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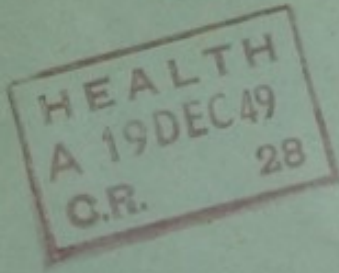
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**Borough of Brighouse**

# **Annual Report**

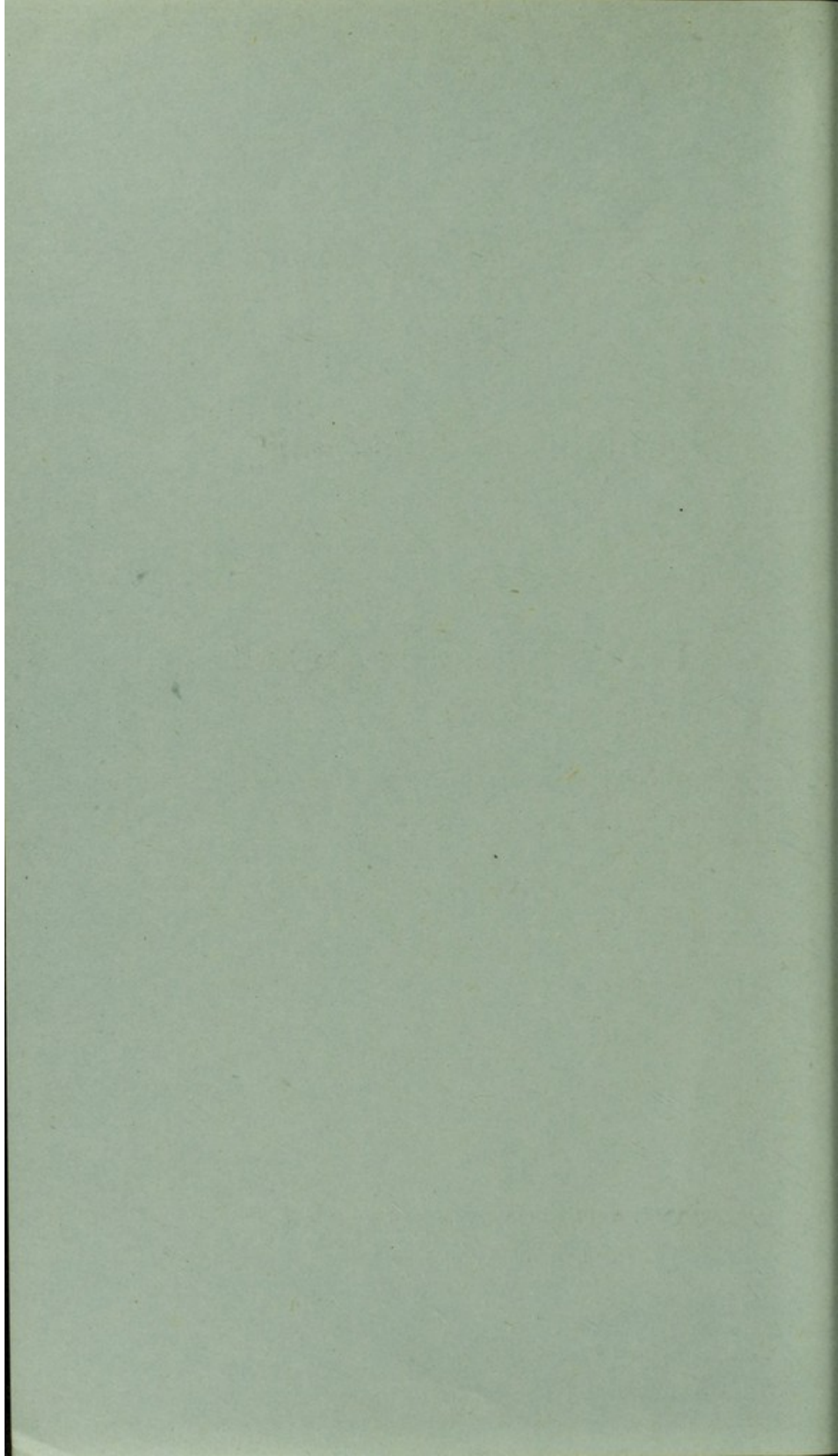
of the

## **Public Health Services**

of the Borough of Brighouse,

### **1948**

**FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,**  
Medical Officer of Health.





**Borough of Brighouse**

# **Annual Report**

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## **Public Health Services**

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# Annual Report

Public Health Services

1948

# Borough of Brighouse

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## Health, Hospital and Welfare Committee

(As at December 31st, 1948).

His Worship the Mayor :  
Alderman W. WHITELEY, J.P.

Chairman :  
Councillor H. ARMITAGE.

Vice-Chairman :  
Alderman TATTERSALL.

Alderman	HINCHLIFFE.	Councillor	KENDALL.
"	ROBERTS.	"	MABBOTT.
Councillor	ARCHER.	"	NOBBS.
"	BROADBENT.	"	POSTLETHWAITE.
"	BURNETT.	"	REDFEARN.

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman W. Whiteley, J.P.)

Councillor H. ARMITAGE (Chairman).

Alderman TATTERSALL (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor	ARCHER.	Councillor	KENDALL.
"	A. A. BURNETT.	Mrs.	J. A. BROOK.
"	POSTLETHWAITE.	Mrs.	M. PICKARD.

One Lady from Hipperholme	}	In an advisory capacity.
One Lady from Southowram		
One Representative from Clifton and Hartshead Nursing Association		

# Health Department

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

### Medical Officer of Health :

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council ; Medical Superintendent, Brighouse Isolation Hospital ; Medical Officer, Holywell House.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :

B. SCHROEDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned June, 1948).

G. W. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed July, 1948).

### Assistant County Medical Officer for Division 18, West Riding County Council :

ALICE SEELIG, M.D. (Vienna).

### Orthopædic Surgeon :

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

### Ophthalmic Surgeons :

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

\*P. H. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.P.

### Dental Officer :

\*F. SWIRE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). (Resigned September, 1948).

A. N. S. STANNARD, L.D.S. (Leeds). (Appointed February, 1948).

### Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

C. R. MOSS, M.B.E., F.Inst.P.C., F.S.I.A.,  
Ollet Gold Medallist—Sanitary Inspectors' Association.  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.  
Assoc. Mem. Inst. San. Eng.

### Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

J. F. ASPINALL, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.

D. BROOK, M.S.I.A.  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.

N. M. MORRIS, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.



**Senior Health Visitor :**

Miss E. CHARLESWORTH, S.R.N., C.M.B.

**Health Visitors :**

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.

**School Nurses :**

Miss A. D. ANDERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. A. E. KNIGHT, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

**Assistant Health Visitors :**

\*Mrs. M. H. BELOW, S.R.N. (Appointed February, 1948).

\*Mrs. D. A. F. HOLDSWORTH, Enrolled Assistant Nurse.  
(Appointed March, 1948).

**Midwives :**

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

Miss F. A. CLEMENT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired July, 1948).

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

Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N. (Appointed  
September, 1948).

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

**Home Nurses :**

Miss O. SALISBURY, S.R.N.

Miss P. SHOYER, S.R.N. (Appointed October, 1948).

Mrs. F. SYKES, S.R.N.

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

**Matron, Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel :**

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

**Mental Health Social Worker :**

Miss S. PENNINGTON.

**Staff at Day Nurseries :**

Miss M. CARROLL, Certificated Teacher.

Wellholme Park.

Miss M. E. SHEFFIELD, S.R.F.N., Matron.

Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.

Miss P. ARMITAGE, C.C.R. (Resigned June, 1948).

Mrs. E. HARTLEY, C.N.N.

Miss D. BOOTH, C.N.N.

Miss C. BURCH, C.N.N.



Ogden Lane.

Miss V. M. CLARKE, S.R.N., Matron.

Miss D. BAILEY, C.N.N., Deputy Matron.

Mrs. M. FARRAR, C.N.N.

Miss J. NICHOLSON, C.N.N.

**Home Helps (Maternity and Domestic) :**

Mrs. M. LETTEN.

Mrs. A. PENDLEBURY.

Mrs. I. WILSON.

Mrs. D. DEPLEDGE.

**Senior Clerk :**

K. HIRST (Resigned June, 1948).

A. LISTER (Appointed July, 1948).

**Clerks :**

**Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare :**

K. LICESS (Resigned March, 1948).

Miss M. STIRK.

Miss D. THORNTON (Appointed May, 1948).

Miss S. WALTON (Appointed August, 1948).

J. R. C. WELLS (Appointed August, 1948).

Miss C. WOOD.

**School Health Service :**

P. MARSHALL (Resigned January, 1948).

G. O. RICHARDSON (Appointed January, 1948).

Miss M. SESSIONS (Appointed August, 1948).

Miss M. TAYLOR (Appointed February, 1948).

**Cleansing and Sanitary Section :**

B. COCKING (Appointed March, 1948).

A. E. HOLDSWORTH (Appointed August, 1948).

Miss J. HORNER.

**Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service :**

W. ANDERSON.

**Ambulance Driver-Attendants :**

S. A. ROBINSON.

A. O'MALLEY.

J. McKENZIE.

J. T. PENDLEBURY.

J. STEAD.

F. A. GARLING.

L. PEAKER.

W. CRICKETT.

\* Part Time.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for 1948.

The year 1948 was, of course, characterised by the coming into force of a most important measure, the National Health Service Act of 1946. This Act not only altered the control of the hospitals and gave free medical treatment to all, but also had material effects on your Public Health Services. This Borough Council lost its control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, just as previously it had lost control of the School Health Service. There are many who believe that the larger resources of a County Authority more than compensate for the local knowledge of the County District. It is also true that a more uniform administration is possible when larger areas are under one responsible Authority. Although some small Districts, of which I believe Brighouse to be one, administered the Services in a highly satisfactory manner, for various reasons it was perhaps not possible for all the smaller Authorities to have satisfactory Services. Many arguments can be advanced in favour of the larger Authority and it is not the purpose of this Report to discuss these and the counter arguments which may be submitted. It is appropriate, however, that I should mention in this Report the support I have had from the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and my belief that the record of Brighouse Corporation is a very good one in respect of their Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

It was, then, with a feeling of regret that the staff in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department approached the appointed day. It is only fair, however, to acknowledge the foresight of Dr. Brockington, the County Medical Officer, and his Committee, who acknowledged that the best administrative machinery under the Act was that of the large Authority being responsible for the general direction of the Services and for policy making, this Authority being divided into smaller administrative areas to be placed under the day-to-day administration of Divisional Medical Officers. Arrangements were also made for Meetings of Divisional Medical Officers to be held, at which a broader view might be obtained and where general problems could be discussed together.

Very wisely, Divisional Medical Officers were in many cases appointed before the Act came into operation, and after my appointment in September, 1947, as Divisional Medical Officer for Division 18, which comprises the Brighouse Borough, Elland Urban District and Queensbury and Shelf Urban District, I was able to make plans for the absorption of the Brighouse Maternity and Child Welfare Services into the Divisional Services, and so into the County Council Services, without any unnecessary friction.



During the transition period we were very lucky in having the advice and help of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, many of whom were representatives from the various Voluntary Committees who have done such magnificent work in the Child Welfare Centres. All the existing staff co-operated magnificently and I do not think that the mothers and babies attending at any of the Child Welfare Centres or being visited regularly by our excellent team of Health Visitors noticed any change in the Service on the appointed day.

Since July, our relations with the County Council have become more and more intimate, but as Medical Officer of Health for this Borough I still retain many contacts with the Brighouse Health Committee, whom I still have pleasure in serving. The Members of the old Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee are kept informed of the progress of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of the Division in so far as they affect this Borough, and in this way our contact as a Department still remains one of intimacy with the town in which we work.

The vital statistics indicate that 1948 was an average year. The Birth Rate of 16.55 was lower than the previous year but still remains higher than those of the years between 1921 and 1942, after which the post-war rise began. The Death Rate of 14.18 was higher than last year's rate but compares favourably with the average death rate of this Borough during the last ten years (14.78). This year we have a natural increase in population of 73, being the excess of live births over deaths, and the Registrar General has estimated that our population has increased by 460.

The Infantile Mortality Rate and the Still Birth Rate both show a decrease on the previous year. In the general body of this Report there are again included some details of the deaths of infants under one year of age. The same number of children (7) died within 24 hours as died last year, but the mortality rate was halved between 24 hours and one month, there being five as against eleven. The important provision of a premature baby cot, which is available day and night at the Divisional Ambulance Station, may help in the further reduction of our infantile mortality. As was stated last year, the great majority of our infant deaths now occur in babies who are born prematurely and it is on the elimination of the causes of prematurity that we must depend for a further reduction in the infantile mortality rate.

The incidence of infectious diseases was very much lower than in 1947. This was principally due to the reduction in the number of cases of Measles and Chicken Pox. It is noteworthy that only one case of Diphtheria occurred and this was a very mild one. There is no doubt that the immunisation campaign has played an important part in the reduction of the incidence of this disease. There was a rise in the number of cases of Whooping Cough, there being 111 as compared with 37 in 1947. It is hoped that very shortly



the Ministry of Health will be able to recommend to us a reliable prophylactic for immunisation against this disease, which is the most serious infectious disease affecting young children at the present time. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that in our Nurseries, where the children have been immunised against Whooping Cough, no cases of Whooping Cough have occurred in immunised children. General immunisation has not been recommended throughout the district, pending the results of the research at present going on into the prophylaxis of this disease. There was one case of Anterior Poliomyelitis, in which there was no residual paralysis.

The Clifton Isolation Hospital, which was first opened in 1899 and treated over 6,000 cases, was closed as an Infectious Diseases Hospital on the 4th July, 1948, as a direct result of the National Health Service Act coming into operation. It re-opened again in September as an Ante-Natal Hostel where expectant mothers who are tired or for some other medical reason require rest during the ante-natal period can be admitted for recuperation. It is believed that in this capacity it will continue to serve a very useful purpose.

The need for the re-opening of the Holme House Nursery at Lightcliffe has become much more apparent. The waiting list is becoming larger and larger and present demands for Nursery accommodation cannot possibly be satisfied. The Holme House Nursery, which was previously not well situated, became much more advantageously placed due to the building of the new housing estates at Summerfield and Stoney Lane and we hope that in the near future this Nursery will again be in operation.

The progress of the Council's housing programme, although not as rapid as we would wish, did show signs of acceleration. During 1947 only 30 houses were completed, but in 1948 a further 152 were erected. Some of the more urgent housing problems have been dealt with but it is our concern that so many people still live in unsatisfactory houses, and it is hoped that as the overcrowding problem becomes dealt with, houses will be available again for the re-housing of families who have no proper water supply, insufficient light and ventilation, and live in cold, damp, airless dwellings.

There has been a transformation in the Squatters' Camps at Law Lane and Fort Shibden, Southowram. Many of the people have been re-housed, either by themselves or by the Council. For long periods the camp has presented a still more dilapidated appearance, due to delay in the clearing away of the redundant huts by the Ministry of Works, but the problem does now appear to have reached manageable proportions. Unfortunately, there still remain one or two unsatisfactory tenants, who appear to be almost ineducable in housewifery and whom we would not feel justified in recommending for a Council house. Cooking facilities were provided in the existing huts and life has been made much more tolerable for the tenants, but we in this Department are very glad to see the



gradual removal of these camps from the district. The Birds Royd Camp, situated as it is, centrally, and with huts of a much more permanent nature, has continued to be occupied, and conditions here have also been improved. During this time of acute housing shortage it has served as an adjunct to the housing needs of the district, but this camp too cannot be considered as having any permanent value, and it is hoped that the tenants here will also be gradually found other accommodation and the problem of the squatters, which has exercised the mind of the Housing Committee for a very long time, will be eliminated in the near future.

