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Borough of Brighouse

Annual Report
of the
Public Health Services
of the Borough of Brighouse
1943

BETHIA M. NEWLANDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





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ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Borough of Brighouse

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at December 31st, 1943).

His Worship the Mayor :

Alderman G. P. BUNCE, J.P.

Chairman :

Councillor H. ARMITAGE.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor E. COBB.

Alderman CHEETHAM,	Councillor HUDSON,
„ STEAD,	„ KNOWLES,
Councillor BAKER,	„ KITSON,
„ BARRITT,	„ NAYLOR,
„ BOTTOMLEY.	„ ROBERTS.

CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman G. P. BUNCE, J.P.).

Councillor H. ARMITAGE (Chairman).

Councillor E. COBB (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor BOTTOMLEY,	Councillor NAYLOR,
„ HUDSON,	Mrs. J. A. BROOK,
„ KITSON,	Mrs. V. A. KNOWLES,
„ KNOWLES,	

One Lady from Hipperholme
 One Lady from Southowram
 One Representative from Clifton and
 Hartshead Nursing Association

In an advisory capacity.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

BETHIA M. NEWLANDS M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Acting School Medical Officer, Borough of Brighouse ; Acting Medical Superintendent, Brighouse Isolation Hospital.

Assistant Medical Officer for M. & C.W.:

*DOROTHY W. HEYNEMANN, M.B., Ch.B.

Panel of Consulting Obstetricians and Gynæcologists :

*D. W. CURRIE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

*W. S. DICKSON, B.A., M.D., Ch.B., M.A.O.

*W. D. GALLOWAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

*B. L. JEAFFRESON, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

*H. A. RIPPINER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Orthopædic Surgeon :

*H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B.

Oculist :

*R. W. GREATOREX, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officer :

*F. SWIRE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

C. R. MOSS.

Ollet Gold Medallist—Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Assoc. M. Inst. San. Engineers.

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

Cert. Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

R. F. FRY.

Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.

Member of Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

*Part Time.

R. BERRY (Called up for Military Service, Jan., 1941).
 Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
 Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.
 Member of Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

L. D. ASHWORTH (Appointed Jan., 1943). (Temporary).
 Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
 Member of Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. CHARLESWORTH.
 Certs .General Nursing and C.M.B.

Miss M. LATIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Health Visitor's Certificate.
 Queen's Nurse.

Miss K. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
 Health Visitor's Certificate.

Municipal Midwives :

Miss F. E. ALLEN, S.C.M.

Miss F. A. CLEMENT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. E. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Helps :

*Mrs. M. LETTEN.

*Miss M. J. GLOVER.

*Mrs. FRISBY.

Clerks—Health Section :

R. ASPDEN (Called up for Service, Jan., 1941).

Mrs. A. BARRACLOUGH (Temporary).

Miss J. HORNER.

Clerks—Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

N. N. MORRIS (Called up for Service, Aug., 1942).

Mrs. B. ROBERTS (Temporary).

*Part Time.

**TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.**

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report relating to the health of the Borough of Brighouse and the work of the Health Department during 1943.

The report covers my first complete year as Acting Medical Officer of Health. The gentleman appointed to succeed Dr. Sutherland, former Medical Officer of Health, was not allowed by the Ministry of Health, in view of his fitness for the Army, to take up office in Brighouse. The appointment of a temporary Assistant Medical Officer of Health had to remain unfilled owing to lack of applicants, a situation due to the shortage of doctors available for civilian posts during the present war.

As in other war-time reports certain curtailments have, at the request of the Minister of Health, been effected, while, on the other hand, reference has been made, at the request of the Minister, to the special cleanliness inspections instituted to improve the general standard of cleanliness and habits and to combat infestation by head-lice.

In this, the fourth year of the war it has been impossible to extend the activities of the Health Department to any degree. Every endeavour has, however, been made to maintain the efficiency of the existing Health Services and such additional work as the running of the three War-time Day Nurseries, the following up of Scabies-infected families, the provision of a special short weekly session for Diphtheria Immunisation in young children and the immunising of over 600 children in the schools were carried out.

An examination of Vital Statistics relating to the Borough shows that while there has been a slight increase in the Birth Rate it has only been sufficient to make that figure equal the Death Rate, the figures being 16.42 and 16.38 respectively. If one deducted the number of illegitimate births which have considerably increased again this year the Birth Rate would be lower than the Death Rate by 1.19. It is a well-known fact and an alarming one to those interested in the future of the nation that during the past 70 years

there has been a progressive diminution in the size of the family. The effect in time will be a change in the structure and in the virility of the nation. The oldest people coming from a larger generation will form a greater proportion of the total population while young able-bodied people will form a decreasing portion of the population. Fifty years ago, the year of the incorporation of the Borough of Brighouse, the birth-rate for the town was 27.13, a higher figure than it has ever been since. During this fifty year period it has reached the low figure of 10.3 in 1931 and even though there has been a slightly upward trend since that year the rate for 1943 is still 10.71 lower than it was fifty years ago.

Unfortunately Death Rates do not show comparative diminutions. Fifty years ago the Death Rate for the Borough was less than for 1943. The highest death-rate in the period was 18.39 in 1900 and the lowest 11.72 in 1910. Between the highest and lowest birth rate there is a difference of 16.83 but between the highest and lowest death-rate there is only 6.67. The causes of death which show a considerable increase over the similar ones for last year and which have therefore contributed mostly to the increase in the death rate for 1943 over 1942 are premature births, maternal deaths, influenza, heart disease, and cancer. This latter disease as a cause of death shows a sharp rise in incidence compared with last year ; it illustrates only too well the rise in the death rate from cancer which has been experienced throughout Britain during the present century. Even when allowance is made for the fact that the number of middle-aged and elderly persons—the ages most prone to suffer from cancer—forms a greater proportion of the population than formerly and although more accurate diagnosis accounts for part of the increase, the rise in incidence of the disease is a real one. During the war the complete schemes for early diagnosis and for treatment which were provided for by the Cancer Act of 1939 have had to be in abeyance. Of the four maternal deaths from causes other than sepsis two were due to accidents directly associated with early pregnancy, one from obstetric shock and one from heart disease : four of the total of five deaths took place in hospital.

A less unpleasing picture presents itself when we review the vital statistics concerning Infant Mortality. Throughout England and Wales during the past fifty years there has been a marked reduction in the deaths of children under one year of age. During that period the rates in Brighouse, although they have shown considerable fluctuations have definitely participated in the downward trend. The rate for this year shows a reduction on last year's, while the combined stillbirth and infant death rate is the lowest on record since first recorded in 1907. Nevertheless there should be no feeling of complacency for these figures still signify a considerable wastage of infant life and show the need for keeping maternity and child welfare work always in the forefront as a Health Service.

That the mothers in the Borough continue to take advantage of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided is shown by the satisfactory attendances at the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics. It is not surprising that there is some decrease for the year in the attendances of children over one year for many mothers of quite young children are employed in factories or elsewhere, and cannot attend the clinics. Some such children are of course in attendance at the War-time Day Nurseries or in the eight Nursery Classes in the Borough and are under supervision there. Again, although frequently informed to the contrary, many mothers think that either they need not or should not bring their children to the welfare centres once they have commenced school attendance. One is constantly reminding these mothers that children may be brought to these centres up to the age of **five** years.

I am indebted to Dr. Dorothy Heynemann for the interesting report on the progress of the ante-natal work from the date when the first clinic was held in 1926 up till the year 1943. In the first year of this work the rate of attendances was 20 per annum : the figure for 1943 is 230 women who made a total of 1275 attendances. Although the value of ante-natal care has gradually been realised by expectant mothers themselves I feel that much of the success that has attended the ante-natal clinics in the Borough is due to Dr. Heynemann's personality and her good work.

Your action in extending the Consulting Service for maternity cases to include a panel of five Obstetricians and to make their services available in hospitals or nursing homes as well as in the patients' own homes will, I think, prove definitely advantageous particularly in view of the co-operation with local medical practitioners which was obtained in the widening of the scheme.

The illegitimate birth-rate has again risen ; there were no illegitimate still births but one illegitimate child died in infancy. In the course of home-visiting the Health Visitors make special inquiry regarding the provisions for the care of these illegitimate children. In the majority of cases the mother has already been in employment and can again under existing circumstances be employed. As I have indicated in Tables 7b and 7a under Breast Feeding, there is, I think, a relationship between the increase in illegitimacy and the decline in breast feeding. It does not follow, however, that it has been detrimental to these babies that they have not been breast fed. It is a well recognised fact that breast feeding has declined, yet the infant death-rate is also on the decline. The good quality of dried milk available has done much to make bottle-feeding safe while, as pointed out in the body of the report, modern teaching has tended to the shortening of the period for which babies are breast fed.

Regarding Infectious Diseases I am glad to report that there has not been a death from Diphtheria, nor from Measles, although the latter disease was prevalent in the first three months of the year, this incidence then being the second half of the biennial epidemic period which commenced in the autumn of the previous year. Whooping Cough was epidemic from May to September and accounted for a death rate of 0.14 compared with 0.03 for the 148 Smaller Towns. The notification rate for Brighouse was, however, considerably higher than that for the Smaller Towns being 4.91 compared with 2.25. The effect of the incidence of infectious diseases on the attendance at the Nurseries is referred to in the report under War-time Nurseries.

The number of over-crowded houses in the Borough and the question of providing a wholesome water supply in the rural areas are two major problems which will have to be dealt with as opportunity allows.

