

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Brighouse Borough.

Contributors

Brighouse (England). Council. nb2008024084

Publication/Creation

1957

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/v9pgnzmn>

License and attribution

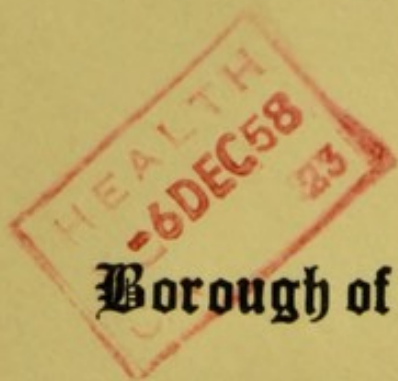
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Filing

Borough of



Brighouse

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Services

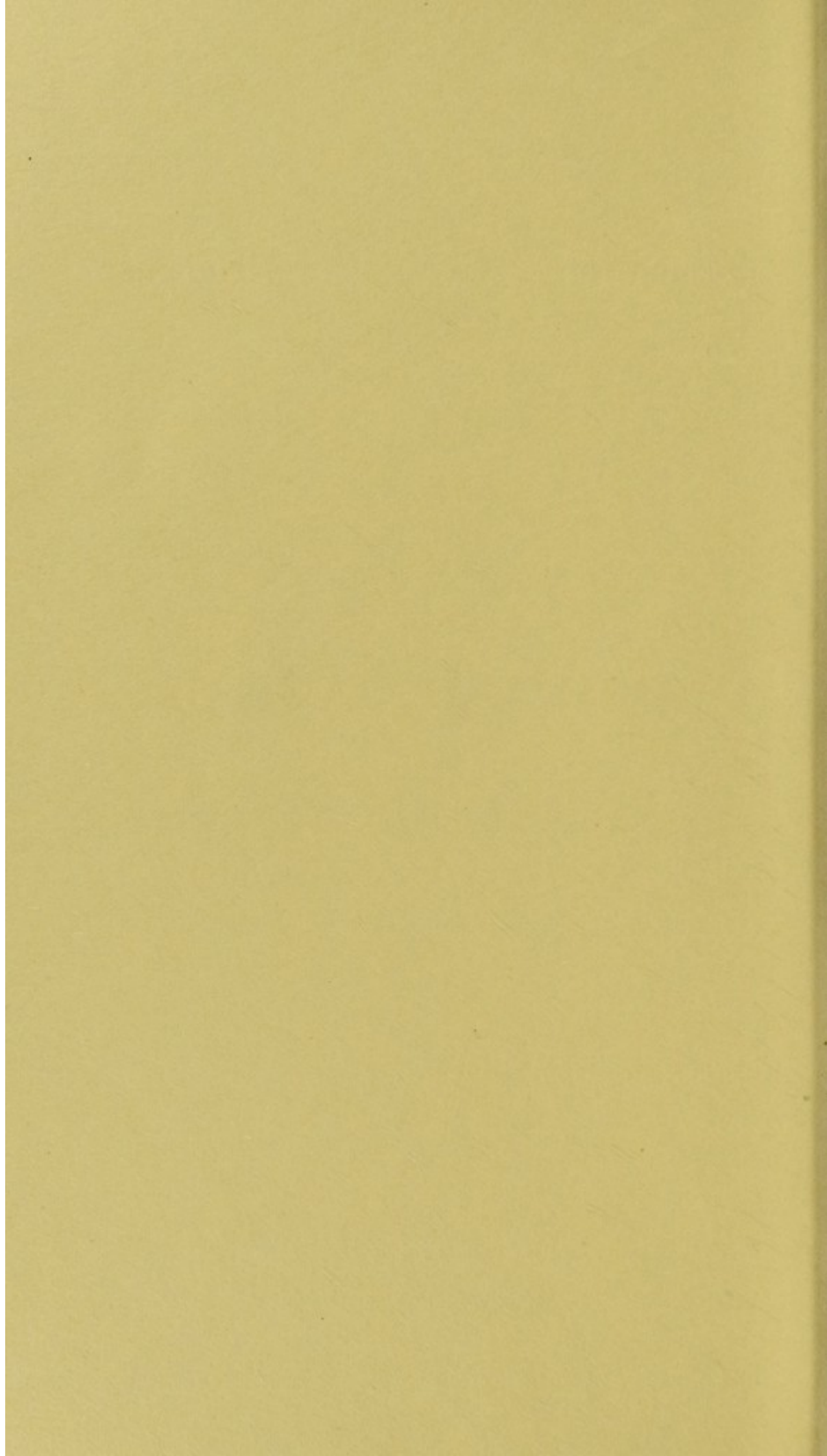
of the Borough of Brighouse

1957



FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Medical Officer of Health



Borough of



Brighouse

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Services

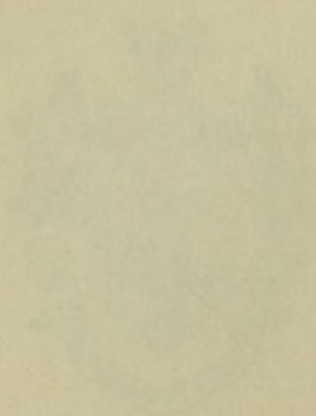
of the Borough of Brighouse

1957

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Medical Officer of Health

Ministry of Health



Annual Report

of the
Public Health Services

of the Government of England

1957

FRANK SPENCER, M.B., D.S., D.P.H., D.M.C.

Director-General of Health

Borough of Brighouse

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at December 31st, 1957)

His Worship the Mayor :
Councillor H. EDWARDS, J.P.

Chairman :
Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc.

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor L. CATTON

Ald. E. R. HINCHLIFFE	Coun. L. HULME
„ G. A. STILLINGFLEET	„ Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL
„ W. WHITELEY, C.B.E.	„ J. K. PICKARD
Coun. J. S. ARMITAGE	„ G. TURNER, M.C., J.P.
„ F. HARRISON	„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor : Councillor H. EDWARDS, J.P.

Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc. (Chairman)

Councillor L. CATTON (Vice-Chairman)

Ald. G. A. STILLINGFLEET	Mrs. E. R. HINCHLIFFE
Coun. F. HARRISON	„ J. W. LEACH, J.P.
„ L. HULME	„ C. PETTY
„ Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL	„ M. PICKARD
The Mayoress :	„ W. SYKES
„ Mrs. H. EDWARDS	„ G. TURNER
Miss M. BOTTOMLEY	

Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :

R. D. HAIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(Terminated June, 1957).

Miss E. ATKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
(Appointed Deputy September, 1957).

Assistant County Medical Officers for Division 18, West Riding County Council :

Miss E. ATKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
(Appointed Deputy September, 1957).

D. H. S. GRIFFITHS, L.R.C.P.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), D.P.H., D.I.H. (Conjoint). Appointed November, 1957).

Orthopædic Surgeon :

**J. HUNTER ANNAN, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeons :

**S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

**P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist :

V. C. CROTTY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.M.

Dental Officer :

J. TODD, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

W. JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H.

Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods.

Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Diploma Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

N. SYKES, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods.

Cert. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

(Commenced January, 1957).

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

- R. CROSSLEY, M.A.P.H.I.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.
Diploma Institute of Hygiene.
(Terminated March, 1957).
- E. A. HOLDSWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods.

Acting Senior Health Visitor :

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

Health Visitors :

- Miss D. BARNES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Commenced October, 1957).
- Miss B. M. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.
- Miss F. R. HANDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Terminated August, 1957).
- Miss M. TYLER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.
(Terminated September, 1957).

Assistant Health Visitors :

- *Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.
Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
- *Mrs. I. HEPWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
- *Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Commenced October, 1957).

Midwives :

- Miss D. K. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Transferred from Elland Area, August, 1957).
- Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss N. SIDEBOTTOM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Terminated November, 1957).
- Miss M. E. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Terminated July, 1957).

Home Nurses :

- Mrs. E. N. FEATHER, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. B. HOPSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. A. M. RUSHWORTH, S.R.N.

Queen's Nurse.

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

Queen's Nurse.

Mental Health Social Worker :

*Miss E. C. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

Mrs. M. F. DUCKENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A.

Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery :

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

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

These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certificated
Nursery Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

Senior Clerk :

G. O. RICHARDSON.

Clerks :

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.

Miss J. HARTLEY.

Miss I. HOLMES.

Mrs. G. HURLEY.

Mrs. E. JOHNSON.

Miss A. W. PEARSON.

Miss J. PEARSON.

*Mrs. F. WARING.

Miss J. YOUNG.

Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Miss C. M. AINSWORTH.

Mr. S. L. RATHMELL.

(Commenced April, 1957).

Mrs. B. ROBERTS.

(Terminated May, 1957).

Mr. J. COLEMAN (Cleansing Department).

(Terminated April, 1957).

Mr. R. C. I. LINGER (Cleansing Department).

(Commenced July, 1957).

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service :

W. ANDERSON.

* Part time

** Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1957.

By the time this report has reached your hands the National Health Service Act of 1946, which was implemented in July, 1948, will have been ten years in operation. This Act not only altered the control of the Hospitals and gave free medical treatment to all but removed the control of the personal health services from this Council to the County Council. Since that time, these services in this Borough have been administered together with the services of Elland and Queensbury and Shelf Urban Districts as one complete Divisional unit for which I am responsible to the County Medical Officer. It was natural that a change like this should be approached with regret. Despite the limited resources of a small town, this Borough had provided efficient services. In the ten years since the appointed day, there have been many changes in this aspect of our work. I propose to consider these more closely in my next Annual Report, to which such discussion more properly belongs. It is sufficient to say now that as a result of the County Council's arrangement for Medical Officers of Health to be appointed as Divisional Medical Officers in the same areas, we have not had the same difficulties in this County due to the separation of the environmental and the personal health services as have been experienced elsewhere. Public health, or the concern of a local authority for the health and welfare of the community, must change if it is to remain a vital service, and must concern itself with both personal and environmental aspects.

