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County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

OF

HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1966

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.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December 1966

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Douglas Graham, C.B.E.)

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	COUNCILLOR R. Hutton
Councillor H. Ainley	" J. Mernagh
" J. W. Braithwaite	" N. Paxman
" L. Brook	" H. Pearson
" J. J. Browne	" V. Sisson
" M. H. Goodier	" H. Wilkinson
" E. M. Graham	

Co-opted Member:

Dr. H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B., The Grange, Bryan Road, Edgerton

HEALTH (HOME SAFETY) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Douglas Graham, C.B.E.)

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Councillor H. Ainley	Councillor H. Halstead
" J. J. Browne	" R. Hutton
" E. M. Graham	" N. Paxman

Mr. D. M. Sharpe, J.P.

(Representing Huddersfield and District Associated Trades and Industrial Council)

Mrs. D. H. Hirst

(Representing Standing Conference of Women's Organisations of Huddersfield)

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Douglas Graham, C.B.E.)

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Councillor H. Ainley	Councillor R. Hutton
" J. W. Braithwaite	" J. Mernagh
" J. J. Browne	" N. Paxman
" M. C. Gee	" H. Pearson
" E. M. Graham	" V. Sisson

Dr. A. L. G. Smith, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Douglas Graham, C.B.E.)

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor S. Dawson

Alderman M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh, M.B.E.	Councillor M. H. Goodier
" R. Hartley, J.P.	" N. Paxman
" F. Lawton, J.P.	" H. Rattigan
" C. Stephenson	" J. A. Shaw
Councillor H. Brock	" W. E. Whittaker
" L. Brook	" J. R. Woodhouse
" J. J. Browne	

Mr. D. M. Sharpe, J.P., Died 23rd February, 1967

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Douglas Graham, C.B.E.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Mernagh

Deputy Chairman: Councillor P. Wadsworth, B.Sc., B.B.C.M.

Alderman	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	Councillor	E. Riordan
"	J. T. Gee, M.B.E.	"	A. W. Sykes
Councillor	S. Beaumont	"	R. M. Whitfield
"	F. Cooper	"	W. E. Whittaker
"	S. Dawson	"	N. B. Whittell
"	E. Moorhouse		

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

G. W. BROWN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., 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., D.P.H.

P. Wintersgill, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Commenced 19.9.66)

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

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.P., 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.

Mrs. Nora Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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

Mrs. Joan Graham, S.R.N., H.V.

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. Joanne R. Mapp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Joan Miller, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Diane M. Nalson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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

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

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)

Miss Irene Callon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Resigned 20.11.66).

Tuberculosis Visitor:

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

Trainee Health Visitors: 2

Part-time Health Visitor: 1

Temporary Clinic Nurses:

Full-time 2

Part-time 6

DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)

Chief Dental Officer:

Thomas B. Dowell, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Senior Dental Officer:

David Gifford, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 7.3.66)

Part-time Dental Officers: 4

Dental Auxiliary: 1

Part-time Dental Hygienist: 1

Dental Technician: 1

Part-time Anaesthetist: 1

Clerk/Dental Attendants: 5

Receptionist: 1

DAY NURSERIES

Matrons—Leeds Road:

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

Milnsbridge:

Mrs. Margaret Dawson, R.F.N.

Southgate:

Mrs. Alice Gaiger, R.F.N.

Other Staff:

Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 10

Student Nurses 27

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 11

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Superintendent:

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

Assistant Superintendent:

Mrs. Irene Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time)

District Midwives:

Miss Mary Henderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Olive Kilner, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 16.6.66)

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

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

Mrs. Margaret Colley, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 8.11.66)

Miss Ada E. Hitchen, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 3.2.66)

Mrs. Hazel J. Thorpe, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 30.6.66)

HOME NURSING

Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Commenced 1.12.66)

Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Resigned 30.11.66)

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Resigned 30.11.66)

District Nurses:

Full-time: 8

Part-time: 19

HOME VISITOR

Donald Cartwright

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist:

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

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 a

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

John L. Moxon abc

Peter Walker

David Firth a

Bernard Cywinski a

Kenneth S. Wilson a

Trevor Ashworth a

Stephen R. Carr a

Ian Tomlinson a

Alan Brook (commenced 14.3.66)

Robert E. Myers (commenced 8.8.66)

George J. Simpson (commenced 1.9.66) a

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. (Resigned 11.9.66)
 Senior Mental Welfare Officer:
 Frank Wood
 Mental Welfare Officers:
 Janet E. Booth (Commenced 14.11.66)
 Kenneth Dawes
 Kenneth McDonald
 Doreen O'Reilly
 Stephen Lambdin (Resigned 31.1.66)
 Clive Smith (Commenced 14.4.66. Resigned 4.9.66)
 Occupation Centre Teacher:
 Robert T. Ruston
 Nurse in Charge of Day Centre:
 Mary L. Beardsley
 Assistant Teachers: 6
 Temporary Assistant Teachers: 2
 Instructor: 1

CHIROPODY

Chiropodist: Reginald M. Naylor, M.CH.S., S.R.CH., F.R.S.H.
 Part-time Chiropodists: 4

HOME HELP

Organiser: Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.
 Assistant Organiser: Mrs. Margaret Barraclough S.E.N.
 Home Helps:
 Full-time: 11
 Part-time: 156

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: Geoffrey Lunn, F.I.A.O.
 Deputy Ambulance Officer: Llewellyn Whiteley, A.I.A.O.
 Control Room Officer: 1
 Shift Leaders: 4
 Drivers: 37
 Maintenance Staff: 3
 Clerk/Telephonists: 3

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 (Finance): John L. Ellis, A.I.P.M.
 Clerks: 21
 Shorthand Typists: 5

SUMMARY

	Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff.....	6	7
Dental Staff		
combined with School Dental Service	10	6
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	81	27
District Midwifery Staff	5	1
Chiropody Staff	1	4
Inspectorate Staff	25	—
Mental Health Staff.....	16	6
Administrative and Clerical Staff	29	—
Ambulance Staff	50	—
Rodent Operatives	2	—
Public Conveniences	8	1
Home Helps	13	156
Domestics	4	25
Others	3	2

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD.

Telephone No. Huddersfield 22133

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1966.

Two major policy decisions were recorded during the year. Firstly, the Health Committee accepted the principles which lie behind the development of community medical services from Health Centres built by the Local Health Authority. This decision was welcomed by the Huddersfield Executive Council, and by the end of the year exploratory talks were taking place with representatives of the medical profession in one area of the town. General arrangements for such buildings are becoming clear. The Local Health Authority must be satisfied that there is need for development for both its own and family doctor services in a given area. The building is erected by the Authority, and those parts available for general practitioners services are let to the Executive Council, which in turn makes arrangements for occupation. Other services such as those provided by the dental surgeons may also be included. It is quite clear that in providing a unit of such diverse functions with two statutory bodies, and the independent decisions of general practitioners involved, there must be joint discussion of any project at the earliest opportunity.

Secondly, there was a revision of the mental health structure and its future requirements. Dr. Jones, Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, left during the year to take a position at Storthes Hall Hospital, after helping to develop the service during the past five years. It was decided to discontinue the full-time medical post, and Dr. Hughes, Consultant Psychiatrist, was appointed to give specialist advice on a sessional basis to the Committee and its officers. Some routine medical work is to be undertaken by the staff of the Department, and an additional Mental Welfare Officer is to be appointed. The alterations at Clare Hill, to provide a second Hostel for persons suffering from psychiatric illness, were deferred until 1968. No further development along these lines could be foreseen, and the purpose of a Hostel, which was projected for about 1970, was changed to provide accommodation for the mentally sub-normal. When the large rooms at Fieldhead become available, they are to be used as a Day Centre by mentally ill persons who live at home, require no active treatment, but are incapable of going out to work.

Other decisions included the setting up of a clinic service to take cervical smears for the prevention of uterine cancer. Referral was from general practitioners, and 16 to 20 tests per week have been done. Development of this service has depended upon there being sufficient trained technologists in the hospital laboratories which carry out this work. By the end of 1966 the boot was being transferred to the other foot: the hospital service in this area is now ready to cope with an expansion in the community development of the facilities.

The Home Safety Committee became members of the Yorkshire Area Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

In conjunction with the West Riding and Halifax, it was decided to appoint a full-time worker in this geographical area to deal with the problems of the control of venereal disease.

Maintenance of properties was satisfactory during the year, but there was little new building. Minor additions to Milnsbridge Day Nursery, and a large replacement of part of the roof at Fieldhead was started. The modernisation of the Market Place Public Conveniences began in December, and will take some months to complete. The Adult Training Centre, badly needed, continued to frustrate. During the year the site was absolutely settled, loan sanction was received, and amounts were agreed in respect of machinery, furniture and fittings. A tender was accepted during the summer, and at last all seemed well. By 31st. December there was only a substantial fence and the beginnings of earth works. Next year's Report will record the subsequent tremendous efforts of the Chairman and Members of the Sub-Committee to obtain progress.

For the first time in several years the birth rate shows a decline. The number of births at 2,407 is the lowest since 1961. For two or three years before 1965 there had been small, but constant and disturbing, rises in the indices of infant mortality—still births, peri-natal and infant mortality rates. During 1965 there was a reversal of this trend, and I am pleased to record that the improvement continued during 1966. So far as the immigrant population is concerned, the infant mortality rate in 1965 was 47 when compared with 25 for the whole town. By 1966 the infant mortality rates were the same.

Two senior and outstanding members of the staff retired at the end of the year. Miss Moore, Superintendent of the District Nursing Service left during November. Although her formal service with the Corporation was dated only since the take over in 1959, she had been Superintendent since 1947, and with the Service since 1938. Miss Carroll, Superintendent of the District Midwives, retired at the end of the year after twenty eight years' service, twenty of them as Superintendent. More than 6,000 babies were delivered at home during her period in charge. The Health Committee has already recorded its thanks, and the town owes a debt of gratitude to these two fine ladies.

I shall always be grateful for the help and work of the late Alderman R. H. Browne, J P., who died on the 22nd May 1966, and to whom I paid tribute in detail in the previous volume.

This is my fourth and last Report as your Medical Officer of Health. During this time I have been grateful to my fellow Chief Officers for their help and co-operation. I wish to thank the Health Committee for its direction, and I would especially like to thank the Chairman for encouragement, guidance and support during 1966. I have tried to create in

the minds of the staff the feeling of belonging to the Health Department as a whole, rather than of a particular branch; to have a multi-purpose approach to problems, rather than the narrow solution of single facets; and to represent this excellent force of hard work and knowledge in the counsels of the town outside the Department. I am grateful for the way the staff have responded, and for all their work and help during this time for the Council and townspeople of Huddersfield.

Yours faithfully,

W. TURNER

Medical Officer of Health

April 1967

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

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 1966—132,260.
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 1967—46,468.
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1967	£4,407,861

Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1967/1968).
£17,735.

Live Births

Number	2,407
Rate per 1000 population	18.20
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	13.00
Stillbirths	
Number	41
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	16.75
Total Live and Still Births.. .. .	2,448
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	61
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	25
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	45
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.62
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.71
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.23
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.82
Death rate—all causes	13.18

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

There were 3,213 live births notified as occurring in Huddersfield during 1966. 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 2,407. 239 children were born at home in Huddersfield, so that approximately 10% were domiciliary deliveries.

The Birth Rate was 18.20 as against a rate of 18.90 in 1965.

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 19.11 as against 17.7 for the country as a whole.

Stillbirths

The stillbirths number 41, giving a Rate of 16.75 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The England and Wales Rate is 15.4. This is a drop of 4 stillbirths, when compared with the previous year.

Infant Mortality

There were 61 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 63 in 1965. The Infant Mortality Rate is, therefore, 25 per 1,000 live births, the same as for 1965. The England and Wales Rate for 1966 was again 19.

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 40, giving a Neo-Natal Mortality Rate of 17, compared with 16 for 1965.

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 1966 there were 74 cases, giving a Peri-Natal Mortality Rate of 30 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, compared with 32 for 1965.

Maternal Mortality

There were 2 maternal deaths during 1966, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0.82 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Illegitimacy Birth Rate for the past 9 years

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

1966	13.00	1961	8.16
1965	12.39	1960	7.26
1964	11.12	1959	7.02
1963	12.38	1958	5.69
1962	10.42		

Illegitimate infant deaths for the past 9 years

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

1966	45	1961	16
1965	26	1960	12
1964	36	1959	13
1963	39	1958	35
1962	27		

Deaths

There were 1,743 deaths occurring amongst Huddersfield residents during 1966. When corrected by the Comparability Factor of 0.99 this gives a Death Rate from all causes of 13.92 compared with 11.85 in 1965, and the national figure of 11.7.

The Table on pages 17 and 18 gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages. There is an increase of 175 in the total deaths registered compared with the figures for 1965.

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

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

Heart Disease

During 1966 there were 622 deaths from heart disease, being an increase of 43 on the figure for the previous year.

There were 245 male, and 184 female, deaths from coronary disease. The figures for males was 13 more than in the previous year and 32 more for females.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

There were 248 deaths - an increase of 35 on the previous year's figure.

Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia, was 289, an increase of 15 on the figure for 1965. The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death during 1966:—

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm—STOMACH.. ..	18	17
" " LUNG, BRONCHUS	58	11
" " BREAST	1	22
" " UTERUS	—	17
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	68	71
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	2

Cancer of the lung shows a decrease of 1 on the previous year's figures for males, and an increase of 3 for females. The following figures show the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the past 12 years:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1966	58	11	69
1965	59	8	67
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 more than in 1965, the figures being 55 in men and 24 in women, compared with 49 in men and 14 in women in 1965.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were 14 less - the figure for 1966 of only 2 males being 3 less than the previous year.

Male and Female Deaths

The principal diseases with the higher mortality in males were:

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—
Syphilitic Disease	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	18	17
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus ..	58	11
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	2
Coronary disease, angina	245	184
Bronchitis	55	24
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	7	4
Congenital malformations	6	3
Motor vehicle accidents	16	6

The diseases with the higher mortality in females were:

	Female	Male
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ..	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	22	1
Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	71	68
Diabetes	9	6
Vascular Lesions of the nervous system ..	161	87
Hypertension with Heart disease	13	12
Other Heart disease	106	62
Other circulatory disease	36	29
Influenza	5	3
Pneumonia	52	41
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	9	3
All other accidents	32	14
Suicide	12	10
Homicide and operations of war	2	1

CREMATIONS

During the year, the Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Referee for 1,835 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 567 males and 532 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 396 males and 340 females were from other areas. 64.113% of persons who died in Huddersfield were cremated.