I wish in conclusion to express my thanks to the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and to all the members of the Committees concerned for their support during the year. I am much indebted also for the collaboration of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and for that of all members of staff both out-door and indoor of the Health Department. The Chief Officers of other departments have also been most helpful and co-operative.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

BETHIA M. NEWLANDS,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department, Brighouse.

November, 1944.

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Health Office, **LIBRARY**
Park Street,
Brighouse.

14th February, 1945.

The Secretary,
The Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

Annual Report 1943.

I regret that an error has come to light in the Annual Report of the Public Health Services of the Borough of Brighouse, 1943:-

Water Supply

The number of dwellinghouses on public supply is stated to be 9527. This should read 10316. I omitted to include houses which are on a piped supply but where the occupants pay water rates to the Halifax Corporation and not to Brighouse.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) B.M. Newlands

Acting Medical Officer of Health

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The Secretary,
The Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

Annual Report 1944.

I regret that an error has come to light in the Annual Report of the Public Health Services of the Borough of Birmingham, 1944:-

Water Supply

The number of dwellings on public supply is stated to be 5237. This should read 10316. I omitted to include houses which are on a piped supply but where the occupants pay water rates to the Halliwell Corporation and not to Birmingham.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) E. M. Newlands

Acting Medical Officer of Health

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, Etc.

These are set out in the 1939 Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1943.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in Acres)	7,875
POPULATION : Census, 1931, 30,404. 1942 (est.)	28,500
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	3.6
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	10,411
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	1.3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	2.7
NUMBER OF HOUSES OVERCROWDED	289
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES OVERCROWDED	2.78
RATEABLE VALUE	£165,097
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	£656

On the grounds of national security continued restrictions on the publication of figures relating to employment of labour must be observed. The manager of the Brighthouse Employment Exchange has, however, kindly informed me that there was no recorded unemployment at the end of 1943 and that throughout the year the only unemployment was of short duration at the time of changing from one engagement to another.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	211	222	433
Illegitimate	21	14	35
Total	232	236	468

Birth Rate : 16.42 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	1	5	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	1	5	6

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 12.66.

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	241	226	467

Death Rate : 16.38 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Deaths from Maternal Causes—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	2.11
Other Maternal Causes	4	8.44
Total	5	10.55

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	42.73
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43.88
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.57

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation (all ages)	141
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	77
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

TABLE 1.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1943 for England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns and Brighouse.

(Provisional Figures based on weekly and quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Brighouse
Rates per 1,000 Population					
Births—					
Live	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	16.42
Still	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45	0.21
Deaths—					
All Causes	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	16.38
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.14
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.56
Notifications—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.10
Scarlet Fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	2.81
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	4.91
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	0.56
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.28
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17	5.36
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	0.88
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	58	46	58	42.73
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	2.14
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality—					
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.39				2.11
Others	1.45		Not available		8.44
Total	1.84				10.55
Notifications—					
Puerperal Pyrexia	11.68	15.11	9.26	{ 3.05 15.23	2.11

TABLE 2.
CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1943.

Causes of Death.	1943. All Ages.		
	M.	F.	Total.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	3
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	3	1	4
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	7	15
7. Tuberculosis—other forms	1	—	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	3	—	3
9. Influenza	7	9	16
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Ac. polio-myel and Polio-enceph. ...	—	—	—
12. Ac. Inf. Enceph.	2	—	2
13. Cancer	34	43	77
14. Diabetes	—	3	3
15. Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions	37	28	65
16. Heart Disease	53	69	122
17. Other Diseases of Circ. System	12	7	19
18. Bronchitis	18	19	37
19. Pneumonia	9	3	12
20. Other Resp. Diseases	4	—	4
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	1	2
22. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	1	—	1
23. Appendicitis	—	1	1
24. Other digestive Diseases	7	6	13
25. Nephritis	3	3	6
26. Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis ...	—	1	1
27. Other Maternal Causes	—	4	4
28. Premature Birth	8	1	9
29. Congenital malformation: birth. inj. inf- ant. dis.	4	—	4
30. Suicide	1	3	4
31. Road Traffic Accidents	2	1	3
32. Other Violent Causes	5	5	10
33. All other causes	16	10	26
Totals	241	226	467

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 28,500, compared with the mid-year estimate of 29,170 for 1942. He considers, therefore, that the population had decreased by 670.

The birth rate for the year is 16.42 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.07 above the rate for the previous year, 0.08 above the rate for England and Wales, and 2.98 below the rate for the 148 Small Towns.

There were 35 illegitimate births, representing 7.47 per cent. of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.23 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were 6 still-births, none of which was illegitimate. This gives a rate of 12.66 per 1,000 (live and still) births, or 0.21 per thousand of the population, this latter figure being 0.3 less than the rate based on population for England and Wales (0.51).

The Death Rate for the Borough is 16.38 per 1,000 of the population. This is 2.88 more than the rate for last year and 4.28 above the rate for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency :—

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—206 (compared with 167 in 1942).
2. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—69 (compared with 49 in 1942).
3. Cancer—77 (compared with 47 in 1942).

The Infantile Mortality Rate, or the Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, is 42.73—a decrease of 1.91 compared with 1942.

There were five maternal deaths during the year, giving the figure 10.55 compared with the maternal mortality rate of 1.84 per 1,000 live and still births for England and Wales and with last year's Brighouse rate of 2.18.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

No change has been made in the services provided under this head.

Ambulance Facilities.

Cases of infectious disease are removed to the Fever Hospital, Clifton, by the ambulance stationed there. Patients other than those suffering from infectious diseases are conveyed in the Ambulance which was formerly stationed at the Fire Station but which was taken over in March, 1942, by the West Riding for use as a Civil Defence vehicle if necessary. This ambulance is stationed at the Civil Defence Ambulance Transport Depot, Owler Ings Road. In addition, for street accidents and for other cases when the former Borough ambulance is out of commission for repair, the County Council have granted the use of a Civil Defence ambulance from the vehicles stationed at the Ambulance Depot.

Nursing in the Home.

The position as described in the 1938 Report is unchanged.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are set out on page 20 of the 1939 Report, but the following changes have been made since that year :—

Ante-Natal Clinic, Hipperholme, Wednesdays, 10-12 noon.

Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic, transferred to Halifax General Hospital, October, 1943.

Post-Natal Clinic discontinued as a separate session from September.

More is written about these last two Clinics further on in the Report. Diphtheria Immunisation, Huddersfield Road Child Welfare Centre, Fridays, 11-15 to 12 noon.

Remedial Exercises Clinic, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1-45 to 4 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinics :—

St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. Males: Mon. & Sat., 9-30 a.m.
Tues., 5 to 7 p.m.

Females : Mon., 5 to 7 p.m.
Friday, 10 a.m.

Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Males : Thurs., 6 to 8 p.m.
Females : Tues., 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
6 to 8 p.m.

Huddersfield :
York Place.

Males : Mon., 6 to 8 p.m.
Tues., 6 to 8 p.m.
Females : Mon., 6 to 8 p.m.
Tues., 6 to 8 p.m.

New North Road.

Males : Thurs., 6 to 8 p.m.
Fri., 6 to 8 p.m.
Wed., 10 to 12 noon.
Females : Thurs., 6 to 8 p.m.
Fri., 6 to 8 p.m.
Wed., 10 to 12 noon.

Scabies Treatment.

During the year the arrangement commenced in August, 1942, whereby the Civil Defence First Aid Posts were made available for the treatment of scabies cases and Civil Defence personnel agreed to carry it out, has continued.

As scabies is not a notifiable disease and as there is a strong tendency for people to conceal the fact that they are suffering from it, or are often genuinely unaware that they have the disease, it is difficult to ascertain to what extent it is prevalent in a community. The facilities for treatment have, however, helped to control the

incidence of this complaint and the medical practitioners in the Borough have made use of this service.

During the year the following number of cases was treated :

Brighouse First Aid Post	..... 125
Hipperholme First Aid Post	..... 89

Of that number 5 cases were recurrences and 14 did not attend for completion of treatment.

HOSPITALS.

A. Fever.

The Corporation has continued to administer the Isolation Hospital at Clifton since taking it over from the Brighouse Joint Hospital Board in 1937. The Hospital affords accommodation for cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Scarlet Fever. Under special circumstances and if there is accommodation available to allow of satisfactory isolation, cases of other infectious diseases are occasionally admitted. There are 37 beds, including three small single rooms which are used for isolation of cases in which the diagnosis is in doubt or of cases of mixed infection. In addition to serving the Borough of Brighouse, the Hospital also receives cases from the neighbouring Elland Area.

B. Smallpox.

By agreement with Halifax Corporation any cases of Smallpox occurring in the Borough may be sent to the Mount Tabor Hospital, Halifax. No case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough.

C. Tuberculosis.

Patients suffering from Tuberculosis and contacts are under the care of the West Riding County Council. The Tuberculosis Dispensary for out-patients is held at Mill House, Huddersfield Road, where a West Riding Tuberculosis Officer attends once weekly to conduct examinations. Where hospital treatment is necessary arrangements are made for admission to Sanatoria under the County Council's control.

D. Maternity.

Provision is made for the admission to Halifax General Hospital of maternity cases where there is illness in the ante-natal period, where an abnormality is expected, or where the home conditions are unsatisfactory for confinement, and for cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. Under the Consultant Obstetrician Service described below, an agreement is now in force for the admission

of abnormal cases to Leeds Maternity Hospital or to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. In cases of abnormality or unsuitable home circumstances an income scale is applied for the recovery of fees, but in no case is any recovery made for treatment extending beyond two weeks.

