for a confinement at home where the wife was separated from the husband and had two small children.

The Evening Service

The evening service has been used mainly for the elderly people, who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening. Also where the father has been on shift work, mother incapacitated and required help to assist with the children.

The Laundry Service

The laundry service for incontinent patients is still of great help to the relatives and Home Nurses.

T.B. Patients

The need for help in T.B. homes appears to be the same as the previous year.

Maternity Cases

The number of confinement cases helped are slightly less than last year.

General Sickness

Help is required at once to take over the care of the family when the mother is confined to bed. This occurs most frequently in the winter time. The chronically sick person continues to need a considerable amount of help all the year round.

Table showing the Number of Cases in which Help was given

	Number of Cases						
Maternity	82
T.B.	11
Chronic Sick	2
Old Age	1253
General	223
							<hr/> 1571
Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser	...						2358

Staff Employed

Number of part time Home Helps at the end of 1963	.. 149
Number of part time Home Helps at the end of 1964	.. 147

Incontinence Pads.

The laundry service operated by the Home Help Department on five days of the week continued as usual.

It is now permissible for Local Health Authorities to issue disposable underpads for the use of incontinent patients, but, because of the laundry service in Huddersfield, it is found that, for the most part, they are used at the week-end and during holiday periods. Approximately 1,000 pads have been supplied during the year.

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— (b) Part-time: 147 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 100												
	APPLICATIONS						CASES DEALT WITH					
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications received during year	No. of applicants assisted during year			Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward at year end	Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Number added	Number taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end	Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser
			Old Applicants	New Applicants	Renewals							
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	12	106	58	22	1	21	17	1	81	78	4	15
Tuberculosis	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	3	3	8	—
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Aged and Infirm	26	424	142	206	28	89	13	877	376	347	906	2145
Others	2	125	27	70	12	27	3	114	109	98	125	183
TOTAL	40	657	227	300	42	137	33	1002	569	526	1045	2343

Night Service: Remaining on Register at beginning of year ... 4
 New Cases... .. 43
 Died 25
 Taken off 16
 Remaining on Register at year end ... 6
 No. of visits paid by Home Help Organiser ... 15

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1964 were:—

Measles	...	...	...	1987
Dysentery	...	...	...	361
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	230
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	73
Pneumonia	...	...	...	39

The total number of cases notified (excluding Tuberculosis) was 2,716, an increase of 683 on the number notified during 1963.

Measles

There was an increase of 574 in the number of cases of measles notified, when compared with the figure for 1963. The figures for Huddersfield for the past ten years are given below:—

Year	No. of Cases	Year	No. of Cases
1964	1987	1959	1797
1963	1413	1958	40
1962	644	1957	2625
1961	1863	1956	211
1960	63	1955	1994

Dysentery

There was also an increase in the number of notifications of dysentery received, being 24 higher than in the previous year. The total number of 361 is in no way unusual, being below the average for the past ten years.

Whooping Cough

The Whooping Cough notifications total 230, and this is the highest figure since 1956. The immunisation state of the 230 cases is given below:—

Immunised	...	...	...	83
Not Immunised	...	...	...	117
Could not be ascertained	...	...	...	30

Pneumonia

There were 17 less notifications of pneumonia in 1964 than in 1963, the figures being 39 and 56 respectively.

Scarlet Fever

The 73 cases notified in 1964 compared with 43 in the previous year. Most of these cases occurred in the last weeks of the year, and would seem to indicate a minor outbreak, when the figures which we shall be receiving in the early part of 1965 are added.

HOME VISITOR'S REPORT

During the year 1,203 visits were made by the Home Visitor. Of these 1,037 were in connection with infectious disease, compared with 906 in the previous year.

180 cases were removed to Hospital, compared with 228 in 1963.

410 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 362 in the previous year.

This year 361 cases of Dysentery were dealt with, compared with 337 in the previous year. Of these:—

Children of school age (including 2 teachers)	
accounted for	152 cases
Children in Day Nurseries	53
Children under school age and adults over school age	156
	<hr/>
	361
	<hr/>

At the end of January and early February an outbreak of dysentery occurred in an infants school, which quickly spread to the adjoining junior school. The number of cases amounted to 108. At the close of March all but 2 persistent cases had been cleared. A further check in May on approximately 45 children from these 2 schools gave satisfactory results.

Dysentery in Day Nurseries

This year there were 4 outbreaks of dysentery in Day Nurseries:—

At one Nursery 17 cases occurred in April and 7 in October.

At another 13 cases occurred in April and May, and 11 in December.

These figures show an increase on last year.

Disinfestation

Early in the year a Disinfestation and Cleansing Squad was formed, under the control of the Home Visitor, to deal with grossly dirty and verminous premises. The squad disinfested, removed rubbish and rough cleansed 3 houses, prior to follow on action by the Home Help Service.

During the year 3 filthy and/or verminous persons were given a hot bath and treatment under the supervision of the Home Visitor.

29 premises were disinfested in connection with vermin.

48 premises were disinfested after notifications of infectious diseases had been received stating that there was infection in the house.

65 library books were disinfested, after removal from houses where infectious disease had occurred.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

DISEASE	Total	AGES																								CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL TOTAL						
		Total		Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55			55-65		65 and upwards			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
Scarlet Fever	73	36	37	1	-	3	-	2	5	1	5	21	21	6	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Dysentery	361	176	185	9	10	18	11	16	26	24	11	13	9	58	68	14	7	3	10	10	18	5	12	2	-	3	3	1	-	-	9	
Measles	1987	986	1001	43	52	117	126	158	171	147	146	116	362	376	8	11	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	
Primary Pneumonia	39	19	20	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	5	4	10	
Whooping Cough	230	110	120	14	13	25	22	11	18	11	16	12	30	38	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Salmonella Anatum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salmonella Enteritidis	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salmonella Typhi Murium	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salmonella Give	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Food Poisoning (type not known)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Anthrax	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis (Infective)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2716	1341	1375	70	75	164	161	189	215	184	179	176	444	506	31	23	4	17	18	26	9	16	4	2	10	7	7	4	4	4	103	

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases of tuberculosis has again risen this year by an overall total of 24, bringing the number of new notifications to 104. This is the highest figure since 1951. Until recently, tuberculosis was markedly on the decline in Huddersfield, and, so far as men were concerned, it was becoming a disease first detected in the older age groups, very often unsuspected until some other condition, such as an acute bronchitis was investigated. The figures shown overleaf for pulmonary tuberculosis reveal a return to the older pattern of maximum incidence amongst younger people. It is of further concern that 11 new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in children under the age of 15 years.

The figures show that of the 104 new cases, 49 occurred amongst the immigrant population, who must therefore show a much higher incidence rate than that of the general inhabitants of the area. It must be made clear that we have no knowledge as to whether this infection has been brought into this country by the patients, their friends or relatives, or whether the original incidence is no higher than the general population, but its dissemination is made easier by the poor housing conditions under which a number of immigrants have to live.

One pint of pasteurised milk daily was supplied to 128 needy people. More children took advantage of the B.C.G. Campaign in schools.

Year	No. Tested	Negative	Positive	Vaccinated
1963	1199	1059	114	916
1964	1643	1437	136	817

CHEST CLINIC

During 1964 the Chest Clinic was held in the same building as the Health Department on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

From 9 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.

and on Saturday

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon

As from the 1st April 1965, the Chest Clinic is held at Mill Hill Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the Survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in the Borough during March and April 1964, 2,170 persons were examined, but not all of them were Huddersfield residents. Of the persons examined, 1,186 were men, and 984 women.

Thirty-eight persons were recalled for a larger film to be taken, and only 5 cases of active tuberculosis were found. In 1963 only 16 persons were recalled for a larger film, and only 2 cases of active tuberculosis were found. Nine cases of inactive tuberculosis were discovered, and 10 cases of other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS

		NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages - Years)														Total notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A	Number on Form I	Number on Form II																																																																																			
		NOTIFICATIONS																																																																																																			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
RESPIRATORY Males	2	1	1	1	2	4	6	16	5	6	6	1	3	54	64	55	65	75	and over	54	55	65	32	10	6	113																																																																											
RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	6	4	1	3	1	-	29	31	28	32	-	-	29	28	32	32	10	6	113																																																																											
NON-RESPIRATORY Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	3	-	1	-	-	14	20	8	10	-	-	14	8	10	10	10	10	113																																																																											
NON-RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	11	12	1	6	-	-	11	1	6	6	6	6	113																																																																											
TOTALS	2	1	4	4	3	9	16	31	13	8	11	2	4	108	127	92	113	4	4	108	92	113	113	113	113																																																																												

Number of persons on Tuberculosis Register at year end 1074

Number of persons on Notification Register at year end 1240

Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor during year 2169

Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor - no access - during year 27

Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor during year Nil

Number of attendances made at B.C.G. sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor (Schoolchildren only) during year 32

Number of Households Visited 954

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is most grateful to Dr. Mehta, Consultant at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, for the most detailed Statistical Return, from which has been extracted the following information.