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
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
25 OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
26 ULCER OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
27 GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
28 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
29 HYPERTENSIVE HEART DISEASE	M	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
30 PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, ABORTION	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	6
31 CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
32 OTHER DEFINED & ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
33 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
34 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	F	16	-	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	25
35 SUICIDE	M	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
36 HOMICIDE AND OPERATIONS OF WAR	F	32	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	2	2	3
	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	843	20	12	6	7	11	19	79	196	231	259	
	F	900	20	9	6	4	6	19	35	116	222	461	

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Fall	M	—	—	2	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	5	5
Carbon monoxide poisoning	M	—	—	—	1	2	3
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Multiple Injuries	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	—	—	3	1	3	7
	F	—	—	—	—	6	6
TOTAL		—	—	3	1	9	13

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS — THE ROAD

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Collided with stationary object or other vehicle	M	1	—	3	—	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knocked down by a motor vehicle	M	1	—	2	1	3	7
	F	2	—	—	—	3	5
Total	M	2	—	5	1	4	12
	F	2	—	—	—	3	5
TOTAL		4	—	5	1	7	17

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Overdose of barbiturates	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	2	—	2
Electrocution	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdose of salicylates	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2
Inhaling of Carbon monoxide	M	—	—	1	5	1	7
	F	—	—	1	5	—	6
Drowning	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	M	—	—	1	8	1	10
	F	—	—	1	7	3	11
TOTAL		—	—	2	15	4	21

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Fall	M	—	—	1	2	4	7
	F	1	—	—	—	13	14
Carbon monoxide poisoning (domestic coal gas and paraffin fumes) accidentally inhaled.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	7	8
Burns	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	M	—	—	1	2	4	7
	F	2	—	—	—	21	23
TOTAL		2	—	1	2	25	30

DEATHS DUE TO MURDER

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Head Injuries	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Child Homicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	3
TOTAL		2	—	—	1	—	3

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Civic Centre, High Street, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal Clinic:	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Relaxation Classes:	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

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 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Every Thursday morning, 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.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 Tuesday and 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)

EYE CLINIC

Monday, Thursday and Friday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Dental Clinic:	Monday to Friday:
	Morning: 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon
	Afternoon: 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic:	Wednesday: 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Held at the Physiotherapy Department,
Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield

Monday	9 a.m. to 12-15 p.m. and 1-45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	9 a.m. to 10-45 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday	9 a.m. to 11-45 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	9-45 a.m. to 12-15 p.m. and 1-45 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.
Friday	1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield

Monday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 9-45 a.m.
Other times by arrangement.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Every Monday evening 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Every Wednesday morning 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Every Wednesday afternoon 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Every 1st and 3rd Thursday 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Every 2nd and 4th Thursday 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

Every Tuesday morning 9.20 a.m. to 11.20 a.m.
(Commenced 10th May, 1966)

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD WELFARE

Clinics

During the year, in order to reduce overcrowding, arrangements were made to hold clinics at Brackenhall and Dalton twice weekly. The second clinics are held by the Health Visitors only, and they are found to be very useful and are appreciated by the mothers. With the exception of Brackenhall and Dalton, the number of attendances at the clinics has declined over the year.

The attendances at individual clinics of children 0-5 years were as follows:—

	1966	1965
Central	6,386	(7,125)
Greenhead	1,112	(1,419)
Almondbury	1,790	(1,826)
Bradley	1,425	(1,679)
Dalton:		
Tuesday	979	
Thursday	2,735	
Total	3,714	(3,191)
Brackenhall		
Tuesday	2,272	
Thursday	453	
Total	2,725	(2,677)
Crosland Moor	2,604	(3,291)
Total attendances	19,756	(21,208)

Three Year Old Examinations

The total number of examinations made was 1,326. 585 children were found to be suffering from defects. 184 children were referred for treatment, and 401 were kept under observation.

Infant Mortality

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 61. 33 babies died during the first week of life from a total of 40 who died during the first month.

The main cause of death was prematurity, 25 children died from this cause and three of those cases had associated gross congenital abnormalities. Four other children died from congenital defects. Four babies died as the result of difficult deliveries, and in seven cases, the mothers suffered from abnormalities of pregnancy. Two babies died from infections and two more from rhesus incompatibility.

In this group of 40 infant deaths, it is found that in ten cases the mothers were pregnant for the first time. In nine cases, the mothers were pregnant for more than the fifth time. All the deaths occurred in families belonging to Social Groups 3, 4 and 5, and in eight cases the living conditions were poor.

Twenty-one children died between the age of one month and one year. Four babies died from congenital defects and 17 from infections. The majority of these were respiratory infections. There was one traumatic death, the result of a motor accident.

Immigrant Children

The number of births and deaths was as follows:—

	Births		Deaths	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
West Indians	277	266	7	15
Asiatics	178	153	5	5
Total: West Indian and Asiatics ..	542	419	12	20

The West Indian births have increased slightly from the previous year, but the number of deaths has been halved. The number of Asiatic births has increased and the number of deaths remains the same.

There were 67 births to English mothers and West Indian fathers. This compares with the figure of 56 for 1965, of this number four children died.

There has been an increase in the number of children born to English mothers and Asiatic fathers, 20 children were born in 1966, and 8 in 1965. Two children died in 1966.

Congenital Abnormalities

The notification of children, alive and stillborn, born with congenital defects, has been made by hospitals and mid-wives. A total of 23 cases were notified to the Ministry of Health in 1966.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns (5) - (8)	Number of children referred elsewhere	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year
Born in 1966	Born in 1965	Born in 1961-1964	Medical officers	Health visitors	G.Ps. employed on a sessional basis (see note 2)	Hospital medical staff	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
1369	1672	2251	549	104	—	—	653	129	688
(4)									

Premises

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

HEARING CLINIC

	Children at Risk.		Routine	
	First Visit	Re-visit	First Visit	Re-visit
Under 1 year	71	6	68	—
1 to 2 years	16	27	154	2
2 to 5 years	3	3	89	—
Over 5 years	—	1	25	1
Referred for further investigation		47		

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

During the year only one case of an expectant mother was referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance, which was granted. This was due to the fact that the Corporation decided to make a grant to the Leeds Diocesan Rescue, Protection, and Child Welfare Society, in addition to the grant which is being paid to the following two homes for unmarried mothers in Huddersfield.

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission Home, Bryanwood, Bryan Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield.
- (ii) St. Katherine's Hostel, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.

During 1966 the following cases were dealt with in the Huddersfield Mission and St. Katherine's Hostel.

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission Bryanwood	14	50	Ante-natal 6 weeks Post-natal 6 weeks.
St. Katherine's Hostel	8	31	Ante-natal 6 weeks. Post-natal 6 weeks.

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of Children Examined						1326	
							Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
						Requiring treatment	
MALNUTRITION					—		1
UNCLEANLINESS					2		1
SKIN CONDITIONS—							
Impetigo					—		1
Warts					—		10
Eczema					7		27
OTHER SKIN (Non T.B.)					3		7
EYE—							
Blepharitis					1		1
Conjunctivitis					—		1
Squint					17		16
Other conditions					—		2
EAR—							
Defective hearing					11		8
Otitis Media					5		8
NOSE AND THROAT—							
Enlarged Tonsils					12		44
Adenoids					1		—
Tonsils and Adenoids					—		1
Other Conditions					1		4
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (non T.B.)—					1		81
DEFECTIVE SPEECH					19		17
DEFECTIVE TEETH					56		15
HEART DISEASE—							
Functional					3		53
ANAEMIA					—		1
HERNIA					7		15
BRONCHITIS					1		1
LUNGS							
Other Non T.B.					—		2
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Epilepsy					—		3
Other					—		1
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—							
Pes Planus					1		1
Other					35		56
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES					1		23
TOTAL					184		401

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.

The attendance during the year has maintained the high level which was reported in my last Report, and it would seem that the Nurseries are working to full capacity.

The type of child being admitted to the Nurseries has been, in the main, where there was necessity on social grounds—e.g. mother in hospital, or needing to work because of being divorced, unmarried, etc. This year, as last, we still have a waiting list of persons wishing to place their child into the Nursery, and admissions have been restricted to cases where social priority exists.

One of the highlights of the year has been the introduction of family grouping in one of the Nurseries; an experiment which should decrease the difficulties of admission and at the same time benefit the children attending because of the similarity of home life.

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 Nurses 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 two other of the Nurseries to further their University or College studies. Two of the Nursery Matrons took part in Careers Conventions for local schools.

The Nurseries maintained a high level of passes in the Nursery Nurses Examination, and all are now qualified.

The Nursery Students are now working to the new syllabus of the N.N.E.B. and it is felt that the more comprehensive nature, which embraces far more outside activities, will benefit the 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	18	11½	4	12.94	30.71	43.65
Milnsbridge	14	8½	3	12.91	26.04	38.95
Southgate	14	8	4	12.83	25.73	38.56
Total	46	28	11			

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

During the last year the work of the dental department has steadily increased both in quantity and range. The staff now includes a dental auxiliary and technician, and, although we are still relying on some part-time professional staff, the present surgery accommodation is being fully exploited.

Dental auxiliaries are trained to do routine treatment for children and are particularly helpful in the management of very young children. The work done by the auxiliary employed by this Authority is of an extremely high quality, and there is little doubt that the public dental service will come to depend on this class of worker to undertake the bulk of the routine conservative dentistry. This should be welcomed as it will allow the dental officers to concentrate on more involved procedures.

In view of the large numbers of older children that require dental treatment most of our efforts have been concentrated on conserving permanent teeth, but it has been possible to increase the number of fillings for pre-school children more than threefold. It is pleasing that, for the first time in this age group, more teeth have been filled than extracted. The majority of this work has been done by the auxiliary, and the further expansion of the service for the under-fives will depend on making surgery accommodation available so that more auxiliaries can be employed.

It is not known how many children receive dental treatment before school age, but the indications are that the proportion is very small and that at least 60% of the school entrants are in urgent need of treatment. This is an intolerable state of affairs and demonstrates the grave shortages in the dental services. The number of dental practitioners in the area is decreasing, and the demands of older age groups are increasing, so that the position is likely to get worse rather than better.

Although every effort has been made to extend the service for children as far as resources will allow, no attempt has been made to increase the Local Authority's service to nursing and expectant mothers, as they have no difficulty in obtaining treatment from the General Dental Service.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

Part A. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment During Year	Children 0-4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
First Visit	1	346	13	17
Subsequent Visits	2	399	14	30
Total Visits		745		47
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year.	3	25	15	—
Treatment provided during the year—				
Number of Fillings	4	719	16	51
Teeth Filled	5	663	17	45
Teeth Extracted	6	517	18	33
General Anaesthetics given	7	273	19	2
Emergency Visits by Patients	8	187	20	10
Patients X-Rayed	9	7	21	3
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Re- moval of Stains from the teeth (Prophy- laxis)	10	11	22	3
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	11	67	—	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—	23	—
Inlays	—	—	24	—
Crowns	—	—	25	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the Year	12	176	26	10

Part B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	27	2
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	28	3
Number of Dentures Supplied	29	5

Part C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	30	161
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Part D. Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year	A.	277	D.	11
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	B.	201	E.	9
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	C.	195	F.	9

Part E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent
Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and
Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	G.	117
For Health Education	H.	1

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 10.0 a.m.—11.30 a.m. every Thursday
Bradley Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Monday
Crosland Moor Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—3.0 p.m. every Thursday
Dalton Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Tuesday 1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon 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	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Against coupons	14267	11419	1050	854	88	101	3639	3602
Sales	6527	7876	3634	3319	3581	3398	38521	39653
To Hospitals	211	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Day Nurseries	12	20	270	288	—	—	324	524
TOTALS	21017	19315	4954	4461	3669	3499	42532	43779

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The staff at the beginning of the year consisted of—

1 Superintendent

1 Assistant Superintendent — part time

8 Midwives

1 Maternity Nurse — part time

During the year 2 midwives resigned and only 1 was replaced, this being the part-time maternity nurse who did a Maternity Course at the Victoria General Maternity Home in May 1955, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and was appointed to the staff in June 1955.

This brought the total number of midwives to 4 for the second half of the year.

During 2 night midwives passed through the Training School and both were successful at the examination.

Two other part-time midwives commenced training but had not passed Part I of the Central Midwives Board examination when they came. After two months with us they went to the examination and failed again, so could not continue with their Part II training. One part-time midwife commenced training in September 1955 and will work as

The midwife attending at the Victoria General Maternity Home full in

SECTION 23.

MIDWIFERY

The number of cases booked in 1955 was lower than the previous year with a consequent decrease in births, visits, etc.

The following is a statement of the work carried out in 1955

288	Cases booked
275	Cases attended
233	Live births
2	Stillbirths
3	Abortions
2,230	1 visit in 7 days
491	Home visits, visits at home
1,096	Home visits, visits at home
28	First visits, visits
413	Subsequent visits
150	With attendance at ante-natal clinics
24	Infant Welfare visits
6	General Clinic (Midwives' Royal Infirmary)
6	Maternity and Midwifery clinics
6	Maternity attendance
27	Total attendance
1	Cases with 4th administration
145	Thames administered
23	Total cases administered
36	Booked cases transferred to hospital midwives
34	Unbooked cases booked in under ten days
357	Births discharged from hospital
1,302	Visits made

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The staff at the beginning of the year consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent — part-time.
- 6 Midwives.
- 1 Maternity nurse — part-time.

During the year 3 midwives resigned and only 1 was replaced, this being the part-time maternity nurse who did a Refresher Course at the Princess Royal Maternity Home in May 1966, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and was appointed to the staff in June 1966.

This brought the total number of midwives to 4 for the second half of the year.

Only 2 pupil midwives passed through the Training School and both were successful at the examinations.

Two other pupil-midwives commenced training but had not passed Part I of the Central Midwives Board examinations when they came. After two months with us, they re-sat the examination and failed again, so could not continue with their Part II training. One pupil midwife commenced training in September 1966 and is still with us.

One midwife attended a compulsory five year Refresher Course held in Guisborough.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes were once again very poorly attended:

January—2 patients	July—None
March—None	September—1 patient
May—None	November—3 patients

The number of cases booked in 1966 was lower than the previous year, with a subsequent decrease in births, visits, etc.

The following is a statement of the work carried out in 1966.

Cases booked	259
Cases attended	275
Live births	237
Stillbirths	2
Abortions	3
Lying-in Visits	3,250
Ante-natal visits at home	691
Ante-natal attendances at clinic	1,936
Post-natal visits	38
Supervisory visits	342
Staff attendances at ante-natal clinics	450
Infant Welfare visits	24
Special Clinic Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	6
Relaxation and Mothercraft classes	6
Mothers attending	6
Total attendances	27
Gas and Air administered	1
Trilene administered	146
Pethilorfan administered	52
Booked cases transferred to hospital undelivered	36
Discharged back home in under ten days	34
Early discharges from hospitals	387
Visits made	1,383