E. General.

Other cases requiring general medical or surgical treatment, whether as hospital out-patients or in-patients, have the choice of the hospitals in the neighbouring cities of Leeds and Bradford, and County Boroughs of Halifax and Huddersfield.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A new Income Scale for the recovery of fees for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services was introduced in December, 1943. This is as follows :—

1. If the actual weekly rent, rate and water charge, plus the following weekly allowances, viz :—

	s.	d.
1. Household and personal expenditure	20	0
2. Food and Clothing (a) Male over 14	14	0
(b) Female over 14	13	0
(c) Child (5 to 13 years of age)	10	0
(d) Child (under 5 years of age)	7	6

amounts to more than the gross weekly income, averaged over the period of 13 weeks previous to the commencement of the treatment, Maternity Hospital Treatment, Home Helps, Dental Treatment, Artificial Sunlight Treatment, Spectacles, Footwear Adjustment, Milk Foods and other supplements will be provided free of charge where the Medical Officer considers them necessary on medical grounds. In assessing the income, any maternity benefit will be ignored.

2. In all other cases (except those requiring Orthopaedic Hospital Treatment, which will be considered individually by the Committee) the contribution payable towards the cost of the treatment will be calculated by reference to the excess of the gross weekly income over the weekly amount of rent, rate and water charge, plus the allowances set out above, on the following scale :—

- | Excess of weekly income over weekly rent, rate,
water charge and allowances. | Proportion of
cost of treat-
ment payable. |
|---|--|
| (a) Not exceeding 2/6 | One quarter |
| (b) Exceeding 2/6 but not exceeding 5/- | One half |
| (c) Exceeding 5/- but not exceeding 7/6 | Three quarters |
| (d) Exceeding 7/6 | The full cost |
3. Where the house is owner-occupied, the gross value for rating purposes will be taken as the equivalent of the rent.
 4. Where the persons concerned are living with relatives, no allowances will be made for rent, rate and water charge.
 5. No allowance will be made for wage-earning members of the family other than the father and mother, nor will their wages be included in the gross family income. The first £1 per week of the mother's earnings will be ignored in computing the family income.
 6. Where the father is serving in the armed Forces, no allowance will be made in respect of him, and his contribution to the weekly family income will be deemed to be the official Government family allowance, plus the sum of 10/6 and any allowance made by his former employer. Any war service grant and any service pre-natal grant will be ignored in computing the family income.
 7. No charge will be made for any maternity hospital treatment in excess of the usual period of two weeks.
 8. If an income return is not completed the full cost of the treatment will be charged.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

In August an extended Consultant Service was introduced whereby in place of one Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist being available, a panel of five such specialists can be called upon by the local doctors when a second opinion is desired. In the appointment of consultants to the panel the wishes of the medical practitioners in the town were considered. The appointment of Mr. Jeaffreson, of Leeds, who is also Consultant Obstetrician to Halifax General Hospital, was confirmed. The additional consultants appointed were Mr. Currie, also of Leeds, Mr. Dickson and Mr. Galloway, of Huddersfield, and Mr. Rippiner, of Bradford.

The agreement between Brighouse Corporation and the Leeds Maternity Hospital and Halifax General Hospital for admission of cases where such admission was considered necessary by a consultant obstetrician was continued and an agreement was entered into for the reception of patients to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on the advice of Mr. Dickson or Mr. Galloway. By agreement with the Huddersfield Corporation the two latter consultants can also be called to Brighouse patients who are being

confined, after private booking, in the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield. Bradford Corporation were unable to enter into an agreement for Brighouses cases to be admitted to their Municipal Maternity Home owing to lack of accommodation. As the scheme, however, provides for the services of any of the consultants on the panel for patients who have booked accommodation in private nursing homes as well as hospitals and who are being attended by Brighouse doctors, patients who have booked for nursing homes in Bradford may have the services of Mr. Rippiner should a consultation be necessary.

Up to the end of the year two cases had been seen by a consultant.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There has been no change in the arrangements for Ante-Natal Clinics during the year except that I have conducted the weekly Clinic at the Huddersfield Road Centre, while Dr. Dorothy Heynemann has continued to conduct the remainder of all Ante-Natal Clinics in the Borough. I undertook this Clinic in order to keep in closer touch with the maternity work and with the work of the Midwives.

TABLE 3.

Attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Number of Sessions	147	144	143	151	166
Number of new expectant mothers ...	197	224	240	220	230
Total number of individual expectant mothers	236	239	283	280	277
Total number of attendances	840	1043	942	1096	1275
Average number of patients per session	5.7	7.28	6.58	7.25	7.68
Percentage of total notified births represented by total number of expectant mothers attending ...	56	65	72.37	61.1	58.43

Table 4, on page 19 shows the results of an investigation of 455 pregnancies, and it will be seen that 95.6 per cent. of the cases investigated were under medical supervision during pregnancy.

TABLE 4.
The Percentage of 455 Investigated Cases in which Medical Ante-Natal Care was given in 1943.

	Primiparae.		Multiparae.		All Mothers.	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Cases investigated	224	—	231	—	455	—
Attended Brighthouse Ante-Natal Clinic ...	83	37.06	121	52.38	204	44.84
Attended Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics ...	86	38.39	53	22.94	139	30.54
Attended own Doctors ante-natally ...	49	21.87	43	18.61	92	20.22
Total who received medical ante-natal care ...	218	97.32	217	93.93	435	95.6

Dr. Heynemann has submitted the following report on the progress of the work in the Ante-Natal Clinics as she has seen it over a period of 15 years :—

"In presenting this, my last report on the Brighouse district ante-natal clinics, it is of great interest to note the difference between the year 1926 when the first clinic was held and the year 1943. The clinic was opened on June 24th, 1926, and was held monthly. The number of women who attended during the 7 months of that year was 12, which is at the rate of 20 per annum. Now, with 14 sessions per month in Brighouse and district clinics, we may have 20 women or even more at one session. This improvement has, of course, come about gradually as a result of the education of all as to the value of ante-natal work in the saving of life and health both to baby and mother. It is almost amusing to read in the report for 1926 that "it is disappointing that the midwives do not send their patients to the clinic," and the remarks of the Medical Officer of Health that "the average midwife knows very little of ante-natal work, though the midwives here have persuaded themselves they know everything"—amusing because it is now so untrue. The midwives are now our best collaborators and know a great deal about ante-natal work and are now by no means too proud to learn more. We are all, doctors and midwives alike, still very ignorant of many things and must all keep on learning. The grandmothers, too, have changed from their rather sceptical attitude and the remark "There was none of this bother in my day!" to the wistful and now grateful remark "There was none of this trouble taken for us in my day," and they encourage the young women to come. But indeed, the young women hardly need encouragement, they are eager for the help the clinic can give and for the allaying of their fears. Much actual superstition has been overcome.

Among the recent advances which have helped in the good work is the treatment by the dentist, and, above all, the provision of dietary supplements. We were very pleased when we gave out small doses of iron to our anæmic women, and now what is there of value which we do not supply?—Milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, extra eggs, extra meat, iron and calcium. We are proud of the advance made by this country in the care of its young mothers. Perhaps 10 years hence we shall, from a still greater height, look back on this era and think how slow we were to improve, though at the moment we can say with sincerity that we have made great strides since the opening of this clinic in 1926.

I should like to pay tribute to the work of Dr. Sutherland particularly, and to that of Nurse Charlesworth, with whom I have been associated so long. These two have done much for Brighouse, and I feel sure that with Dr. Bethia Newlands and her staff progress will be continued."

DOROTHY W. HEYNEMANN.

Footnote.

Since writing this report, Dr. Heynemann has resumed her appointment as part-time Assistant for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.

As the numbers attending this Clinic since its inception had always been small, it was considered unnecessary and inadvisable to continue its existence. Accordingly, an agreement was made between the Corporation and Halifax General Hospital for patients on whom a consultant opinion was desired during the ante-natal period either by general practitioners or by medical officers conducting the Brighthouse ante-natal clinics to be examined by a Consultant Obstetrician at the Halifax General Hospital. The Consultant is Mr. Bryan Jeaffreson, of Leeds, one of the panel of Consultant Obstetricians, who formerly conducted the Consultant Clinic in Brighthouse and who is a Consultant on the staff of Halifax General Hospital. Mr. Jeaffreson attends there once fortnightly; that is, with the same frequency as he visited Brighthouse. This arrangement came into force on the 4th October. It has worked well and patients have not shown the slightest unwillingness to travel to Halifax for a consultation.

Post-Natal Clinics.

In September of this year post-natal examinations at a separate monthly session were discontinued, as it was found that the numbers of attendances did not justify the holding of this session. In place of this clinic, however, patients who have attended ante-natally have been urged to attend for post-natal examination when an ante-natal clinic is being held. This arrangement provides more opportunities for the post-natal case to attend than the former one.

During the year 65 individual mothers were seen and 89 attendances made.

The number of cases attending post-natally is small, representing only 31.6 of the 204 cases who attended the Brighthouse clinics ante-natally (Table 4). Of these 204 cases 75 were, however, actually delivered in hospital and some of them probably attended hospital for post-natal examination although actual figures are not available.

Table 4 also shows that 139 cases attended hospital ante-natal clinics because they had booked for confinement in hospital. It is known that cases attending Halifax General Hospital ante-natal clinic are instructed to attend at the Hospital for post-natal examination and that many of them do so. The advantage of attending hospital post-natal clinics is that any necessary treatment can immediately be arranged.