The continued fall in infantile mortality and the increase in the number of old people in the population has led to increasing attention being paid to the subject of home accidents, one quarter of the fatalities from which occur in children under five and one half in older people over sixty-five. Deaths should not occur from falls, burns from unguarded fires, poisoning by coal gas, and suffocation but they do in comparatively large numbers, and this Council have given their support to a local Home Safety Committee whose endeavour it is to enlighten the public on the dangers in the home, dangers which have been comparatively increased by the growing mechanisation in the home, and a corresponding fall in other causes of death and incapacity.

With the increasing prosperity of the lower income groups, who form the bulk of our population, nutritional standards have improved but this improvement in the physical standards has not apparently been matched with an improvement in mental health, and an increasing amount of attention is necessarily given to the prevention of mental ill-health. Mental illness and mentally defective cases now occupy half the hospital beds in this country, and there is

no doubt that a very large proportion of people who are absent from duty due to sickness are suffering from a complaint essentially one of mind rather than of body. Increasingly, family doctors and health visitors are able to help, by timely advice, people who undoubtedly are suffering from early mental illness but there still remains in the public mind a fear and an unwillingness to recognise that they, or any of their relatives, are, or could be, mentally ill, and early anxieties and latent symptoms are allowed to progress until they become frank mental illness recognised by all with whom they come into contact. It must also be our endeavour to persuade the public that this early mental illness, which is often spontaneously cured, occurs in a minor form in all of us, and that mental illness, like physical illness, can be recovered from. Gradually, I believe, it is becoming understood that persons returning from mental hospital after a period of treatment require help and encouragement during their convalescence just as they do when recovering from physical illness, and are not for ever to be thought of as mentally ill people who belong to a different type from ordinary folk. Our Psychiatric Clinic is doing excellent work, as will be seen from the section devoted to it in this Report.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough has been supplemented by B.C.G. vaccination for Tuberculosis of school-leavers, and vaccination against Poliomyelitis of all persons from six months to twenty-five years of age. After a slow and uncertain beginning, vaccination against Poliomyelitis is now becoming more and more accepted by the community and is taking its place as a routine measure in the public health field. In recent years, it has been rather more difficult to persuade parents of the need to have their children immunised against Diphtheria. This is understandable for there has been no case of Diphtheria in this Borough since 1950. Cases of Diphtheria are, however, still occurring, and as long as we know of Diphtheria on the Continent of Europe, we must continue to advise parents to take this simple and effective step. Parents readily accept the necessity for immunisation against Whooping Cough for cases of this disease still regularly occur. There was a considerable fall in incidence this year, and it is believed that immunisation made its contribution to this fall. The parents of only about half the school-leavers are agreeable to their children being tested and, if necessary, vaccinated, against Tuberculosis. The incidence of this disease is also falling but surely it is a wise measure to protect children going from the sheltered community of school into a new world with new contacts and possibly new dangers; this new form of immunisation should be more used.

Problem families still exist, although they are undoubtedly fewer in number. The problems here are of early training and poor environment, and these families call for a concerted effort by both personal and environmental aspects of public health. I often wish that the facilities provided in the modern secondary school for the

teaching of cookery were more primitive. Too often a child who receives little training at home regards domestic science in school as a subject and not as part of her future everyday life. There is one standard for school and another standard for home, and the beautiful dishes produced just belong to a different world. I should like to see more attention given to the teaching of children on less efficient apparatus. Housing Authorities generally are somewhat reluctant to rehouse these families and yet if the children, and particularly the female children — the mothers of the future — are to become more efficient managers than their mothers and to accept as natural a higher standard in their homes, their rehousing is essential and it must be the duty of doctor, health visitor, public health inspector and housing manager to encourage them to maintain a standard comparable with the new houses they inhabit. I must acknowledge that this Corporation's Housing Committee have been most considerate in the granting of houses to families which have fallen behind in the climb to higher social standards, and I have no doubt that in doing so they will be helping their successors on the Housing Committees which will serve the town in the next generation. In Public Health work, we must look ahead and plan ahead. We believe that these families must and will eventually be eliminated, but it is a long term aspiration.

It will be apparent from previous reports that it is my opinion that the work of the Housing Committee has contributed very considerably to the health and happiness of the people in this Borough and that the rehousing of the people from unsatisfactory homes is a most important measure. We also welcomed improvement grants and regret that it has been necessary to suspend these temporarily. I am very pleased to know that the Housing Committee are now contemplating a group of old people's dwellings which will be provided with a community centre and where we hope there will be a warden's service. This should be a particularly happy example of co-operation between the County Council and the Borough Council. The provision of a warden, or someone on whom the old people can rely in times of difficulty or sudden illness, should help them both mentally and physically. Perhaps the one bad aspect of rehousing is the separation it sometimes brings to old people and their married children. This Council has, wherever possible, arranged for old people who are rehoused to be placed near their loved ones but there is a tendency for the older people to stay in the older houses near the centre of the town and for the younger people to be placed in the splendid new housing estates, and I am sure that the provision of a warden's service will be a great step forward in the care of the elderly, particularly of those who live alone far from their families.

The housing of the people is an important social service and although the promised doubling of the standard of living in the future may result in a very much larger number of people owning their own houses, it is, in my opinion, inevitable that the majority will still be

living in rented property, and that the Council, as a landlord, is fulfilling one of its most important and valuable functions, and will long continue to do so. It is important that housing should cater for all classes of the community. The newly-weds at first only require the privacy of their own four walls within which they can build together the foundations of their married life and from which today most of them both go out to make a foundation of economic security and, incidentally, to pay for the furniture. Later they will require a larger house, although it is remarkable how few young families today need more than two bedrooms for several years. These houses should be well spaced to meet the needs of growing children. Later, as the children grow up and themselves leave the family home, the old people's bungalow or the single person's flat is required, and this Council are providing for all these needs. The young newly-wed couple cannot at present always find a satisfactory home with which to begin their married life and when the slum clearance programme is completed there will be a great need for the smaller type of home. It is surprising how many people who do not require large accommodation cling to their old family Council house, and we could wish for more interchange of tenancy than actually takes place, although the Housing Committee is alive to the problem. Your Housing Committee of the future will, then, establish the young married couple on a firm foundation, perhaps being the means of preventing an early break-up of marriage, rehouse the growing family, and provide in their old age a small, comfortable, compact home for the people of the town. All these needs must be catered for if the Council are to provide satisfactory housing conditions for the people of the town, and although very much progress has been made, I hope that we are only at the beginning of local authority housing development.

It is unfortunate that at the present time all the new houses have to go for slum clearance provision but the greatest need lies here. The bulk of the overcrowding was dealt with in earlier years, and unless housing provision can be stepped up, the rehousing of people from unfit property will last for at least twenty years. It is indeed wonderful to walk round one of our new housing estates after visiting an area scheduled for slum clearance and to see the beautiful homes and happy families who live in the Council estates. They are one of the best features of our post-war world and, we hope, form a pre-view of our expected future standard of living.

Not only do our Council houses provide happy homes for many families and a standard of living for the children not possible in their parents' childhood, but they also serve, too, in the work of smoke abatement by the removal of tenants from overcrowded premises to fairer surroundings, thus preventing the appalling smoke nuisance that exists when domestic premises are crowded together.

Perhaps 60% of the pollution of our air is due to smoke from domestic premises, and we must continue to try to convince the public of the dangers of the old open fireplace. Smoke from a factory

is immediately noticed whereas smoke from domestic premises is not yet looked upon with the same degree of public disfavour. The time must come when all fuel users, domestic and industrial, will regard the avoidable discharge of impurities into the air as unthinkable as they now regard the disposal of sewage into open street gutters. We take for granted a pure water supply but we do not notice the impure air we breathe despite the toll in Bronchitis and other respiratory illnesses which are regarded by so many as inevitable. Our predecessors regarded dirty water with apathy and accepted as inevitable deaths from enteric disease and diarrhoea. I believe the time will come when future generations will regard our present pollution of the air in the same way as we now regard the previous pollution of our water. At present, it is only during a fog that it is realised that we are still living in the dark ages.

Your Health Committee have decided that although their powers under the Clean Air Act are permissive with regard to the establishment of smoke control areas, a scheme shall be prepared for the establishment of such areas and a map has been prepared for this purpose. It is particularly pleasing to the officers of this department that Brighouse is to maintain its record as a progressive Public Health Authority. It will be seen that much work lies ahead for your Public Health Inspectors and it is unfortunate that for most of this year we have not had our full complement of Public Health Inspectors. The work under the Food Hygiene Regulations, the Clean Air Act, the Rent Act, and slum clearance has added to the routine duties of the Public Health Inspectors. It is particularly unfortunate that Mr. Jennings, your new and enthusiastic Chief Inspector, should have had such a difficult introduction to the Borough. In co-operation with him and Mr. McGowan, the Principal of the Institute of Further Education, a course on Food Hygiene was held and most of the candidates were successful in obtaining a certificate. Further courses are to be held each year.

The rise in the birth rate, which occurred this year, after adjustment by the area comparability factor, still leaves us with a lower rate (15.6) than that for the country as a whole (16.1), or for the West Riding (16.7), but it is our highest birthrate since the years immediately post war. The fall in the adjusted death rate to 12.2 compares unfavourably with that for the country as a whole (11.5) but is lower than that for the Administrative County (12.7). We continued to have a comparatively low infantile mortality rate and, this year, a low stillbirth rate.