UNITED STATES

Year	Number of visits
1901 to 1905	1,000
1906 to 1910	1,500
1911 to 1915	2,000
1916 to 1920	2,500
1921 to 1925	3,000
1926 to 1930	3,500
1931 to 1935	4,000
1936 to 1940	4,500
1941 to 1945	5,000
1946 to 1950	5,500
1951 to 1955	6,000
1956 to 1960	6,500
1961 to 1965	7,000
1966 to 1970	7,500
1971 to 1975	8,000
1976 to 1980	8,500
1981 to 1985	9,000
1986 to 1990	9,500
1991 to 1995	10,000
1996 to 2000	10,500
2001 to 2005	11,000
2006 to 2010	11,500
2011 to 2015	12,000
2016 to 2020	12,500
2021 to 2025	13,000
2026 to 2030	13,500
2031 to 2035	14,000
2036 to 2040	14,500
2041 to 2045	15,000
2046 to 2050	15,500
2051 to 2055	16,000
2056 to 2060	16,500
2061 to 2065	17,000
2066 to 2070	17,500
2071 to 2075	18,000
2076 to 2080	18,500
2081 to 2085	19,000
2086 to 2090	19,500
2091 to 2095	20,000
2096 to 2100	20,500
2101 to 2105	21,000
2106 to 2110	21,500
2111 to 2115	22,000
2116 to 2120	22,500
2121 to 2125	23,000
2126 to 2130	23,500
2131 to 2135	24,000
2136 to 2140	24,500
2141 to 2145	25,000
2146 to 2150	25,500
2151 to 2155	26,000
2156 to 2160	26,500
2161 to 2165	27,000
2166 to 2170	27,500
2171 to 2175	28,000
2176 to 2180	28,500
2181 to 2185	29,000
2186 to 2190	29,500
2191 to 2195	30,000
2196 to 2200	30,500
2201 to 2205	31,000
2206 to 2210	31,500
2211 to 2215	32,000
2216 to 2220	32,500
2221 to 2225	33,000
2226 to 2230	33,500
2231 to 2235	34,000
2236 to 2240	34,500
2241 to 2245	35,000
2246 to 2250	35,500
2251 to 2255	36,000
2256 to 2260	36,500
2261 to 2265	37,000
2266 to 2270	37,500
2271 to 2275	38,000
2276 to 2280	38,500
2281 to 2285	39,000
2286 to 2290	39,500
2291 to 2295	40,000
2296 to 2300	40,500
2301 to 2305	41,000
2306 to 2310	41,500
2311 to 2315	42,000
2316 to 2320	42,500
2321 to 2325	43,000
2326 to 2330	43,500
2331 to 2335	44,000
2336 to 2340	44,500
2341 to 2345	45,000
2346 to 2350	45,500
2351 to 2355	46,000
2356 to 2360	46,500
2361 to 2365	47,000
2366 to 2370	47,500
2371 to 2375	48,000
2376 to 2380	48,500
2381 to 2385	49,000
2386 to 2390	49,500
2391 to 2395	50,000
2396 to 2400	50,500
2401 to 2405	51,000
2406 to 2410	51,500
2411 to 2415	52,000
2416 to 2420	52,500
2421 to 2425	53,000
2426 to 2430	53,500
2431 to 2435	54,000
2436 to 2440	54,500
2441 to 2445	55,000
2446 to 2450	55,500
2451 to 2455	56,000
2456 to 2460	56,500
2461 to 2465	57,000
2466 to 2470	57,500
2471 to 2475	58,000
2476 to 2480	58,500
2481 to 2485	59,000
2486 to 2490	59,500
2491 to 2495	60,000
2496 to 2500	60,500
2501 to 2505	61,000
2506 to 2510	61,500
2511 to 2515	62,000
2516 to 2520	62,500
2521 to 2525	63,000
2526 to 2530	63,500
2531 to 2535	64,000
2536 to 2540	64,500
2541 to 2545	65,000
2546 to 2550	65,500
2551 to 2555	66,000
2556 to 2560	66,500
2561 to 2565	67,000
2566 to 2570	67,500
2571 to 2575	68,000
2576 to 2580	68,500
2581 to 2585	69,000
2586 to 2590	69,500
2591 to 2595	70,000
2596 to 2600	70,500
2601 to 2605	71,000
2606 to 2610	71,500
2611 to 2615	72,000
2616 to 2620	72,500
2621 to 2625	73,000
2626 to 2630	73,500
2631 to 2635	74,000
2636 to 2640	74,500
2641 to 2645	75,000
2646 to 2650	75,500
2651 to 2655	76,000
2656 to 2660	76,500
2661 to 2665	77,000
2666 to 2670	77,500
2671 to 2675	78,000
2676 to 2680	78,500
2681 to 2685	79,000
2686 to 2690	79,500
2691 to 2695	80,000
2696 to 2700	80,500
2701 to 2705	81,000
2706 to 2710	81,500
2711 to 2715	82,000
2716 to 2720	82,500
2721 to 2725	83,000
2726 to 2730	83,500
2731 to 2735	84,000
2736 to 2740	84,500
2741 to 2745	85,000
2746 to 2750	85,500
2751 to 2755	86,000
2756 to 2760	86,500
2761 to 2765	87,000
2766 to 2770	87,500
2771 to 2775	88,000
2776 to 2780	88,500
2781 to 2785	89,000
2786 to 2790	89,500
2791 to 2795	90,000
2796 to 2800	90,500
2801 to 2805	91,000
2806 to 2810	91,500
2811 to 2815	92,000
2816 to 2820	92,500
2821 to 2825	93,000
2826 to 2830	93,500
2831 to 2835	94,000
2836 to 2840	94,500
2841 to 2845	95,000
2846 to 2850	95,500
2851 to 2855	96,000
2856 to 2860	96,500
2861 to 2865	97,000
2866 to 2870	97,500
2871 to 2875	98,000
2876 to 2880	98,500
2881 to 2885	99,000
2886 to 2890	99,500
2891 to 2895	100,000
2896 to 2900	100,500
2901 to 2905	101,000
2906 to 2910	101,500
2911 to 2915	102,000
2916 to 2920	102,500
2921 to 2925	103,000
2926 to 2930	103,500
2931 to 2935	104,000
2936 to 2940	104,500
2941 to 2945	105,000
2946 to 2950	105,500
2951 to 2955	106,000
2956 to 2960	106,500
2961 to 2965	107,000
2966 to 2970	107,500
2971 to 2975	108,000
2976 to 2980	108,500
2981 to 2985	109,000
2986 to 2990	109,500
2991 to 2995	110,000
2996 to 3000	110,500
3001 to 3005	111,000
3006 to 3010	111,500
3011 to 3015	112,000
3016 to 3020	112,500
3021 to 3025	113,000
3026 to 3030	113,500
3031 to 3035	114,000
3036 to 3040	114,500
3041 to 3045	115,000
3046 to 3050	115,500
3051 to 3055	116,000
3056 to 3060	116,500
3061 to 3065	117,000
3066 to 3070	117,500
3071 to 3075	118,000
3076 to 3080	118,500
3081 to 3085	119,000
3086 to 3090	119,500
3091 to 3095	120,000
3096 to 3100	120,500
3101 to 3105	121,000
3106 to 3110	121,500
3111 to 3115	122,000
3116 to 3120	122,500
3121 to 3125	123,000
3126 to 3130	123,500
3131 to 3135	124,000
3136 to 3140	124,500
3141 to 3145	125,000
3146 to 3150	125,500
3151 to 3155	126,000
3156 to 3160	126,500
3161 to 3165	127,000
3166 to 3170	127,500
3171 to 3175	128,000
3176 to 3180	128,500
3181 to 3185	129,000
3186 to 3190	129,500
3191 to 3195	130,000
3196 to 3200	130,500
3201 to 3205	131,000
3206 to 3210	131,500
3211 to 3215	132,000
3216 to 3220	132,500
3221 to 3225	133,000
3226 to 3230	133,500
3231 to 3235	134,000
3236 to 3240	134,500
3241 to 3245	135,000
3246 to 3250	135,500
3251 to 3255	136,000
3256 to 3260	136,500
3261 to 3265	137,000
3266 to 3270	137,500
3271 to 3275	138,000
3276 to 3280	138,500
3281 to 3285	139,000
3286 to 3290	139,500
3291 to 3295	140,000
3296 to 3300	140,500
3301 to 3305	141,000
3306 to 3310	141,500
3311 to 3315	142,000
3316 to 3320	142,500
3321 to 3325	143,000
3326 to 3330	143,500
3331 to 3335	144,000
3336 to 3340	144,500
3341 to 3345	145,000
3346 to 3350	145,500
3351 to 3355	146,000
3356 to 3360	146,500
3361 to 3365	147,000
3366 to 3370	147,500
3371 to 3375	148,000
3376 to 3380	148,500
3381 to 3385	149,000
3386 to 3390	149,500
3391 to 3395	150,000
3396 to 3400	150,500
3401 to 3405	151,000
3406 to 3410	151,500
3411 to 3415	152,000
3416 to 3420	152,500
3421 to 3425	153,000
3426 to 3430	153,500
3431 to 3435	154,000
3436 to 3440	154,500
3441 to 3445	155,000
3446 to 3450	155,500
3451 to 3455	156,000
3456 to 3460	156,500
3461 to 3465	157,000
3466 to 3470	157,500
3471 to 3475	158,000
3476 to 3480	158,500
3481 to 3485	159,000
3486 to 3490	159,500
3491 to 3495	160,000
3496 to 3500	160,500
3501 to 3505	161,000
3506 to 3510	161,500
3511 to 3515	162,000
3516 to 3520	162,500
3521 to 3525	163,000
3526 to 3530	163,500
3531 to 3535	164,000
3536 to 3540	164,500
3541 to 3545	165,000
3546 to 3550	165,500
3551 to 3555	166,000
3556 to 3560	166,500
3561 to 3565	167,000
3566 to 3570	167,500
3571 to 3575	168,000
3576 to 3580	168,500
3581 to 3585	169,000
3586 to 3590	169,500
3591 to 3595	170,000
3596 to 3600	170,500
3601 to 3605	171,000
3606 to 3610	171,500
3611 to 3615	172,000
3616 to 3620	172,500
3621 to 3625	173,000
3626 to 3630	173,500
3631 to 3635	174,000
3636 to 3640	174,500
3641 to 3645	175,000
3646 to 3650	175,500
3651 to 3655	176,000
3656 to 3660	176,500
3661 to 3665	177,000
3666 to 3670	177,500
3671 to 3675	178,000
3676 to 3680	178,500
3681 to 3685	179,000
3686 to 3690	179,500
3691 to 3695	180,000
3696 to 3700	180,500
3701 to 3705	181,000
3706 to 3710	181,500
3711 to 3715	182,000
3716 to 3720	182,500
3721 to 3725	183,000
3726 to 3730	183,500
3731 to 3735	184,000
3736 to 3740	184,500
3741 to 3745	185,000
3746 to 3750	185,500
3751 to 3755	186,000
3756 to 3760	186,500
3761 to 3765	187,000
3766 to 3770	187,500
3771 to 3775	188,000
3776 to 3780	188,500
3781 to 3785	189,000
3786 to 3790	189,500
3791	

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of 1966, the staff consisted of 15 full-time health visitors, 1 part-time health visitor working two sessions a week, 2 student health visitors, 2 full-time clinic nurses, 6 part-time clinic nurses, and a superintendent health visitor.

In July all 3 students qualified as health visitors. The field work instructor in charge of their practical training relinquished this post on her marriage during the summer. Another health visitor attended a two-week field work instructor's course, and in October she took over the work when the 2 full-time clinic nurses became student health-visitors. As before, the students have spent three days in Bradford and two days in Huddersfield each week. Repeated advertisements for students produced no further applicants for the 1966-67 course, but the 2 vacancies for clinic nurses were quickly filled.

Taking the health visitors as a group, approximately 20% of their time is now taken up with regular weekly commitments, other than the visiting of children and adults in their own homes:—for example, in baby clinics, clinics for the testing of infants' hearing, liaison with hospitals, attendances at general practitioners' surgeries and group health teaching. This does not include their work carried out in the capacity of school nurses.

Visiting time decreases, but several factors make visits more time consuming. Language continues to complicate work with Asian parents, particularly mothers, but a health visitor has volunteered to attend a course in Urdu. This should help considerably in the near future. It would also appear, although statistics are not available, that an increasing range of problems are being brought to the health visitor by the families she visits; both families which, on the surface, appear to have no difficulties, as well as the so called "Problem Families".

Selective visiting of the 0-5 year olds has been continued, but the figures show an overall average of 8 visits to each baby during the first twelve months of life. It would seem unwise to reduce this any further, and the low number of visits to the 1-5 year olds reflects the lack of staff and not necessarily lack of need.

294 visits have been made concerning the rehousing of individuals and families. Visits to diabetics increased from 3,093 in 1965 to 3,296 this year.

As in the past, an attempt has been made to meet new needs and to maintain, at the same time, essential old ones.

HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited	Number of Cases
1 Children born in 1966	2,292
2 Children born in 1965	875
3 Children born in 1961-64	967
4 Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	4,134
5 Persons aged 65 or over	194
6 Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital.	186
7 Mentally disordered persons	1
8 Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	—
9 Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	17
10 Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	16
11 Number of tuberculous households visited	—
12 Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	4

13 Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitor	1,007
---	-------

DIABETIC VISITOR

Number of patients on books	150
New patients	235
Number of patients convalescent	181
Transferred	19
Died	18
Patients still on books ..	167
Clinics attended	52
Total visits paid	3,296

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Expenditures—From 1st January to 30th November—
 This class shows a total of £ 2 10 0
 From 1st December—
 This class shows a total of £ 2 10 0

There is every indication that the nursing of the chronic sick is becoming an increasing portion of the work of the Home Nursing Service. These patients require the best of nursing, and the nursing attention is of a constant nature.

These chronic patients often are in constant pain and require in the home of these patients who are disabled due to chronic illness. They are not able to do the work and require constant care and attention.

The home service of nursing is of a constant and increasing nature, and the demand for such services is increasing. The service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing.

The nursing service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing. The service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing.

The nursing service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing. The service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing.

SECTION 25.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The nursing service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing. The service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing.

The nursing service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing. The service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing.

The nursing service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing. The service is of a constant nature and the demand for such services is increasing.

General Nursing		Infants		Totals	
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
221 2010	678 478	427 3002	810 550	648 5010	1488 6280
30	734	62	622	92	1356
11804	8711	540	1744	5880	10468

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

We were sorry to say goodbye to Miss Moore, on her retirement on the 30th November 1966, after nineteen years as Superintendent, and twenty-eight years' service with the Huddersfield Home Nursing Service. It is interesting to note that when Miss Moore commenced duty as Superintendent there were only 355 patients receiving attention, whereas when she retired the number had increased by over 500 to 869.

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	251	29180	Dressings	Old	80	11604
	New	670	5779		New	734	5711
Injections	Old	427	29682	Treatments	Old	62	5409
	New	840	5509		New	622	1744
				TOTALS		3686	94618

HOME NURSING

(1)	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	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3272		1142	17	30	46	—	4505	2513	234	480
Number of visits paid	70464	22156	99	1265	624	—	94618	59967	1763	26366

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED		
Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns., and R.F.Ns. not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a) Male (b) Female	1 21
Number of state enrolled nurses		2
Number of nurses who have completed a course of district training		3
Number of student district nurses in training at end of year		3

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 1966.

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	Diph-theria	Diph-theria & Pertussis	Per-tussis	Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus	Diph-theria & Tetanus	Pertussis & Tetanus	Tetanus	Quad-ralin	Total
Health Department	1966	—	—	—	439	5	—	—	—	444
	1965	—	—	—	486	9	—	—	—	495
	1964	—	—	—	17	22	—	—	—	39
	1963	—	—	—	3	26	—	—	—	29
	1962	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	21
	1961	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	14
TOTAL		—	—	—	947	95	—	—	—	1042
General Practitioners	1966	—	—	—	319	—	—	—	24	343
	1965	—	—	—	388	—	—	—	23	411
	1964	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	1	28
	1963	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	2	16
	1962	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
	1961	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
TOTAL		—	—	—	770	—	—	—	50	820
TOTAL	1966	—	—	—	758	5	—	—	24	787
	1965	—	—	—	874	9	—	—	23	906
	1964	—	—	—	44	22	—	—	1	67
	1963	—	—	—	17	26	—	—	2	45
	1962	—	—	—	9	20	—	—	—	29
	1961	—	—	—	15	13	—	—	—	28
TOTAL		—	—	—	1717	95	—	—	50	1862

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	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
	1964	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	1963	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
	1962	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
	1961	1	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	39
TOTAL		1	—	—	4	44	—	3	—	52
General Practitioners	1966	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	1965	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	6	18
	1964	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	16	23
	1963	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	10	51
	1962	—	—	—	14	2	—	1	4	21
	1961	3	—	—	107	13	—	—	5	128
TOTAL		3	—	—	182	15	—	2	41	243
TOTAL	1966	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	1965	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	6	21
	1964	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	16	25
	1963	—	—	—	41	2	—	2	10	55
	1962	—	—	—	15	5	—	1	4	25
	1961	4	—	—	107	51	—	—	5	167
TOTAL		4	—	—	186	59	—	5	41	295

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. It does not take into account removals to and from the district.

Year of birth	Total number of births	Number known to be immunised against diphtheria
1963	2,471	1,667
1964	2,498	1,726
1965	2,502	1,585

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	.. .. .	79
Diphtheria and Tetanus combined	.. .. .	1282
Diphtheria and Pertussis combined	.. .. .	5
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis combined	.. .. .	215
Pertussis	.. .. .	—
Tetanus	.. .. .	30

At the end of 1966 it was estimated that 80.23% of the children between the ages of five and fourteen years, and 64.34% of the children between the ages of one and four years, and 32.83% of the children under one year, had received this protection against diphtheria.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION PERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated during period)		Number of Cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalo-myelitis	(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0-3 months	9	5	—	—	—
3-6 months	19	—	—	—	—
6-9 months	49	—	—	—	—
9-12 months	12	—	—	—	—
1 year	601	8	—	—	—
2-4 years	251	15	—	—	—
5-15 years	73	151	—	—	—
TOTAL	1014	179	—	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

ORAL VACCINE

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

* 1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	Others	Total
759	770	144	67	221	212	2205

Of these 402 were carried out by General Practitioners.

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

1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	Others	Total
759	1144	1408	1505	1568	10078	16462

Of these 2,579 were carried out by General Practitioners.

* 1,123 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine of which 94 were done by General Practitioners.

This makes a total of 10,772 people since the introduction of oral vaccine

SECTION 27.