A high percentage of post-natal attendance is always difficult to secure because when the confinement is safely over the mother is apt not to give any further thought to her own health or she finds it difficult to fit in the visit to the clinic when she has the new baby to attend to.

Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme.

The work done by the midwives is set out in Table 5 which follows.

TABLE 5.

Work done by the Municipal Midwives during 1943.

Labours conducted: (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	174
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	19
(c) total	...	...	...	...	193
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1,138
Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	2,652

Home Helps.

During the year, home helps were provided in 24 cases, with an average attendance of 12 days per case. 21 of these cases were attended during the mother's confinement and puerperium, 2 cases were attended ante-natally and one case post-natally.

Dental Scheme.

During the year, 11 expectant and nursing mothers were referred for treatment.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

The work of the respective clinics is set out in Table 6, which follows.

TABLE 6.

Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics in 1943.

	Huddersfield Road	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of Sessions	98	48	49	195
Individual Children attending	572	271	125	968
Children attending for the first time	252	124	51	425
Medical Consultations	1850	883	439	3172
Average number of medical consultations per session	18.8	18.4	9	16
Attendances of children under 1 year	3007	1505	655	5167
Attendances of children over 1 year	1065	488	477	2030
Total attendances	4082	1993	1132	7207
Average attendances per session	41.6	41.5	23.1	35.4
Highest attendance at one session	79	60	40	

Breast Feeding.

In modern teaching in infant welfare work one impresses on the mother the importance of introducing supplements such as a small amount of cereal food, vegetable broth, egg yoke, at an earlier age than used to be the practice, namely, at the end of the fifth month, so that after five months one does not expect the baby to be wholly breast fed. From that age up to nine or ten months there should be a general weaning from the breast. Table 7 shows the position with regard to breast feeding up to the seventh month over a ten year period.

TABLE 7.

Year.	Percentage breast fed + supplements at 7th month.	Percentage wholly breast fed for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 months.	Percentage breast + bottle fed for 1, 2, 3 4 or 5 months.	Total percentage wholly or partly breast fed.
1943	34.0	20.0	12.0	66.0
1942	40.5	11.7	3.3	55.5
1941	48.0	24.0	10.0	92.0
1940	44.0	18.0	16.0	78.0
1939	48.0	16.0	11.0	75.0
1938	52.0	28.0	8.0	88.0
1937	54.0	26.0	7.0	87.0
1936	45.0	27.2	8.0	83.2
1935	44.0	29.0	8.0	81.0
1934	45.0	37.0	Not recorded.	—

Table 7a shows the reasons for abandoning breast feeding. Under "maternal causes" are grouped all those reasons which seem to be genuine ones for giving up breast feeding, such as defects of the nipples, inflammation or actual abscess of the breast, anæmia or other disease. Nevertheless, although the figure represents real inability to breast feed, it is a state of affairs which calls for detailed investigation which it has not been possible to carry out. Under "infant causes" the inability of the baby to such through feebleness from premature birth has been practically the sole reason why no breast feeding could be carried out.

Under "other causes" I have included the group which in former reports was classified as "lack of perseverance." The latter classification still indicates the major reason of this third group in cases of abandoning of breast feeding. There always is a percentage of mothers who will not make a real effort to breast feed. But there are other factors which I think account for the increase in the past three years in this group rising from 15% in 1940 to 25.3% in 1943. The desire to earn money, and in some cases the need to earn it combined with the ease with which work has been obtained owing to the demand for labour, has led mothers to put babies on to bottle feeds earlier than they would have in more normal times. One class of mother in particular who has for economic reasons been

obliged to hand her baby over to the care of others and go to work is the mother of the illegitimate baby. The increase of illegitimacy see Table 7b—is, with the exception of 1939, most marked during the past three years, the years in which the group under "other causes" has increased.

TABLE 7a.

Year.	Maternal causes.	Infant causes	Other causes.
1943	71.5	3.2	25.3
1942	69.3	4.0	26.7
1941	68.7	7.0	24.3
1940	77.4	7.6	15.0
1939	82.0	4.0	14.0
1938	84.0	3.0	13.0
1937	73.3	8.4	18.3
1936	80.0	2.0	18.0
1935	85.0	1.0	14.0

TABLE 7b.
Illegitimate Births.

	Number.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1943	35	7.47
1942	22	4.91
1941	15	3.84
1940	6	1.7
1939	24	5.69
1938	13	2.99
1937	10	2.46
1936	8	3.57
1935	5	2.11
1934	9	3.6

Cod Liver Oil in both liquid and capsule form, Iron Tablets, Calcium Tablets and Wheat Germ Oil Capsules are provided at the clinic at cost price.

It gives me much pleasure to record my sincere appreciation of the work that is done by the voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Clinics—The Brighouse Ladies' Committee at the Huddersfield Road Centre ; the Hipperholme Ladies' Committee at the Hipperholme Centre ; and the Southowram Ladies' Committee at the Southowram Centre. The Health Visitors and I are most grateful to them for the assistance they give every week at the centres.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

The work done is set out in Table 8, which follows, and it will be seen that 111 children received 1,368 exposures, compared with 119 children with 1,488 exposures in 1942.

TABLE 8.

The Work of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics during 1943.

	Brighthouse.	Hipperholme.	Southowram.	Total.
Number of children treated ...	58	34	19	111
Number of exposures ...	788	384	196	1368

By arrangement with the Education Committee 60 school children received artificial sunlight treatment and a total of 651 exposures.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

The institutional provision for mothers was described in the 1938 Report.

Last year 67 mothers received hospital treatment under the Corporation's scheme, 29 because of unsuitable home conditions, and 38 because of complications.

Orthopædic Treatment.

25 children were seen during the year, with a total of 52 attendances and 2 children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital suffering from infantile hemiplegia and congenital dislocation of hip joint respectively. The result of treatment in each case was good. During July, a boy who had been in the Hospital since October, 1939, was discharged. He had suffered from multiple defects from birth, namely, dislocation of both hip joints, fracture of the right thigh bone and bilateral club foot. He has to wear leg-irons and cannot walk unaided, but marked success from treatment has been achieved when one considers the boy's condition on admission to the Hospital.

13 pairs of footwear were sent to the Hospital for adjustment in the treatment of flat-foot and knock-knee.

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1943, 20 pre-school children were examined by Dr. Greatorrex. Spectacles were provided in 15 cases, and treatment prescribed in 9 cases. The cost of spectacles is recovered according to an income scale.

Health Visitors.

There were one Health Visitor and two Nurses combining the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse in the service of the Corporation in 1943. During the year they attended at the various ante-natal, infant welfare, and artificial sunlight clinics and they paid the following number of home visits.

TABLE 9.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors in 1942 and 1943.

	1942	1943
Visits to New Births	401	436
Visits to Still Births	10	4
Visits to Children under 1 year	933	987
Visits to Children 1 to 5 years	2213	1216
Visits to Expectant Mothers	102	64
Total ...	3659	2707

SPECIAL CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

In July, 1943, the Ministry of Health asked Welfare Authorities to assist mothers and young children in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions. It was suggested that Health Visitors, Midwives and all whose duty it is to advise expectant mothers should lose no opportunity of impressing upon them the importance of freedom from vermin in addition to other matters affecting their health. As regards children under five it was suggested that Health Visitors should include the examination of children's heads (though not the cleansing) as part of their work both in the homes and in the clinics. The importance of making clear to the adolescent girl how regular washing and daily brushing and combing of the hair can give a better appearance than elaborate hair-dressing was also stressed.

Health Visitors were immediately instructed to give particular attention to cleanliness wherever and whenever they could, including advice to adolescent girls. Very little could, however, be done regarding the latter group as so many are at work and the Health Visitors, whose duties are already onerous, were not asked to make evening visits. Midwives were asked to take any opportunity they could to examine for head infestation in the course of their work where they thought such examination likely to be necessary.

A supply of the insecticide Lethane Head Oil (384-special) is kept at the Welfare Centres.

The results of these examinations and the number of special home visits regarding cleanliness are recorded below.

Head Inspections (Aug.-Dec. inclusive) 1943 :—**A. By Health Visitors.**

Children under 5.	Number examined	...	...	502
	Number with lice	...	...	12
	Number with nits	...	...	20
Expectant mothers.	Number examined	...	...	11
	Number with lice	...	...	—
	Number with nits	...	...	1
Adolescent girls advised	...	...	...	2
Number of special home visits	...	...	...	23

B. By Midwives.

Expectant mothers.	Number examined	...	...	112
	Number with lice	...	...	—
	Number with nits	...	...	4

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Number of persons on Register who were receiving children
for reward at the end of the year 2

Number of children on register :—

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| (1) At the end of the year | ..... | 2 |
| (2) Who died during the year | ..... | — |
| (3) On whom inquests were held during the year | ..... | — |

Number of Infant Protection Visitors at end of year :—

3 Health Visitors.

No proceedings were taken during the year, one sanction was given, and no orders were obtained by the Local Authority.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

The Adoption of Children (Regulations) Act which had been passed in 1939 became operative on 1st June, 1943, as it was felt by the Ministry of Health that there was special need for the provision of the Act in spite of any additional work it might impose on Welfare Authorities. The Act provides that the Welfare Authority will be notified of the placing of a child in its area by any person, other than the child's parent or guardian, or the person with whom the child is placed, who participates in any way in the placing of the child. The Authority has power to remove a child

from an unsatisfactory home just as it has under the Child Life Protection sections of the Public Health Act 1936.

The work of supervision of children under the Act has become an added duty of the Health Visitors who are already visitors under the Child Life Protection sections of the Public Health Act.