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

Name of Local Health Authority	Number of New Cases in Year			
	Totals	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
HUDDERSFIELD	686	22	220	444
West Riding of Yorkshire	78	4	11	63
Halifax	13	—	3	10
All others	10	1	3	6
TOTALS	787	27	237	523

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS (not necessarily from Huddersfield) ATTENDING IN YEAR WITH NEW INFECTIONS OF

	TOTALS	MALE	FEMALE
(i) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS	7	5	2
<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
18 and 19 years	1	1	—
20 to 24 years	1	1	—
25 years and over	5	3	2
(ii) GONORRHOEA	237	195	42
<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
16 and 17 years	4	1	3
18 and 19 years	11	1	10
20 to 24 years	94	83	11
25 years and over	128	110	18

LOCALITIES IN WHICH INFECTIONS TOOK PLACE

(i) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS			
(a) In locality of Centre	2	—	2
(b) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5	—	5
(c) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	—	1
(ii) GONORRHOEA			
(a) In locality of Centre	149	129	20
(b) Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	79	59	20
(c) Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8	7	1

The 686 Huddersfield cases seen during the year are greater than those reported in 1963.

NEW PATIENTS SEEN DURING THE YEARS 1957 - 1964

YEAR	SYPHILIS	GONORRHOEA	OTHER CONDITIONS	TOTAL
1964	27	237	523	787
1963	28	208	394	630
1962	13	220	323	556
1961	15	278	387	680
1960	22	271	390	683
1959	27	144	301	472
1958	16	182	277	475
1957	25	57	178	260

LABORATORY

The total number of specimens investigated during the year was 4,629, being an increase of 201 specimens over last year. The rise in the total number of specimens is accounted for by an increase in faeces specimens - 460 more than last year. There was also a slight increase in the number of ear and wound swabs, and sterilised milks. The numbers of all other specimens had decreased.

Antibiotics sensitivities were carried out on 100 strains of shigella sonnei isolated from faeces specimens during the year. One positive culture from each family was tested. On comparing these results with previous years, the resistance to Streptomycin has continued to fall to only 2% resistant this year. There are also 2% resistant to Neomycin, whereas in previous years there have been no resistant strains. The resistance to Tetracycline and Ampicillin continues to rise, but all others stay about the same.

The number of isolations of shigella sonnei this year has risen slightly, but it is interesting to note that, although there are 497 isolations, only 308 of these are new cases. As further specimens usually come in after treatment, this means that approximately 189 cases were still positive after their first course of treatment.

In March, Bacillus Anthracis was isolated from a swab of a lesion in a workman living in Huddersfield, although his place of work was in Elland.

Due to anxiety, because of the typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen, a few tins of corned beef were examined during the year. No pathogens were found in any of the unopened tins.

RESISTANCE OF SHIGELLA-SONNEI TO ANTIBIOTICS

100 first isolations tested.

Antibiotic	Percentage of Persistent strains
STREPTOMYCIN	2%
NEOMYCIN	2%
SULPHONAMIDE	88%
TETRACYCLIN	64%
CHLORAMPHENICOL	Nil
FUROXONE	Nil (only 30 strains tested)
AMPICILLIN	90% (only 70 strains tested)

SPECIMENS HANDLED BY LABORATORY

	Total
Faeces and Rectal Swabs	3,168
Urine for Routine	51
Nose and Throat Swabs	52
Other Swabs	14
Sputum	5
Pregnancy Tests	17
Miscellaneous	12
Milk Examinations	104
Ice Cream	111
Water	103
Foodstuffs	14
Blood for Widal	114
Blood Haemoglobin	841
Blood Count	23
TOTAL	Total for year 4,629

PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS ISOLATED

Organism	Total	Remarks
Shigella Sonnei	497	15.7% of specimens examined for this organism. No. of new cases 308, therefore 38% of cases still positive after treatment.
Shigella Flexner	10	
Salmonella Typhimurium	1	
Salmonella Enteritis	5	
Salmonella Give	1	
Haemolytic Strepts. 'A'	7	13.5% of nose and throat specimens examined for this organism.
Bacillus Anthracis	1	Only 1 investigation requested.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

FRANK ELLAM, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

The control of the environment is still one of the bulwarks of Public Health. The work which is listed below gives some idea of the amount of time which is most necessary in making people's surroundings as comfortable and healthy as possible.

INSPECTIONS:—

A Dwellinghouses							
Certificate of Disrepair .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Filthy Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Houses Let-in-Lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,249
Housing Defects (Public Health Act) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,295
" " revisits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	941
Improvement Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	371
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Property under Notice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,783
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Verminous Conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Work in Progress .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	547
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,450
Drains							
New-tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Old—tested							
(a) Found sound .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	393
(b) Found defective .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	719
B Other Inspections							
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Air Raid Shelters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Clean Air Act, 1956—Smoke Control Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,089
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Factories (mechanical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Factories (non-mechanical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Outworkers Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Food Premises							
Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Condensed Milk Regulations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Food Hawkers Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	776
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Stalls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,422
Labelling of Food Order .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,485
Offensive Trades .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Restaurant Kitchens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
School Kitchens .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	986
Waste Food Orders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hairdressers and Barbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Knackers Yards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
Lairage for Horses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Massage and Special Treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Pet Animals Act, 1951 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949								
Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Private Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,753
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sanitary Accommodation								
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Total								21,317
Total Inspections								29,486
Other Visits								
In respect of Complaints of Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
In respect of cases of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006
To interview owners regarding nuisances or defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,347
To Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301
Smoke Observations taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329
Smoke Checks taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,336
Smoke Checks, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,308
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
Under Clean Air Act, 1956, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,087
Where no nuisance was found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,078
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Sampling								
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fabrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Children's Nightdresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water								
(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
(b) Chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
(d) Chlorine Testing of Bath Water, and Paddling Pool Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390
Total								21,379
Total Inspections and Visits								51,225

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 3,149 enquiry forms were received during the year, and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

Complaints of Nuisances

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,957
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Cases referred to Town Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

In 5 cases the outstanding work was completed, and the notice complied with, following a letter from the Town Clerk. In the remaining two cases legal proceedings were instituted. The cases were adjourned, and the summons ultimately withdrawn on the work being completed.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Dwellinghouses							
Defective eaves, drains, pipes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	447
Cleansing required	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Defective roofs, walls, plaster, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Houses let-in-lodgings							
Defective walls, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
(Further details appear later in the Report)							
Factories, Mechanical							
Closet accommodation, insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Factories, Non-mechanical							
Rooms requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nuisances from							
Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective yard surface	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Water in cellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sanitation							
Closets requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Privies required to be converted to tub closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Tub closets required to be converted to water carriage system	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Water Supply							
Water supply insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water supply required	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Other Nuisances							
Air Raid Shelters requiring closing	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dustbin accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dust and effluvium	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Street gullies found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

Drains (flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6. of which sum 2/6 is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	311
Testing drains during work of Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Drains at Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

At the end of the year there were 263 houses let-in-lodgings on the Register, an increase of 63 during the year. The 1,434 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 7,734 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cubic feet per person, and, for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cubic feet per person. (The term "person" includes man, woman and child).

Summary of defects and conditions found:—

Accumulation of refuse	4
Cleansing required	8
Handrails and staircases defective	1
Overcrowding	14
Plasterwork defective	7
Redecoration required	50
Rooms unsuitable for registration	8
Sinks/baths defective	5
Water closets defective	7
Window cords defective	11
TOTAL	<u>115</u>

2. Common Lodging Houses.

There is 1 Common Lodging House in the Borough, providing accommodation for 27 persons in 4 rooms. 28 inspections were made during the year, and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the Common Lodging House, 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, 1964 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.

3. Offensive Trades.

There are 7 premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. 16 inspections have been made during the year - no contravention of the Bye-laws was discovered, and there was no evidence of any nuisance.

4. (a) Hairdressers.

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 271 (an increase of 15 since last year). These comprise 194 ladies' hairdressers, 66 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers, and 11 for both ladies and gentlemen. 144 visits were made to these premises during the year, and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory. In 4 cases redecoration of the w.c. compartments was necessary, in 1 case redecoration of the premises, and in 1 case a copy of the Bye-laws was not displayed. These matters were rectified on request.

(b) Itinerant Hairdressers.

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 8 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 7 gentlemen's hairdressers) - an increase of 1 during the year.

5. Massage and Special Treatment.

At the end of the year there were 25 establishments on the Register, a decrease of 4 since 1962. 37 visits were paid during the year, and the conditions, generally, were satisfactory - no case was considered to require more than verbal corrective action.

There is also 1 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. The inspection was entirely satisfactory.