An epidemic of Influenza commenced at the end of August and continued through September and into October. Although the infectivity was very high, and the patients were very ill for a few days, there were remarkably few complications. A vaccine was prepared and offered to those at special risk, but mass vaccination was not attempted. A great strain was placed on the General Medical Practitioners during this period and arrangements were made that if

the position continued, we should do all we could to help them but by the middle of November the epidemic was at an end and there was, fortunately, no recurrence this year. Apart from Influenza and the expected biennial epidemic of Measles, we had a good year for infectious diseases, and only four cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, as compared with 196 last year. There was only one case of Acute Poliomyelitis, and the incidence of Respiratory Tuberculosis was half that of 1956.

I again include in this Report the Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, who has now completed a year in his present office. Despite a staff shortage, it will be seen that the Inspectorate has managed to carry out a considerable amount of work, and the Department continues to progress on very satisfactory lines. My thanks are due to all the staff of the Department who have made possible the work outlined in this Report, which can only be a bare outline of competent service, willingly given.

Once again, my thanks are due to the Town Clerk and other officers of the Corporation for the help they are always so willing to give us.

Lastly, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the continued interest taken in all aspects of our work by the Public Health Committee is indeed stimulating and gives encouragement to all.

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

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1958.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1957

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,875
Population : Census 1951, 30,587 ; 1957 (est.)	30,500
Average number of persons per acre	3.87
Number of inhabited houses	11,266
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	1.43
Average number of persons per house	2.71
Rateable Value	£256,551
Product of a penny rate	£1,015

A total of thirty men and ten women were wholly unemployed at the end of 1957. In addition, forty-nine men and thirty-three women were temporarily suspended.

Since the turn of the year, unemployment registers have more than doubled, and orders for labour, especially unskilled, have dwindled to a low level.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for this information.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births —	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	247	185	432
Illegitimate	12	10	22
Total	259	195	454

Live Birth Rate : 14.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate : 15.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Still Births —	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	4	—	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	4	—	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 8.7.

Deaths —	M.	F.	Totals
	182	194	376

Crude Death Rate : 12.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate : 12.2 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	—	—
Total	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age —

All infants per 1,000 live births	19.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live births	6.6
Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation (all ages)	156
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	57
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—

TABLE 1
BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1957 FOR THE
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Brighouse
Crude Birth	16.1	17.9	16.6	16.1	14.9
Adjusted Birth	16.2	17.9	16.7	16.1	15.6
Crude Death	12.4	9.7	11.7	11.5	12.3
Adjusted Death	12.9	12.0	12.7	11.5	12.2
Tuberculosis —					
Respiratory	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	—
Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
All Forms	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	—
Cancer	1.99	1.58	1.87	2.09	1.93
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.15	1.45	1.95	*	2.03
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.61	3.49	4.30	*	5.11
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.46	1.12	1.37	*	1.41
Maternal Mortality ...	0.41	0.72	0.51	0.47	—
Infant Mortality	25.4	28.8	26.4	23.0	19.8
Neo-natal Mortality ...	18.3	20.4	18.9	16.5	6.6
Stillbirth	23.5	24.8	23.9	22.4	8.7

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1957

Causes of Death					M.	1957 All Ages F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis — respiratory	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis — other	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm stomach	...	...	...	6	5	11
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	...	...	...	15	1	16
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast	...	...	...	—	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus	...	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	12	9	21
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	5	6
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	25	37	62
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	32	29	61
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	2	2	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	28	44	72
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	4	15	19
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	2	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	7	14
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	17	7	24
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	3	—	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	5	—	5
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	13	12	25
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	6	4	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					182	194	376

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 30,500, as compared with 30,490 for 1956. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by ten. There were 454 live births and 376 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of population of seventy-eight.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 14.9 per 1,000 of the population. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes, and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.05, which means that with our present sex and age range the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 15.6. This is 0.5 below the rate for England and Wales and 1.1 below the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were twenty-two illegitimate births, representing 4.8 per cent. of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were four stillbirths, none of which was illegitimate. This gives a stillbirth rate of 8.7 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 23.9 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 22.4 for England and Wales, and 15.7 for this town last year.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 12.3 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for standardising the death rate is 0.99, so that we have an adjusted death rate of 12.2, which compares with the rate of 11.5 for England and Wales and 12.7 for the Administrative County.

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

1. — Diseases of the Heart and Circulation — 156 (compared with 174 in 1956).
2. — Vasc. Lesions of Nervous System — 62 (compared with 59 in 1956).
3. — Cancer — 57 (compared with 47 in 1956).
4. — Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases — 43 (compared with 49 in 1956).

Infant Deaths

Nine children under one year of age died during the year. None of these children was illegitimate. There were five less infant deaths than last year, when fourteen children died.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 19.8. This rate is lower than that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 26.4, and compares with a rate for the country as a whole of 23.0, but it is important to remember that we are dealing with small figures and, when considering the exceptionally low infant death rate this year, too much significance should not be attached to it. Taken in conjunction with the low stillbirth rate, this represents a satisfactory improvement.

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

- 2 (5) under twenty-four hours (both males).
- 1 (3) between one day and seven days (male).
- 0 (1) between one week and one month.
- 2 (2) between one month and three months (1 male, 1 female).
- 4 (3) between three months and nine months (2 males and 2 females).
- 0 (0) between nine months and twelve months.

Three of the nine deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 6.6, as compared with 18.9 for the Administrative County and 16.5 for the country as a whole.

All three neo-natal deaths occurred in children born prematurely, two of them being due to Intracranial Haemorrhage. Among the older children, there were six deaths, as compared with five last year. Of these, three died from congenital diseases, so that these can also be classed as due to pre-natal causes. Two of the other children died of Pneumonia. The remaining child died at three months of age, due to suffocation in a pillow.

For the second year running, we have had a home accident in a child under one year of age. It must be our endeavour, by continued education, to prevent these accidents. A Home Safety Exhibition is to be held in 1958.

In Table 3 particulars of the causes of deaths and the age of death are given.

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE
BOROUGH, 1957

Cause of Death	1 day and under									Total
	1 day and under	2-7 days	7-14 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	
Accidental Death	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fibrocystic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	9

Premature Births

There were twenty-seven children born prematurely during the year. Eight of these were born at home, seven of whom survived. Seventeen of the nineteen children born in hospital survived.

A table is appended giving details of the premature births.

TABLE 4
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF PREMATURE
INFANTS

Domiciliary Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	5	4	4	4
5 7	1	1	1	1
5 4	2	2	2	2
Totals ...	8	7	7	7

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 7	2	2	2	2
5 6	2	2	2	2
5 4	3	3	3	3
5 3	1	1	1	1
5 2	1	1	1	1
5 0	2	2	2	2
4 13	1	1	1	1
4 10	1	1	1	1
4 8	1	1	1	1
4 6	1	—	—	—
4 4	1	1	1	1
4 3	1	1	1	1
3 8	1	1	—	—
3 7	1	1	1	1
Totals ...	19	18	17	17

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. Lea and Mallinder, the Borough Analysts.

Divisional Ambulance Service

I append below particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly. This table applies, of course, to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

TABLE 5

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL AMBULANCE SERVICE — BRIGHOUSE DEPOT

Statistical Return for the period January to December, 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
PATIENTS													
(a) Out-Patients ...	1067	933	1044	1028	1289	1003	1107	1011	849	981	959	870	12141
(b) Admissions ...	153	151	159	174	179	147	181	141	174	178	146	181	1964
(c) Discharges ...	72	64	66	50	60	64	42	62	57	57	39	57	690
(d) Transfers ...	8	8	8	17	18	7	14	14	9	10	15	15	143
(e) Accident Patients ...	41	23	41	49	45	38	45	31	32	31	35	32	443
Total ...	1341	1179	1318	1318	1591	1259	1389	1259	1121	1257	1194	1155	15381
Stretcher ...	197	180	209	234	227	189	228	170	184	193	165	213	2389
Sitting Cases ...	1144	999	1109	1084	1364	1070	1161	1089	937	1064	1029	942	12992
Emergency Patients ...	76	87	100	83	94	77	82	72	90	84	60	76	981
Miles ...	9750	7711	9450	8958	10337	8320	8967	8880	8673	9289	8167	7937	106439

Nursing in the Home

Altogether 11,542 individual visits were made to patients, and 512 new cases were treated during the year.

Full collaboration has been maintained with the hospital service and with the General Medical Practitioners under whose direction the District Nurses work. Individual Doctors have assured me that the standard of district nursing in this Borough is very satisfactory.

Home Helps

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to fourteen Home Helps working a forty-four hour week with two weeks annual holiday. This shows a reduction on the number of hours worked as compared with previous years. The chief reason for the reduction is not a fall in demand but a failure to get a sufficient number of suitable Home Helps.

At the beginning of the year, 144 domestic cases and one maternity case were being attended, 133 of the domestic cases being old people. During 1957, there were sixty-four new domestic cases, forty-one of these being old people. Forty-two new maternity cases were attended, seven having to continue the services of the Home Help well into the post-natal period, and one requiring help ante-natally. A Home Help was also provided in two cases for post-natal care only. At the end of the year, one maternity case and 128 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and fifteen of these were old people. At the end of December, 1957, we had forty-seven Home Helps working part-time in Brighouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighouse during 1957 was 31,581. This figure compares with a figure of 33,014 for 1956.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended.

There is a need for an additional clinic in the Rastrick area, especially now that so much building has taken place on the Field Lane Estate. The Ogden Lane Day Nursery, which has been closed since November, 1954, is a building which could be adapted to form satisfactory clinic premises for Rastrick, and this project has been put before the County Council. Except that the residents at Field Lane Estate have to cross the road, the premises are well situated. Although there is a bus service, the present centrally situated clinic in Huddersfield Road is no longer suitable for people who have moved out to Field Lane. Pushing a pram from the centre of the town to the Field Lane Estate is a severe test of physical fitness, and it is hoped that progress on the provision of the new centre will be made during the year 1958. It is a source of great disappointment to us

that no progress on this project has been made during the last three years. The Ogden Lane Day Nursery was closed in November, 1954, and the desirability of converting this into a maternity and child welfare clinic was pointed out to the County Council well in advance of the housing estate being erected. The Health Committee have recently represented to the County Council the urgency of this matter.