By the end of the year 2 cases had been dealt with under the Act.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

From the end of February the three War-time Nurseries in the Borough were functioning, the Rastrick (Ogden Lane) Nursery which was not ready for occupation during 1942 having been opened on 22nd February, 1943.

Attendances.

		Wellholme Park.	Holme House.	Ogden Lane.
No. on register on 31st Jan., 1943	...	38	11	Not open.
	Years.			
Average attendance	0-2	8.6	2.6	4.38
Mons. to Sats. for the year	...	19.5	8.4	9.31
No. on register on 31st Dec., 1943	...	44	27	27

The Nursery which has so far proved to be the best situated to serve the convenience of women employed in industry is the one in Wellholme Park. Nevertheless, the numbers at Holme House increased to twenty-seven on the register in December, as compared with eleven in the month of January.

In considering the average attendances one has to remember two factors, namely the effect of the incidence of infectious disease (referred to below) and the effect of holiday periods when the mothers are themselves off work or when school children are at home and can look after the small brothers and sisters ; the Saturday attendances are very much affected by this second factor and they lower considerably the weekly average.

At all three Nurseries staffing has presented a recurring problem. By October, that is just within thirteen months of the opening of the Nursery, Wellholme Park had a Matron but no Deputy Matron, while by November a similar situation had arisen at Holme House. By the end of the year these posts were still unfilled. Still

greater difficulties were experienced in providing domestic staff. The long daily hours of work and the fact that the Nurseries are open five and a half days per week have made the posts of domestic workers unacceptable to the only class of women left available to apply for such posts, namely those who already have homes and other workers in the families to look after.

Much credit is due to the staffs in the Nurseries and particularly to the Matrons for carrying on their work efficiently under difficult conditions.

As is to be expected when numbers of children of susceptible ages are gathered together and when contact with other children cannot be prevented as it can in a residential nursery, cases of infectious disease occurred. The total incidence of infectious diseases in the nurseries was as follows :—

Whooping Cough	.....	36 cases.
German Measles	.....	6 „
Chicken Pox	.....	7 „
Measles	.....	1 case.

There were also 3 cases of Impetigo.

The Whooping Cough cases all occurred during the months of June to September, a period which corresponded with the time of year in which cases of Whooping Cough were most prevalent in the Borough. As stated earlier in the report there were during the year 140 cases of Whooping Cough notified in the Borough as compared with 8 cases in 1942.

Apart from the incidence of infectious diseases the health of the children was good and all of them, with very few exceptions, showed a steady increase in weight. On the side of social and emotional development the Nurseries have been of considerable help to the children. Exceptionally shy, or self-conscious, or backward children have learned to overcome their difficulties. In this respect parents have remarked on "the difference" in their children after a few months in the Nurseries. Children, too, with food fads on admission have quickly learned to eat normal diet without fuss. One child who has paralysis has shown great improvement physically by being encouraged to use the affected limbs while psychologically he has developed an improved attitude and become less aggressive.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Of the 10,411 inhabited houses in the Borough, 9,527 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. The remaining houses represent the parts of the Borough which are rural in character and where it is desirable that a piped supply should replace the private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are constantly exposed to the risk of surface pollution.

I am obliged to Mr. Lawson, the Water Engineer, for the following information concerning the extensions and renewals of mains carried out during 1943 :—

Extensions.

- 65 yards of 3 inch main—Sutherland Road, Hipperholme.
- 32 yards of 4 inch main—Mill Lane, to provide alternative supply between Brighouse and Clifton.

Replacements.

- 52 yards 3 inch main with 4 inch—Armitage Road.
- 80 yards 3 inch main with 4 inch—Crossley Street.
- 7 yards 3 inch main with 4 inch—Thornhills Briggs Lane.
- 45 yards 3 inch main—East Street, Rastrick.
- 30 yards 3 inch main—Little Woodhouse.
- 80 yards 3 inch main—Hesketh Place, Lightcliffe.
- 130 yards 2 inch main with 3 inch—Field Top, Bailiffe Bridge.

Dainage and Sewerage.

I have been informed by Mr. H. A. Sneezeum, the Borough Engineer, that the only work carried out within the Borough with regard to sewers during 1943 was the relaying of a section of the sewer in Law Lane which had been a source of trouble owing to settlement.

Rivers and Streams.

The West Riding Rivers Board is the supervising Authority. No complaints regarding the pollution of any streams in the area were received in the Health Department during the year.

Public Cleansing.

Full details regarding Public Cleansing are given by the Cleansing Superintendent on pages 43 to 53.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The work done during the year is set out in tabular form in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 49.

Smoke Abatement.

In accordance with Government instructions efforts to reduce smoke nuisance have ceased. In October, 1943, the Government's instructions that industrial works were required to enhance haze in order to make works targets less readily definable from the air were cancelled, so that factories are no longer protected against legal proceedings for smoke nuisance. From the cancellation of the order up to the end of the year no action against any factory had been taken.

Public Baths.

I am obliged to Mr. W. Cockroft, the Baths Manager, for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1942 and 1943.

Mixed—

	1942	1943
Mixed Bathing	8858	8336

Females—

Ladies	802	777
Girls 2d.	2565	2188
Girls' 1d. Tickets	2510	2139
Girls' Swimming Classes	4779	3889
Ladies' Club and Season Tickets	1305	1264
Ladies' Slipper Baths	746	855

Males—

Men	4458	4057
Boys 2d.	5419	5159
Boys' Swimming Classes	4560	3749
Boys' 1d. Tickets	1138	662
Youth Movement at 1½d.	509	44
Military	13250	12154
Men's Slipper Baths	8983	7751
Men's Club and Season Tickets	—	1087
	<hr/> 59882	<hr/> 54111

The record day was Saturday, July 31st, with a return of 630 bathers.

Schools.

There is nothing new to report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The position is as described in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Meat and Other Foods.

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other foods is given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Adulteration, etc.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of the West Riding County Council.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food.

Samples of foodstuffs for chemical and bacteriological examinations are taken by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The notifiable diseases most prevalent during 1943 were Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year the practice of immunising children under five years when any infant welfare clinic is being held has continued. In addition a brief additional weekly morning session was initiated in January and has proved helpful for mothers who are not regular clinic attenders. In the case of babies brought regularly to the infant clinics it is increasingly common, thanks to the constant teaching by the Health Visitors, for such babies to be automatically brought forward for immunisation on reaching the age of one year. During the first three months of the year many school sessions were devoted to the immunisation of school children.

The practice of giving one re-inforcing dose to previously immunised children on reaching the age of 5 years was commenced in November, 1943.

The prophylactics used are two doses each 0.5 c.c. Alum Precipitated Toxoid for children under 8 years, and 0.5 c.c. of the same material for the re-inforcing dose. For children over 8 years Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules are used, three doses of 1.0 c.c. each.

327 pre-school children and 634 school children received

complete treatment in 1943, increasing the number of immunised children in the Borough to 2660. 68 children received a re-inforcing dose.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

During 1943 there were 16 cases of Diphtheria in the Borough with no deaths, compared with 12 cases in 1942, with no deaths. Six of the cases had been immunised.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during 1943.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

As in 1942, one case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified as occurring in the Borough during 1943.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, compared with no cases in 1942.

Pneumonia.

25 cases of Pneumonia were reported, compared with 18 in 1942. There were twelve deaths.

Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 12.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

3 cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever were notified during 1943, compared with 5 cases in 1942. One of these cases, a baby of two months, died. There were also 2 transferable deaths.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

As in 1942, no case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified during 1943.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1943 there were 80 cases of Scarlet Fever, a decrease of 22 compared with the figures for 1942.

Enteric Fever.

No case was notified during 1943.

Chicken Pox.

This is still a notifiable disease in Brighouse and, during the year, 127 cases were notified, compared with 157 during 1942.

Erysipelas.

There were 8 cases of Erysipelas during the year, three more than in 1942.

Measles.

153 cases were notified during the year, compared with 469 cases last year. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

This year there were 140 cases of Whooping Cough notified, compared with 8 cases in 1942. There were four deaths.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Information concerning these is derived from the returns of deaths and from the returns given by school attendance officers.

Mumps.

There were 17 cases of Mumps brought to our notice in the Schools, compared with 383 cases in 1942.

Cancer.

77 deaths—43 males and 34 females—were registered as being caused by some form of malignant disease.

Residents in the Borough can be dealt with under the County Scheme for the treatment of patients suffering from Cancer. The existing arrangement is that they may be sent directly to the Bradford Radium Institute by their medical attendants.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken during 1943 under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

TABLE 10.
MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1943.

Month	Cerebro-Spinal	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Chickenpox	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anti-Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Totals
				Lungs	Other											
January	...	—	17	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	87	1	—	—	115
February	...	—	12	1	—	7	1	3	4	—	1	31	1	—	—	61
March	...	—	3	5	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	24	—	—	—	40
April	...	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	14
May	...	—	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	31	—	—	41
June	...	—	10	—	1	3	—	1	5	—	—	3	39	—	—	62
July	2	—	10	1	—	2	—	5	10	—	—	1	29	—	—	60
August	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	17	—	—	33
September	...	—	8	1	1	3	2	2	6	—	—	1	9	—	—	33
October	...	—	3	2	1	—	—	3	16	—	—	—	4	—	—	29
November	...	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	36	—	—	—	6	—	—	50
December	...	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	33	—	—	—	1	—	—	43
Totals	3	—	80	22	5	25	8	16	127	1	1	153	140	—	—	581

TABLE 11.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) AND
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1943.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	153	1	—
Whooping Cough	140	1	4
Smallpox	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	80	60	—
Diphtheria	16	16	—
Pneumonia	25	—	12
Erysipelas	8	—	—
Chickenpox	127	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Totals	554	83	19

TABLE 12.
TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
25	5	2	—	1	1	4	—	—
35	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
45	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	14	8	3	2	9	6	—	1

TABLE 13.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 14.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE 1893.