The most noteworthy feature of the work of the Sanitary Department, details of which are again submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is that which refers to the visits made to the food preparation premises and food shops in the Borough. There has been no serious outbreak of food poisoning in this town during recent years and with continuing care and vigilance by this Department and the co-operation of the food traders, we hope that this happy state of affairs will continue.

Reference is made in the body of the Report to the work we are doing in smoke abatement. I would draw the attention of householders to the large amount of domestic smoke which adds to the general pollution of the atmosphere. It is hoped that in the near future smokeless fuel will be available for all and that this great nuisance of an industrial town, which by many is accepted as a necessary evil, but which can be almost entirely prevented, will be a matter of history.

In conclusion I should like to thank you, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your continued support during the year. I should also like to thank the Town Clerk and the Chief Officials of the Corporation for the help which has been given on many occasions to this Department. The staff of the Department have worked very hard and very long during the important period of transition. The new duties imposed by the Divisional Administration and the change in routine could not have been carried out satisfactorily without their loyal support and I should like to record how much I appreciate their willing help and continued loyalty.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1949.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1948

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## STATISTICS, SOCIAL AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in Acres) .....	7.875
POPULATION : Census, 1931, 30,404. 1948 (est.) .....	30,810
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE .....	3.91
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES .....	10,621
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE .....	1.35
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE .....	2.9
RATEABLE VALUE .....	£163,521
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE .....	£650

The number of persons unemployed at the end of the year was one. There was a very large demand for labour from all branches of industry in the town, particularly for women and juveniles.

### Climatic Conditions.

The Winter of 1948/9 was mild. It was characterised, however, at the end of the year 1948 by a prolonged fog, which presented only too clear evidence of the amount of atmospheric pollution. On the higher ground there was brilliant sunshine, while in the smoke-filled valley the fog persisted.



# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate .....	241	250	491
Illegitimate .....	13	6	19
Total .....	254	256	510

Live Birth Rate : 16.55 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate .....	6	8	14
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	6	8	14

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 26.72.

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	242	195	437

Death Rate : 14.18 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Deaths from Maternal Causes—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis .....	—	—
Other Maternal Causes .....	1	1.91
Total .....	1	1.91

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births .....	39.22
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	36.66
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	105.26

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation (all ages) .....	170
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	63
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) .....	—

TABLE 1.

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1948 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
Births—					
Rates per 1,000 Population					
Live ... ..	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	16.55
Still ... ..	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.45
Deaths—					
All Causes ... ..	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	14.18
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
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Diphtheria ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Influenza ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Notifications—					
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	1.36
Whooping Cough ... ..	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	3.60
Diphtheria ... ..	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.06
Erysipelas ... ..	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.19
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ... ..	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	3.8
Pneumonia ... ..	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.52
Deaths under 1 year of Age					
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	34	39	32	31	39.22
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	0.00
Maternal Mortality—					
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
Puerperal Infections ... ..	0.13				—
Others ... ..	0.73		Not available		1.91
Total ... ..	0.86				1.91
Notifications—					
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34	1.91
				(including Puerperal Fever)	



**TABLE 2.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1948.**

Causes of Death.	M.	1948. All Ages.		Total.
		F.		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—		—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	—		1
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—		—
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—		1
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—		—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	11	2		13
7. Tuberculosis—other forms ... ..	1	1		2
8. Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	3	1		4
9. Influenza ... ..	—	—		—
10. Measles ... ..	—	—		—
11. Ac. polio-myel and Polio-enceph. ...	—	—		—
12. Ac. Inf. Enceph. ... ..	—	—		—
13. Cancer of buc: cav: and œsoph: (M) uterus (F) ... ..	4	2		6
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	6		7
15. Cancer of breast ... ..	—	6		6
16. Cancer of all other sites ... ..	32	12		44
17. Diabetes ... ..	1	3		4
18. Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions ... ..	24	34		58
19. Heart Disease ... ..	86	67		153
20. Other Diseases of Circ. System ... ..	7	10		17
21. Bronchitis ... ..	15	10		25
22. Pneumonia ... ..	8	4		12
23. Other Resp. Diseases ... ..	5	1		6
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	1		1
25. Diarrhœa, under 2 years ... ..	—	—		—
26. Appendicitis ... ..	—	—		—
27. Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	5	3		8
28. Nephritis ... ..	7	5		12
29. Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis ...	—	—		—
30. Other Maternal Causes ... ..	—	1		1
31. Premature Birth ... ..	2	7		9
32. Congenital Malformation: birth inj. infant dis. ... ..	3	1		4
33. Suicide ... ..	2	1		3
34. Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	—	—		—
35. Other Violent Causes ... ..	6	5		11
36. All other causes ... ..	17	12		29
Totals ... ..	242	195		437

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 30,810, compared with the mid-year estimate of 30,350 for 1947. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 460.

### Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 16.55 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.57 below the rate for the previous year, 1.35 below the rate for England and Wales, 2.65 below the rate for the 148 Small Towns and 2 below the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 19 illegitimate births, representing 3.73 per cent. of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.62 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This is the same number as last year but represents a higher percentage of the total birth rate, as the total number of births is down.

During the year there were 14 stillbirths, none of which were illegitimate. This gives a rate of 26.72 per 1,000 (live and still) births as compared with 24 for the Administrative County of the West Riding. This is 0.45 per thousand of the population, this latter figure being 0.03 above the rate based on the population for England and Wales.

### Death Rate.

The Death Rate for the Borough is 14.18 per 1,000 of the population. This is slightly higher than the rate for last year (13.90) and is well above the rate for England and Wales (10.8) and that for the West Riding Administrative County (11.3).

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

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—170 (compared with 166 in 1947).
2. Cancer—63 (compared with 55 in 1947).
3. Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions—58 (the same number as in 1947).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—43 (compared with 42 in 1947).

### Infant Deaths.

20 children under one year of age died during the year. Two of these deaths occurred in illegitimate children. As there were only 19 illegitimate children born this gives us an illegitimate infantile death rate of 105.26. Last year there were no deaths among illegitimate children. Of the two illegitimate deaths one was a case of



congenital syphilis and the child died at two months old, having been born prematurely. The second was also a premature baby who was born following an accident. The mother worked until about a week before the child was born.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, or the Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births, is 39.22. This approximates to that for the West Riding Administrative County and is 0.78 less than that of 1947. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Country as a whole is 34.0.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below. Last year's figures are given in brackets:—

- 7 (7) under 24 hours (2 males, 5 females).
- 2 (5) between one day and seven days (2 males).
- 3 (6) between one week and one month (1 male, 2 females).
- 4 (2) between one month and three months (3 males, 1 female).
- 4 (2) between three months and nine months (2 males, 2 females).

Died within 24 hours.—All the seven children who died within 24 hours were born prematurely, six of them being born in Hospital and being under Hospital supervision from the time of birth. No cause was ascertained for the premature birth in three of these cases. Two of the premature births occurred in a twin pregnancy, another in a case of toxæmia of pregnancy and a fourth was due to an induction in a severe case of Diabetes Mellitus. The seven children survived half an hour, 6 hours, 8 hours, 9 hours, 13 hours, and two 21 hours.

Died between one day and seven days.—One of these children died at two days old due to birth injury. The patient was delivered in Hospital. The other child lived for five days and died from Broncho Pneumonia. This child was born at home and the mother had attended her own doctor ante-natally.

Died between one week and one month.—One of these children was born at home prematurely and lived for three weeks. The mother had been a regular attender at our Ante-Natal Clinic. The other two were born prematurely as a result of a twin birth. The mother suffered from Toxæmia.

Died between one month and three months.—One child, who was illegitimate, died from Syphilis, surviving two months. The mother had not attended the Ante-Natal Clinic. Another child, who was a normal, healthy baby from a good home, died of Pneumonia following Whooping Cough at two months old. Two other children died at five weeks old, one from congenital deformities and the other from Atelectasis.

Died between three months and twelve months.—One child died at four months old from Broncho Pneumonia following Con-



genital Syphilis. The mother had not attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and the child had not received the best care and attention. Another child died at the age of 5½ months from Broncho Pneumonia. Although it was a full term delivery, this child was classed as premature, as it weighed only 5¼ lbs. at birth. It suffered from Bronchitis at a very early age and died of Broncho Pneumonia. The child was well cared for. Another child, who died at 5½ months old, died in its perambulator during the night. It had received a bottle feed and died from Asphyxia caused by vomiting. The remaining child died at 10 months old. This child died of Acute Streptococcal Tracheo-Bronchitis and Toxæmia, the duration of the illness being only between two and three days. The child was very well cared for.

#### **Maternal Deaths.**

There was one death from Hepatic Failure occurring in a woman who had been delivered three months previously. This gives us a rate of 1.91 compared with a maternal mortality rate of 0.86 per thousand live and still births for England and Wales and with last year's Brighouse rate of 1.75. With figures as small as ours one death is sufficient to give us a rate more than twice as much as the County as a whole and too much significance should not be attached to it.

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### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

#### **Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. F. W. Richardson and A. Jaffe, Bradford, the County Analysts.

#### **Divisional Ambulance Service.**

During the whole of 1948 the Ambulance Service was a responsibility of the County Council, having been taken over by arrangement in September, 1947. The work of this Service had been increasing for some time and it showed a very marked increase after July, 1948. The Divisional Ambulance Service is now responsible for Brighouse, Elland, Queensbury and Shelf, and Mirfield. The Elland ambulance, a Rolls Royce two stretcher type, was taken over with the Elland Ambulance Service. Our existing vehicles, an Austin 20 h.p. two stretcher ambulance and the small Renault converted van, were retained. The Renault was disposed of in June, 1948. During the year a new Morris 26 h.p. three stretcher ambulance and an Austin 16 h.p. car to seat four persons were



added to the vehicles. The alterations to the garage were completed and five further driver-attendants and a telephonist were appointed. The change-over was carried out very smoothly under the efficient management of Mr. W. Anderson, the Chief Ambulance Driver, who has now been appointed Depot Superintendent.

One important and useful improvement was made in the Service by the provision of a radio-equipped ambulance. This ambulance can be communicated with en route by the Central Control when rung by the Divisional Ambulance Depot. In this way it can be diverted to an accident or emergency very quickly and thus saves time and may save lives. It has been found a very wise and useful addition and Mr. Whittaker, the County Ambulance Officer, is to be congratulated on his foresight.

I append below particulars of the cases transported by the Divisional Ambulance Service during the year. For the first half of the year the particulars refer to Brighouse Borough only, but for the last part of the year, from the 5th July, the figures are composite ones referring to the whole Division and do not specify which cases were from Brighouse and which from the rest of the Division.

TABLE 3.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE—DIVISION 18.

Particulars of Patients, Journeys and Mileage for the Brighouse District—period 1st January to 4th July, 1948 :—

Number of Patients carried ...	...	1,736
Number of Journeys ...	...	1,128
Approximate mileage covered ...	...	22,519

Particulars of Patients, Journeys and Mileage for the Division—period 5th July to 31st December, 1948 :—

		1948						Total.
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Accident ...	...	15	20	18	20	15	12	100
Urgent ...	...	37	35	39	84	53	59	307
Maternity ...	...	21	20	24	38	20	29	152
Infectious ...	...	3	3	2	12	7	15	42
Mental ...	...	3	6	—	2	4	5	20
Out-Patients ...	...	281	313	257	397	406	424	2,078
Males ...	...	149	163	130	244	236	243	1,165
Females ...	...	197	247	166	337	292	295	1,534
Children ...	...	29	60	44	71	49	74	327
Journeys ...	...	63	84	62	298	245	253	1,005
Miles ...	...	3,945	4,760	3,831	7,203	5,729	5,902	31,370
Stretcher Cases ...	...	87	116	86	187	135	138	749
Sitting Cases ...	...	259	294	210	394	393	400	1,950



### **Ambulance Facilities—Infectious Diseases.**

The ambulance at the Isolation Hospital was utilised for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases until the 4th July, 1948, when the Hospital was closed for infectious diseases purposes. It was hoped that this ambulance, which had done excellent service and has continued to run until the time of writing this Report, would subsequently be utilised for the conveyance of patients to the town from the Ante-Natal Hostel. The ambulance, however, was not thought fit by the County Engineer and has since been used for the conveyance of waste paper. No doubt in this capacity it is continuing to serve a useful function.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

During the first half of 1948 the nursing in the home was carried out by the various District Nursing Associations. These ceased to exist on the 5th July, when the service was taken over by the West Riding County Council. Miss Whiteley continued to serve the Hipperholme area and Miss Salisbury and Mrs. Sykes continued to be responsible for the area previously served by the Brighouse District Nursing Association. Miss Tolland, who had served in Clifton and Hartshead as District Nurse and Midwife, resigned her appointment, Miss Crossley taking over her midwifery duties and the Brighouse Nurses becoming responsible for the district nursing in Clifton. Miss Shoyer, an additional District Nurse, was appointed, and served mainly as a relief nurse for holiday duties but was also invaluable in helping the other Nurses from time to time when the pressure of work in their particular district was greatest.

I should like to place on record the very helpful attitude displayed by the District Nursing Associations during the time of transfer. We were particularly fortunate in having the advice and help of Mrs. Hodgson during the early days of the transfer.

The chief difficulty in the work of a Home Nurse is the time spent in travelling and I am glad to say that one of the District Nurses has already obtained a car and it is hoped that it will not be long before many of the others are similarly equipped.

Since the 5th of July, 1948, the work of the District Nurses has shown a slow but perceptible increase. There is much of the treatment which was previously carried out by a patient's own doctor which can quite well be done by a District Nurse under the doctor's instructions. With the greatly increased work of the General Practitioner due to the passing of the National Health Service Act the District Nurse is filling an ever increasing role in freeing the doctor for the duties which only he can perform. The relationship between the District Nurse and the General Practitioner is a close one and we like to believe that the District Nurse and Midwife are serving more and more as a link between the Public Health Department and the General Practitioner. There has been



a tendency for Public Health Departments to become watertight compartments, out of intimate touch with the doctors of the town. This has never been the policy of the Brighouse Public Health Department and we believe that the taking over of the Home Nursing Service is another factor which will help to weld the medical services of this town into one harmonious whole.

The Home Nursing Service is another example of how a service has been built up by voluntary effort and how, when its need has become more and more apparent and its loss would be keenly felt by the community, the State has taken over the service and followed the lead given by public spirited men and women. It is hoped that the present tendency of increasing Governmental control will not prevent the continuation of that wonderful spirit of voluntary work which has been a characteristic of this Country.

Some statistics are given below for the six months from the 5th July to the end of the year, but as this is not a full year they may be of little value, though they do serve to show the amount of work done by the District Nurses.

Number of visits, 5th July to 31st December, 1948 ..... 2,511

Number of new cases, 5th July to 31st December, 1948     33

#### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 4.