AMBULANCE

AMBULANCE SERVICE

As in the past, the Ambulance Service has been called upon to move more patients, and travel more miles, in 1966. This ever increasing demand puts a big strain on the resources available. We have completed a full year serving the day hospital at St. Luke's for geriatric and psychiatric patients, and this, of course, has shown a big increase in the number of patients. In 1965 12,153 outpatients used transport, and in 1966, when a full year is recorded, 21,730 out patients were carried.

In September 1966 the Ambulance Service undertook the task of transferring all patients from the old Hospital to the new Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. This was done without hitch in the course of rather less than one morning. Several expressions of thanks from Authorities concerned were received by the Ambulance Station, and not least to our satisfaction were the thanks which were received from individual patients. This transfer enabled the Service to carry out practice involving transportable radio equipment of the kind which might be necessary in the event of any major accident.

Since the opening of the new Hospital the demand for ambulance transport has increased by an average of 1,076 patients per month, and the mileage has increased accordingly. The major cause of mileage increase is that the hospital is situated on the side of the town away from the denser population.

Two new ambulances were delivered during 1966, fitted with improved equipment. Three more vehicles are expected early in 1967, which should bring the fleet up to satisfactory standard.

The Ambulance Officer and his Deputy gave 16 talks to Organisations in the town, and 10 Groups were shown around the Ambulance Station during the year.

During the year a Governmental Report was received concerning the training of ambulance men, which envisages a series of Regional Schools dealing with all matters concerned with the running of the service. The men of the Ambulance Service are responsible for a great proportion of First Aid which occurs, both in accidents and in medical emergencies. Our Authority could not hope to compete with the standards which might be achieved in Regional Training Schools, but this is no reason why instruction in Advanced First Aid should not be given. By utilising the resources of both our own Department and the Hospital Services, we have been able to arrange our first Course in Advanced First Aid, which the Medical Officer of Health is pleased to record has been well and enthusiastically attended by the staff.

CHIROPODY

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS,
CARE, AND AFTER-CARE

CHIROPODY		CHIROPODY		CHIROPODY	
Year	Number of Cases	Year	Number of Cases	Year	Number of Cases
1901	10	1902	15	1903	20
1904	12	1905	18	1906	22
1907	14	1908	20	1909	25
1910	16	1911	22	1912	28
1913	18	1914	24	1915	30
1916	20	1917	26	1918	32
1919	22	1920	28	1921	34
1922	24	1923	30	1924	36
1925	26	1926	32	1927	38
1928	28	1929	34	1930	40
1931	30	1932	36	1933	42
1934	32	1935	38	1936	44
1937	34	1938	40	1939	46
1940	36	1941	42	1942	48
1943	38	1944	44	1945	50
1946	40	1947	46	1948	52
1949	42	1950	48	1951	54
1952	44	1953	50	1954	56
1955	46	1956	52	1957	58
1958	48	1959	54	1960	60
1961	50	1962	56	1963	62
1964	52	1965	58	1966	64
1967	54	1968	60	1969	66
1970	56	1971	62	1972	68
1973	58	1974	64	1975	70
1976	60	1977	66	1978	72
1979	62	1980	68	1981	74
1982	64	1983	70	1984	76
1985	66	1986	72	1987	78
1988	68	1989	74	1990	80
1991	70	1992	76	1993	82
1994	72	1995	78	1996	84
1997	74	1998	80	1999	86
2000	76	2001	82	2002	88
2003	78	2004	84	2005	90
2006	80	2007	86	2008	92
2009	82	2010	88	2011	94
2012	84	2013	90	2014	96
2015	86	2016	92	2017	98
2018	88	2019	94	2020	100
2021	90	2022	96	2023	102
2024	92	2025	98	2026	104
2027	94	2028	100	2029	106
2030	96	2031	102	2032	108
2033	98	2034	104	2035	110
2036	100	2037	106	2038	112
2039	102	2040	108	2041	114
2042	104	2043	110	2044	116
2045	106	2046	112	2047	118
2048	108	2049	114	2050	120
2051	110	2052	116	2053	122
2054	112	2055	118	2056	124
2057	114	2058	120	2059	126
2060	116	2061	122	2062	128
2063	118	2064	124	2065	130
2066	120	2067	126	2068	132
2069	122	2070	128	2071	134
2072	124	2073	130	2074	136
2075	126	2076	132	2077	138
2078	128	2079	134	2080	140
2081	130	2082	136	2083	142
2084	132	2085	138	2086	144
2087	134	2088	140	2089	146
2090	136	2091	142	2092	148
2093	138	2094	144	2095	150
2096	140	2097	146	2098	152
2099	142	2100	148	2101	154
2102	144	2103	150	2104	156
2105	146	2106	152	2107	158
2108	148	2109	154	2110	160
2111	150	2112	156	2113	162
2114	152	2115	158	2116	164
2117	154	2118	160	2119	166
2120	156	2121	162	2122	168
2123	158	2124	164	2125	170
2126	160	2127	166	2128	172
2129	162	2130	168	2131	174
2132	164	2133	170	2134	176
2135	166	2136	172	2137	178
2138	168	2139	174	2140	180
2141	170	2142	176	2143	182
2144	172	2145	178	2146	184
2147	174	2148	180	2149	186
2150	176	2151	182	2152	188
2153	178	2154	184	2155	190
2156	180	2157	186	2158	192
2159	182	2160	188	2161	194
2162	184	2163	190	2164	196
2165	186	2166	192	2167	198
2168	188	2169	194	2170	200
2171	190	2172	196	2173	202
2174	192	2175	198	2176	204
2177	194	2178	200	2179	206
2180	196	2181	202	2182	208
2183	198	2184	204	2185	210
2186	200	2187	206	2188	212
2189	202	2190	208	2191	214
2192	204	2193	210	2194	216
2195	206	2196	212	2197	218
2198	208	2199	214	2200	220
2201	210	2202	216	2203	222
2204	212	2205	218	2206	224
2207	214	2208	220	2209	226
2210	216	2211	222	2212	228
2213	218	2214	224	2215	230
2216	220	2217	226	2218	232
2219	222	2220	228	2221	234
2222	224	2223	230	2224	236
2225	226	2226	232	2227	238
2228	228	2229	234	2230	240
2231	230	2232	236	2233	242
2234	232	2235	238	2236	244
2237	234	2238	240	2239	246
2240	236	2241	242	2242	248
2243	238	2244	244	2245	250
2246	240	2247	246	2248	252
2249	242	2250	248	2251	254
2252	244	2253	250	2254	256
2255	246	2256	252	2257	258
2258	248	2259	254	2260	260
2261	250	2262	256	2263	262
2264	252	2265	258	2266	264
2267	254	2268	260	2269	266
2270	256	2271	262	2272	268
2273	258	2274	264	2275	270
2276	260	2277	266	2278	272
2279	262	2280	268	2281	274
2282	264	2283	270	2284	276
2285	266	2286	272	2287	278
2288	268	2289	274	2290	280
2291	270	2292	276	2293	282
2294	272	2295	278	2296	284
2297	274	2298	280	2299	286
2300	276	2301	282	2302	288
2303	278	2304	284	2305	290
2306	280	2307	286	2308	292
2309	282	2310	288	2311	294
2312	284	2313	290	2314	296
2315	286	2316	292	2317	298
2318	288	2319	294	2320	300
2321	290	2322	296	2323	302
2324	292	2325	298	2326	304
2327	294	2328	300	2329	306
2330	296	2331	302	2332	308
2333	298	2334	304	2335	310
2336	300	2337	306	2338	312
2339	302	2340	308	2341	314
2342	304	2343	310	2344	316
2345	306	2346	312	2347	318
2348	308	2349	314	2350	320
2351	310	2352	316	2353	322
2354	312	2355	318	2356	324
2357	314	2358	320	2359	326
2360	316	2361	322	2362	328
2363	318	2364	324	2365	330
2366	320	2367	326	2368	332
2369	322	2370	328	2371	334
2372	324	2373	330	2374	336
2375	326	2376	332	2377	338
2378	328	2379	334	2380	340
2381	330	2382	336	2383	342
2384	332	2385	338	2386	344
2387	334	2388	340	2389	346
2390	336	2391	342	2392	348
2393	338	2394	344	2395	350
2396	340	2397	346	2398	352
2399	342	2400	348	2401	354
2402	344	2403	350	2404	356
2405	346	2406	352	2407	358
2408	348	2409	354	2410	360
2411	350	2412	356	2413	362
2414	352	2415	358	2416	364
2417	354	2418	360	2419	366
2420	356	2421	362	2422	368
2423	358	2424	364	2425	370
2426	360	2427	366	2428	372
2429	362	2430	368	2431	374
2432	364	2433	370	2434	376
2435	366	2436	372	2437	378
2438	368	2439	374	2440	380
2441	370	2442	376	2443	382
2444	372	2445	378	2446	384
2447	374	2448	380	2449	386
2450	376	2451	382	2452	388
2453	378	2454	384	2455	390
2456	380	2457	386	2458	392
2459	382	2460	388	2461	394
2462	384	2463	390	2464	396
2465	386	2466	392	2467	398
2468	388	2469	394	2470	400
2471	390	2472	396	2473	402
2474	392	2475	398	2476	404
2477	394	2478	400	2479	406
2480	396	2481	402	2482	408
2483	398	2484	404	2485	410
2486	400	2487	406	2488	412
2489	402	2490	408	2491	414
2492	404	2493	410	2494	416
2495	406	2496	412	2497	418
2498	408	2499	414	2500	420
2501	410	2502	416	2503	422
2504	412	2505	418	2506	424
2507	414	2508	420	2509	426
2510	416	2511	422	2512	428
2513	418	2514	424	2515	430
2516	420	2517	426	2518	432
2519	422	2520	428	2521	434
2522	424	2523	430	2524	436
2525	426	2526	432	2527	438
2528	428	2529	434	2530	440
2531	430	2532	436	2533	442
2534	432	2535	438	2536	444
2537	434	2538	440	2539	446
2540	436	2541	442	2542	44

CHIROPODY

During the year the number of people applying for chiropody service through their doctors has increased slightly over the previous year. Unfortunately, due to staff shortage, there has been a decrease in the number of Clinic treatments, as against the number of treatments last year.

In the months, June, July, August and September, we were very short staffed, and this was the cause of the decrease of treatments given. The domiciliary treatments were also slightly down on last year.

At the time of writing, we have four sessional Chiropodists, and this will help next year to keep the intervals between treatments to approximately eight to nine weeks. Although there has been a waiting period of four months in between treatments, due to the short staffed period, this waiting list is now being reduced.

From August 1966, domiciliary sessions were also given to the sessional chiropodists on the basis of one session domiciliary to two sessions Clinic attendance.

The School children are mainly dealt with in the School Clinic, although a few are referred by the School Medical Officers to the Chiropody Clinic when it is possible to attend to them.

There has also been an increase in the number of people referred to the Chiropody Service by Health Visitors, and also by the Diabetic Health Visitors.

	CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Cases	Attendances		Cases	Attendances
Maternity and Child Welfare	38	124	Maternity and Child Welfare	—	—
Pensioners	492	1,429	Pensioners	424	1,835
Physically Handicapped	4	12	Physically Handicapped	30	120
TOTAL	534	1,565	TOTAL	454	1,955

CLINIC FOR ALCOHOLISM

Number of Sessions	51
Number of new patients seen	27
Total attendances at 51 sessions	451
Average weekly follow-up attendance	9

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 (a)	Stage 3 (b)	Total
Under 30	—	1	3	1	5
31—40	—	—	6	3	9
41—50	—	—	4	5	9
51—60	—	—	2	1	3
61 and over	—	—	1	—	1
	—	1	16	10	27

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
Under 30	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
31—40	1	1	2	—	5	—	9
41—50	2	1	2	1	3	—	9
51—60	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
61 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	4	5	5	1	12	—	27
	14.8%	18.9%	18.9%	3.7%	44.4%		

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Patients seen since inception of Clinic, September, 1960	165	27	192
Number of Patients seen during 1966	23	4	27

Betterment Factor of All Patients seen since inception of Clinic.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
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
1965	4	3	3	3	17	—	30
1966	4	5	5	1	12	—	27
	32	25	27	14	89	2	189

Note: A total of 192 patients have been seen at the Clinic, 3 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
9	10	2	1	5	27
33.3%	37.6%	7.4%	3.7%	17.4%	

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 2 occasions during 1966, 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 seven patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Number of Child Minders' premises registered:	..	—
Maximum number of children persons registered are allowed to look after	.. .. .	—
Daily Minders registered or awaiting registration at end of year	.. .. .	11
Number of children permitted to be looked after for reward at the year end	.. .. .	67

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,
Bryanwood,
Bryan Road,
Edgerton,
Huddersfield.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Over and above the health education content of the everyday work of the Health Visitors, there has been an increase in the work of the department in the health education field.

There has been a move towards more exchange of information with those schools who have requested this, and talks have been given by the health visitors and doctors in schools and in the Health Department Lecture Hall. School leavers were shown round the Health Department, and the work of the various sections was explained to them.

A list of films and film strips on health subjects, owned by the Department, was circulated to schools along with the offer of film loan and advice from health education trained personnel.

200 copies of "Better Health" the Central Council for Health Education's magazine for parents are distributed monthly by the Department to appropriate staff, to members of the Health Committee, to the Day Nurseries, the Public Library, the Central Clinic and Entrance Hall, and any appropriate waiting areas.

Among new innovations are the monthly meetings of West Indian mothers in one of their own homes, presided over by a health visitor who has special knowledge of their sociological and health needs.

The numbers attending the Stork Club meetings increased during the year, so that we now need two health visitors to give talks and instruction each week.

Plans were made to improve the Health Department's contribution to the training of student nurses at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Information and help was given throughout the year to individuals such as students preparing theses or dissertations on health subjects as part of their course.

Several meetings were held with representatives of the Local Chemists' Association to plan the joint campaign against accidental poisoning, in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which it is proposed should take place in early February next year.

It is proposed that the Department take advantage of the poster and newspaper advertising help available from the Ministry of Health for promoting an immunisation campaign early next year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 306 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 23 more than the number for 1965.

In addition, 13 persons were examined on behalf of other authorities.

Medical Officers also examined 230 teachers and student teachers in accordance with a nationally agreed scheme.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

On the resignation of Dr. Jones, the Clinic lapsed for some time. Together with Mr. Horn, Dr. Jones had been the mainstay of the work at the Clinic since its inception. Dr. Wintersgill has now taken over the medical direction, and started again on the 15th November 1966. Drawing on the experience of past years, a new and, it is hoped, more effective Course has been drawn up. The plan of this Course is as follows:—

- (i) Introduction.
- (ii) Effects of smoking (film strip after lecture).
- (iii) Smoking and bronchitis (tapes and slides after lecture).
- (iv) Smoking and lung cancer (film after lecture).
- (v) Other disorders associated with smoking.
- (vi) Summing up, followed by a travel film, to encourage feelings of relaxation.

The method of record keeping has been revised, and accurate statistics should enable us to be more precise in evaluating the results of the efforts of the Clinic.

INCONTINENCE PADS

The Department provide disposable pads for use by incontinent patients under arrangements made by the Ministry of Health in Circular 14/63. During the year approximately 5,228 pads were given out.

It should be noted that much of the work for incontinent patients was carried out by the Domestic Help Laundry Service, which is currently dealing with 34 patients.

FLUORIDATION

In November 1965 the Council approved the following Resolution of the Health Committee:—

"That this Committee support the fluoridation of water supplies in the statutory area of supply of the Huddersfield Waterworks Undertaking and recommend the Waterworks Committee to take the necessary steps to implement the practice to the extent referred to in Ministry of Health Circular No. 12/1963."

The Health Committee has agreed to bear its proportion of cost with the surrounding West Riding.

The Waterworks Engineer has prepared a report upon the timing and expense of the necessary works, which has been accepted by the Waterworks Committee. It is expected that fluoridation of water from the major reservoirs will commence in 1968, and be largely completed by 1972.