Year	Small- Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'e Fever	Erysi- pelas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia
						Lungs	Other	Total	
1893	19	152	3	9	21				
1894	—	31	8	31	10				
1895	—	40	7	25	16				
1896	—	46	5	30	24				
1897	—	66	6	21	36				
1898	—	86	5	22	33				
1899	—	195	11	17	20				
1900	—	95	17	16	16				
1901	—	34	44	6	14				
1902	12	51	20	8	12				
1903	13	48	3	3	3				
1904	69	39	6	4	5				
1905	—	57	10	16	13				
1906	—	68	12	9	15				
1907	—	23	37	8	7				
1908	—	25	24	6	8				
1909	—	124	19	7	7				
1910	—	45	12	3	6				
1911	—	22	9	5	7				
1912	—	56	6	1	7				
1913	—	122	6	1	7	62	11	73	
1914	—	203	24	3	14	42	12	54	
1915	—	60	99	2	16	35	17	52	
1916	—	20	36	3	5	24	8	32	
1917	—	13	15	1	3	57	16	73	
1918	—	22	14	—	4	71	8	79	
1919	—	39	11	3	7	40	11	51	
1920	—	27	13	—	13	27	8	35	14
1921	—	151	13	—	3	21	6	27	7
1922	—	72	8	1	18	17	8	25	14
1923	—	71	6	1	5	15	9	24	9
1924	—	65	6	3	3	26	11	37	20
1925	2	62	2	1	11	22	17	39	13
1926	—	18	4	1	7	30	14	44	11
1927	30	15	3	2	2	24	8	32	22
1928	5	37	3	1	6	22	8	30	8
1929	—	207	7	6	3	16	9	25	17
1930	5	179	24	1	4	18	15	33	10
1931	9	40	19	1	6	21	12	33	14
1932	—	41	18	3	9	24	7	31	16
1933	—	38	11	2	11	27	16	43	16
1934	—	27	15	1	8	5	4	9	5
1935	—	86	13	—	11	13	5	18	12
1936	—	80	11	—	4	15	7	22	7
1937	—	91	26	1	11	20	8	28	30
1938	—	70	32	—	19	22	11	33	31
1939	—	36	22	—	19	18	6	24	32
1940	—	28	11	3	17	19	7	26	36
1941	—	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	23
1942	—	102	12	—	5	14	4	18	18
1943	—	80	16	—	8	22	5	27	25
Totals	164	3454	791	289	547	807	293	1100	410
Av'rg's	3.2	67.7	15.6	5.7	10.7	26	9.4	35.4	17.1

TABLE 15.
BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE, INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AND DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA
FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896.

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Infantile Mortality Rate		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life. Rate per 1,000 total births	Death Rate from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age, per 1,000 live births	
	Brighouse	England & Wales		Brighouse	England & Wales		Brighouse	England & Wales
1896-1905	23.70	28.8	not known	139	147	not known	8.4	31.4
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8	6.4	22.3
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9	6.4	9.8
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114	3.5	6.3
1936-1942 7 years	13.43	14.9	35.56	58.29	55	91.7	3.59	5.2
Year 1943	16.42	16.5	12.66	42.73	49	54.87	2.14	5.3

TABLE 16.
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1896.
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Decade	Maternal Mortality	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population											
		Typhoid and Para typhoid Fever	Small- Pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis			All Causes
										Lungs	Other	Total	
1896-1905	4.06	0.08	0.02	0.32	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.66	1.58	0.39	1.97	15.25 16.8
1906-1915	6.38	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.93	1.29	0.41	1.70	13.68 14.3
1916-1925	5.60	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.85	1.23	1.12	0.36	1.48	14.71 13.3
1926-1935	5.25	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.53	1.75	0.76	0.18	0.94	13.84 12.05
1936-1942 7 years	3.82	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.25	1.80	0.42	0.13	0.55	14.78 12.18
Year 1943	10.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.56	2.70	0.52	0.03	0.55	16.38 12.1

TABLE 17.
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.
TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, AVERAGE DEATHS PER ANNUM, AND
NOTIFICATIONS AND CASE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE 1894.

	Maternal Mortality			Typhoid and Para typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis		
	Puer- peral Sepsis	Other Puer- peral Causes	Total									Lungs	Other	Total
Total Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894	19	64	83	44	4	179	68	145	133	409	1394	1187	297	1484
Average Deaths Per Annum ...	0.38	1.28	1.66	0.88	0.08	3.58	1.36	2.9	2.66	8.18	27.88	23.74	5.94	29.68
Total Infectious Diseases Notified ...	—	—	—	289	164	Notifi- able only since 1939 1283	3454	Notifi- able only since 1939 174	791	Not Notifi- able	Not an Infect- ious Dis- ease	807 only since 1913	293 Notifi- able since 1913	1098
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases ...	—	—	—	15.2	2.4	2 d'ths since 1939	1.97	4 d'ths since 1939	16.8	—	—	566 d'ths since 1913	162 d'ths since 1913	728 d'ths since 1913
						0.15		2.3				70.13	55.28	66.3

TABLE 18.
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE
INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, 1894.

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life		Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age		
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of population			Brighouse	England and Wales	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 year of age	Rate per 1000 total births	Brighouse		England and Wales
													No.	Rate per 1000 live births	
1894	21,043				571	27.13	29.6	65	113.83	137			1	1.7	14.35
1895	21,153				573	27.08	30.3	76	132	161			15	26.2	33.85
1896	21,238				547	26.83	29.7	77	141	148			5	9.1	23.71
1897	21,347				573	26.84	29.7	74	129	156			4	6.9	36.33
1898	21,466				549	25.37	29.4	108	198	160			13	23.7	41.93
1899	21,570				503	23.31	29.3	61	128	163			2	3.97	44.90
1900	21,690				513	23.63	28.9	75	151	154			1	1.97	32.16
1901	21,780				516	23.69	28.5	91	176	151			11	21.3	36.66
1902	21,960				492	22.40	28.6	63	125	133			—	—	17.07
1903	21,983				501	22.78	28.4	60	120	132			4	7.99	21.92
1904	22,076				477	21.67	27.9	53	106	145			2	4.19	34.78
1905	22,100				454	20.54	27.2	54	111	128			2	4.41	25.02
1906	22,196				460	20.72	27.0	65	141	132			5	10.90	36.73
1907	22,280	442	20	45.25	422	18.94	26.3	42	99	116	62	140.3	—	—	14.76
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6	3	6.64	24.04
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2	1	2.43	14.97
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5	2	4.96	15.69
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5	9	24.50	44.04
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4	—	—	9.18
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4	2	5.34	24.20
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1	1	2.62	21.05
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0	2	5.79	18.86
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8	—	—	12.47
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3	6	2.03	12.18
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97			—	—	10.99
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3	1	3.4	9.59
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1	—	—	8.3
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2	4	10.2	15.5
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77			8	24.1	6.2
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4	3	10.52	7.7
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9	3	10.8	7.3
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9	1	3.4	8.4
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7	1	5.4	8.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3	—	—	6.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1	1	4.0	7.0
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3	2	8.0	8.1
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1	—	—	6.0
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4	—	—	6.0
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4	1	3.91	6.6
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5	—	—	7.1
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6	2	8.0	5.5
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3	1	4.22	5.7
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1	4	17.86	5.9
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4	—	—	5.8
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1	—	—	5.5
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6	—	—	4.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1	1	2.80	4.6
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5	—	—	5.1
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5	2	4.46	5.2
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8	1	2.13	5.3

TABLE 19.

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, 1894.