6. Noise Nuisance.

During the year 8 complaints were received of alleged noise nuisance, each complaint was investigated. 2 complaints concerned noise from refrigerator motors. In 1 case the nuisance was abated by altering the structure of the motor housing as the result of informal action; in the other case it was considered that a nuisance did not exist. 2 complaints concerned noise caused by neighbours. In 1 case the persons concerned were interviewed, and there has been no further complaint of noise from this source; in the other case it was considered that a nuisance did not exist. 2 complaints concerned noise from weaving sheds. In each case it was considered that no nuisance existed, but, on approaching the firms concerned, steps were taken to reduce the noise leaving the premises. One case concerned noise from paint spraying machinery. Whilst it was not considered to constitute a noise nuisance, the spraying ceased as a result of informal action on account of the nuisance caused by fumes. A further complaint concerned noise caused by a woodworking machine installed in the attic of a private house by a "do-it-yourself" enthusiast. The nuisance was abated as a result of informal action.

7. Refuse Tips.

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

There are 57 tips in the Borough, but tipping has been discontinued on 9 of the sites. 101 inspections have been made either by Public Health Inspectors or Rodent Operatives. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. When necessary certain of the tips are treated for rat infestation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part I 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	40	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	816	—	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Autho- rity (excluding out-workers' prem- ises)	11	147		
TOTAL	867	162	1	—

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)	Remed- ied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	29	27	—	9	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Out-work).	4	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	34	—	11	—

PART VII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 133 & 134).

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 133 (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	23	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	23	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received. Contractors 2 Workmen. 35 Prosecutions. —
5

4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Clothing and similar trades	17
Dressmaking	3
French Polishers	5
Radio and Television repairs	3
Miscellaneous trades and manufacturers	12
Total	<u>40</u>

5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power	69
Bakehouses without power	1
Total	<u>70</u>

Underground Bakehouses (Section 70)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which came into operation 1st August, 1964, makes provisions for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices or shop premises and also for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises. It amends certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1961 and repeals the provisions in the Shops Act, 1950 which related to seats for female workers, ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, lighting, washing facilities and facilities for meals.

The Act brings offices, shops and certain railway premises into line with factories as regards, amongst other things, cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, supply of drinking water, accommodation for clothing, sitting facilities, seats for sedentary workers, eating facilities, floors, passages and stairs, fencing of machinery, avoidance of exposure of young persons to danger in cleaning machinery, training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machinery, first aid, fire precautions and notification of accidents. Fire precautions are dealt with jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Fire Brigade.

At present market buildings and premises in covered markets are not subject to all the provisions of the Act, regulations concerning these premises are to be made at a later date.

Under the provisions of the Act, the Minister is empowered to make various regulations. Regulations concerning first aid have been made and came into operation 1st December, 1964. Other regulations concerning sanitary conveniences and washing facilities have also been made but do not come into operation until 1st January, 1966.

The following tables show the number of premises registered at 31st December, 1964, the number of persons employed in these premises and a summary of the work carried out.

Registrations and General Inspections:

	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	303	298	62
Retail Shops	798	781	143
Wholesale shops, warehouses	50	50	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	105	105	2
Fuel Storage depots	3	3	—
TOTALS ..	1,259	1,237	210

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 271

Persons employed in registered premises by work place.

Class of Work place	Number of persons employed
Offices	3,195
Retail Shops	4,679
Wholesale departments, warehouses	691
Catering establishments open to the public	690
Canteens	59
Fuel Storage depots	9
TOTAL	9,323
TOTAL MALES	3,881
TOTAL FEMALES	5,442

Accidents.

Eight accidents were reported during the year.

Two of the accidents were caused by youths employed in butcher's shops, cutting themselves, one by a lady falling over equipment left in free access space across a room, one by a lady using a chair instead of a step-ladder and falling from it, one by a lady falling partly through an unfenced hole in the floor, during alterations to the building, one by a youth falling down the stairs, one by a young lady swallowing pins which she had in her mouth whilst dressing a counter display and one by a youth slipping on a kitchen floor and whilst falling putting his hand in a pan containing boiling water.

In four cases the accidents were treated informally by a letter being sent to the employers. In two cases, where there was equipment laid in the free access space in a room and where the lady fell partly through an unfenced hole in the floor, formal warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk.

Summary of defects and conditions found.

Accumulation of refuse	3
Clothing, Accommodation for	8
Floors Defective	18
" Covering Defective	8
" Requiring Cleansing	2
Free Space, Lack of	46
Heating, not adequate	2
Lighting Not adequate	6
" Provision of	3
Machinery, unfenced	16
Meals, Provision of Facilities	1
Overcrowding	7
Plasterwork defective	20
Premises Requiring redecoration	81
" Ventilation required	66
Provision of Drinking Vessels	2
" " First Aid Equipment	138
" " Incinerators/Sanitary bins	11
" " Seats	2
" " Thermometers	113
Staircases Defective	4
" Handrails required	36
" Unfenced	1
Wash hand Basins Defective	42
" " " Numbers Inadequate	23
" " " Required	7
" " " Provisions of Hot Water	63
" " " Soap and Towels	10
W.C.'s Defective	81

W.C.'s Not conveniently Accessible	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ Number Inadequate	..	..	..	..	..	25
„ Provision of	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Requiring Redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	51
„ „ Intervening Ventilated Space	..	..	..	..	..	24
„ „ Labelling (Male or Female)	..	..	..	..	..	62
„ „ Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	28
„ „ Screening	..	..	..	..	..	12
„ „ Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	18
Window Requiring Cleaning/Broken	..	..	..	..	..	20
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	4
						<hr/>
						1,078
						<hr/>

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Prior Approval of Installations

No application has been made during the year for the Council's approval under Section 3 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956 of boiler plant.

Notification of New Installations.

Notification of the installation of new plant to the local authority is required by Section 3 (3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The following notifications have been received during the year:-

Sectional boilers, coal fired	..	..	..	..	1
Sectional boilers, oil fired	..	..	..	..	10
Package boilers, oil fired..	..	..	..	..	4
Package boilers, gas fired	..	..	..	..	4
Hot air, coal fired	..	..	..	..	4
Hot air, oil fired ..	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>
					24
					<hr/>

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

AREA	ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PREMISES			DATE OF		
		Total	Domestic	Others	Order made by Council	Confirmation by Minister	Order coming into Operation
Buxton Road—New Street	19½	491	34	457	6.8.58	28.11.58	1.10.59
New Street—Market Place	5½	238	15	223	3.12.58	29.1.59	1.10.59
South Crosland—Butternab	610	385	333	52	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Crosland Hill—Cowlersley	340	1074	874	200	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Netherton—Dryclough	646	1686	1477	209	6.12.61	23.3.62	1.10.63
Crosland Hill—Moorend	307	2255	1986	269	3.10.62	29.7.63	1.10.64
Milnsbridge No. 1	106	827	586	241	6.3.63	14.6.63	1.10.64
Botham Hall	97	657	540	117	3.7.63	14.1.64	1.8.65
Outlane—Longwood	984½	1060	873	187	3.6.64		

Smoke Control Areas.

The Table "Smoke Control Areas" shows the position regarding Smoke Control Areas in the Borough at the end of the year. During the year 2 more Areas became operative, making 7 Areas now in operation.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed, without modification, the Order made during 1963 covering the Botham Hall area of Longwood. This order comes into operation on the 1st August 1965. The Council made a further Order during the year for an Area at Outlane and Longwood, and the survey of an area, including those parts of Crosland Moor not included in previous Orders, Lockwood, Rashcliffe and Thornton Lodge, was completed.

The total acreage of Smoke Control Areas in operation at the end of the year was 2,033½, involving 6,956 premises, of which 5,305 are domestic.

On 52 occasions smoke was observed coming from chimneys of premises in Smoke Control Areas; of these 48 were cases where it was the first occasion on which a breach of the provisions of the Smoke Control Order had been observed at premises occupied by the persons concerned. In each case a cautionary letter was sent to the occupier. In 3 cases, where previous cautions had been given, legal proceedings were instituted.

During the year the amounts approved for payment for grant purposes were revised to encourage the installation of appliances suitable for burning hard coke, gas, and off peak electricity, to relieve the anticipated shortages of open fire gas coke, due to changes in the gas industry and the danger of shortages of electricity at peak periods. In August provisions incorporated in the Housing Act 1964 came into operation. These authorised payment of grant in respect of houses erected between the 5th July, 1956 and the 16th August, 1964, the approval of expenditure already incurred in special cases, Government contributions towards discretionary payments by Local Authorities to avoid hardship as a result of incurring necessary expenditure to comply with an Order, and the payment of grant towards the cost of portable means of smokeless ignition for solid fuel fires.

The Act also empowers Local Authorities, or the Minister, to designate classes of heating appliances as being unsuitable for installation in Smoke Control Areas, without undue strain being placed on the fuel resources available. When a class of heating appliances has been so designated, no grant is payable towards their installation. On the 18th December, 1964, the Minister designated all electric fires and space heaters, other than those using off-peak electricity, for these purposes.

A small scale trial was given towards the end of the year of the use of postal surveys to ascertain the information necessary before the making of an Order. The result showed such a degree of success as to justify a large scale trial, which it is hoped will accelerate the progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Areas previously held back by staff shortages.

Smoke Observations.