TABLE 6 — CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics ...	Huddersfield Road ...	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	Thursdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 10.30 a.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m.
*Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	By appointment.
Vaccination Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	By appointment.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	By appointment.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove, Southowram	By appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Every weekday at 9.30 a.m.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
do.	In School, Southowram ...	Mondays, 9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	Bonegate House, Bradford Road ...	By appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Mon., 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
		Tues., 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Wednesdays, 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon.
do.	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield ...	Thurs., 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
		Males: Thursdays, 2-4.30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
		Females: Tuesdays, 2-4.30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mon., 2-4 and 5-7 p.m. Wed., 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Psychiatric Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	and 2-4 p.m. Fri., 2-4 and 5-7 p.m.
		By appointment.
		Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. (by appointment).

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Health Visitors

The important work of the Health Visitor has been fully stressed in previous reports, and it will be seen from Table 7 that the number of visits paid in 1957 bears a close relationship to that made in previous years. Rather more visits were paid to old people this year, and it is expected that the work of the Health Visitors in this connection will continue to grow as the population becomes older. Many of the old people, however, are receiving the services of the Home Nurses, and close co-operation is maintained to prevent duplicate visiting. This was particularly necessary at the end of the year as we lost the services of Miss F. R. Handy, on her marriage, and Miss M. Tyler, due to ill-health. Both these ladies took up posts in Mother and Baby Homes, work for which their experience here particularly fitted them. Although Miss D. Barnes was appointed as Health Visitor in October, the latter months of the year were made particularly difficult by shortage of staff, but by the willing co-operation of all the Nursing Services, it was possible to maintain a reasonably satisfactory service.

It is not always apparent immediately when a proper Health Visiting service is not maintained. The lack of a Midwife or a Home Nurse is immediately known, but the careful, painstaking, day-to-day work of the Health Visitor and School Nurse can be interrupted for a short period without an unsatisfied public demand becoming apparent. It is perhaps in the homes where the Health Visitors are least welcomed where the most good is done, for these are the homes that, generally speaking, most require advice and help, and if left very long without regular visiting fall seriously back, and in the latter part of the year, selected visiting was operated. It is not surprising, however, how much the good mother appreciates the visit of a Health Visitor. Although she may be managing her home and her baby in a completely satisfactory manner, the reassurance of a highly-trained Visitor prevents a great deal of worry and concern. Not only is the Health Visitor required for homes not completely satisfactory but she does a very useful job indeed in helping and reassuring an excellent mother, and health visiting which is only made to unsatisfactory families is an unsatisfactory service.

The value of the Health Visitor as a family adviser is perhaps still very necessary in view of the large amount of advice the mothers receive in the many journals, advice which may, from superficial reading, appear to be contradictory. There is no substitute for routine health visiting, and it must be our endeavour to enlarge and expand this service.

TABLE 7

Visits paid by Health Visitors in 1957

First visits to children under 1 year	455
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year	2,442
Visits to children 1 to 5 years	3,163
Visits to expectant mothers	55
Miscellaneous	2,814
Total	8,929

Ante-natal Clinics

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and forty-two confinements took place at home and 145 new expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. In addition, forty-seven expectant mothers attended who were also attending last year, making the total of individual mothers attending 192. These mothers made 768 attendances, so that the total attendances work out at four per patient. Many of the patients attend their own Doctor as well as the clinic. Some of the mothers, too, who attend our ante-natal clinics and are being delivered in hospital, also attend the hospital ante-natal clinic at certain prescribed times.

TABLE 8

Attendances at Ante-natal Clinics

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of sessions	104	102	102	104	104
Number of new expectant mothers	133	137	126	162	145
Total number of individual expectant mothers	163	173	168	191	192
Total number of attendances	615	651	651	694	768
Average number of patients per session ...	5.91	6.38	6.38	6.67	7.38

Relaxation Clinics

The Relaxation Clinic had a busy and successful year. Many of the new cases that attended were women having their first babies and being delivered in hospital, and some were referred to us by General Practitioners and some by the Hospitals. Many mothers came along themselves, and the number of individual mothers attending reached the high figure of 162, the average number of attendances

made being over ten. Even in the worst of weather, attendance has been good, and relaxation exercises are now being accepted as part of the routine of pregnancy.

It is noteworthy that those mothers who have received training in mother-craft and health education in schools show particular keenness in receiving more instruction at this Clinic. We have found more and more that the place for health education is the Relaxation Clinic rather than the Ante-Natal Clinic, and the receptivity of patients is particularly gratifying. It has been our endeavour to try to accommodate working expectant mothers, and I wish to pay a tribute to the employers and welfare officers of local firms, who have been so helpful in allowing mothers to attend by appointment at requested times.

Usually the Clinic has been held bi-weekly but occasionally it has been necessary to have sessions three times a week.

It has been reported in previous years that the post-natal exercises are not so well attended, and for this reason it has been the practice to give some instruction in post-natal exercises at the end of the relaxation course. This year, however, there was a gratifying increase in attendances post-natally, and over one hundred mothers put in at least one post-natal attendance.

The work of this Clinic is undoubtedly helped by the enthusiastic approach of Mrs. Hepworth, who is in charge of this Clinic. During the year she gained the Health Education Teaching Certificate.

She reports that many of the younger mothers are showing a real enthusiasm for the exercises, and that she has found the need for post-natal exercises is less in mothers who have attended the ante-natal classes. All the mothers delivered who attended the Relaxation Clinic had normal deliveries, and only five were not breastfeeding their babies at the end of six weeks.

A table showing particulars of the work of the Clinic is given below.

TABLE 9
Attendances at Relaxation Clinic

Ante-Natal Figures							
Number brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Total individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674
Post-Natal Figures							
Individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Ante- and Post-Natal Figures							
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.8

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the respective clinics is set out in Table 11 which follows.

TABLE 11
Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics, 1957

	Huddersfield Road	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of Sessions	101	50	51	202
Individual Children attending ...	462	250	109	821
Children attending for the first time	234	99	55	388
Medical Consultations	1215	483	382	2080
Average number of medical consul- tations per session	12.03	9.66	7.49	10.30
Attendances of children under 1 year	2896	1327	986	5209
Attendances of children over 1 year	976	400	501	1877
Total attendances	3872	1727	1487	7086
Average attendances per session ...	38.34	34.54	29.16	35.08
Highest attendance at one session	92	53	47	

The total attendances at all the Clinics have increased on last year's figures, and there is no evidence of any falling-off in maternal care. One factor which has tended to reduce the attendances at the Clinics is that the Rastrick area has no convenient Clinic to attend. The approach to the Field Lane Estate is too steep for mothers pushing perambulators, and the need for a new clinic in this area becomes more and more apparent.

Toddlers' Clinics

Although over 5,000 attendances were made of children under one year, there were less than 2,000 attendances of children over one. Generally speaking, children cease to attend after they have reached one year, and more especially after they have become two, and until they reach five years of age and attend school, unless they are ill, no medical examination is made of them. For this reason, special toddlers' clinics were started in November at the Brighouse Child Welfare Centre, and toddlers were specially seen at Hipperholme and Southowram. At the special toddlers' clinics, children were seen by appointment, and thirty-one children were seen at the two special clinics held. It is proposed to continue these toddlers' clinics in 1958. A routine medical inspection was made of the children on the same lines as those made in school. On the whole, remarkably few defects were found, and the mothers seemed very glad of the advice given.

Voluntary Helpers

Once again, I pay tribute to the voluntary helpers who have continued to give their willing service in our clinics. Their help in selling food and in registration has enabled the Health Visitors to spend more time on their important duties of advising the mother on the care of her child.

Welfare Foods

We have continued to be responsible for the sale of welfare foods, all these foods being sold voluntarily, except at the central distribution point in the Public Health Department. There was a decrease in the demand for National Dried Milk. It is noteworthy how seasonal the distribution of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil tends to become, much more orange juice being sold in the summer months of the year and cod liver oil in the winter months. The reduction in the sale of dried milk was undoubtedly due to the increase in the price of this food in April. It was no longer more profitable to purchase National Dried Milk than the proprietary brands of food, and many switched over to their old favourites, so that sale in the Clinics of proprietary foods increased, and sales at the central food distribution point of National Dried Milk decreased. It is understandable that when there is no great difference in price, food brought before the notice of the public by advertising would be more popular than national food.

During 1957, 5,362 tins of National Dried Milk, 2,754 bottles of cod liver oil, 20,738 bottles of orange juice, and 1,852 packets of Vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment

The work done is set out in Table 12 which follows, and it will be seen that forty-four children received 539 exposures.

TABLE 12

The work of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics during 1957

		Brighouse	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of children treated	...	31	10	3	44
Number of exposures	... ..	410	103	26	539

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, thirty-two children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon. Particulars of these cases are appended below :—

Genu Valgum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Talipes Equino-varus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pronated Feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Deformed Toes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dysplasia Acetabulum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prepatellar Bursa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bad Posture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pes Valgus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pes Planus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Congenital Deformities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1957, nineteen pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic, eighteen suffering from Strabismus and one from Ptosis, and spectacles were prescribed in thirteen cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The policy of admitting only children whose mother is the principal support of the family, or children whose mother is temporarily incapacitated by illness or absent from home, was in operation throughout the year. It is very hard sometimes to refuse admission to families of low income groups when heavy hire purchase commitments have been entered into but by admitting the children we do, the Nursery is fulfilling a social need.