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths			Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population																Tuberculosis						All Causes			
		Puer- peral Sep- sis	Other Puer- peral	Total Death Rate per 1000 Total Births	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Influenza		Cancer		Lungs		Other		Total					
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
1894	21,043				5	0.24	—	0.00	4	0.19	1	0.05	13	0.61	4	0.19	7	0.33	13	0.61	36	1.71	7	0.33	43	2.04	312	14.6		
1895	21,153				3	0.14	—	0.00	13	0.62	1	0.05	3	0.14	3	0.14	—	0.00	11	0.51	40	1.8	13	0.61	53	2.41	349	16.50		
1896	21,238				2	0.09	—	0.00	16	0.75	3	0.14	6	0.28	—	0.00	—	0.00	14	0.65	40	1.74	3	0.14	43	1.88	360	17.00		
1897	21,347				3	0.14	—	0.00	4	0.19	5	0.24	10	0.46	1	0.05	11	0.51	10	0.46	32	1.36					322	15.08		
1898	21,466				4	0.24	—	0.00	12	0.56	3	0.14	1	0.05	2	0.09	1	0.05	17	0.79	41	1.72					418	17.60		
1899	21,570				2	0.09	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.41	3	0.14	1	0.05	6	0.28	15	0.70	33	1.41					371	17.10		
1900	21,690	—	2	3.89	2	0.09	—	0.00	10	0.46	7	0.32	13	0.60	6	0.28	—	0.00	15	0.70	39	1.82	12	0.56	51	2.38	399	18.39		
1901	21,780	—	3	5.81	3	0.14	—	0.00	2	0.09	1	0.05	—	0.00	12	0.55	—	0.00	14	0.65	43	1.88					345	15.84		
1902	21,960	—	2	4.06	1	0.05	2	0.09	14	0.65	2	0.09	5	0.23	7	0.31	2	0.09	9	0.41	33	1.50	9	0.41	41	1.91	305	13.88		
1903	21,983	—	4	3.99	—	0.00	1	0.05	6	0.28	2	0.09	6	0.28	—	0.00	4	0.18	10	0.45	27	1.23	5	0.23	32	1.46	258	11.73		
1904	22,076	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	3	0.13	5	0.23	1	0.05	4	0.18	21	0.95	43	1.94	13	0.59	56	2.43	305	13.81		
1905	22,100	—	3	6.60	—	0.00	—	0.00	5	0.23	1	0.04	—	0.00	4	0.18	4	0.18	20	0.90	30	1.35	9	0.41	39	1.76	268	12.11		
1906	22,196	—	5	10.86	2	0.09	—	0.00	7	0.31	7	0.31	4	0.18	1	0.05	1	0.04	21	0.94	27	1.21	13	0.58	40	1.79	312	14.50		
1907	22,280	—	1	2.37	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.39	9	0.39	5	0.22	15	0.67	25	1.12	6	0.26	31	1.38	298	13.37		
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	—	0.00	14	0.63	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.45	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320	14.30		
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	3	0.14	—	0.00	1	0.04	2	0.09	8	0.35	5	0.22	7	0.31	16	0.71	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283	12.60		
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	1	0.05	—	0.00	11	0.48	1	0.04	5	0.22	4	0.18	2	0.09	27	1.20	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264	11.72		
1911	20,843	1	1	5.44	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.14	3	0.14	14	0.67	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258	12.53		
1912	20,900	1	1	5.57	2	0.10	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.15	3	0.15	1	0.05	—	0.00	25	1.19	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294	14.06		
1913	20,960	1	2	8.04	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	18	0.85	39	1.91	6	0.28	45	2.19	284	13.55		
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.04	—	0.00	6	0.28	5	0.23	—	0.00	27	1.28	34	1.62	9	0.42	43	2.04	290	13.80		
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	—	0.00	—	0.00	31	1.43	1	0.04	—	0.00	15	0.71	4	0.17	18	0.89	22	1.04	11	0.52	33	1.56	331	16.40		
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	—	0.00	2	0.10	8	0.38	4	0.17	30	1.51	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05		
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	1	0.05	—	0.00	2	0.10	1	0.05	—	0.00	1	0.05	8	0.38	19	1.03	19	0.93	12	0.60	31	1.53	299	15.51		
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	—	0.00	—	0.00	3	0.15	—	0.00	15	0.77	2	0.10	59	3.04	22	1.13	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26		
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60		
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	7	0.33	1	0.05	—	0.00	3	0.14	4	0.19	28	1.34	23	1.10	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98		
1921	20,610	—	—	—	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	3	0.14	2	0.10	7	0.34	19	0.91	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25	263	12.76		
1922	20,670	—	2	6.04	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16	265	12.82		
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	3	0.15	—	0.00	9	0.44	21	1.03	21	1.03	6	0.29	27	1.32	272	13.33		
1924	20,100	—	1	3.38	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	3	0.15	2	0.09	23	1.14	28	1.38	23	1.14	7	0.34	30	1.48	283	14.08		
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	—	0.00	7	0.35	1	0.05	1	0.05	—	0.00	10	0.50	35	1.81	17	0.85	6	0.30	23	1.15	314	15.70		
1926	19,440	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	10	0.51	36	1.85	20	1.02	5	0.25	25	1.27	257	13.2		
1927	19,380	—	1	3.90	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	25	1.29	34	1.75	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297	15.3		
1928	19,460	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	6	0.31	20	1.03	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5		
1929	19,640	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	24	1.22	36	1.83	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21	308	15.7		
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	2	0.10	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	2	0.10	1	0.05	3	0.15	39	1.98	13	0.66	1	0.05	14	0.71	266	13.5		
1931	19,940	—	1	4.60	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	2	0.10	5	0.25	35	1.75	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	1.05	273	13.7		
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	12	0.61	2	0.10	14	0.71	266	13.4		
1933	19,670	—	1	4.70	1	0.05	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283	14.4		
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.15	40	2.05	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0		
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	3	0.15	38	1.90	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7		
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.10	2	0.10	3	0.15	4	0.20	38	1.96	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13		
1937	30,120	1	—	2.35	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.07	24	0.79	55	1.83	17	0.56	4	0.13	21	0.69	447	14.84		
1938	30,140	—	1	2.21	1	0.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	3	0.09	52	1.73	10	0.33	4	0.13	14	0.46	404	13.4		
1939	29,900	2	—	4.53	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	4	0.13	61	2.04	14	0.47	3	0.10	17	0.57	476	15.92		
1940	29,540	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.07	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	462	15.67		
1941	29,680	—	1	2.46	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.06	—	0.00	5	0.16	56	1.88	14	0.40	3	0.07	17	0.40	446	15.02

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1943.**

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN & COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1943.

An important Order came into force during the year known as the Infestation Order, 1943, dealing with rats and mice, and necessitated a large amount of work in completing the survey and report.

It was found during the year that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour and materials to carry out the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1936, and several large reconstruction schemes had to be left over until the present year on this account.

The work of the Cleansing Department was again carried out with great difficulty and it is becoming more and more increasingly difficult to carry out the direction of the Ministry of Supply in the collection of salvage and essential materials for the War Effort. Maintaining the standard of cleanliness around houses is most essential work especially in the older and more congested parts of the Town. Nevertheless the results obtained are most gratifying despite the great shortage of labour.

In conclusion I should like to tender my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for the co-operation obtained, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and finally the technical and clerical staff of the Department for their loyal assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

C. R. MOSS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

2 additional Water Closets were provided to existing properties and 1 Privy Midden was converted to Water Carriage during the year.

The following table indicates the numbers of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough at the end of the year.

Fresh Water Closets	9,709
Waste Water Closets	95
Pail Closets	249
Privies	151

DRAINAGE.

343 inspections were paid during the year in connection with the repairs and reconstruction of drains to existing houses.

In 11 instances use was made of the smoke test, whilst in 84 instances the use of the colour test was resorted to, and the water test was used 11 times.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

(1) Offensive Trades.

The following Offensive Trades are carried on in the Borough :—

Tripe Boilers	2
Soap Boilers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	2
Fat Melters	1

87 inspections were paid to these premises during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one Common Lodging House in the Borough, housing 39 persons. 56 Inspections were paid to the premises during the year and generally the premises were reasonably well conducted, and the Bye Laws of the Council observed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Bakehouses.

73 inspections were paid during the year to the 29 bakehouses in the Borough.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

5 Complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. The following improvements were carried out at Factory Premises during the year.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Absence of Intervening Ventilated Space	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation		
Dirty condition	3	3
Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation—No artificial lighting	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation—Not separated	1	1

188 inspections were paid to these premises during the year.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

451 inspections and re-inspections were made in relation to rat infestation and advice given in each case.

During the year the Direction under the Infestation Order of 1943 and Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, was served on the Council and a comprehensive survey and report of the Borough was undertaken. This necessitated a total of 225 inspections and revealed a total of 36 Reservoir Infestations, 5 Major Primary Infestations and 18 Minor Secondary Infestations. The Health Committee decided to appoint a part-time Specialist Rodent Officer in order to deal with the Direction and a commencement was made by him in November, 1943.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

(a) Milk Supply.

(1) Cowsheds.

Regular inspection was made to all dairies and cowsheds in the Borough during the past year. We have now 86 Dairy Farms, containing 149 registered cowsheds and housing approximately 1,220 dairy cattle.

It is a matter of regret that the amount of cowshed reconstruction carried out during the year is less than on former occasions. The following is a list of structural alterations carried out :—

Green Farm, Clifton.	New cowshed for 6 cows erected	1
Grove Farm, Southowram	3 compartment milk room provided	1

We have on our register 73 Retail Purveyors of Milk, made up as follows :—

- 62 Producer Retailers in the Borough ;
- 8 Retailers only ;
- 3 Producers outside the Borough who retail milk in the Borough.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936/38.

One additional farm was granted an " Accredited " Licence during the year.

The proportion of Designated Milks produced are as follows :—

" Tuberculin Tested "	.....	8%
" Accredited "	.....	52%

being a total of 60% of the whole.

The following dealers and supplementary licences were issued during the year.