Generally speaking, the industrial chimney gives very little trouble. Observations in respect of dark smoke from such chimneys are regularly carried out. During the year 329 observations were made. On 28 occasions dark smoke was recorded, but only of sufficient intensity and duration to constitute a probable offence in 3 cases. Of the 3 contraventions, 2 had occurred for the first time, and the third was due to circumstances not wholly within the control of the firm concerned. Legal proceedings were not instituted.

Since proceedings were commenced in 1959, 31 cases have been heard in the Magistrates' Court, and in each case a conviction has been obtained.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

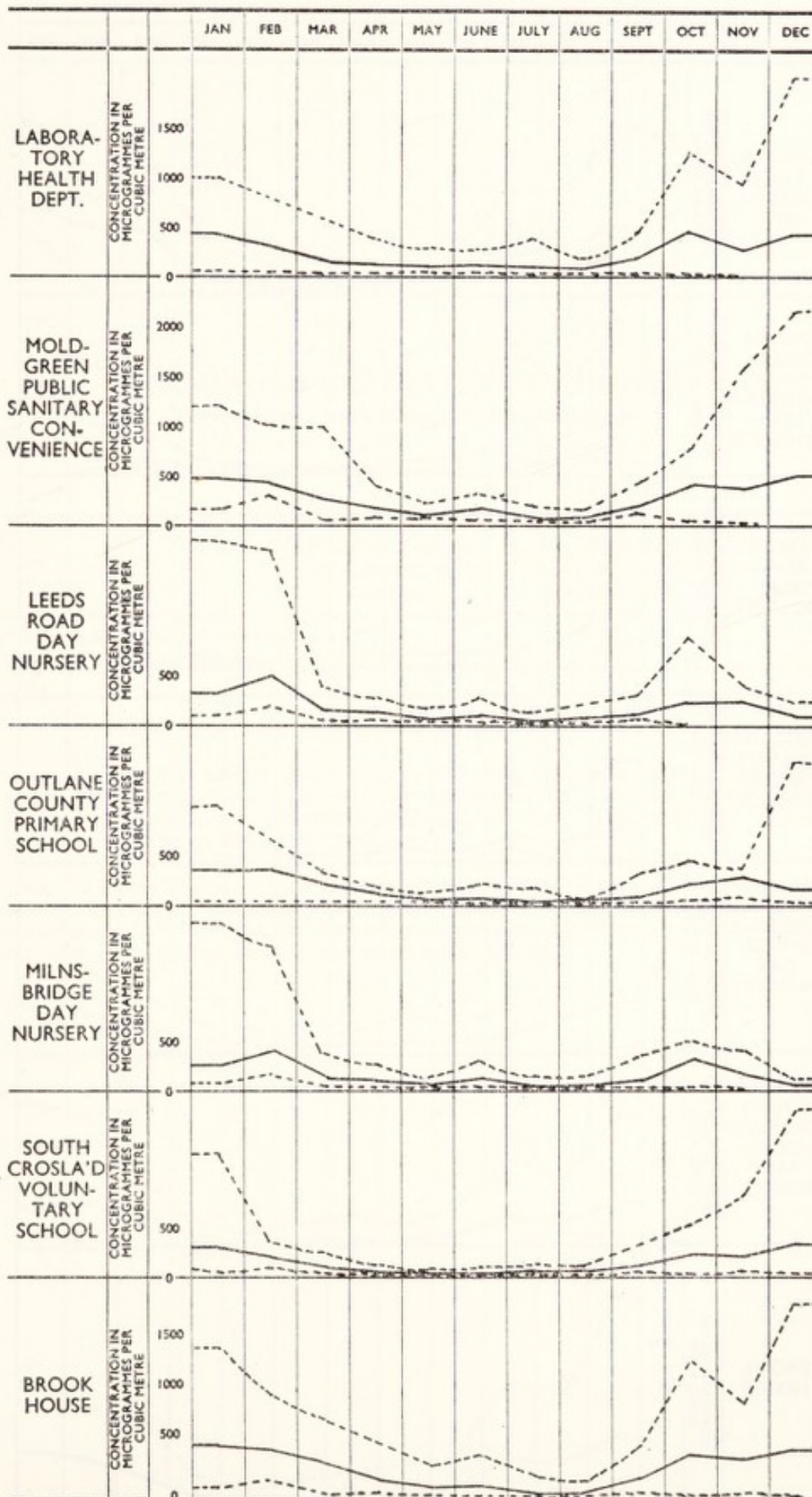
There are seven stations in the Borough where daily readings are taken of smoke and sulphur concentrations. These are situated at the Health Department, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane, Milnsbridge Day Nursery, South Crosland Voluntary School and Brook House, Greenhead Road. With the apparatus installed at these stations air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electric 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. This is expressed as a daily mean concentration in micrograms per cubic metre. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is also expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

Other Forms of Pollution

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906, still continues, and it was found necessary to notify him on 4 occasions of emission of fumes of which complaint had been made.

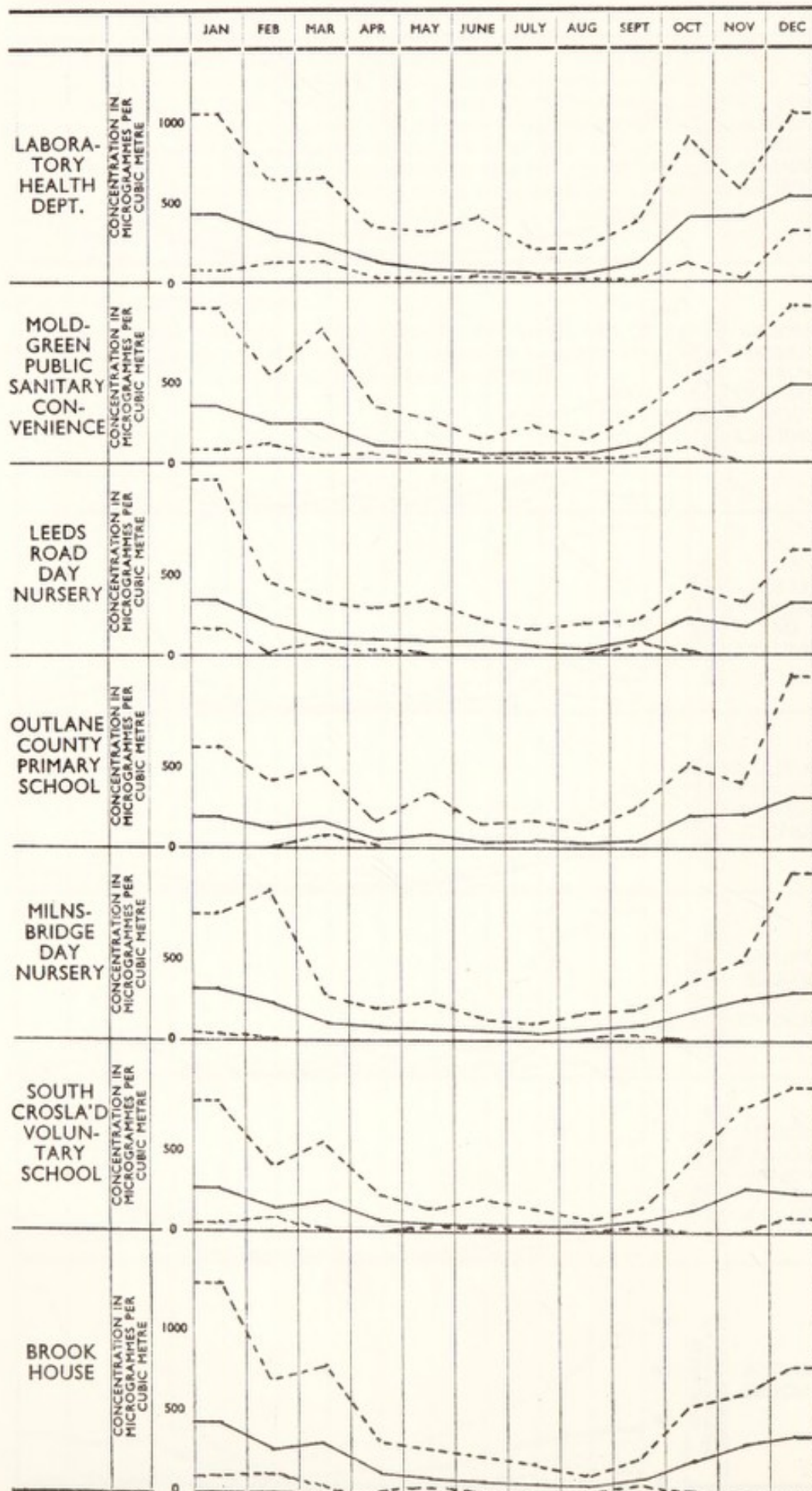
SMOKE

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 - - - - -



VERMINOUS CONDITIONS IN HOUSES

Action taken in respect of infested houses.

The following tabulation shows the action taken:—

	Number found to be infested with vermin.	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide.	HCN
Council Houses	52	52	—
Privately Owned Houses	14	14	—

Of the 66 cases dealt with, 21 were of bugs and 45 of fleas.