TABLE 7. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 3-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics ...	Huddersfield Road ...	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme ...	Wednesdays, 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 2-3 p.m.
do.	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mondays and Thursdays, 9.45 a.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ...		School Children, Mondays and Thursdays, 10.15 a.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 10-11 a.m. Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Mondays and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.
*Diphtheria and Whooping Cough		
Immunisation Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	Fridays, 11 a.m.
Vaccination Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	Fridays, 11 a.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme ...	By appointment.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	By appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Every weekday at 9 a.m.
do.	Church Schools, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic ...	Bonegate House, Bradford Road ...	Tuesday afternoon. Other sessions by appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic ...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mondays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Remedial Exercises Clinic	Church Schools, Hipperholme ...	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
	W.R.C.C. Medical Centre, Sowerby Bridge ...	Thursdays, 10-11 a.m.
	Tuberculosis Dispensary, Huddersfield ...	Thursdays and Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford ...	Men. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2-4 p.m. Women. Monday, 5-7 p.m.
do.	Royal Infirmary, Halifax ...	Monday, 5-7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m.
do.	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield ...	Tuesday, 3.30-4.30 p.m. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Friday, 6-8 p.m. Fri., 6-8 p.m.
Scabies Treatment Centre	St. John Ambulance Hall, Bramston Street ...	Wed., 10-12 noon. Monday to Friday, 2-6 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	By appointment.
Orthoptic Clinic ...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Bi-weekly (by appointment).

\* This is also carried out at the ordinary Child Welfare sessions.



### Scabies Treatment.

The special clinic for the treatment of Scabies continued in operation during the year. The incidence of this disease again fell and 70 cases were treated as opposed to 84 the year before.

During the year the following number of home or school visits was paid :—

By Health Visitors.	By School Nurses.
4	2

The routine treatment for a case was two applications of Benzol Benzoate unless the case was severe, when a third application was given. For contacts without any visible sign of the disease one application was given.

No. of Cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
No. of Contacts	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

We again treated cases of verminous heads in addition to Scabies, the number of cases so treated being 36.

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## HOSPITALS.

### A. Fever.

The Corporation continued to administer the Isolation Hospital at Clifton until the 4th July, 1948, when the Hospital was closed down, having been disclaimed by the Ministry of Health as being out of date by modern standards. The patients who were in the Hospital at that time were transferred to Northowram Isolation Hospital. This Hospital has continued to take our cases since the 5th July, 1948, and no difficulty has been experienced in their admission.

Clifton Hospital first opened in 1899 and has treated well over 6,000 cases of infectious disease. Latterly there were not so many admissions because of the fall in the number of cases of Diphtheria due to immunisation and the lessened severity of Scarlet Fever, but it proved very useful in the epidemic of Typhoid in 1946 and the epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis in 1947.

The Hospital was leased by the County Council on the 5th July as an Ante-Natal Hostel and reference to this Hostel will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report.

### B. Smallpox.

The arrangement continued with the Bradford Corporation until the 5th July when Hospital provision for Smallpox became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

### C. Tuberculosis.

Patients suffering from Tuberculosis and contacts of patients with this disease were admitted by arrangement with the West Riding County Council to Sanatoria under the County Council's control until the 4th July, 1948. After the 5th July they were admitted to the same Sanatoria which were now under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. As the same personnel were concerned in their treatment, administratively the change-over was smooth. I am sorry to have to record that the grave shortage of sanatorium accommodation has shown no sign of abatement.

### D. Maternity.

The arrangements made by this Council for the admission of Maternity patients to the Halifax General Hospital continued until the 4th July, 1948. After that date we were able to continue our arrangements with this Hospital in exactly the same way as before and the change-over made no difference at all to patients requiring Hospital treatment. For a short time their admission was arranged through the County Council's Bureau, but later on all admissions were arranged through this Department as in the past before the change-over. I have to record the very helpful co-operation of Mr. Emblin and his Department, which made for the continued smooth running of machinery which had already been well tried. Patients are still admitted on the following grounds :—

All primiparæ (first babies).

Multiparæ—(i) Where the patient has already had many other children.

(ii) Cases requiring admission on medical grounds.

(iii) Cases of overcrowding where it is impossible to arrange facilities at home.

(iv) Cases where the home is unsuitable for confinement at home.

All cases admitted on medical grounds are admitted directly at the request of the patient's own doctor. In cases where the home is unsuitable either for overcrowding or other reasons and the admission therefore becomes a sociological problem, all arrangements are made through this Department.

### 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.



### **After-Care.**

A Meeting was arranged during the year between the Health Visitors and School Nurses of the Division and the Almoners of the various hospitals. This Meeting was a very happy one and a close understanding was reached. There is no doubt that from time to time the Health Visitor's intimate knowledge of the home conditions of the patients may prove invaluable and an arrangement was made that the Almoners can, if need be, get in touch direct with any of the Health Visitors, although it was thought that it would be easier if they got in touch with them through this Department. In the same way the Almoners expressed themselves as being desirous of welcoming the Health Visitors should they have occasion to visit the hospitals, and the Almoners also advise us of any cases requiring a visit from the Health Visitor after discharge from the hospital. The duty of Care and After-Care of patients will become one of increasing importance and I am very pleased to be able to record that the relationship with the hospitals and the hospital Almoners is a happy one.

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## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

### **Midwifery and Maternity Services.**

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service was taken over by the West Riding County Council on July 5th, 1948. The Midwives, who had already been under the County Council, continued to be administered locally by this Department and the Maternity and Child Welfare Service thus came into line with them. The change-over was an extremely smooth one due to the foresight of the County Medical Officer in planning his scheme of Divisionalisation well before the appointed day. Miss E. Charlesworth, our Senior Health Visitor, became Senior Health Visitor for the Division. In Brighouse the Maternity and Child Welfare Service had had the advantage of specialist treatment in the School Clinic, which now became the Divisional School Clinic and the Centre for specialist treatment.

Several meetings of Health Visitors were held and all the members of the team became better acquainted with one another.

### **Consultant Service.**

During the six months to the 4th July, four mothers were examined by consultants in their homes at the request of their own medical adviser. Since that date similar arrangements have been made through the Regional Hospital Board.



### Ante-Natal Clinics.

Table 5 below gives particulars of the attendances at our Ante-Natal Clinics.

Since 1941, when the percentage of attendances of expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinics as compared with the total number of notified births was 72.37, there was an almost continuous drop in this percentage until 1947, when it was 39.82. The figure for 1948 is 43.53. There is no doubt that the principal reason for the drop has been the increasing number of confinements that take place in hospital. The attendances showed a welcome increase in the early part of 1948, but towards the end of the year a falling off was experienced, this time due to the fact that more mothers were attending their own doctor under the National Health Service Act. These mothers are, however, receiving ante-natal treatment and the actual number of mothers seen ante-natally is not showing any fall. Indeed, of the 516 cases investigated, 99.2 received some form of medical ante-natal care.

TABLE 5.  
Attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number of Sessions ... ..	166	174	170	172	170	157
Number of new expectant mothers ...	230	245	137	210	182	182
Total number of individual expectant mothers ... ..	277	307	193	246	219	222
Total number of attendances ... ..	1275	1400	929	1173	1123	1017
Average number of patients per session ... ..	7.68	8.04	5.46	6.82	6.61	6.48
Percentage of total notified births represented by total number of expectant mothers attending ...	58.43	59.25	50	48.91	39.82	43.53

It will be seen from Table 6 that the percentage attending Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics had again increased and that the slight increase in the number attending our clinics was due to the reduction in the number attending their own doctor ante-natally, and as stated above, this applied principally to the first half of the year under review. From the Midwives' point of view it is undoubtedly advantageous for the mothers to attend the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics as at these Clinics the Midwives themselves attend and are able to get into direct communication with doctor and patient. When they are seen by their own doctor in the surgery it is not always possible for the Midwife to be present.

At the end of the year arrangements were in progress for the establishment of special Physiotherapy Clinics for the teaching of the Grantley Dick Reed technique of ante-natal exercises.



TABLE 6.

The Percentage of 516 Investigated Cases in which Medical Ante-Natal Care was given in 1948.

	Primiparae.		Multiparae.		All Mothers.	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Cases investigated ...	245	—	271	—	516	—
Attended Brighthouse Ante-Natal Clinics ...	41	16.7	113	41.7	154	29.8
Attended Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics ...	135	55.1	73	26.9	208	40.3
Attended own Doctors ante-natally ...	67	27.3	83	30.6	150	29.1
Total who received medical ante-natal care ...	243	99.1	269	99.2	512	99.2

### **Ante-Natal Hostel.**

The Clifton Isolation Hospital closed on the 5th July and from this date the County Council became the tenants of the building. It was opened as an Ante-Natal Hostel on the 21st September, when the first patient was admitted. It very soon became apparent that the principal class of patient requiring rest in the ante-natal period was the woman who had a large family and was overburdened with trying to cope with her home responsibilities during her pregnancy. In some cases a Home Help was able successfully to deputise, but even where that was so the woman often brought her anxieties with her. It is difficult to convince a mother that anyone else can look after her children. Arrangements were made so that the patients could be spoken to directly on the telephone by their husbands and relatives and could be visited every day. In this way some of their immediate anxieties were removed, but unfortunately the short-stay residential nurseries, which would have been invaluable for the care of the children of women admitted to the Hostel, passed to the Children's Department and the demand for long stay accommodation was so great that the nurseries were not always able to provide the short-stay accommodation required. It was, therefore, felt that the provision of a nursery in one of the Hostel buildings would be an essential condition if we were to admit all the patients who required Ante-Natal Hostel accommodation.

The idea of an Ante-Natal Hostel was new to the West Riding mother and patients were slow to avail themselves of the opportunity offered them of a well earned rest. During 1948 only nine patients were admitted but they all responded well to their rest and care and it was clear that if only a sufficient number would avail themselves of the Hostel it would fill an important need in the community.

### **Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.**

The arrangement whereby patients can be sent to the Halifax General Hospital either from the clinics, or by their own doctors, for examination by a Consultant on the staff at that hospital, continues to work satisfactorily.

### **Post-Natal Attendances.**

The practice of inviting post-natal cases to attend at any ante-natal session was continued. In addition to the personal visit of the Midwife, the mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic were all notified to attend by letter. The number of mothers receiving post-natal care increased considerably but the actual number attending our clinics showed a decrease because many of them now, under the National Health Service Act, attend their own doctor post-natally. The number attending our clinics post-natally was 52 as compared with 101 in 1948. The importance of



post-natal care cannot be over-estimated. It is, however, difficult to persuade the mother that once the baby is born it is in her own interests to have a post-natal examination, as the usual attitude of the mother is one of care for her baby without the same regard for herself.

### Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme.

It will be noted from Table 7 that the work done by Municipal Midwives in 1948 shows an increase on the previous year.

TABLE 7.

#### Work done by the Municipal Midwives during 1948.

Labours conducted: (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	172
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	10
(c) total	...	...	...	...	...	182
Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,071
Post-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,708

### Domestic Helps.

During the year, Home Helps were provided in 35 maternity and 10 domestic cases, with an average attendance of 12 days per case. 29 of these cases were attended during the mother's confinement and puerperium, three cases ante-natally and three cases post-natally. Home Helps were provided in the 10 domestic cases because of the temporary incapacity of the mother or in cases where, on account of old age, the housewife was unable to perform her ordinary domestic duties.

At the end of the year it was decided that the time was appropriate to give further publicity to our Home Help Service, both for the purpose of the recruitment of suitable women and also so that more members of the general public should become aware of the service provided. Accordingly, a Meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which the Mayoress graciously presided and the speaker was the Chief Home Help Organiser of the West Riding County Council. Advertisements were also inserted in the Press informing the public of the facilities offered to them. It was stressed that it was not our desire to interfere with the vast amount of voluntary help given by neighbours in this district but to provide a Home Help where the length of incapacity or the work required was beyond the capacity of this voluntary help. The distress caused by the illness of the housewife not only causes worry to her husband but often prevents her early recovery as she is so concerned about her replacement in the home that she either continues to work when she should be in bed or worries about her family when she should have all anxieties removed. For this reason we consider the Home Help Service is one of our most valuable services and it is our earnest desire to extend and improve it.

### Dental Scheme.

During the six months to the 4th July, 5 expectant mothers and 1 pre-school child were referred for treatment.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The work of the respective clinics is set out in Table 8, which follows.

TABLE 8.

Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics in 1948.

	Huddersfield Road	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of Sessions ... ..	102	49	52	203
Individual Children attending ...	600	238	189	1027
Children attending for the first time ... ..	286	108	67	461
Medical Consultations ... ..	1257	536	396	2189
Average number of medical con- sultations per session ...	12.32	10.94	7.61	10.78
Attendances of children under 1 year ... ..	3471	1276	970	5717
Attendances of children over 1 year ... ..	807	533	435	1775
Total attendances ... ..	4278	1809	1405	7492
Average attendances per session	41.94	36.92	27.02	36.91
Highest attendance at one ses- sion ... ..	84	62	45	

### Breast Feeding.

There was an increase in the percentage of babies breast fed compared with the previous year. These figures are shown in Table 9, while the percentage in whom breast feeding was abandoned before the end of the first month, grouped under three main causes, is shown in Table 9a. A further analysis of the 109 cases, comprising the figures of the latter table, is set out below.

#### Reasons for Abandoning Breast Feeding.

##### A. Maternal.

	No. of Cases.
(a) General health of mother (obstetric causes anæmia, twin pregnancy, heart disease, mental shock) .....	23
(b) Local condition (breast abscess, defective nipples) .....	14
(c) Failure of milk without known cause .....	43



### B. Infant.

Prematurity, illness, unknown cause ..... 3

### C. Others.

(a) Adopted babies ..... 9

(b) Lack of perseverance ..... 17

TABLE 9.

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.
1948	22.5	43.9	10.5	76.9
1947	35.1	28.0	9.2	72.3
1946	35.4	21.6	13.0	70.0
1945	40.4	20.2	10.5	71.1
1944	37.98	22.87	12.5	73.35
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	82.0
1940	44.0	18.0	16.0	78.0
1939	48.0	16.0	11.0	75.0

TABLE 9a.

Year.	Maternal causes.	Infant causes.	Other causes.
1948	73.4	2.8	23.8
1947	75.4	6.3	18.3
1946	68.2	10.9	20.9
1945	75.65	8.7	15.65
1944	58.4	2.7	38.9
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

### Voluntary Helpers.

The changeover in the administration from Brighouse Corporation to the West Riding County Council affected in no way the devoted service of the Voluntary Helpers. Their unobtrusive and invaluable work continued at all our Clinics. Many of these ladies have now worked for a very long time in the various Child Welfare Centres and I am glad to record our appreciation of their continued loyal service to the mothers of the town.

### Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

The work done is set out in Table 10, which follows, and it will be seen that 108 children received 1,319 exposures, compared with 109 children and 1,307 exposures in 1947.

TABLE 10.

## The Work of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics during 1948.

	Brighthouse.	Hipperholme.	Southowram.	Total.
Number of children treated ...	42	45	21	108
Number of exposures ...	464	578	277	1,319
Number of expectant mothers ...	1	6	—	7
Number of exposures ...	12	47	—	59

## Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

Provision for hospital treatment for maternity cases has been referred to on page 23. Should a baby need hospital treatment beyond the usual period after the confinement this also is provided, while very delicate babies such as premature ones can be admitted to hospital with their mothers immediately after confinement in the home. Many of these babies now, however, can be cared for at home as a special cot for premature babies is available on immediate call at the Divisional Ambulance Depot. The Regional Hospital Board has continued to give us the same facilities for the institutional care of mothers and young children as was provided when the Council were financially responsible. During the first half of the year the Council were responsible for the treatment in hospital of children under 5 years of age and 20 children received hospital treatment under the Corporation's scheme.