Dealer's Licence to retail " Pasteurised "	.....	1
Supplementary Licences to retail " Tuberculin Tested " and " Pasteurised "	.....	6

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The work in connection with the sampling of the milk is administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspector and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

99 samples of milk were submitted by me for analysis during the year, of which 42 were informal samples and 57 formal samples. 95 samples were reported to be genuine, whilst 4 were adversely reported upon as being deficient in milk fat. In 2 instances the Vendors were cautioned by the Legal Department of the West Riding County Council.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 31 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by officers of this Department for examination at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, in addition to samples being taken by County Council Inspectors at " Accredited " and " Tuberculin Tested " Farms.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Particulars of the animals slaughtered at the Regional Slaughterhouse are given in the following table :—

Month.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January	66	324	2	—	392
February	76	199	3	—	278
March	118	559	19	—	696
April	123	832	5	—	960
May	149	535	—	—	684
June	172	—	—	—	172
July	127	161	1	—	289
August	106	460	1	—	567
September	52	650	1	—	703
October	104	780	5	—	889
November	116	1069	9	—	1194
December	102	460	27	—	589
Total	1311	6029	73	—	7413

The following are details of the visits paid under this heading during the year to :—

Regional Slaughterhouse	347
Butchers' Shops	158

The following unsound food was condemned and surrendered from shops :—

215 Tins Corned Pork.	5 lbs. Piccalli.
2½ lbs. Butter.	57 lbs. Fish.
272 Eggs.	4 Tins Pineapple.
2 Tins Corned Mutton.	5 Tins Salmon.
189 Tins Milk.	5 Tins Chopped Ham.
1 Tin Meat Roll.	3 Tins Minced Beef.
1 Tin Pea Soup.	6 Tins Pork Sausage.
8 Tins Peas.	33 Tins Pork Luncheon Meat.
7 Tins Beans.	22 lbs. 9 ozs. Bacon.
13 Tins Tomatoes.	33½ lbs. Cheese.
4 lbs. Jam.	336 Tins Corned Beef.
5 Tins Chopped Ham.	30 Tins Pilchards.
8½ lbs. Ham.	9 Tins Casserole Steak.
3 6 lb. Tins Tongue.	49 Tins Sardines.
21 lbs. Sugar.	6½ lbs. Brisket Beef.
13 stone 4 lbs. Oats.	25 lbs. Prunes.
13 Jars Beetroot.	17 Tins Plums.

**LIST OF UNSOUND MEAT CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED, GIVING WEIGHTS AND CAUSES OF
CONDEMNATION IN MONTHLY ORDER.**

	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total Weight in lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	58	1934	926	1278	1142	3268	2301	530	396	1271	2491	1796	17392
Cirrhosis ...	2	—	—	18	7	23	—	11	17	62	144	98	382
Multiple Absces- ses ...	35	55	17	20	19	61	—	16	—	14	15	—	252
Moribund ...	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Bruising ...	11	—	—	78	—	—	22	15	—	—	—	—	126
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Angiomatosis ...	—	—	—	—	20	30	—	—	—	17	74	—	141

TOTAL WEIGHT—8 tons 9½ cwts.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Total Number Inspections	6013
Air Raid Shelters	144
Bakehouses	73
Complaints Investigated	336
Cowsheds and Dairies	967
Caravans	17
Canal Boats	7
Common Lodging Houses	56
Drainage Inspections	343
Dwellinghouses Re-inspected—Housing Acts	150
Dwellinghouses Inspected—Public Health Acts	304
Dwellinghouses Re-inspected—Public Health Acts	1028
Dwellinghouses Inspected—Infectious Disease	157
Dwellinghouses Inspected—Disinfestation	13
Dwellinghouses Inspected—Disinfection	95
Factories Inspected	188
Offensive Trades :—	
Fried Fish Premises	55
Fat Rendering Premises	32
Public Conveniences	168
Public Cleansing Service	843
Slaughterhouses	347
Food Shops	158
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	451
Drains tested with water	11
Drains tested with smoke	11
Drains tested with colour	84
Shops Acts	31
Miscellaneous Visits	35
Works in Progress	5
Army Billets	5
Food Decontamination Service	35
Private Water Supplies Survey	51
Water Supplies	9
Firewatching Premises	161

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875-1936.

Brighouse Corporation Act, 1907.

Interior of Houses.

Floor repaired	1
Defective Fireplaces renewed	1
Defective Walls repaired	5
New Concrete Floors provided	2
New Sink Waste Pipe provided	4
New Glazed Sinks provided	18

Walls and Ceilings replastered	1
Sink Waste Pipes repaired	4
Sink Waste Pipes cleansed	1
Doors repaired	1
Wall Cement rendered	1
Water gaining access to cellar abated	4
Dirty Houses cleansed	6
Sewage in Cellar abated	2
Dampness abated	4
Vertical damp-proof courses provided	1

Exterior of Houses.

Defective Yard Paving repaired	5
Defective Ventilating Shaft repaired	1
Defective Soilpipe repaired	1
Defective Eaves Gutters repaired	6
Roofs repaired	14
Defective Rain Water Pipes repaired	9

Yards and Outbuildings.

Offensive Accumulations removed	4
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Drainage.

Drains cleansed from obstruction	63
Defective Drains relaid or repaired	20
Drains reconstructed	1
Inspection Chamber provided to Drains	3

Water Closets.

W.C. Cisterns repaired	2
Additional W.C.'s provided	2
W.C. Pedestal renewed	2
Privy converted to Water Carriage	1
Pail Closet converted to Water Carriage	2

House Refuse Accommodation.

Dilapidated Dustbins renewed	224
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Miscellaneous.

Food Premises Rat-proofed	1
Rat Infestation	4

Factories.

W.C.'s provided	3
Sanitary Accommodation reconstructed	1
Additional Ventilation provided	1
Urinals provided	2
Wash Basins provided	1
Artificial Light provided to Sanitary Accommodation	1

Sanitary Conveniences properly marked "Males" and "Females"	1
Installation of Sand Filter & Storage Tank for Water Supply	1
W.C.'s cleansed	1

Farms.

Cowsheds limewashed and cleansed	29
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PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The Health Committee are responsible for the Cleansing and Disposal of the contents of Ashpits, Privy Middens, Dustbins, Cess-pools and Pail Closets, and for the cleansing and maintenance of the Public Sanitary Conveniences.

(1) Storage.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1944 :—

Dustbins	8968
Ashpits	23
Privy Middens	165
Pail Closets	274

(2) Refuse Collection Service.

The following table gives the numbers and types of receptacles cleansed, loads collected and tonnage :—

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41
Dustbins	194,504	228,248	238,155	422,910
Ashpits	832	764	282	144
Privy Middens	1,074	1,033	658	837
Pail Closets	14,669	16,820	14,412	—
Weight in Tons	4,881	5,457	5,393	6,226

The following table gives the particulars of Collection by the Vehicles.

Vehicle.	Weights.		
	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Freighter 4	169	1	3
S.D. Freighter 8	1,657	16	1
S.D. Freighter 9	1,115	16	3
Morris 10	214	15	0
Dennis 6	1,095	5	1
Morris 5	1	12	2
	4,254	7	2

Every endeavour has been made to give as accurately as possible the weight of refuse collected, but only refuse dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works is actually weighed.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The various amounts of refuse disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows :—

	T.	C.	Q.
Refuse disposed of at Refuse Disposal Works	4,090	7	2
Refuse disposed of at Bailiffe Bridge Tip	164	0	0

SALVAGE.

The year 1943 again witnessed continued activity in respect of the salvage of waste and dormant materials despite the fact of the great difficulties prevailing owing to labour shortage. Further activity in connection with the separate collection of kitchen waste was undertaken, and the record of the year's work in this direction is most gratifying. The following are the details of the monthly returns of salvaged materials recovered, together with the income received from the same :—

Month.	Tonnage of Salvageable Materials recovered.			Revenue.		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
April, 1943	151	9	1	614	18	0
May, 1943	112	12	2	444	11	10
June, 1943	91	3	1	313	3	7
July, 1943	95	18	0	329	15	6
August, 1943	78	3	2	247	2	8
September, 1943	97	17	1	417	7	4
October, 1943	100	3	2	303	16	7
November, 1943	154	8	0	361	14	1
December, 1943	113	7	3	297	0	0
January, 1944	132	13	1	464	0	0
February, 1944	106	18	3	500	5	0
March, 1944	91	10	0	315	10	0
	1326	5	0	£4609	4	7

Of this amount, the sales from the Cleansing Services realised £3,819 15s. 10d., whilst £789 8s. 9d. was from the sales of scrap from other Departments.

REVENUE FROM SALE OF RESIDUALS.

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year :—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Refuse Collection :—							
Trade Refuse Charges	.....	124	13	6	124	13	6
(b) Refuse Disposal :—							
Trade Refuse Charges	.....	15	8	11	15	8	11
(c) Salvage :—							
Screened Cinder	.....	22	6	5			
Baled Scrap Tins	.....	239	14	1			
Ferrous Metal	.....	105	6	4			
Non-Ferrous Metals	.....	56	7	2			
Baled Paper	.....	2467	19	5			
Cullett	.....	42	16	6			
Jars and Bottles	.....	61	17	9			
Textiles	.....	229	6	5			
Kitchen Waste	.....	516	12	5			
Dust	.....	5	6	0			
Bones	.....	38	1	11			
Rubber	.....	11	16	3			
Miscellaneous	.....	8	0	0			
Steam	.....	24	0	0			
					3829	10	8
(d) Miscellaneous :—							
Sale of Dustbins	.....	129	8	6	129	8	6
					£4099	1	7

REVENUE FROM SALE OF RESIDUALS

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year:

(a) Refuse Collection: 124 10 8
 Trade Refuse Charges: 124 10 8

(b) Refuse Disposal: 124 10 8
 Trade Refuse Charges: 124 10 8

(c) Salvage: 124 10 8

Salvaged Clutter	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Iron	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Metal	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Wood	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Glass	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Paper	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Rubber	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Leather	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Textiles	124 10 8
Salvaged Scrap Miscellaneous	124 10 8
Total	124 10 8

Brighthouse :
 Smith, Hodgson & Co. (Printers) Ltd.,
 Park Row.

(d) Miscellaneous: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Building: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Furniture: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Appliances: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Vehicles: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Machinery: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Tools: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Equipment: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Materials: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Components: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Parts: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Accessories: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Supplies: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Consumables: 124 10 8
 Salvaged Miscellaneous: 124 10 8