In addition to the above, during the year, wasps nests were destroyed on 26 premises, and spraying was carried out on 16 occasions for red mite, 5 occasions for cockroaches and 2 occasions for flies. 4 houses were treated with gammexane smoke for cockroaches.

To keep a check on the conditions of second hand furniture as regards verminous infestation, inspections are made by the Public Health Inspectors of second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises. During the year 8 inspections were made and in no case was any vermin found.

HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation			Total	Privately
	Temporary	Permanent			
		Traditional	Non-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
1960	—	140	—	140	366
1961	—	317	—	317	378
1962	—	169	—	169	353
1963	—	24	—	24	325
1964	—	151	—	151	395
Houses in course of erection	—	210	—	210	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	.. .. .	47,570
Number of new dwellinghouses erected	.. .. .	546
Number of houses owned by the Corporation	.. .. .	11,240

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	1,295
(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose.	1,295
(iii)	Number of revisits.	941
(b) (i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	417
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	417
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	349
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	518

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.	344
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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.	57
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) By Owners.	43
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	7

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

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	36
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	1
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses closed	2

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.	21
(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	60
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	36

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	6
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	6
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	42
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	13
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	76

5. Housing Acts, 1949-1959. Improvement Grants.

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received	9	261
Number of applications approved	5	258
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses	5	189
Number in respect of rented houses.	—	69
Number where work has been completed	11	221

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Certificates of Disrepair. 4

7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair Nil**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*	1,544	1,527	17	—	5,136	5,136

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

PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Period 1st January, 1940 to 31st December, 1962.

Orders in respect of 89 Clearance Areas were confirmed, of which 50 and part of one were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and which 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.
89	1,555	3,678	225	641

Period Ending 31st December, 1964

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
		Repre- sentation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm- ation		
95	Yates Lane	18.10.63	5.2.64	6.5.64	7.8.64	11	29
96	Whiteley Street	17.12.63	5.2.64	6.5.64	7.8.64	10	20
97	Nabcroft Lane No. 2	15.11.63	5.2.64	6.5.64	7.8.64	10	18
98	Lindley No. 6	14.2.64	1.7.64	8.10.64	20.11.64	10	12
99	Kilner Bank No. 5	13.3.64	1.7.64	15.12.64		70	178
100	Lockwood Road No. 2	17.4.64	1.7.64	8.10.64	20.11.64	16	20
101	Birkby No. 1	12.6.64	7.10.64			35	63
102	Birkby No. 2	12.6.64	7.10.64			5	12
103	Fern Lea Road No. 1	17.7.64				6	8
104	Fern Lea Road No. 2	17.7.64				7	19
105	Halifax Road	18.9.64	2.12.64			4	7
106	Laund Road	18.9.64	2.12.64			3	8
107	Swan Lane No. 3	16.10.64				39	103
108	Swan Lane No. 4	13.11.64				13	25
109	Paddock No. 6	13.11.64				9	23
88	Berry Brow No. 1	13.11.64				2	7
89	Berry Brow No. 2	13.11.64				63	101
90	Berry Brow No. 3	13.11.64				5	3
91	Berry Brow No. 4	13.11.64				5	9
92	Berry Brow No. 5	13.11.64				91	147

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas Numbers 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102, and will be made during 1965 in respect of Areas Numbers 103, 107, 108 and 109.

Areas Numbers 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92 were represented with the addition of 25 houses to area number 92. These areas will also be the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order during 1965.

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1964, following action under the Housing Acts.

Number of houses vacated	..	..	223
Number of persons displaced	..	..	590
Number of houses demolished	..	..	663

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.

Improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner makes an enquiry or 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.

As a result of these enquiries and applications 371 inspections have been made by public health inspectors.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was 8, the same number as last year. 7 visits were paid to these premises, and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 12 samples were taken, and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

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 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 for rats but in addition to Warfarin contact dust is being used in treatment for mice. During the year 955 complaints of infestation were made to this department. Of these complaints 441 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be the source of infestation, they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 56 drains were tested, of which 26 were found to be defective and to be a likely source of infestation.

Tips, rivers and streams have again been inspected for rat infestation and treated where necessary. Treatment has also been carried out on a section of the canal bank.

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
Rats ..	11	402	333	30
Mice ..	10	259	148	17
Totals ..	21	661	481	47

II. Warfarin direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued	No. of bodies found
Rats	350	424
Mice	416	63
Totals	766	487

III' Tracking Dust method

154 treatments carried out. 18 bodies found.

IV. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,000	896	33*	86*

*Part of the treatment of sewers is carried out by a private contractor and numbers of part-takes and complete takes are not supplied in respect of manholes treated by them.

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 35 inspections of air raid shelters were made. 5 shelters were closed on certification by the Medical Officer of Health because of persistent misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 50 conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen
33

For Ladies
17

Comprising:—

Urinals only	2	W.C.s and Washbasins ..	17
Urinals and Washbasins	4		
Urinals and W.C.s ..	6		
Urinals W.C.s and Washbasins	21		

Free washing facilities are provided at all conveniences where space permits.

During the year one urinal has been demolished and the ladies' and gentlemen's Convenience at John Street had to be demolished owing to it becoming unsafe during excavations in connection with the Civic Centre. These have been replaced with temporary Conveniences at the rear of the George and Dragon Hotel, Manchester Street, nearby to the site of the former Conveniences. At the end of the year work was nearly complete on new Conveniences which are incorporated in the dressing rooms at the recreation ground, New Hey Road.

At the Market Place Conveniences (ladies and gentlemen) an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the Conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided and there are free washing facilities, but without hot water. Washing facilities with hot water are provided free at one ladies Convenience. Four men with two vans are employed on cleaning the Conveniences.

Wilful damage to Conveniences still continues to be done, especially to some of those in the outer districts, the same Conveniences being repeatedly the site of some damage.

On one occasion during the year a fair was held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road. Tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department. On a second occasion a fair was held on the Cattle Market Ground, Great Northern Street. In this case the permanent Conveniences were available for use of those attending the fair. On each occasion the Conveniences were inspected by Public Health Inspectors during the time the fair was open, and found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS

There are 6 cinemas and 1 theatre in the Borough. During the year visits have been paid. Conditions as to sanitary accommodation were generally found to be satisfactory.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	6	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	81	1	6

Water other than that from Corporation Mains	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	4	—	1
Bacteriological Examination ..	5	—	2

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

(1) PH Value and Chlorine Content.

Swimming Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	74	74	—
(2) Small Pool	83	83	—
Ramsden Street	63	63	—
New Street School	55	55	—
Salendine Nook Schools	66	66	—
TOTALS	341	341	—

Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	13	12	1
Beaumont Park	12	9	3
Ravensknowle Park	11	10	1
Fernside	13	11	2
TOTALS	49	42	7

(2) Bacteriology.

Test Applied.

Examination of water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Swimming Baths (Bacteriological Examination)	54	—	9
„ Paddling Pools („ „)	15	—	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 the swimming baths or paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the appropriate Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 8. During the year 17 visits have been made to premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964. It provides for the annual licencing of boarding establishments for animals, certain conditions may be specified in the licence. In granting a licence particular regard shall be paid to the accommodation as respects construction, size of quarters, number of occupants, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness. The animals must be supplied with adequate food, drink and bedding, adequately exercised and visited at suitable intervals. There must be protection of animals in case of fire and a register must be kept describing the animals accommodated and other appropriate information.

This Act repeals Section 36 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956 which provides that "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".

At the end of 1964 there were 6 licensed premises in the Borough. During the year 6 visits were paid. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.**THE FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS, 1959.**

During the year 2 samples of fabrics were submitted for examination. Each satisfied the claims on the leaflets given with the fabric, and also the flameproofness requirements of the specification stated on the leaflet.

THE CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS 1964

These Regulations, made under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, came into operation on the 1st October, 1964. They relate to the materials used in children's nightdresses, as described in the Regulations, and require any fabric used to be of a kind capable of satisfying the requirements of the British Standard for fabrics "described as of low flammability" and to the labelling of nightdresses made of fabrics which have been treated with chemicals to make them safer from fire.

Under the Regulations, the prohibition on the sale of goods not complying with the regulations applies to goods manufactured before the coming into operation of the Regulations.

3 children's nightdresses, as described by the Regulations, were purchased during the year and submitted for examination and testing. All were found to be satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

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

	In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	276*	2	278
Dairies	4	—	4
Shops selling bottled milk	260	—	260

* This figure includes 216 selling from shops.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

These Regulations came wholly into force on the 1st October, 1964, and re-enact, with amendments, the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. The principal changes are that the designation "Tuberculin Tested Milk" is replaced with that of "Untreated Milk", and the term "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk" cannot now be used. The special designations now applying to milk are "Untreated", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". Provision is made for the granting of licences by the Food and Drugs Authority of the area in which the premises are situated, or from which the milk is sold. The following licences were in force at the 31st December, 1964:-

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences					
Untreated	..	..	..	..	67
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	50
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	256

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

Milk Bottles.