During the first six months of 1948, 74 mothers received hospital treatment under the Corporation's scheme, 17 because of unsuitable home conditions and 57 either because it was their first baby or for other medical reasons.

## Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year 27 children under school age were examined by Dr. Crockatt, Orthopædic Surgeon. Children of under school age attend at the Central School Clinic.

Particulars of these cases are appended below :—

Flat Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Deformity of Feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Metatarsal Varus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Monoplegia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Deformity of Finger	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pes Valgus	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Spinal Weakness	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Talipes Equino-Varus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis (After Care)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Torticollis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Genu Varum	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	2



### Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1948, 25 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in 14 cases, and other treatment in 11 cases. Particulars of these cases are as follows :—

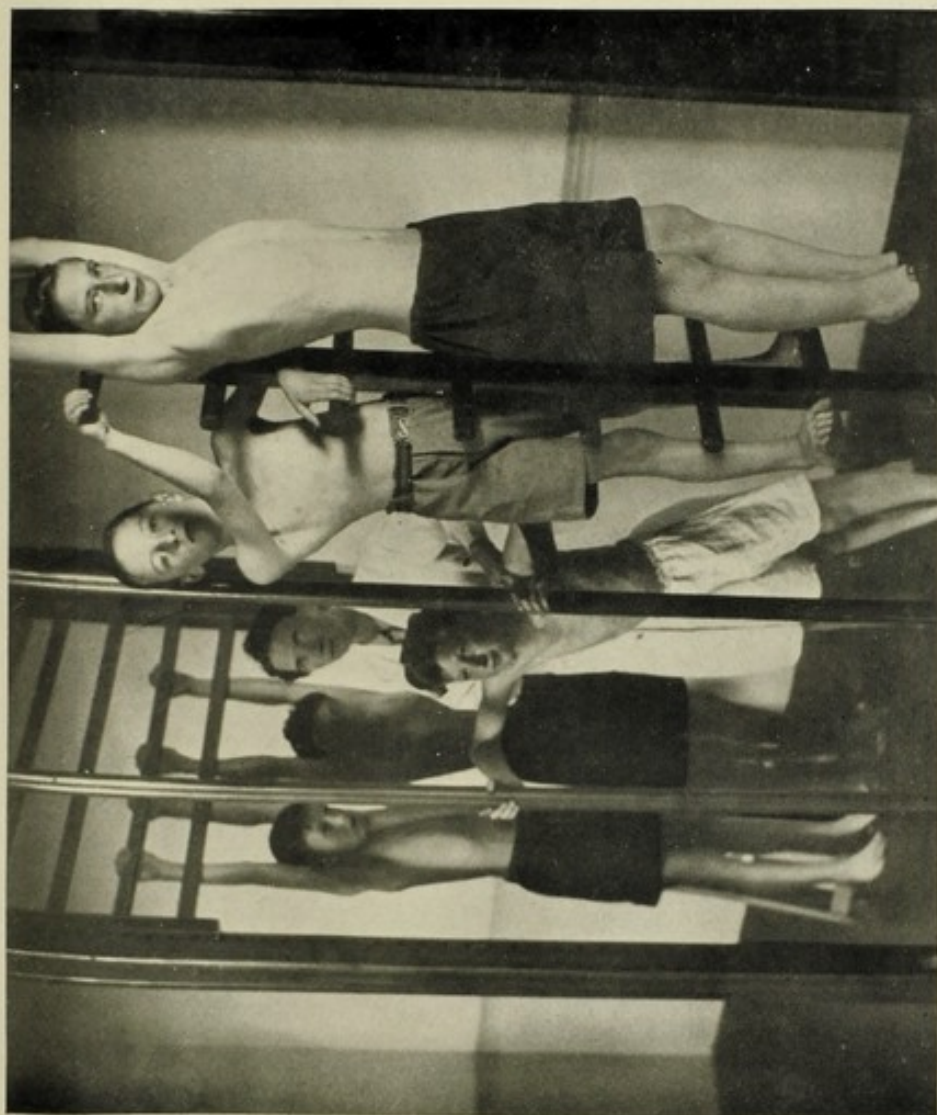
Hypermetropia with Strabismus	.....	.....	6
Hypermetropia	.....	.....	4
Strabismus	.....	.....	13
Conjunctivitis	.....	.....	1
Chronic Dacryocystitis	.....	.....	1

### Health Visitors.

There was one Health Visitor and two Nurses combining the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse in the Brighthouse Borough during 1948. There were also two full time School Nurses and two part-time Assistant Health Visitors.

It will be seen that more visits were paid by the Health Visitors in 1948 than in the previous year. As there was also a bigger attendance at the Child Welfare Centres the number of contacts made with the mothers was considerably increased. The Health Committee will appreciate that this is a satisfactory position but we should be still happier if it were possible for the Health Visitors to make further visits. An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to obtain an additional Health Visitor and without an increase in staff it is difficult to see how the Health Visitors will be able to meet the increasing demands on their time. Under the National Health Service Act the duties of Health Visitors were considerably extended as they became responsible for advising every member of the family.

The numbers of visits made are given in the Table appended below. In addition to these, there were a number of visits made to cases of Infectious Diseases and particulars of these are given in the section devoted to this subject.



Part of the Remedial Gymnasium.





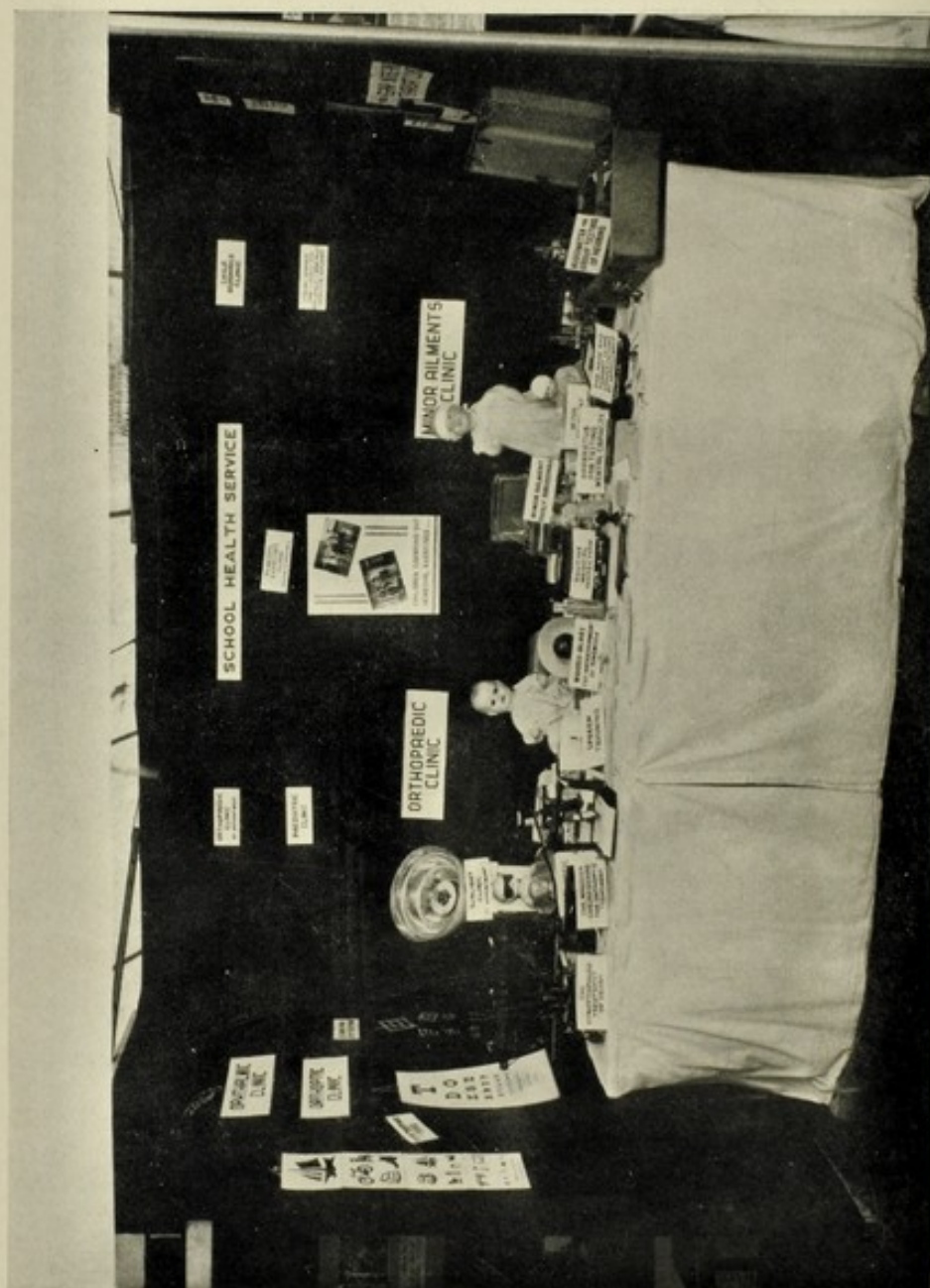
Outdoor activities at the Nursery.



An Autumn Occupation.

*By courtesy of the Bradford Telegraph & Argus.*





The School Health Service Section of the Exhibition.

TABLE 11.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors in 1947 and 1948.

	1947	1948
Visits to New Births ... ..	524	493
Visits to Still Births ... ..	16	12
Visits to Children under 1 year ... ..	975	1,115
Visits to Children 1 to 5 years ... ..	1,882	2,318
Visits to Expectant Mothers ... ..	95	109
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation ... ..	214	165
Home Investigations ... ..	57	82
Infant Death Investigations ... ..	27	13
Problem Families ... ..	—	10
Home Helps ... ..	—	7
Housing ... ..	1	52
Miscellaneous ... ..	31	10
Total ...	3,822	4,386

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

During the first six months of 1948, 5 cases were dealt with under the Act, the inspection of homes prior to adoption being carried out by the Health Visitors. In the second half of the year the duties of the Health Visitors were taken over by the Children's Department, and also the duties of Child Life Protection.

## DAY NURSERIES.

## Attendances.

	Wellholme Park.	Ogden Lane.
No. on register at 31st December, 1947 ... ..	52	48
No. on register at 31st December, 1948 ... ..	47	45

The demand for Day Nursery accommodation continues to increase, and the waiting list has now reached substantial proportions. At the end of 1948 it was 150. The principal reason for this increase is the increase in the cost of living. Although possibly for patriotic reasons women have gone into textile work in increasing numbers during the past few years to help the export drive, their main reason for doing so is undoubtedly a desire to supplement the family income. It was always the policy of this Council to admit only the children of mothers who were working, but we also admitted children whose mothers were temporarily incapacitated and special priority was given to the children of widows and illegitimate children whose mothers had to work to support them. This system of priorities has continued since the Nurseries became the responsibility of the West Riding County Council.



The need for the re-opening of Holme House Nursery was apparent in 1947 and it became still more apparent in 1948, but work had not commenced in reinstatement of the building by the end of the year. This delay was not the fault of the County Medical Officer's Department but principally resulted from the great pressure of work on the Architect's and Direct Works Department of the County Council. It has been felt locally that this is one example of where a large Authority has not been able to show the same expedition that would have been shown if the Nurseries had remained under the control of this Corporation.

The incidence of infectious diseases in the Nurseries is given in the Table below. The figures for last year are given in brackets.

Measles .....	19	(53)
German Measles .....	18	(2)
Chicken Pox .....	2	(3)
Scarlet Fever .....	2	(4)
Whooping Cough .....	1	(—)
Mumps .....	5	(—)
Sonne Dysentery .....	27	(—)
Scabies .....	1	(1)
Tonsillitis .....	—	(2)
Bronchitis .....	—	(2)
Influenza .....	—	(2)
Diarrhœa .....	—	(2)
Impetigo .....	—	(1)

The number of Measles cases last year was very much higher, but the percentage of children with Measles in the Nurseries as compared with the general population is 16.24 this year as compared with 11.50 for the previous year, and statistically it appears that the infection rate in the Nurseries was higher than that of the general population. The risk is difficult to assess as, of course, the age of the child does play an important part in deciding the risk of infection. It will be remembered that in 1946, out of a total of only 60 cases of Whooping Cough notified in the Borough, 20 children in the Nurseries were affected with this disease. Last year, out of 111 notifications of Whooping Cough there was one child notified in the Nursery. It will also be remembered that immunisation against Whooping Cough was commenced as a routine measure for all children admitted into the Nurseries at the end of 1946, and the only child who developed the disease this year developed it a few days after admission. This child was a temporary admission, admitted during the sickness of the mother, and had not been immunised. It is interesting to record that none of the other children developed the disease. Although these figures are small and may be of little significance, it does appear that our immunisation of Nursery children against Whooping Cough has proved of value.

By far the most important infection occurring in the Nurseries was Sonne Dysentery. At the beginning of February there was some evidence of a mild diarrhœa affecting the population generally



and on the 7th February two of the children in the Ogden Lane Day Nursery suffered from mild diarrhoea with no other symptoms. They returned to the Nursery apparently clear of disease, but within a few days three other children developed diarrhoea, and Sonne Dysentery bacilli were isolated from the stools. It was discovered that the male parent of the two children who were first ill had suffered from diarrhoea a few days before the onset of their illness. He was afterwards investigated and found to be a case of Sonne Dysentery, and this was the probable source of the infection. The stools of all the staff and children in the Nursery were examined and in consequence a total of two members of the staff and 17 other children were found to have Sonne Dysentery bacilli in their stools. These children were excluded and with the co-operation of the General Practitioners were not re-admitted until three negative specimens had been obtained. The Nursery was not closed as the disease was a very mild one and it was thought that it was a safe precaution to exclude all those children who were found to have Sonne Dysentery bacilli and to keep the others under observation in the Nursery. It was interesting to note that the disease was extremely mild. None of the children were really ill, and many of them had not even the symptom of diarrhoea.

Three adults and three children who were contacts of the children from the Nursery were also found to be suffering from Sonne Dysentery. At the Wellholme Park Nursery there were three cases of the disease occurring on the 5th, 10th and 13th March. All the members of the staff and the children were similarly examined but no further cases occurred and by this time the epidemic was dying down in the community.

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### HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Throughout the year health propaganda was carried out in schools and clinics and by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during their visits to the homes of the people of this Borough.

In July, 1948, the Borough Council held a Civic Week. A comprehensive Exhibition formed a central feature of this week and we showed exhibits on Domiciliary Midwifery, Mothercraft Training, Home Safety, the School Health Service, Diphtheria Immunisation, the work of the Day Nurseries (with photographs of the children in our Nurseries), the Isolation Hospital, a Model Welfare Centre and a Laboratory Exhibit. In addition there was a large exhibit on Environmental Hygiene arranged by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The Exhibition attracted a large number of people and seemed to arouse a great deal of interest.

As in other years, special propaganda was devoted to Diphtheria Immunisation, and films were shown in the cinemas and



circulars distributed on this important preventive service. The E.M.B. Boards were again utilised for displaying general propaganda posters.