If large-scale unemployment occurs again and becomes a major problem in the area, I have no doubt that more applications will be made on the grounds of hardship, although it is generally understood now that we are unable to admit children unless the mother is the principal support of the family. On strict interpretation of the words, "principal support of the family," a position might arise where, during the unemployment of the husband, the wife becomes the principal support of the family. I hope this will not happen.

In the case of incipient problem families, when a young mother finds it impossible to cope satisfactorily with her husband, her home, and several children, by a wide interpretation of the word "illness" it is possible for us to admit children for a short period during the rehabilitation and education of the mother. By removing one of the more difficult problems of household management, the mother can often be put on the right road, particularly when the Matron of the Day Nursery is able to help and advise her on the child. It is difficult, however, for a good mother from a family suffering financial difficulties to accept the fact that the child of a woman who manages less well on rather more income should be admitted, whereas her own child is not eligible, and we have been very careful about these admissions, and when they have been made they have usually been made for short periods. It is unfortunately true that a poor manager requires a higher income than a good manager, and if the children and the home are not to suffer and become established problem families, a short-term admission of this sort may be of long-term benefit. It is often hard to refuse an earnest, hardworking parent who wishes to go out to work to establish the family on a firm basis, particularly when the Nursery is not filled.

The average number of daily attendances throughout the year has been only twenty-five, the Day Nursery having been downgraded to a thirty-place nursery instead of the previous forty-place one. We did not have this year the usual epidemic of Sonne Dysentery. Although there was evidence of some mild diarrhoea in the district, once again particularly in the Rastrick area, no case of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the Nursery. The infectious diseases

occurring at the Nursery during the year were as follows :—

Measles	16	Mumps	2
German Measles	2	Influenza	6
Whooping Cough	2		

MENTAL HEALTH

The Brighthouse Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic

The Psychiatric Clinic, which was established in June, 1955, became firmly established in 1956 and reached its peak that year. Included in these cases were a considerable proportion of patients who had advanced mental illness. This was to be expected with a new clinic, but in 1957 cases were sent earlier and it was possible to work more on preventive lines. Already the Consultant Psychiatrist had found that patients with early mental illness preferred attending at a local authority clinic to going to hospital. As the clinic became longer established and with eighty new cases in that year, at the end of 1956 clinic sessions were extending until 10 p.m., and it was decided to arrange evening sessions alternate weeks so that people who were working would be able to attend the clinic during their off-duty hours. This was very much appreciated by the patients. We should have preferred to have had our usual afternoon sessions with an additional evening one but this was impossible to arrange as the Consultant's time was not available.

I am unable to give a report from the Consultant Psychiatrist as Dr. Crotty left in October and until the end of the year he had not been replaced. Dr. Atkinson, the Senior Assistant County Medical Officer attached to this Division, has taken a keen interest in the work of the psychiatric clinic, and with the help and guidance of the Medical Superintendent of Storthes Hall Hospital, the clinic was continued during the intervening period by Dr. Atkinson and the Mental Health Social Worker. New cases were not, however, accepted during this period, and in 1957 there were sixty-five new cases as compared with eighty the year before. With only one session a week available spread over the whole year, this number of cases is more than sufficient for this clinic, and the cases we are receiving now are earlier. The earlier we can see cases and prevent them developing into frank mental ill-health, the more we can fulfil our duty as a preventive mental health service.

Altogether, 642 attendances were made at fifty sessions, an average of thirteen patients being seen at each session.

As a preventive clinic, no direct treatment was carried out. All drugs were ordered by the patients' own doctors and E.C.T. treatment, where necessary, has been carried out at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary or the Halifax General Hospital. X-ray examinations have been arranged through the Royal Halifax Infirmary. The number of cases admitted to hospital from the clinic was fifteen, all of these being voluntary admissions.

Dr. Atkinson reports as follows :—

Towards the end of 1956 the number of patients attending the

Psychiatric Clinic had become so great that the sessions frequently lasted from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m. This indicates the size of the problem in this area and the value placed on the Clinic by patients and general practitioners, but the pressure was too great for satisfactory psychotherapy. Many of the patients were working, so to suit their convenience, and in this way fulfil the preventive nature of the Clinic, an evening session was arranged on alternate weeks. Patients appreciated not having to break time at work or to disclose to their colleagues their reason for doing so. They liked the informal atmosphere of the Clinic also, as opposed to attending hospital.

This new system worked very well until Dr. Crotty left us in October. After then, we had a rather confused period when members of an overworked staff at Storthes Hall, together with myself, an Assistant County Medical Officer, tried to fill the gap.

The knowledge and experience I have gained at the Clinic has greatly increased the interest and value of my work in schools and clinics. I feel that with a little training in this field, Assistant County Medical Officers could help to ease the burden in the Child Guidance Service by recognising early signs of disturbance in children and by treating the mild cases themselves.

Mental Health Preventive Service

The statistics relating to the Divisional Mental Health Preventive Service are as follows :—

No. of After Care cases visited	61
No. of visits involved	73
No. of cases referred to Psychiatric Clinic and still attending	15
No. of Care cases visited	17
No. of visits involved	47
No. of cases for whom training and occupation have been provided	1
Psychiatric Clinic	
No. of Sessions	50
New cases attending	65
Domiciliary cases	50
After Care cases referred	15
Total No. Attendances	642
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with Psychiatric Clinic	125
Admissions to Hospital (Voluntary) :	
No. admitted to The Retreat, York	2
No. admitted to Scalebor Park, Burley	1
No. admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	10
No. admitted to Pinderfields Hospital	1

No. of cases having E.C.T. treatment :	
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Out-patients)	3
Halifax General Hospital (Out-patients)	2

Admissions to Hospital

We know of the following admissions to Hospital :—

Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	12
Persons removed under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	7
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	5

The Duly Authorised Officer, Mr. Johnson, has given me the following report on his work in the Brighouse Borough during 1957 :—

Persons removed as certified patients to Mental Hos- pitals under Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	10
Persons removed under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	9
Persons removed under Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	2

Occupation Centre

An Occupation Centre was opened on the 1st April, 1957, at Holme House, Lightcliffe, prefabricated premises previously used as a day nursery. It was opened with all the children who had previously been attending at the Group Training Class. The Supervisor and Nursery Assistant from the Group Training Class were transferred to the Centre, and it opened with fourteen children and one adult. After the Easter holidays, on the 29th April, we re-opened with twenty-two on the register and an additional assistant. We were helped by the local Parents' Association in the provision of a piano and a gramophone, and the parents greatly appreciated the transport that was provided. With the opening of this Centre, we were able to accommodate all the children in this Division who require occupation centre training and whose parents were willing for them to be admitted. Three classes were arranged—for the youngest children and children of the lowest grade; for a middle group; and for higher grade children. The progress made in the nine months that the Centre has been open has been extremely satisfactory, and the improvement in the children's social behaviour has been very gratifying both to their parents and ourselves.

An outing to Belle Vue, Manchester, was undertaken in June. With the help of the Social Worker, the Cleaner and the Meals

Assistant, the Supervisor and her staff took them in their usual bus without any untoward incident. In October a meeting of all the parents was held, and in November we had an open day, when articles made in the Centre during the year were displayed and sold. The higher grade children and the intermediate group were able to give a short play, and the lowest grade gave a display of their activities. At the Christmas Party, a Nativity Play was presented.

During the year, five more children were admitted, one child was admitted to hospital, and one child and one adult left the area, so that at the end of the year, twenty-four children were on the register. The School Meals Service have provided the children with excellent meals throughout the year, and even during the worst weather conditions the coach has turned up at the appointed times.

As the children settled, a regular curriculum was introduced and the standard of handwork was very high. The year has been one of consolidation followed by remarkable progress. The atmosphere has been a happy one, and the work of the staff has shown rewarding results.

Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Health Social Worker to all defectives in the area who are under supervision. The figures given in this report are for the whole Division; it has not been thought desirable to split them up into different districts. The number of defectives under supervision at the 31st December, 1957, was as follows:—

Statutory Supervision :

Males under 16 years of age	13
Females under 16 years of age	14
Males over 16 years of age	18
Females over 16 years of age	16

Under Guardianship :

Males over 16 years of age	—
Females over 16 years of age	1

Voluntary Supervision :

Males over 16 years of age	4
Females over 16 years of age	1

It will be seen that sixty-seven defectives (twenty-two male and eighteen female adults and thirteen male and fourteen female children) were under some form of supervision. Eleven defectives (five males and six females) were placed on the register during the year, and ten were removed (six males and four females). Two males and one female left the district; one male and one female were admitted to institutions, and three males and two females died.

The following are the particulars of adults under supervision at the end of the year :—

Twenty-one defectives were in regular, gainful employment (fifteen males and six females), seven males being employed in the textile industry, four as labourers, two as farm labourers, and one as a market gardener, the remaining male working for his father. Of the females, four were employed in the textile industry, and two on laundry and domestic work. Seven female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork. One defective (a female) is suffering from crippling defects which prevent her employment, and another eight defectives (six males and two females) do not follow any occupation. One male over sixteen attends an industrial centre, and two females over sixteen attend our occupation centre.

Of the twenty-seven children, two males are in gainful employment and one male and one female are still at school. Twenty (ten males and ten females) attend the Occupation Centre. Three defectives (all females) are unable to follow any employment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Of the 11,404 houses in the Borough, 11,329 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of six houses supplied by standpipe, all those on public supply receive water direct to the houses. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution. An examination of private water supplies showed that these were generally unsatisfactory and the only safe way for people with private supplies from shallow wells is for the water to be boiled. It is unlikely that any great improvement in this position will be made in the near future, as most of the houses and farms not on public supply are remote from any public water main or service. Examinations for plumbo-solvency were all satisfactory.

The new reservoir at Rastrick was opened by Alderman Whiteley, Chairman of the Water Committee, in November, 1957. This reservoir is capable of holding 750,000 gallons and, unlike the old Lands Reservoir, is closed and completely satisfactory.