7 complaints were received during the year of milk bottles being in a dirty condition. In 6 cases either the producer of the milk, or a representative from the dairy concerned, was interviewed, and cautioned. In only one case was it considered that legal proceedings were warranted. In this case the defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined £10.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Tubercle Bacilli.

84 samples of milk have been examined during the year for tubercle bacilli, and for the seventh year in succession no sample was found to be positive.

Brucella Abortus.

During the year 87 samples have been examined, and 14 found to be positive. 10 samples were of milk from herds in the Borough, and 4 were from milk produced outside the Borough. So far as the Huddersfield cases were concerned, there were 7 Notices still in force at the end of the year requiring milk to be pasteurised before human consumption. Of these, 3 were in respect of infection which was first traced during 1963.

In respect of milk from cows on farms outside Huddersfield, there were 4 stoppage Notices in force on the 31st December, 1964. In these cases the investigation is carried out by the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

Antibiotics in Milk.

During 1964 a Circular on Antibiotics in Milk was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It was stated that although antibiotics at present provide the most effective treatment for mastitis in dairy cows, they are excreted in the milk for a considerable period after treatment. The sale of such milk for human consumption is considered by some medical experts to be undesirable, because of the probability that it could have ill effects on the health of a few people who may be, or who may become, particularly sensitive to antibiotics.

In a Report of the Milk Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee issued in 1963, it was recommended that milk from the farm should be sampled for the presence of antibiotics.

During 1964, 29 samples of milk have been examined for this purpose. In only 1 case was the presence of an antibiotic found. As the milk was produced on premises outside the Borough, the matter was referred to the County Milk Regulations Officer.

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	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. RAW MILK										
A. TUBERCULIN TESTED AND UNTREATED MILK										
1. Produced in the Borough	45	43	95.56	2	4.44	45	—	42	9	21.43
2. Produced out of the Borough	51	47	92.16	4	7.84	39	—	45	4	8.89
TOTALS	96	90	93.75	6	6.25	84	—	87	13	14.94

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
2. HEAT TREATED			
A. PASTEURISED			
1. Processed in the Borough	22	22	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	5	5	—
B. TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)			
1. Processed in the Borough	3	3	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	3	3	—
C. STERILISED			
1. Processed out of the Borough	6	6	—
D. SCHOOLS SUPPLY			
1. Pasteurised	8	8	—
Processed out of the Borough			
TOTALS	47	47	—

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale	486
Number of premises registered for storage only	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale	20
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and "lollies"	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of "lollies"	3
Manufacturers using heat treatment	7
Manufacturers using cold mix	3
Number registered not now manufacturing	15

The total number of samples examined was 153. 104 samples had been produced within the Borough, of which 82 (78.8%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 22 (21.2%) were unsatisfactory, Grades 3 and 4. 49 samples had been produced outside the Borough, of which 39 (79.6%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 10 (20.4%) were unsatisfactory, Grades 3 and 4. Appropriate action was taken in the case of unsatisfactory samples, including, where necessary, an inspection of the Plant. In all cases the ice cream subsequently returned to a satisfactory state.

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

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	513
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.	
Premises for the preparation of preserved foods.	102
Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. Section 45.	
Hawkers of Food and their Premises	33
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.	
Dairies	4

The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Bakehouses	70
Butchers	155
Canteens and Kitchens	93
Chemists and Druggists	38
Clubs	104
Confectioners	96
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery	119
Fried Fish	104
Grocery	417
Ice Cream	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies"	25
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	202

Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	71
Sweets	211
Sweets, Wholesalers	10
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	5
Wholesale Food Premises	14
Wines and Spirits	8
Total	1,753

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

Bakehouses	35
Condensed Milk Regulations	45
Dairies and Milkshops	67
Food Hawkers Premises	5
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises ..	776
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Stalls ..	1,422
Labelling of Food Orders	273
Merchandise Marks Act	1,485
Restaurant Kitchens	52
School Kitchens	7
Slaughterhouses	986
Total	5,153

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year a total of 2,191 inspections were made under these regulations.

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

Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse	23
Clothing, Accommodation for	8
" Dirty	2
Defective, Walls, Floor, Ceiling	70
" Woodwork, etc.	12
Food, Requiring Protection	18
Equipment, Defective	13
" Requiring Cleansing	24
Provision of First Aid Equipment	29
" " Hot Water Supply	10
" " Notice to Wash Hands	24
" " Sink	9
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	26
" " Wash Hand Basin	4
" " Water Supply	6
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	90
" Lighting	2
" Ventilation	3
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	7
Smoking, etc.	3
Towels Dirty	2
W.C.s Connecting directly with Food Premises	7
" Defective	8
" Requiring Cleansing	1
" " Labelling	2
" " Lighting	1

Stalls

Provision of Name and Address	1
---------------------------------------	---

Total **415**

During the year authority was given for proceedings to be instituted against the proprietor of a butcher's shop, and the proprietors of a cafe, in respect of breaches of the Regulations. In the former case, the hearing has not taken place, the proprietors being out of the country. The case against the proprietors of the cafe was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 5th March, 1965, each defendant pleaded guilty to 15 summonses under the Regulations, and were each fined £100.

School Kitchens.

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

7 inspections were made during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

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 33, there having been 3 new registrations during the year. The food mostly concerned is greengrocery. During the year 5 visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 13 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough, there having been 1 new one and 1 having ceased registration during the year. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector of 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 the Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. Contraventions generally met with are the failure to properly mark imported apples and tomatoes. In no case was it thought necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of non-compliance with the Marking Orders.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used 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 certified Meat and Food Inspectors. All carcasses passed fit for human consumption are marked with a stamp identifying the inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.

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

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	10,549	2,517	237	26,073	10	21,330	680	61,396
Number inspected	10,549	2,517	237	26,073	10	21,330	680	61,396
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcasses	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
Percentage	—	—	—	0.004	—	0.23	—	0.01
Parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs	2	2	—	—	—	118	—	122
Percentage	0.02	0.08	—	—	—	0.55	—	0.20
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcasses	—	—	2	29	—	21	—	52
Percentage	—	—	0.84	0.11	—	0.10	—	0.08
Parts	6	2	—	2	—	25	—	35
Organs	1,890	249	—	254	—	504	—	2,897
Percentage	17.97	9.97	—	0.98	—	2.48	—	4.77

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis, 15 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with in the manner prescribed by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

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

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Abscesses	1					13	14
Arthritis					1	—	1
Bruising	3	2	2		3	13	23
Emaciation (Pathological)					12		12
Gangrene						1	1
Immaturity				2			2
Leukaemia						1	1
Moribund					8	4	12
Oedema					4	6	10
Peritonitis (Acute Septic)					1	4	5
Pneumonia (Acute Septic)					2		2
Pyæmia						2	2
Septicæmia						1	1
Tuberculosis					1	5	6
Ureaemia						1	1
Totals	4	2	2	2	32	51	93

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

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

Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals.

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	790 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,602 lbs.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,602 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.

After having been treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who transports it in a marked and locked container to his works. The meat is digested into fertiliser and the fat extracted for industrial use.

Knacker meat is sorted out and the best, having been stained, is sold in a cat and dog meat shop. The remaining meat is dealt with as above.

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	..	..	..	47
Number of conditional licences issued during the year	..	..	..	10

Knackers Yards.

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 221 visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contraventions of the regulations were discovered.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

	FORMAL		INFORMAL	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Alcoholic Beverages.. ..	6	—	10	—
Baking Powder	—	—	8	—
Beverages	—	—	18	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	—	1	—
Butter	—	—	1	—
Buttered Teacakes	2	—	—	—
Cake and Pudding Mixture	—	—	5	—
Cereals	1	—	11	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread	—	—	2	—
Confection	—	—	6	—
Confectionery	3	1	6	—
Cornflour	—	—	1	—
Cream	—	—	3	—
Custard Powder	—	—	4	—
Dried Fruits	5	—	1	—
Drugs and Patent Medicines	—	—	43	2
Fish Products	—	—	11	—
Food Colouring	—	—	9	—
Food Flavouring	—	—	11	—
Flour	1	—	3	—
Gravy Browning	—	—	6	—
Herbs	—	—	3	—
Ice Cream	7	—	—	—
Jam	—	—	4	—
Jelly	—	—	4	—
Margarine	—	—	4	—
Marzipan	—	—	6	—
Meat Products	—	1	16	3
Meat Tinned	—	—	2	—
Milk	67	1	2	—
Milk Tinned	—	—	8	—
Nut Products	—	—	4	—
Olive Oil	—	—	1	—
Salt	—	—	1	—
Sauce and Pickles	—	—	5	—
Soft Drinks	—	—	20	—
Soup	—	—	8	—
Sugar Sweeteners	1	—	1	—
Sweets	—	—	12	—
Tinned and Bottled Fruit	—	—	3	—
Tinned Poultry	—	—	3	—
Vegetables	—	—	3	—
Vegetables, Tinned or Processed	—	—	26	—
Vinegar	—	—	3	—
	93	3	299	5