### Geriatrics.

The problem of the old person who lives alone and is unable by reason of extreme old age or disability to attend "Darby and Joan" Clubs, old people's shelters, old people's treats, or any of the other activities provided for the benefit of old people by Voluntary bodies or other agencies, was considered in January, 1948, by the Brighthouse Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. It was agreed that this problem should be investigated, and in March, the Clergy, the Old Age Pensioners' Association and the Welfare Officer were all approached and a list of old people was compiled, who were not visited by any other organisation. Arrangements were made for these old people to be visited. It was thought that one visit would be sufficient in quite a number of cases as it was known that many of them had relatives and friends who paid regular visits, helped them with their shopping and kept them amused. Our investigations showed that very many of the old people had family connections and friends who were able to keep them happy and comfortable without any outside help. The last thing we wished to do was to encroach on anyone who did not desire visiting, but it was found that on the whole even those with friends very much appreciated a visit from somebody else. Further progress in this scheme has recently ceased, pending the establishment by the Mayor of an Old Persons' Welfare Committee. My own feeling is, however, that although the formation of clubs and outside activities for the old people is excellent, the ones who most need help are the ones who can only be helped by regular visiting.

We have also been successful in arranging through their own doctors for many old people to be admitted to hospital when this was necessary, and have referred to the Welfare Officer old persons living alone who desired permanent accommodation in a hostel. There is no doubt that for a person living alone hostel accommodation is often desirable, but the keen desire of old people to meet with younger ones and to retain their own independence will mean that there will always be a number of old people who will benefit very much indeed from a scheme of visiting, while retaining their own home.

Some of the old people live alone with a spinster daughter, possibly the last remaining child of a large family. In many cases this woman is herself now no longer young and the visiting of her parent may relieve her to have some much needed recreation.

The number of old people is increasing in the community and we in this Department welcome very much the Mayor's recent action in proposing the formation of an Old People's Welfare Committee.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

Of the 10,621 inhabited houses in the Borough, 10,549 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of three houses supplied by stand-pipe, all those on public supply receive water directly to the houses. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution.

I am informed by Mr. Lawson, the Water Engineer, that the following extensions and renewals of mains were carried out during 1948 :—

#### Extensions of mains.

- 20 yards of 4" main, Stoney Lane.
- 768 yards of 6" main, Belle Vue to Bailiff Bridge.
- 91 yards of 3" main, Girls' Grammar School.
- 27 yards of 3" main, Dewhirst Road.

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906 yards.

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#### Replacement of main.

- 290 yards of 4" main, Cliffe Road.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

The principal event of the year was the publication of the Sewer Survey, which was the culmination of many years of hard work by Mr. H. A. Sneezum, the Borough Engineer, and his Department, which is to be congratulated on an excellent piece of work. Appendix 7 of this Survey gives a summary of the proposed works and estimates in suggested order of priority for the drainage districts of the Borough.

I am informed by the Borough Engineer that the actual work carried out during 1948 was as follows :—

- 20 yards 15" sewer and one manhole in Church Lane.
- 5 yards 9" pipe replaced and one new manhole in Elland Road.
- 55 yards new 9" pipe and two new manholes in Prospect Road, Southowram.
- 15 yards new 15" pipe in Law Lane, Southowram.
- Dyehouse Lane, Crossley Street, Lords Lane, Huddersfield Road to Armitage Avenue—24" to 36" new sewer, 20 new manholes.
- All the Crossley Street area which previously drained direct into the river was taken in.
- New storm overflow constructed at Dyehouse Lane.
- 5 yards new surface water culvert in Bramston Street.
- 20 yards new bottom to culvert.



### 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 page 72.

### 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 69.

### Smoke Abatement.

124 observations of smoke emissions were taken during the year and in five cases the Bye-law limit of three minutes in half an hour was exceeded.

There is no doubt that since smoke observations were again started in 1947 there has been some improvement in the industrial smoke emission. It is, however, clear on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, when most of the mills are closed and only domestic smoke is being emitted in any quantity, that domestic smoke forms a large proportion of the smoke nuisance in this district. It is hoped that in the future more and more houses will make use of smokeless fuel and that forms of district heating to eliminate the domestic smoke nuisance will be employed with increasing frequency.

### Public Baths.

I am obliged to Mr. W. Cockroft, the Baths Manager, for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1947 and 1948.

Mixed—		1947	1948
Mixed Bathing	.....	15,283	18,330
Females—			
Ladies	.....	827	864
Girls	.....	3,411	3,695
Girls' Swimming Classes	.....	5,382	10,014
Ladies' Club and Season Tickets	.....	1,756	2,352
Ladies' Slipper Baths	.....	1,477	1,442
Males—			
Men	.....	1,830	1,804
Boys	.....	3,551	3,829
Boys' Swimming Classes	.....	6,307	11,093
Men's Club and Season Tickets	.....	2,817	1,984
Men's Slipper Baths	.....	10,354	10,623
		<hr/> 52,995	<hr/> 66,030



The above figures again illustrate the importance to the community of the Public Swimming Baths. It will be seen that in all sections there is a large increase except in the number of male bathers and the number of women using the slipper baths. With the provision of new houses in which proper bathing facilities are provided the necessity for slipper baths should become less apparent, but 12,000 slipper baths were taken in this town during the year. While we have so many sub-standard houses it is my opinion that the provision of this service alone justifies the existence of our Swimming Baths. No doubt the number of bathers went up despite the much cooler summer because the year before the number was adversely affected by the epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis. Fortunately, during 1948 there was only one case of this disease.

The maintenance of the Swimming Bath is very good, and bacteriological examination has always been satisfactory. Regular samples were taken throughout the year. The chlorination has been maintained at levels between 0.1 and 0.8 parts per million, it being at the higher level during the summer months.

#### Housing Programme.

Mr. Sneezum informs me that the housing programme was as follows :—

	Total Approved	Completed 1947	Completed 1948
Traditional Permanent Houses :			
Stoney Lane .....	112	14	66
Summerfield, Bradford Road	52	16	36
Spooner-type Permanent Houses :			
Cain Lane .....	50	—	50
	<hr/> 214	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 152

I would again emphasise the great importance which I attach to the provision of proper housing for the people of this town. In nearly all cases there has been a great improvement in the maintenance of the new houses by persons who were not always satisfactory tenants before. In an overcrowded house with insufficient light, air and ventilation, no satisfactory food store, a W.C. shared by other families and in an inaccessible position, and no facilities for bathing or for the proper provision of hot water, it is remarkable how many people manage to maintain their homes in a clean condition, and we in this Department welcome the new houses now in course of erection. They are giving many people their first chance of having a really satisfactory home.

The housing programme should be a much bigger one, but any delay that has been caused is not the fault of the Housing Committee and I again acknowledge the great efforts made by the Chairman and Members of that Committee in trying to provide as



many decent houses as possible in the shortest possible time. The Housing Committee have continued to allow us an allocation of 25% of lettings made on our recommendations. It is hoped that as more new houses become erected it will be possible for the pre-fabricated bungalows to be let to persons who find it difficult to negotiate stairs. We are very pleased to know of the provision of 26 one-bedroom bungalows for old people which is to be made during 1949.

When once people obtain a Council house adequate for their present needs they settle down, make friends with their neighbours, and become an integral part of the road where they live. Some of them fix themselves almost as permanently as the bricks and mortar. This is unfortunate, and a great deal can be said for the mixed estate containing old people's bungalows, two-bedroom, three-bedroom, and possibly four-bedroom houses. The young couple only require one, and later two bedrooms, the number of bedrooms required gradually increasing until in later middle age their own children in their turn marry and should leave home (many of them nowadays do not, of course; they stay with their people and overcrowd the house as no other accommodation can be found). Over a period of a few years the family again dwindles to two and eventually the old people qualify for an old persons' bungalow. A systematic housing plan should allow for the moving of tenants into houses according to their housing needs, and in my opinion it should be a condition of any Council tenancy that a person is prepared to move, if possible within their own locality. This is a difficult problem. The last thing we want to do is to interfere with a person in their own home, but people past middle life struggle on with three or four bedrooms that are not used to anything like capacity and others are overcrowded in a house which is quite inadequate accommodation for their needs. There appears to be no doubt that the proportion of Corporation owned houses in the community will continue to rise unless there is a sudden drastic change in the policy of this Country, and the planning of accommodation on a logical basis should be in this direction. This problem is, of course, well understood, but I think it is necessary that it should be made plainer to the tenants themselves. I also wish that it were possible to arrange more interchange between privately owned houses and those in the ownership of the Corporation.

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## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Food Shops and Food Preparation Premises.

With the present increase in eating out, and the consequent increase in the danger of food poisoning, a special effort was made this year to increase our attention to food shops and food preparation premises, and it will be seen from the Sanitary Inspector's



Report that 140 visits were made to food shops and 73 to food preparation premises. Many of the premises were improved and the suggestions made were, on the whole, readily accepted.

### **Food Poisoning Outbreaks.**

There was no serious outbreak of food poisoning in the district during the year. One isolated case of food poisoning occurred, of which particulars are given below. It will be noted that although only one member of this family showed symptoms of food poisoning, the other members of the family excreted the food poisoning organism immediately subsequent to his illness. The patient complained of abdominal pain and colic. Four days after the onset of the illness he had diarrhoea and sickness. He made an uninterrupted recovery.

Number of Cases—Only one member of the family was affected but the organism was found in the other members of the family who had no symptoms of the disease.

Number of deaths—Nil.

Organism or other agents responsible with the number of outbreaks of each—*Salmonella Tennessee*.

Food involved with number of outbreaks of each—It appears probable that dried egg was the food involved but the tin of dried egg of which this family partook had been exhausted and disposed of during the first day of his illness so it was impossible to have a bacteriological examination.

### **Milk Supply.**

Systematic Inspections were made to all dairies and cowsheds in the Borough, and details are given in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report. It will be noted that structural alterations were carried out at three farms. 421 samples were taken for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests, the corresponding number last year being 375. Of the samples taken, 63 were unsatisfactory, or 15% as compared with 21% last year. All samples which did not comply with the requirements of the tests were followed up.

### **Ice Cream.**

The four premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture of Ice Cream were all regularly inspected during the year. Out of a total of 74 specimens, 69 were in grades 1 and 2, 5 in grade 3, and none in grade 4. This can be considered as satisfactory, and shows an improvement on the previous year. Further details are given in the 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 carried out by 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.

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

### General.

The notifiable diseases most prevalent during 1948 were Measles and Whooping Cough.

In addition to the visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to cases of infectious disease the following visits were made by the Health Visitors :—

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	3
Measles	.....	.....	.....	3
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	24
Chicken Pox	.....	.....	.....	1
Mumps	.....	.....	.....	6
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	7
				<hr/> 44

It has not been the policy of this Department to recommend disinfection of premises as a routine measure, but terminal disinfection has always been carried out in cases of Tuberculosis or where the patient has been removed to sanatorium. In all, only 32 premises were disinfected during the year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Children were immunised at the Infant Welfare Centres, at a special morning session at Huddersfield Road Centre, held weekly, and in the Schools.

The prophylactics used were two doses (0.2 and 0.5 c.c.) Alum Precipitated Toxoid for children under 5 years. For children over 5 years Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules are used, three doses of 1 c.c. each. Previously immunised children were given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years.

513 pre-school children and 144 school children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. 557 children were given a reinforcing dose.

The number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1948, is as follows:—

Under 1.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10—14 yrs.	Total.
43	364	346	274	348	1567	1481	4423

#### Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinic, 1948.

73 pre-school children were immunised against Whooping Cough during the year.

Protection against Whooping Cough was introduced in February, 1945; treatment is given free of charge to all pre-school children upon request of parents. The treatment consists normally of three injections of Alum Precipitated Vaccine.

There is no doubt that this treatment does not offer the same degree of protection as diphtheria immunisation, and for this reason it has not been publicised. The treatment has only been offered to children under one year of age as it is at this age when the disease presents the most danger. It has been found by experience that if it is offered to older children the mother often waits until the child is older before presenting it for immunisation. It has only been provided on request of the parent, and not as a routine measure.

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### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

#### Diphtheria.

During 1948 there was one case of Diphtheria notified in the Borough, compared with four in 1947. This case had been immunised. The child affected had a sore throat and virulent Diphtheria bacilli were found but it could not be said to be a true clinical case of Diphtheria and made a remarkably quick recovery.

#### Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during 1948.

Since July 5th vaccination has ceased to be compulsory for infants. This is not because its value as a prevention of Smallpox is now thought to be any less than it was, but because of recent years the number obtaining exemption from vaccination was so considerable that it had become ridiculous to describe this Country as one where compulsory vaccination was established. Since July 5th we have offered vaccination at all our immunisation clinics, and parents have also been able to have their children vaccinated by their own doctor. The figures of the work done during the six months are given below. The return is for the whole Division, but it will be seen that in Brighouse a total of 26 persons were vaccinated and only 14 were vaccinated under the age of one year. Presuming that this would represent 28 in a full year, if we compare it with the number of births (510), we find that we only have a



percentage of 5.5 of babies born in this Borough being vaccinated. This compares with a percentage of 3.4 for the Division.

#### Vaccination—Period 5th July to 31st December, 1948.

	Under 1.	1—4.	5—14.	15 or over.	Total.
Number Vaccinated :					
Brighouse ... ..	14	3	3	6	26
Elland ... ..	11	—	1	1	13
Queensbury ... ..	10	1	2	2	15
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 54
Number Re-Vaccinated :					
Brighouse ... ..	—	1	2	9	12
Elland ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Queensbury ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 12

#### Puerperal Pyrexia.

1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified as occurring in the Borough during 1948.

#### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1948.

#### Pneumonia.

16 cases of Pneumonia were reported, compared with 7 in 1947. There were twelve deaths.

#### Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 14.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It will be noted that there were 25 notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1948 as compared with 24, in 1947. This incidence is the highest since 1933. The increase occurred mainly among young males between the ages of 25 and 55.

#### Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever were notified during 1948.

#### Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There was one case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis during the year. This child had some wasting of her right leg and thigh

and afterwards attended our Orthopædic Clinic, but she made a complete recovery.

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

During 1948 there were 42 cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 51 in 1947. All the cases were of a mild character and there were no complications and no deaths from this disease.

#### **Enteric Fever.**

No cases were notified during 1948.

#### **Chicken Pox.**

This is still a notifiable disease in Brighouse, and during the year 45 cases were notified, compared with 191 during 1947.

#### **Erysipelas.**

There were 6 cases of Erysipelas during the year, the same number as in 1947. None of these cases were severe in character.

#### **Measles.**

117 cases were notified during the year, compared with 460 cases last year.

#### **Whooping Cough.**

Out of 111 cases of Whooping Cough only one child had been immunised against this disease, and the impression of the doctor and parents in this case was that the child had a particularly mild form of the disease.

#### **Sonne Dysentery.**

38 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year. All these cases occurred in the period February to April. At this time there appeared to be an epidemic of mild diarrhoea in the district, but most of the notifications were made directly by this Department as the stools of all the children attending at the Day Nurseries were examined and many were found to have the bacilli who were not suffering from any symptoms of the disease. Altogether, 26 cases occurred in the Nurseries. There were six contacts of these cases and six other cases that had no connection with the Nursery at all. The disease was a very mild one and for this reason it is believed there were probably a large number of unreported cases among the population. A fuller report is in the section of this Report dealing with Day Nurseries.