The natural fluoride content of the filtered water supplies in the Huddersfield area is as follows:—

Source	Fluoride as parts per million F.		
Blackmoorfoot Filter Station	..	..	0.13
Deerhill Filter Station	..	..	0.08
Hill Top Filter Station	..	..	0.10
Holmbridge Filter Station	..	..	0.10
Holmestyes Filter Station	..	..	0.08
Longwood Filter Station	..	..	0.07
Meltham Filter Station	..	..	0.07
Scapegoat Hill Filter Station	..	..	0.08

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

SECTION 28.

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The impact of a full year's operation of the Psychiatric Unit and Day Hospital at St. Luke's has been tremendous. The number of cases referred to the Mental Health Service throughout the year has shown a startling increase and whilst this is to the good, the resources of the department are often taxed to the full in spite of the addition of a female member of the staff, primarily engaged to deal with the problems of subnormality. It has been necessary to admit a greater number of subnormal patients to hospital and, although beds are not always readily available, Dr. Harvey of Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds, has been most helpful in this respect. Dr. Harvey has also carried out increasing numbers of domiciliary visits as well as clinic appointments.

Case conferences continue to be held regularly at St. Luke's and these are particularly valuable to the younger and less experienced officers.

The attendances at the clinics by mental welfare officers are invaluable in the forming of personal relationships between the new patients, the psychiatrist and the officers, and although the duty can be time-consuming, the patients are appreciative of this process of introduction to the psychiatrist and often their fears have been allayed thereby.

The Mental Health Department were sorry to lose the services of Dr. C. Jones, who took up a senior post at Storthe's Hall during the year. Some minor reorganisation took place following this. Dr. J. S. Hughes, Consultant Psychiatrist, was appointed for the purpose of giving Consultant advice to the Department on a sessional basis. We are sure that this formal link with the hospital service will be of great benefit to the development of psychiatric functions within the community. It will enable each branch to develop in strength where it is needed, without unnecessary duplication. The Mental Health Department medical position was, in consequence, removed from the establishment, and it was agreed that a further Mental Welfare Officer should be appointed.

Temporary care, often of very short duration, is needed for the high grade subnormal or educationally subnormal adolescent, and this could well be provided by permitting them to stay in hostels normally reserved for the ex-psychotic patient.

The disturbed "teenager" often causes unsurmountable problems in that he or she may require a more special form of treatment than is offered in the psychiatric or subnormal hospital. A specialised unit in the area would be of help in a diagnostic sense as well as offering treatment, as, although they are few in number there has been a slight increase over the last year.

The Club for ex-patients in Greenhead Road, Huddersfield, continues to function successfully. A particularly pleasing feature of the year's work was the interest shown by the members in making articles for sale amongst their friends, the proceeds of which provided a Christmas party, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Whilst there may be a divergence of opinion as to whether or not such activities should be pursued within a "social" club, there is no doubt in the minds of the mental welfare officers that since Christmas the members have shown a greatly increased personal interest in this type of activity.

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 ..
(ii) On leaving special schools ..
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools ..
(2) Police or by Courts ..
(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.

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 ..
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..
(iii) Admitted to hospital Informal Mental Health Act 1959 ..
(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)
- (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.

	Under age 16		Aged 16 & over	
	M	F	M	F
3. Cases admitted Temporarily for Residential Care arranged by Local Health Authority during year and admitted to:—				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..	—	1	1	1
(b) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	1	1	1
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at year end				
(i) Under Voluntary Supervision ..	47	17	84	80
(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on Licence) ..	6	3	89	72
(iii) In Hospital (including patients on Licence) ..	53	20	173	152
Total of 4 (i)—(iii) inc.	—	—	—	—
5. Number of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal under Guardianship at year end and who were dealt with under Section 33, Mental Health Act, 1959				
(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 ..	5	3	1	—
(ii) Severely subnormal ..	5	3	1	—
Total Urgent Cases	—	—	—	—
(2) NOT IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:	—	—	—	—
(i) Subnormal ..	1	—	2	—
(ii) Severely Subnormal ..	1	—	2	—
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES ..	6	3	3	—
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), and (ii) number considered suitable for:—	—	—	—	—
(i) Training centre subnormal ..	29	14	25	14
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..	29	15	32	23
Total of 6 (b)	—	—	—	—
(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training at year end.	—	—	—	—
(i) Training centre subnormal ..	8	4	2	—
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..	30	12	14	9
Total of 6 (c)	38	16	16	9

MENTAL HEALTH

CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4048
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	794
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5311

HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

New Admissions to Hospital	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
	Male	3	—	9	57	69
	Female	10	3	13	58	84
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
	Male	—	1	5	30	36
	Female	4	2	21	40	67

HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths		Discharges	
Male	Female	Male	Female
18	17	85	161
Total Deaths:	35	Total Discharges:	246

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	51	42.5	49	24

BROOK HOUSE

16	24	19.52	23	12
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SCARLEIGH TRAINING CENTRE

1966 has been a satisfactory year for Scarleigh.

The juniors are, with only two exceptions, showing some progress, whilst the Industrial Group is maintaining the output required of them. The Self Reliance Scheme, put into operation on the 30th June, has proved surprisingly successful, and it is hoped to carry on with a similar scheme for the pre-leavers in the future.

Socialisation and achievement have, it is felt, been key words, and the number of students and others who have spent time in the Centre have contributed to no small extent. His Worship the Mayor of Huddersfield toured the Centre on the 8th November. Another highlight was the visit of the Huddersfield Town Football Team on the 7th March—Mr. Coddington and his men presented a signed team photograph, and then spent some time coaching the boys. Members of Golcar Townswomen's Guild brought crackers for the children on the 19th December, and a party was made which was enjoyed by all.

The "Open Day" on the 7th June (Mental Health Week) was disappointing—only one visitor arrived during the evening, and no one during Centre hours. Father Christmas came on the 21st December, and approximately 30 people were present to see John Myers receive his Learner's Swimming Certificate and Trophy (donated by the Huddersfield Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children) from Councillor Mrs. A. L. Gardiner, J.P. However, attendance at the "Interview Evenings" has been excellent, and perhaps a different arrangement, possibly when the older group leave the Centre, may lead to a better attendance at Centre functions.

The children have been out and about during the year. Parties of approximately 20 in number have been the guests of Mackintosh's of Halifax, Rowntree's of York, and Batley Art College. Visits have been made to the village near the Centre, the local recreation ground, and Christmas shopping in town was an exciting adventure for a group of juniors. On the 14th July we broke new ground—our outing to the Great Yorkshire Show was shared by 10 children and staff from Ashwood Special School, so successfully, that it is hoped to make an annual "date".

Mention should be made of our 6 working lads, holding down jobs in open industry this year. Our workers call to see us occasionally—Saturday afternoon is a favourite time, and it is with deep satisfaction that we listen to their success stories.

The playground project will be a lasting memorial to combined effort, and those involved are proud of their work, which is now receiving a professional finish.

New this year—closed circuit Television experiment; Children's Photographic Club formed, with recognisable results; Weekly Speech Therapy Sessions at the Centre.

BROOK HOUSE

Statistics:—

Average number of children	..	..	..	..	23.25
Average attendance	..	..	..	..	82%
Admissions	..	..	..	..	10
Transfers to Scarleigh	..	..	..	..	3
Transfers to Ashwood Special School	..	..	..	..	2
Transfers to Holly Bank Special School	..	..	..	..	1
Discharges to Meanwood Hospital	..	..	..	..	4
Discharges to Todmorden Hospital	..	..	..	..	2

All former activities have been continued, and the inauguration of Speech Therapy has been the most rewarding development this year. The results have matched expectations, and the assistance of Mr. Francis and his staff has been of great value and highly appreciated.

The conscientious work of our two Guide Helpers, who now take care of the children en route to and from the unit, allow the ambulance drivers to concentrate on their primary driving function.

The attendance at "Open Day" of at least one parent of every one of our children was a fine morale booster to our staff.

FIELDHEAD HOSTEL

There have been 19 admissions during the year, with 17 discharges. Of the admissions:

- 4 returned to hospital.
- 5 were discharged home.
- 2 obtained residential employment.
- 3 obtained employment, but are still residing in the Hostel.

The 5 remaining have not been successful in finding employment, but are quite useful round the Hostel. Three of them spent many years in hospital, and must find great difficulty in finding suitable employment. One did actually get a job, but was discharged after a week as unsuitable.

SECTION 29.

DOMESTIC HELP

HOME HELP SERVICE

The demand for Home Help Service has once again increased considerably over the past year, mainly due to the domiciliary care of the elderly. Having the use of this service enables them to stay in their own homes as long as possible, which the majority prefer. With the introduction of full time workers, the need for the early morning service has been covered adequately.

Night Service

This service is most beneficial to relatives of the chronically ill and elderly people who for their own specific reasons wish to stay at home. It is also used for those awaiting hospitalisation.

Evening Service

The evening service has been used mainly for elderly people and chronic sick who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening.

Laundry Service

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

Tuberculosis Patients

The call for help in tuberculosis homes has slightly increased.

Maternity Cases

The number of confinement cases helped has decreased.

General Sickness

The number of general cases helped has remained stationary.

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— (b) Part-time: 167 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 123																
	APPLICATIONS										CASES DEALT WITH					
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications received during year	No. of applicants assisted during year			Number not assisted			Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward at year end	Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Num-ber added	Num-ber taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end	Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser	
			Old Appli-cants	New Appli-cants	Renew-als	Old Appli-cants	New Appli-cants	Renew-als								
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	9	79	44	14	—	—	90	65	—	22	8	3	58	61	—	13
Tuberculosis	—	10	1	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	10	11	9	3
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Aged and Infirm	10	556	156	315	—	—	31	241	—	82	13	1034	469	380	1123	3043
Others	8	134	27	72	—	—	22	62	—	40	3	146	105	101	150	387
TOTAL	27	779	228	410	—	—	143	369	—	144	24	1194	642	553	1283	3449

Night Service: Remaining on Register at beginning of year .. 1
 New Cases 34
 Died 16
 Taken off 17
 Remaining on Register at year end .. 2
 No. of visits paid by Home Help Organiser .. 20

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1966 were:

Measles	..	..	..	1515
Dysentery	..	..	..	162
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	140
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	62
Pneumonia	..	..	..	32
Salmonella Typhi-murium	..	..	..	24

Measles

There was an increase of 967 in the number of cases of measles notified, when compared with the figure for 1965. The figures for Huddersfield for the past ten years are given below:—

Year	No. of Cases	Year	No. of Cases
1966	1515	1961	1863
1965	548	1960	63
1964	1987	1959	1797
1963	1413	1958	40
1962	644	1957	2625

Scarlet Fever

The 62 cases notified in 1966 were 81 less than the number notified in the previous year.

Dysentery

During 1966 there was an increase of 38 in the number of notifications of Dysentery compared with 1965.

Typhoid Fever

In 1965 it was reported that there had been 3 separate outbreaks, with a total of 6 cases, although there had been no typhoid in Huddersfield before 1965 since 1961. During 1966 one case was notified—this was an Indian girl, aged thirteen years, who developed the disease within days of arriving by air in this country. It was presumed that she contracted the infection before leaving India. There were no other cases in the family, nor any spread of the illness to other contacts.

HOME VISITOR'S REPORT

During the year 957 visits were made by the Home Visitor. Of these 611 were in connection with infectious disease, compared with 572 in the previous year.

194 cases of infectious disease were removed to Hospital, compared with 201 in 1965.

234 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 237 in the previous year.

This year 162 cases of Dysentery were dealt with, compared with 124 in the previous year. Of these:

Children of school age accounted for	..	..	..	41 cases
Children in Nurseries	..	..	..	54
Nursery, Brook House, and School Meals Service Staff				12
Mentally Handicapped Children	..	..	..	8
Children under school age and adults over school age				47
				162

Day Nurseries

This year there were 2 outbreaks of Dysentery in two Nurseries:

At one Nursery 29 cases occurred in March and April.

At the other 34 cases (including 9 staff) occurred in April, May and June.

These figures show an increase of 55 over last year.

Brook House

During March, an outbreak of Dysentery occurred amongst the mentally handicapped children and one of the staff at this Centre, which accounted for 9 cases.

School Meals Service

This year, 3 cases of Dysentery occurred amongst the staff of the School Meals Service. These case were immediately excluded from work until three consecutive negative stools were obtained.

Scarlet Fever

The number of cases isolated in hospital and at home showed a decrease this year. 62 cases were isolated, compared with 143 in 1965.

Salmonella Infection

During the year 25 cases of Salmonella Infection were isolated, compared with 11 in the previous year.

The following varieties were isolated:

Salmonella typhimurium	..	24
Salmonella Derby	.. ..	1
		25

In 17 of the cases the phage type is similar, and efforts to trace the source of infection are still under investigation.

Enquiries failed to trace the source of infection in the remaining 8 cases which were sporadic.

Dirty Houses

The Disinfestation and Cleansing Squad, disinfested, removed rubbish and rough cleansed 5 houses prior to "follow on action" by the Home Help Service.

Dirty Persons

During the year 9 filthy and/or verminous persons were given a hot bath and/or other treatment under the supervision of the Home Visitor.

Disinfections

3 premises were disinfested in connection with vermin.

24 premises were disinfected after notifications of infectious diseases having occurred in the house.

100 library books were disinfected after removal from houses where infectious disease had occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 11 more cases notified in 1966 than during the previous year, mainly in the age group 25-65 years.

The incidence of tuberculosis in children was practically unchanged. Over half the new notifications were found in the immigrant community.

Deaths from tuberculosis rose by 1, but, since most of these were in the age group 45 years and upwards, the primary cause of death was rarely tuberculosis.

The B.C.G. Campaign continues to offer vaccination against tuberculosis to all school children of thirteen years and over.

A total of 107 needy cases received one pint of free milk daily, helping to maintain a good diet until they were fit to return to work.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic has now been transferred from Mill Hill Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield to the New Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield.

Sessions are now held:—

Monday morning	Commencing 9.30 a.m.
Monday afternoon	Commencing 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday morning	9.0 a.m.—12 noon.
Tuesday afternoon	Commencing 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday afternoon	Commencing 1.30 p.m.
Friday morning	9.0 a.m.—12 noon
Friday afternoon	Commencing 1.30 p.m.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year the Survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in the Borough during March and April 1966, 4,858 persons were examined, but not all of them were Huddersfield residents. Of the persons examined 2,943 were men and 1915 were women.

Fifty-one were re-called for a larger film to be taken, but only 7 cases of active tuberculosis were found. In 1965, 38 persons were re-called for a larger film and 5 cases of active tuberculosis were found. Eleven cases of inactive cases of tuberculosis were discovered and 21 cases of other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS																		
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	
0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	and over	Total				
RESPIRATORY Males	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	13	6	4	8	1	1	38	42	47	50	
RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	-	1	-	-	13	14	14	19	
NON-RESPIRATORY Males	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	7	3	3	-	-	-	16	17	6	10	
NON-RESPIRATORY Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	7	7	-	2	
TOTALS	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	28	13	9	9	1	2	74	80	67	81	

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	689	13	210	466
West Riding of Yorkshire	121	1	18	102
All others	30	—	8	22
TOTALS	840	14	236	590

The 689 Huddersfield cases seen during the year are 45 more than those reported in 1965.

NEW PATIENTS SEEN DURING THE YEARS 1957 - 1966

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total
1966	14	236	590	840
1965	5	252	562	819
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

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS

(not necessarily from Huddersfield)

ATTENDING IN YEAR WITH NEW INFECTIONS OF

	TOTALS	MALE	FEMALE
(i) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS	1	1	—
<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
25 years and over	1	1	—
(ii) GONORRHOEA	236	192	44
<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
16 and 17 years	3	—	3
18 and 19 years	11	6	5
20 to 24 years	77	56	21
25 years and over	145	130	15

LOCALITIES IN WHICH INFECTIONS TOOK PLACE

(i) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS			
(a)	In locality of Centre	1	1 —
(b)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	—	— —
(c)	Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	—	— —
(ii) GONORRHOEA			
(a)	In locality of Centre	180	138 42
(b)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	52	51 1
(c)	Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4	3 1

LABORATORY

The work of the laboratory has been impaired by the lack of a laboratory technician. Most examinations have been performed at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield and approximately 2,900 specimens have been forwarded there in the last year. This figure does not include water, milk and ice cream samples forwarded by the Health Inspectors independently.