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

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
48	Seidlitz Powders (Informal)	Irregular labelling	Matter taken up with manufacturers. Correct labels now in use.
86	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains only 52.0% meat and undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. Formal sample taken proved genuine. Appropriate notice displayed.
23	Beef and Pork Sausage	Contains undeclared preservative	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed.
27	Bilberry Tart	Contains bilberry and apple.	Legal proceedings taken. Case dismissed.
143	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservative	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed.
147	Beef Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed.
63	New Milk	Deficient in fat by 3.3%	Vendor and producer warned. Further sample taken proved genuine.
296	Riboflavin Tablets (Informal)	Irregular labelling	Matter taken up with manufacturer and vendor.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOODS

46 complaints were received of food containing extraneous matter or considered by the complainant to be unfit for some other reason. In some cases it was found on examination, that, although a complaint may have been justified, the food was, in fact, harmless and wholesome. In all cases where it was thought necessary, and where proceedings were not taken, a caution was given. Legal proceedings were taken as follows:—

Offence	Result
Pig kidney affected with hydronephrosis.. ..	Fined £20.0.0.
Loaf containing body of a beetle	Fined £25.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Steak and kidney pie in a mouldy condition ..	Fined £25.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs
Loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £5.0.0 and £4.9.6 costs. The defendant brought into the case a second party. They were dismissed from the case and awarded £10.0.0 costs.
Salad Sandwich containing a worm	Fined £20.0.0.
Mouldy condition of a fruit and malt loaf ..	Fined £10.0.0 and £3.3.0 costs.
Sausage in a mouldy condition	Fined £30.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Fruit Tart containing a wasp	Fined £10.0.0.
Cornish Pasty containing the body of an earwig	Fined £20.0.0 and £4.1.7 costs.
Meat pie containing fly eggs	Fined on two summonses £15.0.0 and £3.3.0 costs each summons.
Steak and kidney pie tainted and out of condition	Fined £15.0.0 plus £5.8.0 costs.
Date pasty containing a piece of glass	Three defendants each fined £12.0.0 and £1.1.0 costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

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

During the year 400 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Channel Islands Milk	..	..	..	..	..	8
Homogenised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Milk	..	..	..	..	..	57
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Food & Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	330

The last item covers a wide range of commodities.

Eight samples were found to be irregular, substandard or adulterated, corresponding to 2.0 per cent of the number of samples examined:—

New Milk. One sample of New Milk was below standard, being 3.3 per cent deficient in fat.

Labelling. There were two samples of irregular labelling. One sample of Riboflavine Tablets and one of Seidlitz Powder were labelled with the suffix "B.P." (Meaning British Pharmacopoeia), whereas they should have had the suffix "B.P.C." to show that they are actually included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Sausage. Four samples of Sausage were unsatisfactory in that they contained sulphur dioxide preservative without its presence being declared in the statutory manner: one of these samples, Pork Sausage, was also deficient in meat. It contained only 52.0 per cent of meat, whereas a minimum of 65.0 per cent is expected.

Bilberry Tart. This sample was irregular because it was filled with a mixture of Bilberries and Apple; it was thus falsely described.

The average results for the 61 genuine samples of New, Sterilised and Homogenised Milk were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.83 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	8.77 per cent.

The average results for the 8 samples of Channel Island Milk were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	4.74 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	9.08 per cent.

A considerable number of modern drugs were analysed: all were satisfactory.

All requisite samples were tested for preservatives and artificial colouring matter: apart from the four samples of sausage mentioned above, the samples were correct.

In addition to the above, further samples were submitted for special examination, generally following complaints by members of the public. The following notes will indicate the wide variety of samples in this category:—

Bread. One sample contained a beetle, cut in two by the slicing machine; another contained streaks of stained lubricant. In a third sample there were diffused areas which were brown; the explanation was that a small quantity of whole meal dough had been mixed with the dough of the white bread.

Breakfast Cereal. Suspected of containing mouse droppings. The suspicious objects were merely crumbs of scorched cereal.

Chicken Meat. The customer was suspicious about certain pieces which he was certain were not chicken meat; they were found to be slices of mushroom.

Corned Beef. Two samples had areas of discoloration on the surface; these were simply slight stains due to the action of the meat on the tinplate, and were adjudged to be harmless.

Cornish Pasty. Contained an earwig. The problem was to decide whether it had been baked in the pasty, or had it crawled in after sale? Our tests showed that it had been cooked, supporting the customer's allegation that the insect was in the pasty when purchased.

Dates. Two samples of packed dates were unsatisfactory. One because it contained a splinter of glass, the other because it was contaminated by a small quantity of yellow fluorescent dye which had stained the consumer's mouth.

"London Grill". Consisting of beans, sausage, bacon and kidney: there were purple stains on parts of this prepared meal, due to traces of methyl-violet, a dye used in copying ink, etc.

Meat Pies. Several samples were received. One contained a loop of wire with fragments of paper attached; evidently this was part of a label and clip. Two groups of pies were fly blown. A steak and kidney pie was out of condition and beginning to decompose. In another, there was a hairy object; this was a piece of pig's skin with bristles still attached - an indication of careless trimming of the pork.

Mouldy Foods unfit for human consumption. Several samples were condemned including prepacked cheese, a sliced white loaf mouldy on every slice, a fruit malt loaf mouldy in every pore, some chipolata sausages and a meat pie black with mould.

Tin of Peas. In which there were light green cylindrical objects nearly an inch long: these were found to be noodles or pieces of vermicelli, strange but harmless.

Tin of Stewed Steak. Contained small suspicious black objects; these were simply pieces of clotted blood fibrin and were not harmful.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

During the year 6 visits, were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste food are installed. No contraventions were discovered and conditions were satisfactory. At the end of the year there were: 8 licensed premises in the Borough. A decrease of 1 during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

28 samples were obtained during the year. Of these 11 were of feeding stuffs, 10 formal samples and 1 official sample, 17 were of fertilisers, 16 informal samples and 1 official sample.

There were 2 unsatisfactory samples of feeding stuffs, in one case the vendor was warned by the Chief Public Health Inspector, in the second case, the article was reported as not being prejudicial to the purchaser and the matter was taken up with the supplier and manufacturer.

Of the 3 unsatisfactory samples of fertilisers, 2 were referred to the authority of the area of production and in the third case the statutory statement was reprinted to give a correct statement of the contents.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consists 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 227 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b)) was 3.

There were 108 visits to premises during the year. In 1 case it was found that the Poison Register had inadvertently been destroyed. A formal warning was given to the firm concerned by the Town Clerk.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

WATER SUPPLY

W. M. JOLLANS, ESQ., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.

Water

The consumption of water over the whole Undertaking is shown as follows:—

For domestic purposes	36.61 gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	18.09 " " " " "
Total	54.70 " " " " "

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 water to approximately 8.5.

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 } Scapegoat Hill } Hill Top } Holmbridge
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	
Longwood Reservoir	
Wessenden Head Reservoir	
Deanhead Reservoir	
Digley Reservoir	

Chemical examination of all water is normally carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained for Blackmoorfoot North treated water. Other waters gave similar analyses.

Results expressed in parts per million (mg/litre)

Date	Free Chlorine	Re-action pH	Chlorine as Chlorides	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours 37°C.	Carbonate Hardness	Non-Carbonate Hardness	Total Hardness	Lead
1964											
1 Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 July	0.15	7.4	15	Nil	0.03	0.01	0.4	6	54	60	Nil
1 Oct.	0.15	8.6	15	1.4	—	—	0.35	8	52	60	Nil

N.B. Tests with treated water have shown that plumbo-solvency is negligible at pH values greater than 7.0.

Fluoride Content.

Water from every source contains less than 0.2 mgms. per litre, which is approximately equivalent to 0.2 parts per million. The supply at Digley contains 0.05 mgms. per litre.

Samples are taken from consumers' taps in each area of supply weekly and submitted to bacteriological analysis.

Total Number of Bacteriological Samples	377
Total Number of Raw Water Bacteriological Samples	7
Total Number of Treated Water Bacteriological Samples	370
Percentage of negative bacteriological samples (Treated Water) ..	91.9%
Presumptive B. Coli 1 per 100 ml. = 9 samples	2.4%
Presumptive B. Coli 2 per 100 ml. = 3 sample	0.8%
Presumptive B. Coli 3 per 100 ml. = 7 sample	1.9%
Presumptive B. Coli over 3 per 100 ml. = 11 samples	3.0%

69 samples were taken in conjunction with the Public Health Department.