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### **CANCER.**

63 deaths—37 males and 26 females—were registered as being caused by some form of malignant disease. These figures show an increase of 8 cases over the 1947 figures.



TABLE 12.  
MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1948.

Month	Tuberculosis		Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Chicken Pox	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Totals
	Lungs	Other											
January ...	2	1	12	1	—	—	9	—	3	19	—	—	47
February ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	6	—	3	19	—	10	42
March ...	5	1	3	1	—	1	3	—	7	40	—	24	85
April ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	7	—	4	24
May ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	13	8	1	—	29
June ...	—	—	5	3	2	—	4	—	18	8	—	—	40
July ...	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	13
August ...	2	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	9	6	—	—	23
September ...	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	13
October ...	5	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	36
November ...	1	1	2	5	1	—	2	—	21	1	—	—	34
December ...	2	1	4	—	2	—	3	—	12	1	—	—	25
Totals ...	25	8	42	16	6	1	45	1	117	111	1	38	411

TABLE 13.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles ... ..	117	1	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	111	—	1
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	42	21	—
Diphtheria ... ..	2	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	16	—	12
Erysipelas ... ..	6	1	—
Chickenpox ... ..	45	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	38	1	—
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	379	27	14

TABLE 14.

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1948.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ... ..	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
10 ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 ... ..	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
20 ... ..	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
35 ... ..	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
45 ... ..	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
55 ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and upwards ... ..	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	17	8	3	5	11	2	1	1



**TABLE 15.**  
**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
1944	—	94	18	—	5	12	10	22	19
1945	—	47	7	—	4	17	9	26	9
1946	—	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	16
1947	—	51	6	—	6	23	4	27	7
1948	—	42	2	—	6	25	8	33	16
Totals	164	3718	828	291	574	895	326	1221	477
Av'rg's	3.0	66.4	14.8	5.2	10.3	24.9	9.1	33.9	16.4

TABLE 16.  
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
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.48	53.97	53	82.68	3.37	5.2
1946	16.87	19.1	25.19	33.79	43	57.95	1.99	4.4
1947	18.12	20.5	38.46	40.00	41	76.92	5.45	5.8
1948	16.55	17.9	26.72	39.22	34	64.88	0.00	3.3



TABLE 17.  
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1896.  
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

		Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population													
Decade	Maternal Mortality	Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis			All Causes	
											Lungs	Other	Total	House	Engl'd & Wales
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
1936-1945		4.16	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	14.95	12.04
1946		0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.10	2.42	0.40	0.03	0.43	14.42	11.5
1947		1.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.81	0.43	0.03	0.46	13.90	12.0
1948		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.42	0.06	0.48	14.18	10.8

TABLE 18.  
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	20	66	86	45	4	180	68	149	135	416	1701	1249	304	1553
Average Deaths Per Annum	.38	1.25	1.62	.82	.07	3.27	1.24	2.71	2.45	7.56	30.93	22.71	5.53	28.24
Total Infectious Diseases Notified ...	—	—	—	291	164	Notifi- able only since 1939 2262	3718	Notifi- able only since 1939 423	828	Not Notifi- able	Not an Infect- ious Dis- ease	896 only since 1913	325 Notifi- able since 1913	1221
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases ...	—	—	—	15.46	2.44	3 d'ths since 1939	1.83	7 d'ths since 1939	16.30	—	—	616 d'ths since 1913	168 d'ths since 1913	784 d'ths since 1913
						0.13	1.83	1.65				68.75	51.70	64.21



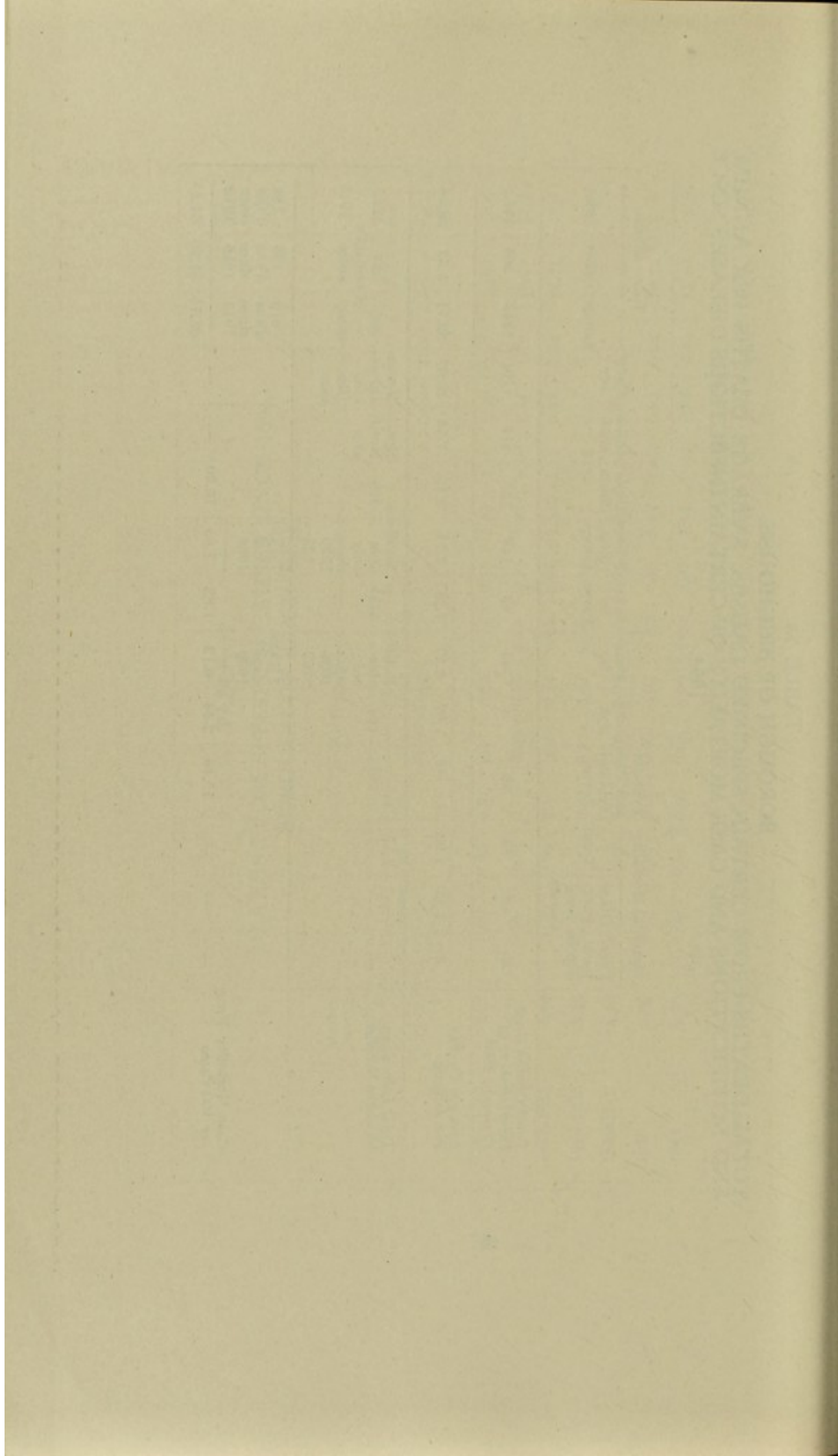


TABLE 19.  
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE  
INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, 1894.

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	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	
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78	2	3.97	4.8	
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24	1	2.42	4.6	
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	31.79	41	30	57.95	1	0.03	4.4	
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92	3	5.45	5.8	
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88	—	0.00	2.3	



**TABLE 20.**  
**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		Tuberculosis													
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Lungs		Other		Total									
																					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	16.00						
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	—	0.00	2	0.10	—	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	6	0.31	20	1.03	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5								
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	—	0.00	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	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	274	14.0						
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	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	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	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	4	0.13	61	2.04	14	0.47	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	3	0.09	52	1.73	10	0.33	4	0.13	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	1	0.03	4	0.13	61	2.04	14	0.47	4	0.13	14	0.46	462	15.67						
1941	29,680	—	1	2.46	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	4	0.14	14	0.47	462	15.02				
1942	29,170	—																																



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR  
1948.

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TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1948, the Sanitary Section of which covers the period ending 31st December, 1948, whilst the Cleansing Section covers the financial year ending 31st March, 1949.

The year was one of steady progress in all sections, despite the continued shortage of labour in maintaining the Public Cleansing Services, to overcome which resort had to be made through the services of the Ministry of Labour of European Voluntary Workers.

The acute shortage of Building Materials also continues and the securing of essential repairs to house properties remains one of great difficulty.

The year under review witnessed a recommencement of the conversion of insanitary pails and privies to the water carriage system, which had been suspended since 1939. The number of these conveniences which can be converted is small and until additional sewers are laid in the outlying districts there will still remain a goodly number of these insanitary conveniences.

One of the outstanding features of the past year was the holding of a Civic Exhibition in Wellholme Park during Civic Week, when stands depicting the Sanitary, Public Cleansing and Salvage Services were displayed. These proved of immense interest to the general inhabitants of the Borough and were greatly appreciated.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to supervision of Food Preparing Establishments and many improvements in these premises were secured. In addition the need for greater personal hygiene was stressed.

Milk Production in the Borough is a large industry and consequently considerable time was devoted to the supervision of farm premises and milk control. The standard prevailing at our farms will compare very favourably with any other part of the Country.



The salvage of essential materials such as waste paper, kitchen waste, etc., was also actively pursued and records were again more than maintained.

The pollution of the atmosphere by industrial smoke still remains with us. It is gratifying to record that the Health Committee are alive to this problem and three standard soot gauges will be brought into existence during 1949 to determine the degree of atmospheric pollution in the Borough.

Finally I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support extended to me concerning matters referred to them during the year and to say that the policy pursued by them is a progressive one.

To the members of my Staff I tender my grateful thanks for their assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. MOSS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

## WATER.

### Public Water Supplies.

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Halifax Corporation Reservoirs, and during the year under review regular routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough with the following results:—

Ward.	No. of Samples Submitted.	No. Satisfactory.
Central ... ..	5	5
Clifton ... ..	4	4
Hipperholme ... ..	5	5
Hove Edge ... ..	5	5
Longroyde ... ..	5	5
Lightcliffe ... ..	5	5
Southowram ... ..	5	5
Woodhouse ... ..	5	5
Totals ... ..	39	39

### Private Water Supplies.

During the year samples were also submitted from private wells and springs in the Borough with the following results:—

Situation.	No. Submitted.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.
1—4 Ridge End ... ..	2	2	—
Field Head, Norwood Green ... ..	1	—	1
Ashday Works, Southowram ... ..	1	1	—
Totals ... ..	4	3	1

### Examination for Plumbo-Solvency.

Four samples of water were submitted during the year for special examination for Plumbo-solvency, details of the examinations were as follows:—

Supply.	Date Sample Collected.	Address at which Collected.	Approx. length of Lead Service Pipe.	Result of Examination.	
				Lead contents (Grains per Gal.	pH value.
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	9-11-48	Cain Lane Bakery, Southowram	21ft.	Nil	7.5
After standing in pipe all night	do.	do.	do.	do.	7.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	23-6-48	Oak View, 106 Rayner Road, Brighouse	65ft.	Nil	7.0
After standing in pipe all night	do.	do.	do.	do.	7.1



### Water Supply—Public Swimming Baths.

Routine samples of the water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, Mill Royd Street, were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination. The details of these are as follows :—

Month.	No. Obtained.	No. Satisfactory.
February ... ..	2	2
April ... ..	1	1
May ... ..	2	2
June ... ..	2	2
July ... ..	2	2
August ... ..	2	2
September ... ..	2	2
October ... ..	2	2
Totals ... ..	15	15

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

2 additional water closets were provided during 1948 to existing properties.

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	10,382
Waste Water Closets	73
Pail Closets	191
Privies	92

21 Privies were converted to the Fresh Water Carriage System during the year, whilst 15 Privies were abolished.

### DRAINAGE.

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

In 5 instances use was made of the smoke test whilst in 174 instances the use of the colour test was resorted to, and the water test was used 7 times.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

### (1) Offensive Trades.

The following Offensive Trades are carried on in the Borough with the permission of the Council :—

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

37 inspections were paid to these premises during the year, and the Byelaws were found to be well observed.

One case—that of a person carrying on the trade of a Rag and Bone Dealer without the permission of the Council—was proceeded against during the year, and a conviction secured. Entry to the premises was denied your Officers and a Justices' Warrant was secured. After forcible entry with the assistance of the Police, the conditions found were most deplorable, and entirely warranted the action taken.

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### COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

A special report on the Common Lodging House situate at 29 Mill Lane was submitted to the Health Committee in January, pointing out the unsatisfactory condition of the same, and as a result the Council decided not to licence the premises, and in consequence the premises ceased to be used on 30th June, 1948.

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### MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

#### Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

Three sites in the Borough are licensed under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as sites for movable dwellings, as follows :—

Land, Atlas Mill Road	.....	.....	.....	3 caravans.
Broadholme Mill Yard, Atlas Mill Road	.....	.....	.....	1 caravan.
Land, Hill Crest Works, Hipperholme	.....	.....	.....	1 caravan.

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### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

#### Bakehouses.

118 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 :—

### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Conveniences requiring cleansing ... ..	3	3
Absence of Lighting ... ..	1	1
Absence of separate sex accommodation ... ..	1	1

214 inspections were paid to these premises during the year, and the following additional defects were revealed and action taken :—

Conveniences not labelled as to sex ... ..	4
Defective Intervening ventilated space ... ..	1
Absence of ventilation ... ..	1
Absence of artificial light ... ..	7
Conveniences requiring cleansing ... ..	1
Conveniences requiring lime-washing ... ..	1
New sanitary conveniences necessary ... ..	2

The following is a list of classified trades carried on in the Borough :—

Aerated Waters	1
Aircraft Parts	1
Asphalt	1
Bakehouses	21
Bedding Manufacture	1
Blacksmiths	3
Boot and Shoe Repairs	7
Brick Manufacture	7
Cabinet Making	4
Caravans	1
Card Clothing	4
Carpet Manufacture	4
Cattle Foods	2
Chemicals	1
Clock Making	1
Clothing	1
Coal Gas	1
Condiments	3
Dyers	7
Electrical Trades	5
Electro Plating	1
Enamelling	1
Engineers	13
Fireplaces	1
Fish Meal	1

Flock Cleaning and Teasing	1
Flour Milling	1
Food Preparation	10
Generation of Electricity	2
Glazed Pipes	1
Gramophone Parts	1
Handbags	1
Ice Cream	1
Joinery	25
Laundering	5
Machine Tools	6
Malsters	3
Metal Founding	5
Mortar Grinding	4
Motor Vehicle Repairs	17
Oil Refining	1
Oil Recovery	2
Packing Manufacture	3
Packing Cases	1
Paint Manufacture	2
Patent Glazing	1
Pattern Making	3
Paving Slabs	2
Photography	2
Plastics	1
Plumbing	6
Printing	3
Radio	3
Rubber Pads—Horses	1
Sheet Metal Workers	4
Soap Manufacture	2
Stone Sawing	2
Tailoring	2
Tanning	2
Textiles	38
Warehousing	5
Wire Drawing	10
Wire Goods	7
Total	279

### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919. INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

This work is carried out by the Part-time Rodent Operative employed by the Department and the following table indicates the types of infestations dealt with and the results obtained.