A list of sensitivities of *Shigella Sonnei* for various antibiotics is given. The percentage of strains sensitive to sulphonamides has increased significantly, and the percentages of strains sensitive to Tetracycline and Streptomycin have decreased significantly.

Antibiotic		Percentage of Sensitive strains	
Sulphonamides	18.3	(55 cultures tested)	
Colomycin	95	(57	)
Neomycin	98	(57	)
Streptomycin	39	(57	)
Tetracycline	56	(57	)
Penbritin		(11	)—all resistant
Negram		(18	)—all sensitive

The Outbreak of *Salmonella Typhi* Murium Infection

There has been an increase in the number of cases of salmonella typhimurium infection and these have been characterised by a long clinical course. In spite of showing sensitivity to antibiotics in the laboratory, the infection has persisted, and in a series of 23 cases the mean time from the first positive result to the time the patient was declared free of infection was forty-nine days. The prolonged nature of these infections is obviously a great source of inconvenience to the patient.

The majority of salmonella typhimurium strains isolated were of the same phage type and were isolated during a short period of about two months. An attempt was made to find the source of the infection.

Investigations revealed that the only common link between all the cases was the milk supply. The milk in all cases had been purchased from a supplier who provided non-pasteurised milk from his own farm, which is outside the Borough boundary.

Milk and faeces specimens of the cows in the herd were taken. This was done in co-operation with the health inspectors of the relevant health authority. Initially these results were negative. Further cases occurred and random milk samples obtained from the bottles in the milk roundsman's van. One of these samples proved to be infected with the salmonella organism, and subsequently two cows in the herd were found to be infected. These beasts were removed from the herd and subsequently destroyed.

The milk from the herd was pasteurised and made fit for consumption during the time of these tests.

After these two beasts were removed from the herd, it was found that a bulk milk sample was still infected, hence pasteurisation was continued on an order served by the Divisional Medical Officer of Health of the West Riding Division concerned. Further investigation of the source of infection at the farm is being performed by the health inspectors of the relevant county division.

The unusual feature of this outbreak is that so few cases of infection occurred amongst the population exposed to the infected milk. Possible explanations for this may be:

1. Intermittent excretion of organisms by the infected cows.
2. The milk was cooled and bottled in relatively small amounts, one churn at a time.
3. Each individual bottle of milk may not have contained an infecting dose of organisms.
4. Cases showing symptoms may have been treated without being reported.

TESTS PERFORMED DURING 1966

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Faeces ..	158	112	354	406	243	153	63	86	128	214	206	73	2196
Blood ..	45	42	54	45	42	45	37	31	43	50	40	39	513
Blood counts ..	8	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	22
Widals ..	10	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	5	—	59
W.R. ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Nose and throat swabs ..	3	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	17
Ear swabs ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sputum ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Urine test ..	3	2	—	1	1	3	6	3	1	4	13	1	38
Pregnancy test ..	2	—	2	1	—	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	20
Milk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	70	—	74
Water ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Foodstuffs ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Miscellaneous swabs ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Totals ..	231	169	421	460	288	208	111	130	176	308	346	118	2966

New isolations of pathogenic organisms

Shigella Sonnei ..	..	..	..	158
Shigella Flexner ..	..	..	..	1
Salmonella Typhimurium ..	..	..	..	24
Salmonella Derby ..	..	..	..	1
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	..	..	..	11
Streptococcus Faecalis ..	..	..	..	1
Staphylococcus Aureus ..	..	..	..	2
Escherichia Coli ..	..	..	..	4
Bacillus Proteus ..	..	..	..	1

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

FRANK ELLAM, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS:—

A Dwellinghouses

Certificates of Disrepair	9
Common Lodging Houses	11
Filthy Conditions	7
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	908
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	2,050
" " revisits	2,409
Improvement Grants	370
Overcrowding	37
Property under Notice	2,160
Tents, Vans and Sheds	48
Verminous Conditions	38
Work in Progress	193
Total	8,240

Drains

New-tested	26
Old—tested	
(a) Found sound	350
(b) Found defective	349
Total	725

B Other Inspections

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 ..	9
Air Raid Shelters	36
Clean Air Act, 1956—Smoke Control Areas	7,207
Factories (mechanical)	231
Factories (non-mechanical)	13
Outworkers Premises	26
Food Premises	
Bakehouses	43
Condensed Milk Regulations	25
Dairies and Milk shops	121
Food Hawkers Premises	17
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises	1,440
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Stalls	707
Labelling of Food Order	422
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	1,214
Offensive Trades	35
Restaurant Kitchens	130
School Kitchens	9
Slaughterhouses	1,154
Waste Food Orders	4
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers	11
Hairdressers and Barbers	106
Knackers Yards	166
Lairage for Horses	12
Massage and Special Treatment	52
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	443
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	165
Pet Animals Act, 1951	26
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1964	12
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	
Business Premises	396
Farms	12
Private Dwellings	4,134

Riding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sanitary Accommodation						
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	9
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	210
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	34
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	66
Total	..	..	..	..	..	18,700
Total Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	27,665
Other Visits						
In respect of Complaints of Noise	..	..	..	..	..	159
In respect of cases of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	11
In respect of Immigrants (Medical Care)	..	..	..	..	..	404
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	1,055
In respect of Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	157
To interview owners regarding nuisances or defects	..	..	..	..	..	2,031
To Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	..	..	..	..	..	2,111
Smoke Observations taken	..	..	..	..	..	494
Smoke Checks taken	..	..	..	..	..	906
Smoke Checks, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	2,176
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	77
Under Children's Nightdresses Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	16
Under Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	9
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	290
Under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	276
Under Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	10
Under Riding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits for Export Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	44
Where no nuisance was found	..	..	..	..	..	3,702
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	676
Sampling						
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	404
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	112
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	249
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	35
Children's Nightdresses	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	..	9
Water						
(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	76
(b) Chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	..	11
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	89
(d) Chlorine Testing of Bath Water, and Paddling Pool Water	..	..	..	..	..	475
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16,072
Total Inspections and Visits	..	..	..	..	..	43,737

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 2,770 enquiry forms was 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	..	..	..	..	..	1,418
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	513
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	76
Statutory Notices referred to Town Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	10

In 6 cases the outstanding work was completed and the notice complied with following a letter from the Town Clerk. In the remaining 4 cases legal proceedings were instituted. In 3 of these cases the summons was ultimately withdrawn, 2 on the work being completed and one because it was decided to deal with the house, the subject of the notice under the demolition order procedure of the Housing Act. In the fourth case, one of keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance a Nuisance Order was made by the Magistrates' Court.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Dwellinghouses									
Defective eaves, drains, pipes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407
Cleansing required and/or verminous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Defective roofs, walls, plaster, floors, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Houses let-in-lodgings									
Defective walls, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Factories, Mechanical									
Closet accommodation, unsuitable or defective..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Closet accommodation, not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Factories, Non-mechanical									
Rooms requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rooms requiring ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nuisances from									
Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective yard surface	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stagnant water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water in cellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sanitation									
Closets requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sinks, etc., defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Water closets insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water Supply									
Water supply insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Other Nuisances									
Air Raid Shelters requiring closing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dustbin accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dust and effluvium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Street gullies found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Drains (Flushing of)

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

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	..	..	..	..	..	267
Testing drains during work of Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	55
Drains at Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	17

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

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

At the end of the year there were 294 houses let-in-lodgings on the Register, an increase of 6 during the year. The 1,604 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 8,596 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	17
Cleansing required	7
Drains, eaves, gutters, etc., defective	3
Floors and floor covering defective	5
Overcrowding	2
Plasterwork defective	3
Redecoration required	12
Refuse accommodation insufficient	6
Roofs, defective	5
Sink/baths, etc., defective	4
Water closets defective	8
Window cords defective	3
TOTAL	75

2. Common Lodging Houses

There is 1 common lodging house in the Borough, providing accommodation for 27 persons in 4 rooms. 11 inspections were made during the year. Conditions were 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 1966, was for 40 males. Regular 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 6 premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. 35 inspections have been made during the year. During the year one firm has moved premises from one part of the abattoir to premises in the new portion of the abattoir. Also one set of premises has changed hands and extensive alterations are in progress both in rebuilding the premises and providing modern equipment.

4. (a) Hairdressers

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 286 an increase of 24 during the year. These comprise 200 ladies' hairdressers, 76 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers, and 10 for both ladies and gentlemen. 106 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

(b) Itinerant Hairdressers

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 9 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 8 gentlemen's hairdressers), the same as at the end of last year.

5. Massage and Special Treatment

At the end of the year there were 23 establishments on the register, an increase of 1 during the year. 52 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

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 11 complaints were received of alleged noise nuisances. In one case the noise was caused by woodworking machinery in an out-building. On being approached, the owner removed the machinery and the nuisance ceased. One complaint concerned the noise from a dance band at a public house. As a result of informal action, the proprietor undertook not to engage "pop groups" in future. There has been no further complaint. A nuisance from premises where panel beating was being carried out was abated after the service of a notice. 2 cases concerned noise from clubs. In one case the noise ceased after informal approach had been made to the proprietor. In the second case, the club closed after Town Planning permission to use the premises as a club had been refused. In 3 cases concerning noise caused by neighbours, it was considered that a statutory nuisance did not exist. In 2 cases where it was alleged there was a nuisance from noisy dogs, it was considered after several visits that it could not be said that there was a statutory nuisance. In the remaining case concerning noise caused by looms, the management are to carry out work to try to alleviate the noise.

7. Tips

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

There are 58 tips in the Borough, but tipping has been discontinued on 14 of the sites. 66 inspections have been made either by Public Health Inspectors or Rodent Operatives. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Where necessary tips are treated for rat infestation.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY **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	25	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	779	231	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	64	6	—	—
TOTAL	868	250	4	—

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)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	38	23	—	13	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	26	—	14	—

PART VII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 133 & 134).

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (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	6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received. Contractors Workmen. Prosecutions.
13 14 81 —

4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Clothing and similar trades 18
Miscellaneous trades and manufacturers 7

Total 25

5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power 52
Bakehouses without power 1

Total 53

Underground Bakehouses (Section 70)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964, and the Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964, came into operation on the 1st January, 1966. Regulations relating to covered markets are still to be issued. Of the 1,334 premises registered, a total of 1,145 have now received a general inspection-

The following Tables show the number of premises registered during the year, the number of premises registered at the end of 1966, the number of persons employed in these premises, and a summary of the work carried out during 1966.

Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	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	17	330	89
Retail shops	47	824	293
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	64	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	4	114	49
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	71	1,334	443

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 719

Persons employed in registered premises by work place.

Class of Work place	Number of persons employed
Offices	3,712
Retail shops	4,377
Wholesale departments, warehouses	787
Catering establishments open to the public	826
Canteens	58
Fuel storage depots	8
TOTAL ..	9,768
TOTAL MALES ..	4,054
TOTAL FEMALES ..	5,714

Accidents

32 accidents were reported during the year. 5 were caused by knives generally the result of misuse, 12 by falling, on or from fixed staircases, from stepladders, or by slipping on floors, 11 as the result of handling goods, 2 by a falling object, and 2 were not otherwise classifiable.

1 accident proved fatal. An elderly cleaner died in hospital from a pulmonary embolism, resulting from an operation to relieve internal damage to the right knee. She had slipped on the floor at work, and died three weeks later.

Many accidents were not investigated as it was obvious from the details given on the form of notification that no action could reasonably have been taken by the occupier to prevent the accidents.

Of the accidents investigated, the following are considered to be of interest.

1. A florists' assistant fell down the spiral staircase leading to the basement. Flower-stalks and leaves were lying in the staircase, but the girl was going down using the inner, narrow end of the staircase.
2. A retail chemists' assistant dropped a bottle of liquified phenol. The bottle broke and the phenol splashed over her foot, causing first degree burns. She had been carrying four or five bottles, one of them tucked under her arm. She forgot this and when she moved her arm, the bottle fell and broke.
3. The Area Manager of a chain of food retailers slipped on a wet patch on the floor. The water was thought to have dripped from a perforated tray in which wet fish had been carried from store into the shop. Instructions to carry the fish trays inside unperforated trays have now been given.

Summary of defects and conditions found.

Accumulation of refuse	3
Clothing—accommodation for	136
Floors—defective	29
covering defective	34
requiring cleansing	4
Free space—lack of	53
Heating—not adequate	15
Lighting—not adequate	4
provision of	36
Machinery—unfenced	73
Meals—provision of facilities	—
Overcrowding	7
Plasterwork—defective	13
Premises—requiring redecoration	123
requiring ventilation	43
abstract	289
Provision of—drinking vessels	1
first aid equipment	222
incinerators/sanitary bins	6
seats	7
thermometers	207
water supply	4
Staircases—defective	30
handrails required	117
unfenced	16
Wash hand Basins—required	68
defective	9
numbers inadequate	14
requiring cleansing	3
not conveniently accessible from w.c.	—
provision of —soap and towels	—
hot water	84
W.C.'s defective	21
W.C.'s not conveniently accessible	11
„ number inadequate	14
„ provision of	7
„ unsuitable	56
„ requiring redecoration	91
„ „ intervening ventilated space	61
„ „ labelling (male or female)	37
„ „ lighting	80
„ „ screening	11
„ „ ventilation	10
„ „ cleansing	20
Window requiring cleaning/broken	1
Miscellaneous	33
TOTAL	2,103

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Prior Approval of Installations

No application has been received 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 certain 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:

Coal Fired Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coke Fired Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gas Fired Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oil Fired Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Gas Fired Warm Air Units			..	..	..	..	1
Mechanical Stokers to Existing Boilers	..			..	..	..	2
Conversion of Existing Boilers to Oil Firing				..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

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	16.2.65	1.10.65
Crosland Moor—Lockwood	276	3775	3223	552	3.2.65	29.6.65	1.10.66
Longwood—Gledholt	949	6155	5330	825	3.8.66	16.11.66	1.7.68

Smoke Control Areas

The table "Smoke Control Areas" shows the position regarding the Smoke Control Areas in the Borough at the end of the year. During the year a further area became operative making 10 areas now in operation.

An Order was made by the Council and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year, which covers part of the Milnsbridge, Paddock, Longwood, Quarmby, Marsh, Oakes and Salendine Nook areas.

The total acreage of Smoke Control Areas in operation at the end of the year was 3,391 involving 12,448 premises of which 9,941 are domestic.

On 18 occasions during the year smoke was observed coming from the chimneys of premises in Smoke Control Areas. In each case it was the first occasion on which a breach of the provisions of a Smoke Control Order had been observed at premises occupied by the persons concerned and in each case a cautionary letter was sent to the occupier.

Smoke Observations

Generally speaking, the industrial chimney again gave little trouble during the year. Observations from such chimneys are regularly carried out. During the year 494 observations were made. On 58 occasions dark smoke was recorded, but not of a sufficient intensity to constitute an offence.

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 Market Hall, 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 microgrammes 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 microgrammes per cubic metre.

Other Forms of Pollution

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali etc. Works Regulations Act, 1906 still continues. It was found necessary to notify him on only one occasion of matters coming within his jurisdiction. This was regarding smells which were thought to originate from works included in the above Regulations.