Number of houses supplied	49,442
(within the Borough)	
Population supplied	130,665
(within the Borough)	
(a) Direct to House.. .. .	130,665
(b) By means of standpipe	Nil
Number of clean W.Cs. including trough closets	49,184
(within the Borough)	(estimated)
Number of House W.Cs. added during the year	730
(within the Borough)	
Number of Trade W.Cs. added during the year	238

PUBLIC CLEANSING

RONALD J. STANYARD, ESQ., B.A.(ADMIN.), M.INST.P.C.
Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent

As was anticipated, the introduction of more compression type refuse collection vehicles enabled a more frequent collection service to be given and towards the end of the summer, for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century, all areas of the Borough were receiving a weekly collection of refuse.

Unfortunately, the advantage gained by the use of the new vehicles was offset towards the end of the year by the extreme shortage of labour and during the year there was a turnover of 202 men as against 117 during the previous year.

It is becoming more and more apparent that if labour is to be obtained for this menial task, the work will have to be made easier and pleasanter by the use of paper sacks or lighter weight dustbins, by mechanisation when possible, or by payment of much higher wages.

To this end, experiments were begun during November, both with paper sacks and plastic dustbins, and these are being continued into the new year. Plans have also been made for the use of 1½ cu. yd. containers to replace the 2½ cu. ft. dustbins wherever the amount of refuse and adequate access justifies such use. This system will commence at the beginning of April, 1965.

Mechanisation of the tips has now been completed by the purchase of a "David Brown" two wheel drive loading shovel, a "Chaseside" four wheel drive loading shovel and a "Bristol" bulldozer. These machines have not only effected a saving in man-power but they enable refuse to be more quickly pushed over and covered, they allow collection wagons to have a quicker turn-round at the tips and they are invaluable in making access roads.

Salvage of scrap metal has almost been reduced to nil as it was no longer an economic proposition, but salvage of waste paper was continued, the amount sold being 1,250 tons, and increase of 24 tons over the previous year.

An effort was made to eliminate the old midden privies wherever possible by converting them to tub or W.C. closets and these have now been reduced during the year from 32 to 4.

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

Weight of refuse collected	41,986 tons, 8 cwts.
Number of cesspools emptied.. .. .	Nil.
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot	820 tons, 7 cwts.
Refuse tipped	40,536 tons, 8 cwts.
Dust bins collected	2,447,443
Privy middens emptied	279

Sanitary Accommodation.

Conversion to W.C. system from privies	0
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs	4
Conversions to tub system from privies	21
Number of tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets)	324
Number of tubs in use	332
Number of dustbins in use	56,225
Number of privy middens	4

SEWERAGE

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

1. Sewerage.

The following sewerage projects were carried out in 1964.

i) The completion of the New Hey Road Relief Sewer - £158,000. Some 900 lineal yards of 27"/12" sewer were laid in Laund Road to bring the scheme to completion. This scheme is provided in order to relieve surcharging of sewers in New Hey Road, Tanyard Road and Cliffe End Mills and to make provision for all future development in a drainage area of 600 acres.

ii) The bulk of the sewer laying in connection with Dalton Valley Sewer - £220,000. The purpose of this scheme is fourfold:—

- a) to provide drainage for future development in a scattered area of some 200 acres stretching within the south eastern perimeter of the Borough from St. Helen's Gate, Almondbury to Jagger Lane, Dalton;
- b) to collect Kirkheaton drainage from three outfalls and convey it for treatment at the Corporation Disposal Works;
- c) to improve the drainage of the Rawthorpe Area;
- d) to replace the present pumped sewage system obtaining in part of the Dalton Valley by a gravity sewerage system.

During 1964 approximately 2½ miles of 42"/18" sewers were laid between Penistone Road and the outfall sewer in Ashgrove Road with a 33"/15" branch between Rawthorpe and I.C.I.

iii) Barcroft Road Sewer Diversion - 600 lineal yards 15"/18" sewer laid between Close Hill Lane and Lockwood Scar. This will cater for the drainage of the undeveloped land above Blagden Lane and Falcon Street, besides opening up the land between Blue Bell Hill and Jacobs Row (£7,500).

iv) The laying of an interceptor sewer 15"/21" between Lightridge Road and Netheroyd Hill Road together with the enlargement to a 24" of a short length of sewer in Netheroyd Hill Road was a scheme where the Corporation contributed towards the enlargement of an Estate Developer's proposed sewer.

Minor schemes included:—

v) duplication of Rawthorpe Surface Water Sewer to prevent flooding - £550.

vi) extension of foul sewer Butternab Road - £2,700.

vii) extension of New Hey Road Sewer to serve the Hill Top Estate - £5,600.

viii) completion of Fanny Moor Lane Sewer - £4,300.

Defective drainage cases dealt with - 33, number of untrapped gullies trapped - 632.

2. Sewage Disposal Works Extensions.

Preparatory work has started on the scheme for the re-construction of the Biological Filters at Cooper Bridge as part of the project of further works for the improvement of sewage treatment.

3. Street Cleansing.

The following street scavenging works were carried out:—

128,637	street gullies were cleansed.
16,265	miles of road were travelled by mechanical sweepers.
2,680	loads of refuse were collected from the roads and gullies

Approximately 50 men were employed scavenging by hand.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, ESQ., D.ÉS.SC., B.SC., A.R.I.C., F.INST.S.P.
General Manager.

During the year ending 31st December, 1964, the following amounts of sewage, trade waste, infiltration and storm water have been received at the Deighton Works for treatment:—

Leeds Road Sewer	.. .. .	4,446,923,250 gallons
Chemical Trade Sewer	.. .. .	2,152,976,880 gallons

The amounts of sludge and solid matter removed from the tanks during the year were as follows:—

		tons
Catch Pit	.. .. .	1,092
Detritus Tanks	.. .. .	17,514
Main Sedimentation Tanks	.. .. .	36,419
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	.. .. .	68,991
Humus Tanks	.. .. .	40,712
	Total	<u>164,728</u>

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	Presses Made	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludge	1,367	6,739
Bradley	Chemical Trade Waste Sludge	3,172	13,083
Bradley	Biological Sludge	721	2,974

During the year 431 tons of grease have been produced and 3,237 tons of fertiliser have been sold.

Two new decanters (100 tons capacity each) have been added to the Porteous Heat Treatment Plant.

The new offices, welfare block, primary filtration plant and pumphouse were officially opened by Alderman H. A. Bennie Gray, C.B.E., J.P. on Wednesday, 8th April, 1964. The primary filters (83,000 cubic yards) give rapid primary filtration of the combined settled sewage between flows of 16 to 26 million gallons per day. At times of low flow below 16 million gallons per day, the flow is made up to that rate by recirculation of the effluent. The flow will then pass to secondary beds at Cooper Bridge on which some preliminary work has been carried out. The average results from these beds during the years are as follows:—

Permanganate Value		5 day Biochemical oxygen demand		Percentage Purification		Average rate of Treatment gallons per cubic yard per day
Inlet	Settled Outlet	Inlet	Settled Outlet	Perm. Value	5 days B.O.D.	
195	135	347	145	31	58	196

The beds have received an average flow of 18.3 million gallons per day including an average recirculated flow of 2.1 million gallons of effluent per day. 30,762 tons of biological sludge were separated and treated at Bradley.

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH

N. HOLGATE, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S. M. INST. B.M.

Baths Superintendent.

Cambridge Road Baths.

Cambridge Road Baths is composed of two swimming pools, ladies and gents slipper baths, shower baths, ladies and gents foam baths, a small cafe and an establishment laundry which serves most departments of the Corporation.

The large pool at Cambridge Road, which is one of the biggest and most popular public pools in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is 100ft. x 35ft. and open for public bathing throughout the year, the popularity of which is apparent by studying the attendance figures which show annual increases in swimming enthusiasts of all ages. The small pool is reserved for schools, clubs, advance classes and "Learn to Swim" classes. For a moderate charge excellent facilities are available for all those who wish to learn to swim by qualified instructresses employed by the department.

The water in both pools is kept at an even temperature of 80°F. and constant circulation, filtration and chlorination enables the necessary high standard of purity to be maintained.

Ramsden Street Baths.

Modern equipment which has been installed at Ramsden Street Baths allows bathing to be carried out in clean warm water and although the building is now quite old its popularity, is surprisingly high when compared with similar establishments in other towns and cities. This swimming bath is reserved exclusively for schools and during the evening for swimming clubs, public bathing takes place at lunch times and tea times during the week and all day Saturdays.

General.

During the past year, January 1st to December 31st, 1964, 249,614 public bathers were admitted and 146,756 school children attended in organised classes. The issue of free passes to Borough children who pass the bronze medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society is one of the ways the Corporation has adopted to encourage the young to learn to swim, whilst the concession of free slipper baths available to old age pensioners is appreciated by these older people and consequently more are taking advantage each year.

An increase of approximately 8% in attendance over last year again shows the immediate necessity for improving the swimming facilities in Huddersfield, a town which is noted throughout the country for the ability and prowess of its competitive swimmers.

The following information is supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector:—

New Street School Swimming Bath.

This is for the exclusive use of school children. The water is warm, filtered, and chlorinated.

Salendine Nook Schools.

This bath is also used exclusively by school children, and, again, is warm, filtered, and chlorinated.

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