(1) Types of Infestation.

Reservoir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Minor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

(2) Types of Poisons and Baits used.

BAITS.	POISONS.
Sausage Rusk.	Zinc Phosphide.
Bread Mash.	Red Squill.
Flour.	Arsenic.

(3) Results of Treatment.

New Premises treated during the year	.....	.....	42
Premises re-treated during the year	.....	.....	16
		Total	58
Premises cleared of rats	.....	.....	56
Infestations outstanding at year end	.....	.....	2
Number of pre-baits laid	.....	.....	2434
Number of Poison Points laid	.....	.....	706
Number of Check Baits laid	.....	.....	706
		Total	3846
Number of bodies seen	.....	.....	53
Estimated Kill	.....	.....	2293
		Total	2346
Number of visits paid by the Rodent Operative during the year in connection with the above infestations	.....	.....	685
Number of inspections paid to premises in respect of infestations by Inspectors	.....	.....	333
		Total	1018

(4) Premises treated for Infestation by Mice.

17 premises were successfully treated for infestation by mice during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Regular observations were taken throughout the year in connection with the work of Smoke Abatement.

The following table gives the details of work carried out under this heading :—

Number of Observations taken .....	124
Number of Cases in which the Bye-law limit of 3 minutes in 30 was exceeded .....	5
Number of Satisfactory Observations .....	119

### FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION. MILK SUPPLY.

Systematic inspections were made to all dairies and cowsheds in the Borough during the past year. We have now 73 Dairy Farms, containing 117 registered cowsheds and housing approximately 1164 dairy cattle.

The following is a list of structural alterations carried out during 1948 :—

Cromwell House Farm .....	Cowshed for 20 beasts internally reconstructed.
Pond Farm, Clifton .....	Cowshed for 20 beasts internally reconstructed.
Toothill Farm .....	Cowshed rear and side walls cement rendered to a height of 4' 6". New drinking bowls provided.
Back Brade Farm .....	Cowshed standings repaired.
Clough House Farm .....	Rear passage reconstructed.
Adgil Grove Farm .....	Cowshed for 14 beasts reconstructed.

There are eleven Tuberculin Tested Farms and twenty-six Accredited Farms in the Borough ; the percentages based on cow and farm population are as follows :—

	Farms.	Percentage.	Cows.	Percentage.
Ordinary Milk Producers	36	49.4%	366	32.4%
Accredited Milk Producers	26	35.6%	576	48.3%
Tuberculin Tested Milk Producers ... ..	11	15.0%	222	19.3%
Total ...	73	100.0%	1164	100.0%

### 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.

116 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, all of which were formal samples, including 9 Appeal to cow samples. 112 samples were reported as genuine, whilst 4 samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst. In all these cases the vendors were cautioned.



### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 421 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the County Laboratory, Wakefield. These were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests, with the following results :—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
A. HEAT TREATED MILKS.			
(a) School Milks .....	65	1	66
(b) Milks taken in course of delivery to dwelling houses .....	124	13	137
B. DESIGNATED MILKS.			
(a) Tuberculin Tested .....	27	6	33
(b) Accredited .....	69	19	88
C. UNDESIGNATED MILKS.			
(a) Milks taken in course of delivery to dwelling houses .....	73	24	97
Totals .....	358	63	421

### FOOD.

#### Meat Inspection.

There is one Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse situated in the Borough, where slaughtering takes place. The area served by the slaughterhouse is the Borough area and the Elland district, the population served by the same being approximately 50,000.

The whole of the Meat Inspection is carried out by your Officers and particulars of the animals slaughtered are given in the following table :—

Month.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January ... ..	65	553	20	69	707
February ... ..	77	314	23	60	474
March ... ..	88	338	17	169	612
April ... ..	86	152	7	74	319
May ... ..	85	27	1	68	181
June ... ..	72	120	1	38	231
July ... ..	78	188	6	40	312
August ... ..	174	382	1	269	826
September ... ..	243	608	6	160	1017
October ... ..	253	833	8	80	1174
November ... ..	274	1071	18	155	1518
December ... ..	124	704	67	41	936
Totals ... ..	1619	5290	175	1223	8307

Regional Slaughterhouse	00000	00000	301
Food Shops	00000	00000	140
Food Preparation premises	00000	00000	73

## 1. ENGLISH MEAT.

## 2. IMPORTED MEAT.

### 3. FISH.

#### 4. OTHER FOODS.

## 5. TINNED GOODS.

65



**LIST OF UNSOUND MEAT CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED AT THE MINISTRY OF  
FOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSE, GIVING WEIGHTS AND CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION IN  
MONTHLY ORDER.**

Disease.	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sep. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Totals lbs.
Tuberculosis	990	209	629	354	261	1333	1175	1506	1932	2676	1554	1645	14264
Cirrhosis	142	269	347	586	313	251	277	1014	1256	1134	1119	266	6974
Acute Fever	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	—	—	—	821
Distomatosis	164	—	2	6	—	3	16	17	46	130	247	53	684
Dropsy	285	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	69	19	383
Multiple Abscesses	14	41	—	34	—	16	16	26	18	57	62	45	329
Mastitis	28	7	9	—	10	—	14	14	50	20	69	43	264
Angiomatosis	12	—	16	13	—	—	29	17	—	53	58	—	198
Inflammatory Condition...	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	138
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	16	—	—	29	82
Actinomycosis	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	60
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	48
Jaundice	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Congenital Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Hydatid Cysts	—	24	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Pericarditis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

TOTAL WEIGHT—10 Tons, 18 Cwts., 3 Qtrs., 17 Lbs.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

				Bovines.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Slaughtered	...	...	...	1619	1223	5290	175
Number Inspected	...	...	...	1619	1223	5290	175
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS :							
Whole Carcasses condemned	...	...	...	—	5	6	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	887	2	285	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	54.8%	.6%	5.5%	5.7%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :							
Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	9	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	267	1	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	17.0%	.16%	—	4.6%

## ICE CREAM.

There are four premises registered in the Borough under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture of ice cream, and 55 inspections were paid to them during the year.

74 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

Month.	Result of Methylene Blue Test.			
	1	2	3	4
March .....	2	—	—	—
April .....	8	1	—	—
May .....	8	2	—	—
June .....	9	—	—	—
July .....	9	2	1	—
August .....	16	6	2	—
September .....	5	—	1	—
October .....	1	—	1	—
Totals .....	58	11	5	—
Percentages	78.4%	14.9%	6.7%	—



The following are the Grades of Bacterial cleanliness of Ice Cream :

Grade 1—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours or more.

Grade 2—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours to 4 hours.

Grade 3—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to 2 hours.

Grade 4—Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue, 0 hours.

A Sub-Committee Report issued by the Public Health Laboratory Services Staff of the Medical Research Council states that it would be unwise to pay too much attention to the result of any one sample and it is suggested that the Ministry of Health's practice in respect of water might be followed with advantage, namely to expect about 50% of samples to fall in Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date of hearing.	Offence.	Result.
23-12-48	For carrying on the business of an Offensive Trade (Rag and Bone Dealer) contrary to the provisions of Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936.	Fined £3 and costs.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

205 visits were paid during the year to cases of infectious disease. 32 disinfections were carried out after infectious disease.

#### DISINFESTATION.

18 houses were treated with hydrogen cyanide gas for bug infestation and 6 houses were treated with D.D.T. for the same reason.

2 houses were treated with Gamexane or D.D.T. for cockroaches, 1 house was treated for flea infestation, and 2 houses were treated for crickets.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Total Number of Inspections	9555
Bakehouses Inspected	118
Caravans Inspected	7
Canal Boats Inspected	17
Complaints Investigated	378
Cowsheds and Dairies	1142
Common Lodging Houses	33
Drainage Inspections	101
Dwellinghouses Inspected :—	
Housing Acts—Overcrowding Survey	257
Housing Acts—Squatters' Premises	181
Public Health Acts	701
Dwellinghouses Re-inspected :—	
Housing Acts—Overcrowding Survey	11
Public Health Acts	2491
Disinfections	32
Disinfestations	22
Drains Tested with Water	7
Drains Tested with Smoke	5
Drains Tested with Colour	174
Factories Inspected	214
Food Shops	140
Food Preparation Premises	73
Hydrogen Cyanide Act :—	
Premises Treated	18
Premises Inspected	53
Ice Cream Premises Inspected	55
Infectious Diseases	205
Miscellaneous Visits	52
Offensive Trades :—	
Fish Frying Premises	73
Fat Rendering Premises	32
Tripe Boiling Premises	4
Rag and Bone Dealers' Premises	1
Public Cleansing Service	1367
Public Conveniences	322
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	333
Shops Acts	59
Smoke Observations	124
Slaughterhouse—Regional	301
Work in Progress	452



**SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 - 1936.**

**Brighthouse Corporation Act, 1907.**

**Interior of Houses.**

Windows repaired and renewed .....	1
Ventilation provided .....	8
Fireplace fixtures renewed and repaired .....	12
Ceilings replastered .....	26
Walls replastered .....	58
Glazed sinks provided in place of stone sinks .....	37
Smokey Chimneys abated .....	1
Sink Waste Pipes repaired and renewed .....	6
Sash Cords renewed .....	17
Sinks repointed .....	1
Burst water pipes repaired .....	13
Chimney flues repaired .....	8
Water gaining access to cellar abated .....	5
Sewage gaining access to cellar abated .....	16
Window frames renewed .....	18
Defective doors repaired .....	13
Firebacks renewed and repaired .....	8
Floors repaired .....	18
Dirty houses cleansed .....	1
Decayed woodwork renewed .....	5
Sink waste pipe traps provided .....	1
Ovens repaired or renewed .....	2
Window fasteners repaired .....	1
Defective door frame repaired .....	1

**Exterior of Houses.**

Chimney pots renewed .....	1
Eavesgutters cleansed .....	4
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired .....	53
Decayed pointing renewed .....	36
Leaky Roofs repaired .....	86
Coal Grates renewed .....	1
Rain water pipes renewed or repaired .....	35
Mastic pointing to windows renewed .....	14
Walls cement rendered .....	1
Walls repaired .....	3
Valley gutters cleansed and repaired .....	3
Lead flashings renewed .....	1
Chimney stacks rebuilt .....	5

**Yards and Outbuildings.**

Paving re-laid .....	9
Offensive accumulations removed .....	4
Common yard cleansed .....	1
Coal shed doors repaired .....	3

**Water Supply.**

Insufficient water supply remedied .....	7
Town's water supply connected to dwellinghouse .....	3

**Drainage.**

Drains repaired .....	44
Drains cleansed from obstruction .....	85
Inspection Chambers provided .....	1
Gullies renewed .....	9
Intercepting traps removed .....	2
Soil Pipe repaired .....	4
New Drain provided .....	1
Inspection Chamber cover renewed .....	3

**Sanitary Conveniences.**

Flushing cisterns repaired .....	9
Privy middens converted to water carriage system .....	21
Seats repaired or renewed .....	3
Walls repaired .....	3
W.C. pedestal renewed .....	19
Doors renewed or repaired .....	3
Tipplers repaired .....	1
Tipplers removed .....	2
Waste Water Closet converted to water carriage system .....	1
Additional W.C.'s provided .....	2
Roofs repaired .....	2
Privies abolished .....	15

**House Refuse Accommodation.**

Dilapidated dustbins renewed .....	149
Additional dustbins provided .....	17

**Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations.**

Household Effects treated .....	3
Soft goods steam disinfected .....	24
Premises treated with H.C.N. gas .....	18

**Miscellaneous.**

Keeping animals so as to be a Nuisance abated .....	1
-----------------------------------------------------	---

**Food Preparation Premises.**

Preparation rooms cleansed .....	1
New concrete floor provided .....	5
Ventilation provided .....	1
Walls of preparation room repainted .....	1
Walls cement rendered .....	5
Ceilings underdrawn .....	5

**Factories.**

Conveniences limewashed .....	1
Conveniences labelled as to sex .....	4
Intervening ventilated space provided .....	1
Artificial light provided .....	7
New sanitary conveniences constructed .....	2



## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing and disposal of Privy Middens, Dustbins, Cesspools and Pail Closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of Salvage, the cleansing and maintenance of Public Sanitary Conveniences and the humane destruction of domestic animals.

The Department is also entirely responsible for the maintenance and control of the Departmental Transport.

### (1) Storage.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1949 :—

Dustbins .....	10009
Privy Middens .....	92
Pail Closets .....	191

The great majority of privy middens and pail closets are situate in the areas where no public sewers or public water supplies are available.

### (2) Refuse Collection Service.

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

										1948-49.
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288,388
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,818
Kitchen Waste Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,788
Weight in Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,476

### (3) Transport.

The following table gives the particulars of collection by the various vehicles :—

Vehicle.	Weights.		
	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Freighter 8	2,052	14	0
S.D. Freighter 9	1,592	15	0
Morris 10	258	12	0
Dennis 6	1,285	11	0
Fordson 13	640	9	0
Bedford 11	473	16	0
Dennis 14	1,752	7	0
Morris 15	367	15	0
Austin 17	44	10	0
Hired Transport	8	5	0
	8,476	14	0

During the year your Committee placed orders for two Moving Floor Refuse Collection Vehicles at a cost of £3,120, and it is expected that delivery will be made during the present financial year.

In addition, an Austin Ambulance, belonging to Clifton Hospital, was purchased and converted into a Waste Paper Collection Van.

The following equipment was also purchased for servicing of vehicles and has provided a most useful acquisition :—

- 1 Air Compressor, 400v. 3 phase, 50 cycle.
- 1 Starting Switch, for above.
- 1 Tecalemit HP-130 Greasing Unit.
- 1 Tecalemit Giant Spring Oil Spraying Unit.
- 1 Air Service Control Wall Fixing Model.
- 1 Epco 5 ton Hydraulic Jack No. 80.
- 1 Aerograph Model Paint Spray Gun.
- 1 Aerograph Model XJ Transformer and Filter.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Two methods of Refuse Disposal are in operation in the Borough, namely, Mechanical Separation and Controlled Tipping. Approximately two-thirds of the Refuse is disposed of by the former method and one-third by the latter. Two Controlled Tips are used, one at the extreme north of the Borough—Bailiff Bridge, and one at the extreme West—Marsh Delphs, Southowram; screened dust from the Refuse Disposal Works is used as the covering media at these tips.

Kitchen waste is separately collected from 405 communal bins and is delivered to the Halifax Corporation Cleansing Department under direction from the Board of Trade, and during the year 376 tons were collected and disposed of in this manner.

The condition of the communal kitchen waste bins have, from time to time, given cause for great concern, and during the year under review an experiment was tried of subjecting the bins to steam sterilisation after efficient swilling out, cleansing and painting the exterior of the bin with white paint. There is no doubt this has given satisfaction and is appreciated by the householders using the communal bins.