SMOKE

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE
BOROUGH OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
JANUARY	274	432	346	158	295
FEBRUARY	230	463	342	171	206
MARCH	317	210	171	232	104
APRIL	179	233	114	136	103
MAY	164	159	64	79	63
JUNE	82	82	74	65	58
JULY	108	101	47	52	37
AUGUST	90	89	42	54	55
SEPTEMBER	160	171	92	100	143
OCTOBER	282	166	261	194	172
NOVEMBER	429	244	214	175	163
DECEMBER	518	365	237	135	129
YEARLY AVERAGE	236	226	167	129	127

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE
BOROUGH OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
JANUARY	316	439	335	210	300
FEBRUARY	252	441	218	209	189
MARCH	342	206	188	287	140
APRIL	172	174	112	148	122
MAY	178	112	93	113	121
JUNE	103	125	75	101	112
JULY	108	89	63	71	72
AUGUST	84	76	59	48	117
SEPTEMBER	103	112	79	91	153
OCTOBER	197	113	188	165	173
NOVEMBER	399	148	216	189	189
DECEMBER	575	271	265	139	158
YEARLY AVERAGE	235	192	157	147	154

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	6	6	—
Privately Owned Houses	26	26	—

Of the 32 cases dealt with, 9 were of bugs and 23 of fleas.

In addition to the above, during the year, wasps nests were destroyed on 53 premises and spraying was carried out on 12 occasions for cockroaches and on 2 occasions for earwigs. Dusting was carried out on 1 occasion for lice. The kitchen of 1 school was treated with gammexane smoke for cockroaches. 1 house in a dirty condition was sprayed as a precautionary measure against vermin.

To keep a check on the conditions of second hand furniture as regards verminous infestation, inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors of second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises. During the year 11 inspections were made and in no case was any vermin found.

HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		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
1965	—	145	—	145	394
1966	—	285	—	235	362
Houses in course of erection	—	106	71	177	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	.. .. .	48,130
Number of new dwellinghouses erected	.. .. .	647
Number of houses owned by the Corporation	.. .. .	11,537

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	2,050
(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose.	2,050
(iii)	Number of revisits.	2,409
(b) (i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	403
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	403
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	225
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	617

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.		211
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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.	70
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners.	39
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	5

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

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	17
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	35
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	7
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses closed	7
(v) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were determined, the houses being rendered fit	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.	30
(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	35
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	30

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

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	7
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	8
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	48
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	40

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

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received	13	253
Number of applications approved	12	246
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses	11	168
Number in respect of rented houses.	1	78
Number where work has been completed	9	155

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Certificates of Disrepair not revoked	Nil
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7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair issued 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	1,532	12	—	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 1965.

Orders in respect of 102 Clearance Areas were confirmed of which 61 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
102	1746	4089	238	664

Period ending 31st December 1966

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
		Repre-sentation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm-ation		
107*	Swan Lane No. 3	16.7.65	6.10.65	1.3.66	15.7.66	39	103
108	Swan Lane No. 4	13.11.64	2.6.65	22.9.65	14.1.66	13	25
88	Berry Brow No. 1	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65	19.7.66	2	7
89	Berry Brow No. 2	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65	19.7.66	62	99
90	Berry Brow No. 3	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65	19.7.66	5	3
91	Berry Brow No. 4	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65	19.7.66	5	9
92	Berry Brow No. 5	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65	19.7.66	89	138
111*	St. Stephens Road	11.1.66	1.6.66	18.10.66		85	89
112	Aspley	12.10.65	2.3.66	24.8.66	13.12.66	50	116
113	Dalton Fold	12.10.65	2.2.66	6.6.66	19.7.66	7	17
114*	Manchester Rd. No. 8	12.7.66	5.10.66			9	14
115*	Manchester Road No. 9	12.7.66	5.10.66			9	27
116	Milford Street No. 1	14.12.65	2.3.66	6.6.66	22.7.66	15	58
117	Milford Street No. 2	14.12.65	2.3.66	6.6.66	22.7.66	4	12
118	Wakefield Road No. 1	10.5.66	5.10.66			2	3
119	Wakefield Road No. 2	10.5.66	5.10.66			6	9
120	Wakefield Road No. 3	10.5.66	5.10.66			4	11
121	Wakefield Road No. 4	10.5.66	5.10.66			5	10
122	Fair Street	10.5.66	3.8.66	—	21.11.66	18	38
123	Berry Brow No. 6	10.5.66	3.8.66	—	26.10.66	4	5
124	Northgate No. 2	12.7.66	2.11.66			6	21
125	Lockwood Road No. 3	11.10.66				34	111
126	Stoney Battery	13.12.66				12	25

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas Numbers 107, 108, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124.

*Area Number 107 was first represented in 1964 and areas Numbers 111, 114 and 115 were first represented in 1965. As no orders were made at that time, they were re-represented during 1965 and 1966.

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1966, following action under the Housing Acts.

Number of houses vacated	..	..	258
Number of persons displaced	..	..	602
Number of houses demolished	..	..	312

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 370 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 registered premises was 7.

10 visits were paid to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 9. 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.

Warfarin is still being used for rats and in addition to Warfarin, contact dust is being used in the treatment for mice. Towards the end of the year two new substances were used. "Raticate" in the case of rats which has a more rapid result and is specific to rats, and "Alphakil" in the case of mice. This is a narcotic and perhaps gives better results during the colder months of the year.

During the year 897 complaints of infestations were made to this Department. Of these complaints 402 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be the source of rat infestation they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 16 drains were tested, of which 6 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.

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 ..	—	—	—	—
Mice ..	7	177	146	14
Totals ..	7	177	146	14

The number of pre-bait treatments has been considerably reduced as satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of Warfarin Tracking Dust, "Raticate" and "Alphakil,"

II. Warfarin and "Raticate" direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued	No. of bodies found
Rats	400	276
Mice	108	35
Totals	508	311

III. Tracking Dust and "Alphakil" method

During the year 473 treatments were carried out and 399 bodies were found.

IV. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,004	199	1	100

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 36 inspections were made. 4 shelters were closed on certification by the Medical Officer of Health because of constant misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 54 Conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen
35

For Ladies
19

Comprising:—

Urinals only 2 W.C.s and Washbasins .. 19

Urinals and Washbasins 4

Urinals and W.C.s .. 6

Urinals W.C.s and Washbasins 23

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

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the modernisation of the Market Place Conveniences.

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 also free washing facilities. Washing facilities with hot water are also provided free at one other ladies' convenience. Four men with two vans are employed on cleaning the conveniences. One lady cleaner is employed part-time only.

Wilful damage still continues to be done to fittings in the conveniences. There has been a noted increase in cases of vandalism at the unattended conveniences in the town centre since the Market Place Conveniences have been closed for modernisation.

Fairs Sanitary Accommodation

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 Open Market Ground, Great Northern Street. In this case the permanent conveniences were available for the 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 5 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	11*	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	76	—	—

*Of this number 5 samples although considered organically pure contained excessive amount of rusty deposits and in addition 2 of the samples were discoloured.

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	65	65	—
(2) Small Pool	65	65	—
Ramsden Street	66	66	—
New Street School	52	52	—
Salendine Nook			
Schools	68	68	—
Almondbury County			
Secondary School	66	66	—
TOTALS	382	382	—

Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	23	23	—
Beaumont Park	24	24	—
Ravensknowle Park	22	22	—
Fernside	24	24	—
TOTALS	93	93	—

(2) Bacteriology.

Test Applied.

Examination of water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Swimming Baths			
(Bacteriological Examination)	70	—	18
„ Paddling Pools („ „)	19	—	10

(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 26 visits were made to the premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Animals Boarding Establishments Act 1963

At the end of 1966 there were 6 licensed premises in the Borough. During the year, 12 visits were paid, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

At the end of the year there were 3 licensed riding establishments in the Borough. 6 visits were paid during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

THE CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS, 1964

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

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965

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	242*	26	268
Dairies	4	—	4
Shops selling bottled milk	229	—	229

*This figure includes 229 selling from shops.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965

The following licences were in force at 31st December 1966:

Dealer's Pasteuriser's Licences	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences.	
Untreated	80
Pasteurised	90
Sterilised	274
Ultra Heat-Treated	47

(No Ultra Heated Treated milk is being sold in the Borough at present).

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

Five complaints were received during the year of milk bottles being in a dirty condition. In 3 cases either the producer of the milk or a representative of the dairy concerned was interviewed and warned against further complaints. In 2 cases concerning the same dairy, it was considered that the complaints warranted legal proceedings. Proceedings were taken and the defendants fined £10 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs in the first case and £10 0s. 0d. in the second case.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Tubercle Bacilli

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

Brucella Abortus

During the year 77 samples of milk have been examined and 11 found to be positive. 8 samples were of milk from herds in the Borough and 3 from milk produced out of the Borough. So far as the Borough cases are concerned there were 5 notices still in force at the end of the year requiring milk from 14 cows to be pasteurised before human consumption. Of these one was in respect of infection first traced in 1965. In tracing infection of milk, 238 samples from individual cows were taken of which 13 were found to be positive.

In respect of milk from cows outside the Borough there were 10 notices still in force on the 31st December 1966. Of these one was in respect of infection first traced in 1962, one in respect of infection first traced in 1964, and four in respect of infection first traced in 1965. 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 the year 70 samples of milk have been examined for the presence of antibiotics. In no case was the presence of an antibiotic found.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. UNTREATED MILK											
1. Produced in the Borough	40	39	97.50	1	2.50	36	—	—	39	8	20.51
2. Produced out of the Borough	41	37	90.24	4	9.76	28	—	—	38	3	7.89
TOTALS	81	76	93.83	5	6.17	64	—	—	77	11	14.29

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory
2. HEAT TREATED					
A. PASTEURISED					
1. Processed in the Borough	113	101	89.38	12	10.62
2. Processed out of the Borough	31	28	90.32	3	9.68
B. STERILISED					
1. Processed out of the Borough	9	9	100.00	—	—
C. SCHOOLS SUPPLY					
1. Processed out of the Borough	15	15	100.00	—	—
TOTALS	168	153	91.07	15	8.93

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

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

Number of premises registered for storage and sale	449
Number of premises registered for storage only	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale	19
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	6
Manufacturers using cold mix	4
Number registered not now manufacturing	14

The total number of samples examined was 112. 52 samples had been produced within the Borough, of which 48 (92.31%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 4 (7.69%) were unsatisfactory, Grades 3 and 4, 60 samples had been produced out of the Borough, of which 58 (96.67%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 2 (3.33%) were unsatisfactory, Grade 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	475
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Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Premises for the preparation of preserved foods.	88
--	----

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. Section 45.

Hawkers of Food and their Premises	39
--	----

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies	4
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The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Bakehouses	53
Butchers	141
Canteens and Kitchens	95
Chemists and Druggists	35
Clubs	117
Confectioners	86
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery	109
Fried Fish	100
Grocery	367
Ice Cream	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies"	24
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	200

Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	69
Supermarkets	..	..	..	..	2
Sweets	..	..	..	..	181
Sweets, Wholesalers	..	..	..	..	10
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	5
Wholesale Food Premises	..	..	..	..	16
Wines and Spirits	..	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	1,632

The following visits and inspections were made during the year:

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	43
Condensed Milk Regulations	..	..	..	..	25
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	121
Food Hawkers Premises	..	..	..	..	17
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises	..	..	..	..	1,440
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Stalls	..	..	..	..	707
Labelling of Food Orders	..	..	..	..	422
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	1,214
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	130
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	9
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1,154
Total	..	..	..	..	5,282

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year a total of 2,147 inspections were made under these Regulations.

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

Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	52
Clothing, Accommodation for	..	..	..	..	67
" Dirty	..	..	..	..	1
Defective, Walls, Floor, Ceiling	..	..	..	..	112
" Woodwork, etc.	..	..	..	..	17
Food, Requiring Protection	..	..	..	..	36
Food, Wrapping of	..	..	..	..	1
Equipment, Defective	..	..	..	..	121
" Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	66
Provision of First Aid Equipment	..	..	..	..	132
" " Hot Water Supply	..	..	..	..	75
" " Notice to Wash Hands	..	..	..	..	16
" " Protective Clothing	..	..	..	..	13
" " Refuse, Receptacles for	..	..	..	..	—
" " Sink	..	..	..	..	17
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	..	..	..	..	25
" " Wash Hand Basin	..	..	..	..	127
" " Water Supply	..	..	..	..	9
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	..	..	..	..	163
" Lighting	..	..	..	..	60
" Ventilation	..	..	..	..	29
Rodents, Evidence of	..	..	..	..	1
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	53
Smoking, etc.	..	..	..	..	9
Temperature of Foods	..	..	..	..	4
Towels Dirty	..	..	..	..	6
W.C.s Connecting directly with Food Premises	..	..	..	..	35
" Defective	..	..	..	..	61
" Requiring Labelling	..	..	..	..	7
" Insufficient	..	..	..	..	2

Stalls							
Provision of Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vehicles							
Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,319

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Premises Fitted to Comply with Reg. 16		No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 Applies	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
		Fixed	Portable		
Bakehouses	53	53	—	53	53
Butchers	141	116	24	116	115
Confectioners	86	67	19	86	86
Fish, Fruit and Green-grocery	109	80	29	109	109
Fried Fish	100	63	37	100	100
Grocery	367	252	115	364	364
Ice Cream	12	12	—	12	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers including Lollies	24	24	—	24	24
Public Houses and Licensed Premises ..	200	200	—	200	200
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	69	66	3	69	69
Supermarkets	2	2	—	2	2
Sweets	181	105	72	168	168
Sweets, Wholesalers ..	10	10	—	—	9
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers ..	5	5	—	5	5
Wholesale Food Premises	16	16	—	—	16

School Kitchens.

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

9 inspections were made during the year and the conditions were generally 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 39, an increase of 9 during the year. During the year 17 visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were generally satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 16 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough, this an increase of 3 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.

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	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	9,958	620	201	26	24,910	22,953	700	59,368
Number inspected	9,958	620	201	26	24,910	22,953	700	59,368
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	69
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	0.12
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcasses	1	4	12	—	34	39	—	90
Percentage	0.01	0.65	5.97	—	0.14	0.17	—	0.15
Parts	—	1	—	—	4	25	—	30
Organs	3,065	154	—	—	567	924	—	4,710
Percentage	30.77	25.00	—	—	2.29	4.13	—	7.98

All bovine animals were inspected for *cysticercus bovis*, 24 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.

	Heifer	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Abscesses	—	—	—	5	32	37
Brown Fat Disease	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bruising	—	1	—	1	7	9
Emaciation (Pathological)	—	3	—	26	1	30
Enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fevered	1	—	3	—	2	6
Gangrene	—	—	—	1	—	1
Immaturity	—	—	6	—	—	6
Joint Ill	—	—	2	—	—	2
Metritis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	—	1	5	6
Oedema	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pericarditis, Septic	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis, Septic	—	—	—	—	5	5
Peritonitis, Pleurisy, Septic	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pneumonia, Septic	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pleurisy	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicaemia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	1	5	12	38	64	120

Tuberculosis Order 1938

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

Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals

Beef	1,889 lbs.
Veal	409 lbs.
Mutton	1,243 lbs.
Pork	6,677 lbs.
Offals	34,125 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 for animal food. 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. On no occasion was it found necessary to institute proceedings.

Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Number of licences issued during the year	51
Number of conditional licences issued during the year ..	6

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 3) Order, 1966.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food set the 1st October, 1966 as the "appointed day" for the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 to come fully into operation in the Borough. These Regulations which provide minimum standards for the construction and lay-out of slaughterhouses and lairages and the practices of persons employed therein, have required extensive modernisation of the public abattoir and the private slaughterhouse for horses.

It has been found necessary to issue formal warnings on 3 occasions in relation to offences under the Regulations during the year. No prosecutions were undertaken.