I am informed by Mr. Lawson, the Water Engineer, that the following extensions and replacements of main were carried out during 1957.

Extensions of main :—

- 146 yards of 4" main, Industrial Estate, Clifton.
- 317 yards of 4" and 3" main, Field Lane, Rastrick.
- 86 yards of 2" main, Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick.
- 85 yards of 4" main, Slade Lane, Rastrick.

Replacement of main :—

- 452 yards of 4" main, Stoney Lane, Lightcliffe.
- 27 yards of 3" main, Cawcliffe Road, Brighouse.
- 26 yards of 2" main, Ripley Street, Lightcliffe.
- 38 yards of 2" main, Oakhill Road, Clifton.
- 64 yards of 6" main, Armytage Road, Clifton.
- 245 yards of 6" main, Bramley Lane, Lightcliffe.

Drainage and Sewerage

The requirements for drainage and sewerage in this area were very adequately dealt with in a sewer survey which was published by the Borough Engineer nine years ago.

I am informed by the Borough Engineer that no re-drainage work or sewer extensions were carried out in 1957.

Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the supervising authority. No complaints regarding the pollution of any streams in the area were received by the Health Department during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

Portions of the Clean Air Act of 1956 came into operation during 1957, and the Council considered the question of atmospheric pollution very carefully. Since 1952, we have had instruments sited at Wellholme Park, Carr Green, Cliffe Hill, Southowram and Clifton, so that we have some idea of the problem. More details of the readings of these gauges is given by your Chief Public Health Inspector later in the report. It will be remembered that the extent of pollution by deposited matter is determined by exposing deposit gauges for a period of one month and examining the contents. In this way the amount of both liquid and solid parts of the sample can be ascertained. It will be seen that the average yearly amount of total solids deposited since the installation of the gauges in tons per square mile varies from 129 in Clifton to 152 in Wellholme, but that in 1957 there was an increase at Clifton to 150 tons.

We also have records of the amount of atmospheric SO_3 . This showed the highest average in Clifton and the lowest at Carr Green, although the amount of Sulphur Dioxide at Carr Green has increased over the years and at Clifton has remained fairly constant. It will be seen that the amount of Sulphur Dioxide shown by the gauges has shown a gradual increase over the years. The peak this year was reached in December with two mgms. per one hundred sq. cms. per day, and reached its lowest point in the month of June with .837 mgms. per one hundred sq. cms. per day. It will be appreciated that domestic fires are largely responsible for the variation between June and December, and if we can persuade more and more people to use smokeless fuel, probably at least half of our atmospheric pollution problem would be solved.

The Health Committee have decided that a start should be made on the establishment of smoke control areas, and a map has been prepared for this purpose. Meanwhile, a considerable number of people are installing modern smokeless grates in their homes, and the use of electric and coke convector fires is gradually increasing. Perhaps the housewife is beginning to appreciate the reduction in household work and also the reduction in time spent on washing clothes when modern smokeless appliances are provided. It may not be too much to hope that the television set rather than the open fireplace will become the centre of the living room. Meanwhile, the Council have made the recommended byelaw relative to approved appliances in new houses.

One hundred and thirty-seven observations of smoke emission in respect of forty chimneys were taken during the year. In only ten cases was the byelaw limit of three minutes in half an hour exceeded.

Public Baths

I am obliged to Mr. W. Cockroft, the Baths Manager, for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1956 and 1957 :—

Mixed —	1956	1957
Mixed Bathing	22,032	23,500
Females —		
Ladies	809	853
Girls	3,739	4,197
Girls' Swimming Classes	12,092	7,386
Ladies' Club and Season Tickets	2,531	2,502
Ladies' Slipper Baths	1,091	701
Males —		
Men	2,092	2,441
Boys	3,483	3,419
Boys' Swimming Classes	15,364	13,391
Men's Club and Season Tickets	2,281	2,538
Men's Slipper Baths	7,755	7,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	73,269	68,418
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of child swimmers, particularly in the girls' swimming classes. The number of slipper baths taken has shown a fall in recent years, due, no doubt, to the provision of more baths in the homes.

The swimming bath is well maintained.

Housing Programme

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed in 1957 :—

Lillands Lane Estate —	
Single persons flats	8
2-bedroom houses	2
3-bedroom houses	3
Field Lane Estate —	
2-bedroom houses	10
3-bedroom houses	22
Deep Lane Estate —	
Old persons bungalows	6
3-bedroom houses	8
	<hr/>
	59
	<hr/>

In addition, four flats were provided by conversion of the Clifton Hospital.

The programme for 1958 is as follows :—

Field Lane Estate —

Single persons flats	16
Old persons bungalows	12
2-bedroom houses	46
3-bedroom houses	10

Stoney Lane Estate —

Single persons flats	8
Old persons bungalows	6
3-bedroom houses	3

101

In previous reports I have referred to our slum clearance programme, which was submitted to the Council in July, 1955. It will be remembered that we proposed to deal with 1,440 houses over a period of twenty years, and 304 of these during the first five years. In July, 1956, an official representation of the first three areas in Lillands Lane was made to the Health Committee, and the Council made our first major clearance order, the Lillands Lane and Closes Road Clearance Order, in November, 1956. A number of objections were made to this Order, and a public enquiry was held in May, 1957. The Order was subsequently confirmed with modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the eighth day of August, 1957, one house being deleted by the Minister. This Order comprised 148 houses.

When the original survey was made, it was anticipated that 168 houses would be dealt with but at this time it was thought the Council would possibly make a compulsory purchase order, and in view of the altered circumstances twenty houses which were not in my opinion unfit were not represented. In consequence, it was necessary to amend the programme. Meanwhile, the Mellor Square area and New Street Place area had deteriorated considerably, and it was felt that the Dark Lane Head area of Southowram should also be taken. Accordingly, in November an amended programme was submitted to the Council. In this programme the original figure of 304 houses in the first five years was retained but the Mellor Square, New Street Place and Dark Lane Head areas were included, and the New Hey Road area was amended from 108 to seventy, the better houses being moved back to be dealt with later.

Meanwhile, seventeen official representations were made to close certain unfit houses from these areas under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, as they became vacant to prevent

their re-occupation. Three similar representations were made under the 1957 Act, so that a total of twenty houses were dealt with in this way, seventeen of them being in the Mellor Square area, one in Denham Square, and the remaining one in New Street Place. One official representation was made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and one dwelling was closed under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Three houses which had been included in our programme were pulled down during the year, two of them by the Corporation, by whom they were owned. It is intended that representations of the remaining areas, to complete the first five years' programme, will be made in 1958.

All work on improvement grants has been suspended since the end of 1956. This must be a matter of regret to us.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food

All premises connected with food have been visited regularly, 506 visits having been made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 1,072 visits made during 1956 and 700 visits made in 1955. The number of visits made in 1956 were in connection with the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and a great deal of time was spent on this work, time which was very well employed and the results of which are to be seen in the Borough.

Three cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, two children, brothers, being taken ill in April, and a man having an attack of vomiting and diarrhoea in August. From the two brothers *Salmonella Typhimurium* was isolated. It was impossible to identify the food. The man had a history of vomiting and diarrhoea following the consumption of sausage. It was impossible to obtain specimens of the sausage for a laboratory examination.

Milk Supply

Although we are not responsible for the production side of milk supply, regular samples are taken from the distributors and all unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sixty-nine distributors were registered.

Sixty-three formal samples were taken for chemical analysis on behalf of the West Riding County Council and all but two were satisfactory. In addition, 107 samples were taken for the methylene blue test, and of these, five were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

None of the three samples of sterilised milk taken for the turbidity test showed inefficient sterilisation, and all the forty-three samples submitted for the phosphatase test showed satisfactory pasteurisation.

Eleven samples were taken for the biological test for Tuberculosis. None of these samples were found to be infected with the tubercle bacillus. These samples of milk included samples submitted from dairies which had supplied families in which there were cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Ice Cream

Two premises were registered for the manufacture of ice cream, and regular routine inspections of the premises were made. The premises are satisfactory. There are now sixty-nine premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of forty-one samples of ice cream were taken for examination by the methylene blue test and, of these, thirty-eight were found to be in Grade I and three in Grade II. No samples taken were placed in Grades III and IV. One of the samples of ice cream placed in Grade II was produced outside the Borough. Full details of these samples are contained in the Public Health Inspector's report.

No coliform organisms were found in the sixteen samples of "iced lollies" submitted for examination. None of the "iced lollies" were submitted for chemical examination.

Synthetic Cream

Sampling of goods containing synthetic cream was undertaken during the year, and twenty-seven samples were submitted. In two cases, *Staphylococcus Aureus* was isolated.

Meat and Other Foods

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other food is given in the Health Inspector's Report. Condemned meat is sent for processing. Other waste foods, along with kitchen waste, is dealt with in the plant of a neighbouring County Borough.

Adulteration, Etc.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the West Riding County Council, samples being taken by our Health Inspector.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

Samples of food stuffs for chemical and bacteriological examination are taken by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1957 was Measles. Altogether 714 cases were notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

The prophylactics used were two doses (0.5 and 0.5 c.c.) of P.T.A.P. for children under five years. For children over five years, T.A.F. was used in three doses of 1 c.c. each. Previously immunised children were given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. on reaching the age of four and a half to five years, and again at ten years of age.

Three hundred and twenty-five children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. Two hundred and seventy-six were given a reinforcing dose.

The number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1957, is as follows :—

(Age at 31st December, 1957)							
Under 1	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	Total
231	50	259	281	420	1804	1783	4828

As last year, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1943)

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1957	1-4 1956-53	5-9 1952-48	10-14 1947-43	Under 15 Total
A. 1953-1957	231	1010	764	500	2505
B. 1952-1943	—	—	1040	1283	2323

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Three hundred and seven children were immunised against Whooping Cough during the year, and of these 232 were under one year of age.