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

	T.	C.	Q.
1. Kitchen Waste—			
Delivered to Halifax Cleansing Department for processing ...	376	7	1
2. Mechanical Separation—			
Refuse delivered to Refuse Disposal Works ... ..	5,377	6	2
3. Controlled Tipping—			
Bailiff Bridge Tip ... ..	2,212	0	1
Southowram Tip ... ..	511	0	0
	8,476	14	0

### SALVAGE.

It is with exceeding satisfaction that I have to report that the salvage sales for the past year have exceeded all previous records. The following are the tonnages of salvageable materials recovered, together with the revenue obtained, in monthly order :—

Month.	Tonnages of Salvageable Material Recovered.		Revenue.		
	T.	C.	£	s.	d.
April, 1948	153	15	550	5	0
May, 1948	136	17	494	0	0
June, 1948	122	10½	473	0	0
July, 1948	115	2½	457	0	0
August, 1948	121	7¾	457	5	0
September, 1948	123	14¾	407	10	0
October, 1948	129	19½	618	0	0
November, 1948	132	15¾	475	10	0
December, 1948	134	13	534	0	0
January, 1949	150	4¾	502	0	0
February, 1949	138	1	460	15	0
March, 1949	131	1¾	470	0	0
	1,590	3¼	£5,899	5	0

Of this amount, the sales from the Public Cleansing Services realised £5,772 0s. 2d., whilst £127 4s. 10d. was from the sale of scrap metals from other Departments of the Council.

## REVENUE FROM SALE OF RESIDUALS.

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

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
<b>(a) Refuse Collection :—</b>						
Trade Refuse Charges ... ..				83	10	6
<b>(b) Refuse Disposal :—</b>						
Receipts ... ..				10	15	3
Sundries ... ..				6	18	6
<b>(c) Salvage :—</b>						
Baled Paper and Strawboard ... ..	652	4	2	4,188	14	5
Kitchen Waste ... ..	376	7	1	570	13	11
Textiles ... ..	45	6	1	503	10	2
Black Scrap ... ..	19	4	3	49	2	1
Baled Tins ... ..	70	7	1	127	12	10
Non Ferrous Metals ... ..	2	17	1	89	13	6
Bones ... ..	4	11	1	26	4	9
Screened Cinder ... ..	206	15	0	66	10	6
Screened Dust ... ..	140	0	0	4	1	6
Bottles and Jars ... ..	7	8	3	33	4	2
Cullett ... ..	31	18	0	53	4	0
Rubber ... ..		10	0	1	0	0
Waste Paper Bonus ... ..				166	8	0
Kitchen Waste Bonus ... ..				332	18	1
<b>(d) Mechanical Transport :—</b>						
Greasing Charges ... ..				4	11	0
Plug Cleaning Charges ... ..				7	6	
Repairs ... ..				2	0	4
Hire of Vehicles ... ..				54	0	0
<b>(e) Miscellaneous :—</b>						
Sale of Dustbins ... ..				497	16	6
Lethal Chamber Receipts ... ..				24	7	3
Totals ... ..	1,557	10	1	£6,897	4	9



## PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS.

In this Report I have included details of the cost of the Service on the lines required by the Ministry of Health, which, prior to the outbreak of war, was a feature incorporated in all Local Authority Cleansing Reports.

These figures are most interesting when compared with the published costs for the year 1939, the last occasion such costs were prepared by Local Authorities. The comparison is outstanding when we consider the unit cost of refuse collection and disposal for that year, which was, including depreciation and loan charges, 14/6.5d. per ton, compared with 16/4.9d. per ton for 1948.

This is remarkable when the facts are considered in proper perspective. Wages since that time have increased over 100% and similar increases in prices effect most other items of expenditure, yet the unit cost shows an approximate increase of 12.7%.

Obviously this points out how valuable the income from sales of all forms of salvage has contributed to such an achievement and should dispel any adverse comment as to whether or not salvage is a commercial proposition.

**BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE — CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.**  
**PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1949.**

Item.	Particulars.	Refuse Collection.		Refuse Disposal.		Total.	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>							
A.	Gross Expenditure ...	9677 16 8	9157 16 8	3721 3 4	3495 7 11	13399 0 0	12653 4 7
B.	Gross Income ...	1127 1 4	1127 1 4	5326 19 2	5326 19 2	6454 0 6	6454 0 6
C.	Net Cost ...	8550 15 4	8030 15 4	Cr. 1605 15 10	Cr. 1831 11 3	6944 19 6	6199 4 1
<b>UNIT COST.</b>							
D.	Gross Expenditure per ton ...	1 2 10	1 1 7.3	8 9.3	8 2.9	1 11 7.3	1 9 10.2
E.	Gross Income per ton ...	2 7.9	2 7.9	12 6.5	12 6.5	15 2.4	15 2.4
F.	Net Cost per ton ...	1 0 2.1	18 11.4	Cr. 3 9.2	Cr. 4 3.6	16 4.9	14 7.8
G.	Net Cost per 1,000 population ...	277 18 5.8	260 14 4	Cr. 52 2 3.1	Cr. 59 8 11.9	225 16 2.7	201 5 5.1
H.	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which Refuse is collected ...	690 6 6.9	647 11 8.8	Cr. 129 8 9.9	Cr. 147 13 3.7	560 17 9	499 18 5.1

1.	Total Refuse in tons	...	...	...	...	8476 tons
2.	Population	...	...	...	...	30810
3.	Area	...	...	...	...	7875 acres
4.	Weight per 1,000 population per day in cwts.	...	...	...	...	15.08 cwts.
5.	Number of Houses and Premises	...	...	...	...	12404
6.	Average Length of Haul	...	...	...	...	1.75 mls.
7.	Method of Collection—Motor Transport	...	...	...	...	100 per cent.
8.	Method of Disposal—Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	34 per cent.
	Separation and Incineration	...	...	...	...	66 per cent.



**BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.**  
**DETAILS OF REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS,**  
**1st APRIL, 1948, TO 31st MARCH, 1949.**

**Refuse Disposal and Salvage.**

	£	s.	d.
Wages .....	2467	19	9
Superannuation .....	80	14	4
Mechanical Transport (Proportion) .....	330	5	4
Rents, Rates and Insurance .....	124	11	11
Repairs .....	201	0	11
Plant, Tools, etc. ....	137	6	10
Electricity .....	75	10	4
Lighting, Water and Gas .....	17	4	2
Loan Charges, etc.—			
Sinking Fund .....	147	0	0
Interest .....	79	15	5
Protective Clothing .....	29	11	10
Miscellaneous .....	30	2	6
	<hr/>		
Gross Costage .....	3721	3	4
Revenue from Salvage Sales .....	5326	19	2
	<hr/>		
Credit Balance .....	£1605	15	10
	<hr/>		

# BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

## DETAILS OF PUBLIC CLEANSING COLLECTION COSTS—1st APRIL, 1948, TO 31st MARCH, 1949.

	1. Dry Refuse Collection.	2. Kitchen Waste Collection.	3. Nightsoil and Cess-pools Collection.	Total Collection Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Refuse Collection.</b>				
Wages ... ..	4248 16 4	210 8 0	135 0 0	4594 4 4
Superannuation ... ..	221 8 11	22 2 0	13 10 0	257 0 11
<b>Mechanical Vehicles.</b>				
Wages ... ..	1703 15 5	258 12 0	156 0 0	2118 7 5
Petrol, Oils, etc. ... ..	694 13 0	92 0 0	50 0 0	836 13 0
Licenses and Insurance ... ..	342 4 2	25 0 0	13 0 0	380 4 2
Repairs, Maintenance, etc. ... ..	884 6 4	66 18 0	10 0 0	961 4 4
Hire of Vehicles ... ..	23 2 0	—	—	23 2 0
Rents, etc. ... ..	9 16 0	—	—	9 16 0
Vehicle Depreciation ... ..	500 0 0	29 0 0	100 0 0	629 0 0
Garage Equipment Depreciation ... ..	34 0 0	—	—	34 0 0
Waste Food Bins Depreciation ... ..	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Steaming and Painting Waste Food Bins ... ..	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0
Tools and Equipment ... ..	58 0 3	—	40 0 0	98 0 3
Disinfectants ... ..	4 17 6	—	36 0 0	40 17 6
Protective Clothing ... ..	88 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	96 10 0
Transport of Polish Labour ... ..	30 5 8	—	—	30 5 8
Cess-pool Emptying ... ..	—	—	15 0 4	15 0 4
Miscellaneous Expenses ... ..	16 1 1	—	—	16 1 1
<b>Gross Cost</b>	8859 16 8	818 0 0	572 10 4	10250 7 0
<b>Receipts</b> ... ..	223 9 4	903 12 0	—	1127 1 4
<b>Net Cost</b>	£8636 7 4	Gr. £85 12 0	£572 10 4	£9123 5 8



# SALVAGE SALES, 1939 to 1949.

Since 1st November, 1939, Local Authorities have been compelled to render to the appropriate Government Department Monthly Returns of Salvage Materials sold and I append below the record of the Department from that date to 31st October, 1949, which gives at a glance our activities in this direction.

Year.	Total Tonnes for all materials.		Paper.		Ferrous Metal.		Kitchen Waste.		Textiles.		Value. £
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	
1939/40	1011	15	383	6	269	4	33	1	28	16	2604
1940/41	1286	17	402	17	302	10	119	18	35	9	3084
1941/42	1538	4	525	7	233	5	137	15	33	18	4436
1942/43	1396	10	395	10	357	15	278	15	24	—	5293
1943/44	1665	11	371	19	289	14	363	7	26	13	5002
1944/45	1435	4	366	11	228	5	371	15	21	2	4118
1945/46	1382	18	415	13	163	6	370	13	20	16	4224
1946/47	1728	13	456	4	120	—	391	15	35	12	4750
1947/48	1610	19	588	6	133	16	388	—	47	8	5754
1948/49	1425	0	578	9	116	6	371	19	44	12	5333
Totals ...	14481	11	4484	2	2214	1	2830	18	318	6	£44598

## PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The Department is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of all Public Conveniences.

The following is a complete list of Public Conveniences in the Borough :—

Situation.	Accommoda- tion for Females.	Accommodation for Males.
Back Bonegate ... ..	5 W.C.'s	5 W.C.'s 9 urinal stalls.
Bradford Road ... ..	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bramston Street ... ..	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Birds Royd Lane ... ..	Nil.	1 W.C. 4 do.
Mill Lane ... ..	Nil.	Nil. 4 do.
Rastrick Common ... ..	Nil.	Nil. 4 do.
Crowtrees Lane ... ..	Nil.	Nil. 3 do.
Borough Market ... ..	Nil.	1 W.C. 2 do.
Dusty Miller Inn, Halifax Road	Nil.	1 W.C. 3 do.
Whitehall, Hipperholme ... ..	Nil.	Nil. 3 do.
Stray, Lightcliffe ... ..	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 do.
Bailiff Bridge ... ..	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 3 do.
Clifton Road ... ..	Nil.	Nil. 3 do.
Rydings Park ... ..	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 do.
Rastrick Library ... ..	Nil.	Nil. 2 do.
Wellholme Park ... ..	4 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 6 do.
Lane Head Recreation Ground ...	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 1 do.
King George V. Memorial Park ...	1 W.C.	1 W.C. Nil.

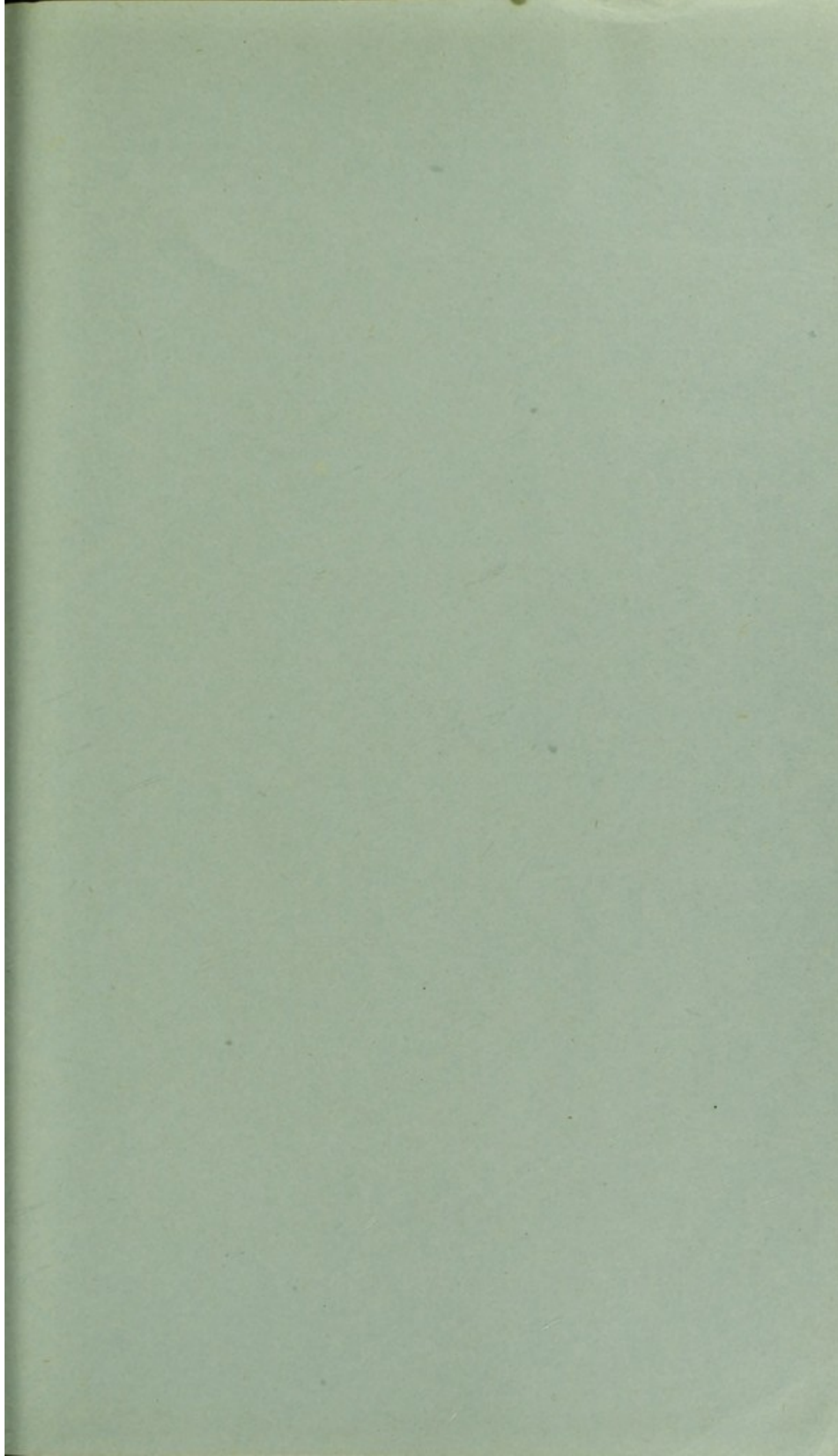
A scheme for complete modern conveniences to be incorporated with the proposed omnibus station was approved during the year and is now awaiting the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

The cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1949, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages and National Insurance .....	673	14	0
Superannuation Contributions .....	53	17	8
Rents and Insurance .....	16	10	9
Heating, Lighting and Cleaning .....	127	2	1
Repairs .....	100	1	6
Toilet Requisites .....	22	8	6
Protective Clothing .....	4	18	0
Loan Charges—Sinking Fund Contributions .....	102	0	0
Interest .....	27	13	6
 Gross Cost .....	 1128	 6	 0
Fees, etc. ....	113	9	9
 Nett Cost .....	 £1014	 16	 3



I would again call attention to the large amount of damage to buildings and equipment and pilfering from locks constantly occurring. Such frustration of your Committee's efforts to provide the citizens of the Borough with Public Conveniences of a good standard is most aggravating.





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