Knackers Yard

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 166 visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contraventions of the Regulations were discovered.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Bacon	200 lbs. 4 ozs.
Butter	20 lbs.
Carrots	89 lbs.
Cheese	40 lbs.
Desiccated Coconut	300 lbs.
Fish	2 stones
Frozen Food	1,339 items
Grapes	66 lbs.
Ham	58 lbs. 8 ozs.
Lard	28 lbs.
Meat Pies	24
Peaches	84
Pork	6 lbs.
Potatoes	456 lbs.
Prunes	28 lbs.
Tinned Goods	8,241
Yams	1 ton, 1 cwt. 86 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- Factory	Unsatis- factory
Almonds, Ground	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Beer	..	..	..	5	—	1	—
Blancmange	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Bread	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Breakfast Spread	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Butter	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Buttered Teacake	..	..	..	—	2	—	2
Chocolate	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Cocoa	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Coffee	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Coffee and Chickory	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Confectionery	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Cooking Oil	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Cornflour	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Cream	..	..	..	1	—	4	—
Custard Powder	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Drugs	..	..	..	—	—	22	7
Fish and Fish Products	..	..	..	—	—	10	—
Flour	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Food Colouring	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Food Flavouring	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Fruit, Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Herbs	..	..	..	—	—	11	—
Honey	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Horlicks	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	—	—	18	—
Ice Cream Powder	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Instant Postum	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Jelly	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Lard	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Margarine	..	..	..	—	—	11	—
Marmite	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Marzipan	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Meat Products	..	..	..	—	1	33	6
Meat Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Milk	..	..	..	127	3	2	—
Milk, Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Oatmeal	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Olive Oil	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Ovaltine	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Pearl Barley	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Preserves	..	..	..	—	—	8	—
Salt	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Sauces and Pickles	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Soft Drinks	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Soup	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Spices	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Spirits	..	..	..	9	—	4	—
Sugar	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Sweetening Tablets	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Sweets	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Syrup	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Tea	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Vegetables	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Vegetables. Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Wines	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Yoghourt	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
				142	6	239	17

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

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
28	Honey Vinegar (Informal)	Deficient in acetic acid	Withdrawn from sale by wholesaler
39	Honey Vinegar (Informal)	Deficient in acetic acid	Withdrawn from sale by wholesaler
72	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservative	Vendor warned Appropriate notice displayed
79	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservative	Vendor warned Appropriate notice displayed
38	Milk	10.0% deficient in fat	"Appeal to Cow" samples confirmed adulteration. Producer warned. Further sample genuine.
41	Milk	11.0% deficient in fat	"Appeal to Cow" samples showed the deficiency to be due to natural causes. Further samples genuine.
118	Pulv. Rhei B.P. (Informal)	Suffix "B.P." no longer applies should be "B.P.C."	Vendor and Packers interviewed. New labels being prepared. (All samples were satisfactory as regards composition).
121	Soluble Aspirin Tablets B.P. (Informal)	Dosage expressed as "5 gr." should be "500 mg"	
122	Aspirin Tablets B.P. (Informal)	Dosage expressed as "5 gr." should be "500 mg."	
123	Phenacetin Tablets (Informal)	Dosage expressed as "5 gr." should be "500 mg."	
126	Atrapine Sulphate Tablets B.P. (Informal)	Dosage expressed as "1/100 gr." should be "0.6 mg."	
127	Glyceryl Tablets B.P. (Informal)	Dosage expressed as "1/130 gr." should be "0.5 mg."	
128	Sal Volatile B.P. (Informal)	Suffix "B.P." no longer applies, should be "B.P.C."	
144	Buttered Teacake (Informal)	Spread with margarine instead of butter.	Formal sample taken (see No. 77 below).
152	Buttered Teacake (Informal)	Spread with margarine instead of butter	Formal sample taken (See No. 78 below).
77	Buttered Teacake	Spread with margarine instead of Butter.	Substitution disclosed immediately after purchase. Vendor warned.

No.	Article	Result of Annlysis	Action
78	Buttered Teacakes	Spread with margarine instead of butter.	Vendor warned.
129	Milk	Contains 0.9% extraneous water.	Vendor warned. Further sample genuine.
241	Beef Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservative.	Vendor warned.
242	Beef Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservative.	Vendor warned.
243	Beef Sausage. (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservative.	Vendor warned.
244	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Deficient in meat. Contains undeclared preservative.	See Formal Sample No. 142. below.
142	Pork Sausage.	Contains undeclared preservative.	Vendor warned.

EXTRANEEOUS MATTER IN FOODS

77 complaints were received of food, of these 26 were of food being mouldy, the remaining complaints being of food containing foreign matter or insects, being affected with stains or having abnormal taste and considered by the complainant to be unfit. In 14 cases it was found that although the 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
Loaf containing a piece of paper	Fined £10.0.0.
Loaf containing an elastic band	Fined £10.0.0 and 16.0s. costs.
Meat pies in a mouldy condition	Fined £15.0.0.
Loaf containing a metal bolt	Fined £10.0.0.
Meat pie in a mouldy condition.	Fined £10.0.0.
Loaf containing body of a cockroach	Fined £20.0.0.
Loaves in a mouldy condition	Fined £15.0.0 and £4.4.0 costs.
Loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £15.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Teacake containing a mouse dropping	Fined £15.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Loaf contaminated with a lubricant and containing paper	Fined £10.0.0 and £3.3.0 costs.
Long bun containing an unspent match	Fined £10.0.0.
Fruit and malt loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £20.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Sausages in a mouldy condition	Fined £15.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Loaf containing a piece of glass	Fined £10.0.0
Sausage containing a piece of glass	Case dismissed.
Corned beef containing a piece of cloth	Fined £15.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Loaf in a mouldy condition	Defendants brought into case second party. Defendants found not guilty, awarded £10.14.0 costs. Second party fined £25.0.0 and £9.8.0 costs in addition to the costs awarded the original defendants.

PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXIC CHEMICALS IN FOOD

In 1964 the Government asked the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals "to consider and advise on any improvements and extensions of present safety arrangements that may be desirable to provide greater protection against the hazards arising from the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture and food storage".

In 1966 as a result of this, a scheme was proposed which will enable a systematic enquiry to be carried out into the extent of contamination of food-stuffs by toxic chemicals (particularly organo-chlorine pesticide residue). For the purpose of the scheme the country is divided into zones. This authority participates in zone 4 which comprises authorities in Durham County, and the East, West and North Ridings, to the extent of obtaining 6 samples of food per year (August to July).

Last year 3 samples were obtained, one of turnips, English, one of tomatoes, Spanish, and one of untreated milk. No pesticide etc. was found in the turnips and milk, but D.D.T., 0.06 parts per million and gammexane, 0.004 parts per million were found in the tomatoes. This was not considered excessive.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

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

Public Analyst.

During the year 404 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Milk	..	..	..	..	..	95
Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	..	..	..	..	..	13
Milk, Channel Islands	..	..	..	..	..	18
Milk, Homogenised	..	..	..	..	..	5
Milk, Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Foods & Drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	272

Twenty three samples were adulterated or irregular, i.e. 5.7 per cent of the samples examined. This proportion is higher than in recent years, but is not excessive.

Milk. Two samples were deficient in fat, and another sample contained a small proportion (0.9%) of extraneous water.

Sausages. Seven samples were irregular because they contained sulphur dioxide preservative, no notice to that effect being displayed. One of these samples was also deficient in meat.

Buttered Teacakes. Four samples were analysed and were found to have been spread with margarine; in one instance there was an ambiguous notice which read:—"Buttered Teacake—Summer County Margarine". Needless to say this notice was not acceptable.

Honey Vinegar. Two samples of this preparation were analysed. Whereas genuine vinegar of whatever type must contain at least 4 per cent of acetic acid, these contained only 2.2 and 1.2 per cent respectively. They also contained a considerable proportion of alcohol (3.0 and 4.5 per cent respectively), indicating that there had been some failure in the acetification process.

Drugs. Out of some thirty samples of drugs, seven were irregular because their labels were out of date; two were labelled "B.P." whereas they should have been labelled "B.P.C." to signify that they were now listed in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, having been deleted from the British Pharmacopoeia. The other five bore labels which were expressed in grains instead of milligrams; that is to say the dosage had not been converted to the metric system.

Average composition of Milk samples

The average results of the 111 genuine samples of ordinary milk were:

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.85 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	8.72 per cent.

The average results of the 18 samples of Channel Islands Milk were:

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	4.89 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	9.02 per cent.

Preservatives. All requisite samples were tested and found to be correct, except for the irregularities noted in connection with the samples of Sausage.

Artificial Colouring Matter. All samples containing colouring were examined for compliance with the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1957; there were no irregularities.

Extra Samples following complaints by members of the Public

Fifty-one samples of a wide range of foods were submitted following complaints by members of the public.

Fourteen of these were reported as satisfactory or not sufficiently serious as to warrant further action. For instance:

Tinned salmon suspected of containing splinters of glass; these were simply crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate, which sometimes develop in tinned fish.

Tinned grapefruit containing suspicious little yellow balls—these were crystals of naringin which occur naturally in grapefruit and sometimes separate in this form.

A loaf of white bread containing brown streaks; these were traces of wholemeal, doubtless from a previous batch which had been left in the mixer.

An aerosol for spraying "artificial snow"—the contents were non-poisonous.

Two tins of braised steak contained the odd dark grey piece of meat—the discoloration was due simply to spots of blood.

Whereas the above instances were not serious, the other thirty-seven called for action; in many instances they led to prosecution:

Tins of Corned Beef. Several samples were mouldy and unfit for human consumption. They were probably old stock, and in some instances the tins had been damaged causing leaks.

Tin of Soup. This contained a hen's feather.

Meat Pies. Five different complaints were received, all on account of mouldiness. In four cases the food was unfit for human consumption.

Bread. Ten complaint samples received: six loaves were so mouldy as to be unfit for human consumption. Another contained a piece of thick paper, whilst a teacake was condemned because it contained a mouse dropping.

Sausages. One was mouldy and unfit for human consumption and another contained a splinter of glass.

Bubble Gum. The gum was sold in a packet along with cards printed in coloured ink; the gum had stuck to the card, and had absorbed the pigments and dyes. These not being colours permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, rendered the gum unfit for human consumption.

Fruit Tarts. There were three complaints—two because the pies contained beetles, the other being mouldy. Sundry complaints involving mould growth:— a chocolate cake, a quantity of oatmeal, a tin of beans and pork sausage, a tin of baby food, a quantity of desiccated coconut, and a box of foil-wrapped pieces of cheese spread and ham. Most of these were condemned as unfit.

Potable Spirit. This should be absolute ethyl alcohol, used in the trade to fortify wines and other alcoholic drinks. A quantity of fluid with this description had been drunk with fatal results. The liquid was found on analysis to be methyl alcohol which is quite different, and is a deadly poison. This matter is still sub judice.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

During the year 4 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 7 licensed premises in the Borough.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

35 samples were obtained during the year, all informal. Of these 12 were of fertilisers and 23 of feeding stuffs.

There was one unsatisfactory sample of fertiliser. This was reported by the Analyst as not being to the prejudice of the purchaser. 6 samples of feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory. Of these 4 were reported as not being to the prejudice of the purchaser. In the 3 remaining cases the matter was referred to the vendor.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

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

At the end of the year the number on the list was 204 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b)) was 2.

There were 165 visits to premises during the year.

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.

Waterworks Engineer and Manager

Water

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

For domestic purposes	36.43 gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	19.61 " " " " "
Total	56.04 " " " " "

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.
Deerhill Reservoir	
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	Longwood
Longwood Reservoir	Cowlersley
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top
Digley Reservoir	Holmbridge

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

Results expressed in parts per million (mg/litre)

Date 1966	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-Carbon- ate Hardness	Total Hardness	Lead
25 Jan.	0.2	8.5	19.0	Nil	0.28	0.009	0.84	12.0	26.0	38.0	Nil
3 May	0.15	9.0	18.0	Nil	Nil	0.003	0.71	10.0	25.0	35.0	Nil
7 Aug.	0.15	8.3	14.0	.04	0.086	0.125	1.43	12.0	29.0	41.0	Nil
21 Nov.	0.15	8.5	1.40	.08	0.068	0.136	1.64	12.0	24.0	36.0	Nil

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

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

Total Number of Bacteriological Samples	1442
Total Number of Raw Water Bacteriological Samples	477
Total Number of Treated Water Bacteriological Samples	965
Percentage of negative bacteriological samples (Treated Water)	96.06%
Presumptive B. Coli 1 per 100 ml. = 7 samples	0.52%
Presumptive B. Coli 2 per 100 ml. = 9 samples	1.14%
Presumptive B. Coli 3 per 100 ml. = 4 samples	0.83%
Presumptive B. Coli over 3 per 100 ml. = 5 samples	1.45%

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

Number of houses supplied	50,364
(within the Borough)	
Population supplied	130,978
(within the Borough)	
(a) Direct to House.. .. .	130,978
(b) By means of standpipe	Nil
Number of clean W.Cs. including trough closets	51,384
(within the Borough)	(estimated)
Number of House W.Cs. added during the year	817
(within the Borough)	
Number of Trade W.Cs. added during the year	208

PUBLIC CLEANSING

E. AUSTIN, ESQ., M.INST., P.C.

Once again, the acute shortage of labour in Huddersfield has severely hampered the efficient collection of refuse and on only 3 days throughout the year was a full staff available, the average daily shortage amounting to 13.8%. In order to maintain the depleted staff 300 men were engaged but 304 left the department.

The work of refuse collection also suffers from the bad planning of buildings in past years and although there is now close co-operation between the Cleansing and Haulage Department and the local Planning Departments, there are still some architects who are very loth to provide sufficient storage space for refuse receptacles or adequate means of access for emptying them.

The use of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cu. yd. refuse containers and the larger Dempster-Dumpster containers of 4 cu. yd. and 8 cu. yd. capacity increased, the latter system proving especially popular with industrial concerns who find it to be a most economical and efficient means of storage and disposal of refuse.

The removal of abandoned motor-vehicles for which the department is now responsible, has not presented many problems as yet. There are fortunately one or two firms of scrap car dealers in the district with the necessary equipment for cutting up and pressing the car bodies, and these firms are prepared to accept old cars delivered to their premises, or if the cars are capable of being towed, to collect them. During 1966, six abandoned cars were collected and one car removed at the request of the owner.

Tipping continued at Berry Brow, Birchencliffe and Bradley Tips but as available tipping space is rapidly being used up, it appears that the department will soon have to turn to the much more expensive method of refuse disposal by incineration.

The amount of waste paper salvaged showed an increase over the previous year of 490 tons. This was mainly due to a publicity campaign carried out during the summer. Salvage of waste paper is now the only form of salvage which is economically justifiable, as prices for scrap metal, rags, bottles and rubber are very low.

The number of closet receptacles continues to fall, but these are only in use in outlying areas where there is no sewer in close proximity.

Particulars of work performed during the year are as follows:

Weight of refuse collected	45,681 tons
Number of cesspools emptied.	Nil.
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Dept. t.	436 tons.
Refuse tipped.	44,459 tons.
Dustbins collected.	2,136,136.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cu. yd. Containers emptied.	19,402.
Dempster-Dumpster containers emptied	2,214
Privy middens emptied.	76

Sanitary Accommodation.

Conversion to W.C. system from privies	0
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs	7
Conversions to tub system from privies	0
Number of tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets)	280
Number of tubs in use	289
Number of dustbins in use (approximately)	53,500
Number of 1½ cubic yard containers in use	362
Number of Dempster-Dumpster containers in use	46
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.

Very little sewerage work has been done during 1966. This has been primarily due to delays beyond the control of the Corporation, in approval of three major sewerage schemes, which should now start early in 1967.

Dalton Valley Sewer (£234,182) was finally completed in the first quarter of 1966.

Lamb Hall Road Sewer (£25,400) had to be postponed during the winter of 1965-66 at the request of the residents and so has yet not been completed.

Defective Drainage cases dealt with ..	38
Number of street gullies cleansed ..	106,972
Loads of refuse removed from gullies ..	1,282

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

During the year ending 31st December, 1966, the following amounts of sewage, trade waste, infiltration and storm water have been received at the Deighton Works for treatment:-

Leeds Road Sewer	..	..	..	..	5,699,097,300 gallons
Chemical Trade Sewer	..	..	..	..	1,556,610,200 gallons

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

					tons
Catch Pit	..	..	..	..	924
Detritus Tanks	..	..	..	..	20,070
Main Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	23,656
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	59,699
Humus Tanks	..	..	..	..	17,327
Total					<u>121,676</u>

The pressure filtration tanks 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	1,338	5,687
Bradley	Chemical Trade Waste Sludge	2,102	8,934
Bradley	Biological Sludge	519	2,206

During the year 424 tons of recovered grease and 1,928 tons of fertiliser have been sold.

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