In many respects Whooping Cough is now one of the more serious of the infectious diseases. It causes a prolonged illness and is particularly wearing to a very young child. An attack of Whooping Cough during the winter months can be very disabling indeed. For this reason we welcome the response made to Whooping Cough immunisation. Although protection does not appear to be as complete as in the case of Diphtheria, I consider that Whooping Cough immunisation, particularly at a young age, might well mean the saving of lives.

Vaccination for Smallpox

Two hundred and nine vaccinations and forty-two re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 154 primary and thirty-six re-vaccinations.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 552 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 51%, or 282, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1956 of 62%. Of these, 264 were tested. Seventy-five of them, or 28%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and eighteen with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

This vaccination against Tuberculosis, using an attenuated strain of the Tubercle Bacillus, is by now well established, and it is hoped that more parents will take advantage of it. Arrangements have been made for all the children vaccinated to be tested again next year. The children who were vaccinated last year were given a Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination, and all were found to be positive reactors and so protected.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts was also carried out. Six Brighthouse babies, who had been exposed to the disease, were given B.C.G., and nineteen other child contacts were skin tested. Eleven of these had positive skin tests, and the remaining eight were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In 1956, enrolments were made of children born in the years 1947 to 1954 inclusive, whose parents agreed to their vaccination against Poliomyelitis. Although many parents were doubtful about this new prophylactic measure in view of conflicting reports which were given wide publicity, 981 acceptances were received in respect of Brighthouse children, and of these only 116 were vaccinated with two injections and twenty-four with one injection before vaccination ceased at the end of June. Selection was made according to the month of birth. Vaccination was re-commenced at the end of the year, and

in the whole Division the position on the 31st December, 1957, was that 1,857 children had been vaccinated with two injections, 131 had received one injection, and 1,939 were still awaiting vaccination.

It will be seen that, following a somewhat slow initial response, when parents realised that the safety measures undertaken before the issue of the vaccine were effective a great many more consents were forthcoming. Supplies of British vaccine being received were supplemented by vaccine from North America.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria was notified in the Borough during the year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during 1957.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during 1957.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No case of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during 1957.

Cerebro Spinal Fever

No case of Cerebro Spinal Fever was notified during 1957.

Pneumonia

Twenty-eight cases of Pneumonia were reported, compared with thirty-seven in 1956. There were fourteen deaths.

Sonne Dysentery

There were four cases of Dysentery notified during the year. Three of these, which occurred in January, were in one family, affecting the mother and two children. The other case occurred in August in a boy of nine, who contracted the illness while on holiday.

It was gratifying indeed to find that after 196 cases of this disease in 1956, only two families were involved in 1957. This disease has caused us considerable anxiety for some time, as it is particularly difficult to control.

Scarlet Fever

During 1957, there were ten cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with twenty-three in 1956. There were few complications, and only one case was admitted to hospital.

Chicken Pox

This disease is notifiable in this area, and 168 cases were notified, compared with ninety-six in 1956.

Measles

Seven hundred and fourteen cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with four cases last year. There were no deaths from the disease.

Whooping Cough

There were nineteen cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1957, compared with eighty-four in 1956.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There was only one case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis during the year. This was a paralytic case, occurring in a female adult, and affecting her right thigh. She made good progress, and was left with little residual weakness. She had a history of a cold, which affected the remaining two members of her family, but they and other contacts escaped active symptoms of the disease.

Food Poisoning

Three cases of Food Poisoning occurred in the Borough during the year. Two of these were in the second quarter, and the remaining one in the third quarter of the year. It was impossible to obtain specimens of food in order to discover the agent in any of these cases. *Salmonella Typhimurium* was isolated from the first two cases, which were children in one family, but these cases were not notified until fourteen days after the date of onset so that possible incriminating food could not be examined. No organism was found from the case notified in the third quarter, where the man had vomiting and diarrhoea following a dinner of sausage and mash, cooked by himself, at his place of work.

A course of Food Hygiene was held during the year, and lectures were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Senior Health Visitor and myself. The candidates who attended took a great interest in the work, and we are grateful to Mr. McGowan for arranging this course at the Institute for Further Education. The lectures were illustrated by film strips and films, and several of the candidates successfully took the examination in Food Hygiene of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. There was no doubt that the type of candidate who entered this course was, generally speaking, already a very good type of food handler, and although we have reason to know that the standard in the town is reasonably high, on the whole, as with so many of these instructional courses, we were teaching the already well-informed.

Influenza

Influenza is not notifiable, and it is not easy to assess its morbidity, but in August the first cases of suspected Asian Influenza were found in this Borough, and subsequent Laboratory examination confirmed that Virus "A" had arrived among us. The first to be affected were the older children in the schools. Very soon it spread through the primary and junior schools. The last to be affected were the parents and the children of pre-school age. Even in this comparatively small district, the disease seemed to vary in morbidity in different localities, and the epidemic period reached its maximum during the week ending the 1st October, 1957. During October the number of cases rapidly decreased, and by the middle of November the epidemic was almost at an end.

The disease was mild in character, with an unpleasant first day, and usually was a three-day illness. Complications were few on the whole, and the only deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia occurring at this period were among old people.

A vaccine which had been specially prepared for this new variant strain of Influenza virus allowed us to offer vaccination to general practitioners, nurses, midwives, home helps and ambulance staff but the response was not good as the vaccine was received when the epidemic had abated and, indeed, when many of the persons to whom it was offered had already been ill of the disease. If the epidemic had continued, or a fresh wave of incidence had started (which always appeared possible), we should have been better able to assess the value of this prophylactic measure.

Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 15.

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

Notifications were received in respect of thirteen new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1957 but one of these proved to be a case of Cancer of the lung, so that we had twelve new cases, as compared with twenty-six in 1956, and two cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, as compared with three in 1956. In addition, four patients suffering from Tuberculosis, all Respiratory, were transferred into the district.

The trend of notification of Respiratory Tuberculosis since 1937, when the Borough attained its present boundaries, continued generally downward until 1948. Since that time, more effort has been made to trace contacts and to have regular mass radiography surveys, and the notification rate crept up until 1953, when the high number of fifty-seven new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified. Since this the disease has shown a reduction year by year, and this year there are less than a quarter of the cases notified in 1953.

There is no doubt, however, that we are now getting to know of cases very much earlier, and all contacts are kept under observation. At the 31st December, 1957, we had 385 known contacts of the disease. In the Division, 130 contacts were X-rayed during the year, fifty-five at the Mass Radiography Unit and seventy-five at the Hospital, and none of them were found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis. One child, aged fourteen, was notified during the year. This child responded quickly to treatment. She had not been in contact with any known case of Tuberculosis, and there were no other cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis in children.

There were eleven adult cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, five males and six females. The youngest male case was a man of thirty years of age, and the oldest, fifty-six. Five of the female adult cases were under thirty-five years of age, the remaining patient being fifty-six years of age, so that no Respiratory Tuberculosis was notified in the older age groups of either sex, but the greatest incidence of Tuberculosis was among middle-aged males and younger females.

There were two cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year, one case being a female child suffering from Tuberculous Meningitis, and the other a case of Tuberculosis of the abdominal glands.

There were no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, and all the new cases notified have every prospect of reasonably early cure.

On the whole, the prospects for patients suffering from Tuberculosis are very much better than they were. A sufficiency of sanatorium beds has prevented the long waits for admission previously experienced and new drugs have resulted in a reduction in the length of treatment. Early cases of Tuberculosis can usually be treated adequately and satisfactorily and it must be our object to discover them.

The Care Committee, which was formed in 1953, on a Divisional basis, continues to do excellent work. The support it has received has been very satisfactory and has been sufficient to help many people who are distressed. In addition, an annual outing was arranged for patients and their families. This year the outing was to Bridlington, and forty-nine people from Brighouse had a day at the seaside. The people selected were all those who would not otherwise have been able to have a holiday at all, and a day at the seaside, when everything was paid for them, not only gave them a great deal of pleasure but the Tuberculosis Health Visitor reports that the anticipation of a day out was also most useful in lifting their morale. Although Tuberculosis no longer presents the terrors it used to, it is still a comparatively long illness and other members of the family all suffer economically, holidays and trips to the seaside being absolutely impossible. The weather remained perfect during the whole of the day.

As the number of cases of Tuberculosis requiring help has gone down, the Committee has now enlarged its scope to include assistance to patients with any diseases affecting the chest and heart. Diseases such as Cancer of the lung, which, unfortunately, is at present showing a greater incidence, all present a long illness, an illness which, unfortunately, has not the happy outcome now usual with Tuberculosis, and many people who have heart disease are unable to work for long periods. Bronchitis, too, can be a most

distressing and long-term illness, especially in a smokey atmosphere, and I am very pleased to report that the Committee has been able to enlarge its activities in this way.

The Committee were able to give practical help in the form of food parcels, pyjamas, shoes and clothing to twenty-nine Brighthouse people, a total of twenty-two monthly food parcels being distributed, and in addition twenty-seven special food parcels were distributed at Christmas. These contained Christmas fare which would otherwise have been beyond the reach of these families. Some of the families were "adopted" by members of the Committee, who themselves supplied toys to the children.

Certain patients suffering from active Tuberculosis received milk free daily under the Extra Nourishment Scheme of the County Council. Most of them received one pint but in some cases two pints were considered necessary.

Cancer

Fifty-seven deaths (thirty-three males and twenty-four females) were registered as being caused by some form of malignant disease.

Fifteen of the male deaths and one of the female deaths were caused by malignant disease of the lung. These statistics among a small population are not significant but merely show that about one in twelve of all male deaths were attributed to Cancer of the lung, and one in two hundred of all female deaths. This compares with a national average of one in sixteen of all male deaths and one in ninety-two of all female deaths.

It has been said that in these days of stress and strain, smoking has become almost a necessity to large numbers of the population, and that some such "tranquilliser" is essential. One would have thought that anyone who studies the Cancer statistics would find that by smoking an additional anxiety is imposed upon them, the anxiety that by so doing they are rendering themselves far more liable to a most unpleasant illness with a most unhappy conclusion. However that may be, there is no sign in this area of a decrease in the smoking habit. We know from available evidence that the effect of smoking is not immediately apparent and it is very difficult to persuade young people who are beginning to cultivate adult habits that such an action on their part may result in their death thirty or forty years on. It may be expected that there will be a considerable rise in the incidence of Cancer of the lung among women who only started smoking seriously in large numbers less than thirty years ago. Perhaps when the mother of the family realises the danger she will take active steps to stop smoking and to prevent other people doing so. Perhaps, too, it is not sufficiently widely known that evidence is available that established smokers can, by ceasing this habit, considerably increase their chance of escaping this dangerous and distressing disease. It appears to be

too much to hope that established male and, indeed, female smokers will forgo this habit.

Even during periods of great financial stringency it has been noticed that the habit is not forsaken. Indeed, we have found that in problem families, where bad management results in under-nourishment and poor food, money is found for cigarettes. The effect of advertisement in the newspapers and particularly on the television screen must be considerable and I consider that a national campaign against smoking might be well worth while. Perhaps the Government could utilise some of the revenue received from the taxation on tobacco to enlighten the public by counter-advertisement. As it is now, increased pocket money, lessening of the old 19th century parental control, and constant reminders by adults of the pleasure of smoking, provide for the young an effective propaganda measure against which our puny efforts are largely unavailing.

TABLE 13

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1957

Month	Scarlet Fever		Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anterior Poliomylitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
			Lungs	Other														
January	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	3	—	—	19
February	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	13
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	113	—	—	—	—	—	128
April	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	222	—	—	—	—	—	244
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	178	—	—	—	2	—	191
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	123	—	—	—	—	—	129
July	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	29	3	—	1	—	—	69
August	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	36	4	—	—	1	—	63
September	4	—	—	—	—	1	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	20
October	17	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	46
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	13
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	2	1	—	—	—	29
Totals	28	—	2	—	—	1	168	714	19	1	4	3	—	964

TABLE 14

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1957**

Disease					Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	714	1	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	10	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	28	4	14
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	168	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	19	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	3	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Totals					950	8	14

TABLE 15

TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality during 1957

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

TABLE 16
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE 1893.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'e Fever	Erysi- pelas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia	Mea- sles	Who'p Cough
					Lungs	Other	Total			
1893	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	51	20	8	12						
1903	48	3	3	3						
1904	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	62	2	1	11	22	17	39	13		
1926	18	4	1	7	30	14	44	11		
1927	15	3	2	2	24	8	32	22		
1928	37	3	1	6	22	8	30	8		
1929	207	7	6	3	16	9	25	17		
1930	179	24	1	4	18	15	33	10		
1931	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	3	1
1940	28	11	—	17	19	7	26	36	562	23
1941	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	23	99	103
1942	102	12	—	5	14	4	18	18	469	8
1943	80	16	—	8	22	5	27	25	153	140
1944	94	18	—	5	12	10	22	19	58	20
1945	47	7	—	4	17	9	26	9	335	21
1946	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	16	9	60
1947	51	6	—	6	23	4	27	7	460	37
1948	42	2	—	6	25	8	35	16	117	111
1949	37	1	—	4	33	2	33	41	520	46
1950	46	1	—	2	17	6	23	10	153	99
1951	68	—	—	5	26	4	30	31	622	134
1952	40	—	—	1	44	6	50	30	469	98
1953	117	—	—	4	57	3	60	16	177	94
1954	26	—	—	6	24	3	29	18	64	33
1955	38	—	—	—	21	2	23	36	695	71
1956	23	—	—	5	26	3	29	37	4	84
1957	10	—	—	2	13	2	15	28	714	19
Totals	4123	830	291	603	1158	357	1515	724	5683	1202
Av'rg's	63.4	12.8	4.5	9.3	25.7	7.9	33.6	19.1	299.1	63.3

TABLE 17
BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
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
	Brighouse	England & Wales		Brighouse	England & Wales	
1896-1905	23.70	28.8	not known	139	147	not known
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.48	53.97	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.12	16.6	21.88	28.10	31	49.31
1956	14.4	15.7	15.7	32.0	23.8	47.19
1957	14.9	16.1	8.7	19.8	23.0	28.38

TABLE 18

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1896
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Decade	Maternal Mortality Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population											
		Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	Small- Pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis			All Causes
										Lungs	Other	Total	
1896-1905	4.06	0.08	0.02	0.32	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.66	1.58	0.39	1.97	B'house 15.25 Engl'd & Wales 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
1946-1955	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	2.07	0.25	0.03	0.28	13.64 11.58
1956	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.54	0.16	0.00	0.16	13.00 11.70
1957	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.32 11.50

TABLE 19
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	152	135	452	2253	1292	309	1601
Average Deaths Per Annum ...	0.31	1.03	1.34	0.70	0.06	2.81	1.06	2.38	2.11	7.06	35.20	20.19	4.83	25.02
Total Infectious Diseases Notified ...	—	—	—	303	164	Notifi- able only since 1939 5680	4123	Notifi- able only since 1939 1101	830	Not Notifi- able	Not an Infect- ious Dis- ease	1157 only since 1913	356 Notifiable since 1913	1513
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases ...	—	—	—	14.85	2.44	3 d'ths since 1939	1.65	10 d'ths since 1939	16.19	—	—	659 d'ths since 1913	173 d'ths since 1913	832 d'ths since 1913
	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.91	—	—	—	56.96	48.60	54.99

TABLE 20
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	
			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
1894	21,043				571	27.13	29.6	65	113.83	137		
1895	21,153				573	27.08	30.3	76	132	161		
1896	21,238				547	26.83	29.7	77	141	148		
1897	21,347				573	26.84	29.7	74	129	156		
1898	21,466				549	25.37	29.4	108	198	160		
1899	21,570				503	23.31	29.3	61	128	163		
1900	21,690				513	23.63	28.9	75	151	154		
1901	21,780				516	23.69	28.5	91	176	151		
1902	21,960				492	22.40	28.6	63	125	133		
1903	21,983				501	22.78	28.4	60	120	132		
1904	22,076				477	21.67	27.9	53	106	145		
1905	22,177				454	20.54	27.2	54	111	128		
1906	22,196				460	20.72	27.0	65	141	132		
1907	22,280	442	20	45.25	422	18.94	26.3	42	99	116	62	140.3
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97		
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77		
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	403	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1 57	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38

TABLE 21
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																All Causes	
		Puer- per- Sep- sis	Other Puer- per- al	Total Death Rate per 1000 Total Births	Measles		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Influenza		Cancer		Tuberculosis							
															Lungs		Other		Total			
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
1894	21,043				4	0.19	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				13	0.62	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				16	0.75	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				4	0.19	10	0.46	1	0.05	11	0.51	10	0.46	32	1.36					322	15.08
1898	21,466				12	0.56	1	0.05	2	0.09	1	0.05	17	0.79	41	1.72					418	17.60
1899	21,570				—	0.00	3	0.14	1	0.05	6	0.28	15	0.70	33	1.41					371	17.10
1900	21,690	—	2	3.89	10	0.46	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	2	0.09	—	0.00	12	0.55	—	0.00	14	0.65	43	1.88					345	15.84
1902	21,960	—	2	4.06	14	0.65	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	6	0.28	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	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	5	0.23	—	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	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	—	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	14	0.63	—	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	1	0.04	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	11	0.48	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	—	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	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	—	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	1	0.04	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	31	1.43	—	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	2	0.10	2	0.10	8	0.38	4	0.17	30	1.51	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	2	0.10	—	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	3	0.15	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	28	1.39	20	0.99	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	7	0.33	—	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	—	—	—	—	0.00	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	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	1	0.05	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	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	7	0.35	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	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	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	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	—	0.00	1	0.05	—	0.00	24	1.22	36	1.83	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21	308	15.7
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	—	0.00	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	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	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	—	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	2	0.10	3	0.15	40	2.05	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	3	0.15	38	1.90	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	—	0.00	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	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	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	3	0.09	52	1.73	10	0.33	4	0.13	14	0.46	404	13.4
1939	29,900	2	—	4.53	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	4	0.13	61	2.04	14	0.47	3	0.10	17	0.57	476	15.92
1940	29,540	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	462	15.67
1941	29,680	—	1	2.46	—	0.00	2	0.06	—	0.00	5	0.16	56	1.88	14	0.40	3	0.07	17	0.40	446	15.02
1942	29,170	—	1	2.18	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.07	3	0.10	47	1.61	13	0.44	5	0.17	18	0.62	394	13.5
1943	28,500	1	4	10.55	—	0.00	4	0.14	—	0.00	16	0.56	77	2.70	15	0.54	1	0.03	16	0.55	467	16.38
1944	27,840	1	—	1.93	—	0.00	2	0.07	2	0.07	1	0.03	52	1.87	12	0.43	2	0.07	14	0.50	403	14.47
1945	27,540	—	1	2.38	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	2	0.07	65	2.36	12	0.43	1	0.04	13	0.47	418	15.18
1946	29,810	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	—	0.00	3	0.10	72	2.42	12	0.40	1	0.03	13	0.43	430	14.42
1947	30,350	—	1	1.75	1	0.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	55	1.81	13	0.43	1	0.03	14	0.46	422	13.90
1948	30,810	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	63	2.04	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437	14.18
1949	30,760	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	13	0.42	65	2.11	15	0.49	2	0.06	17	0.55	433	14.08
1950	30,710	—</																				

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF LANDS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FOR THE YEAR 1902

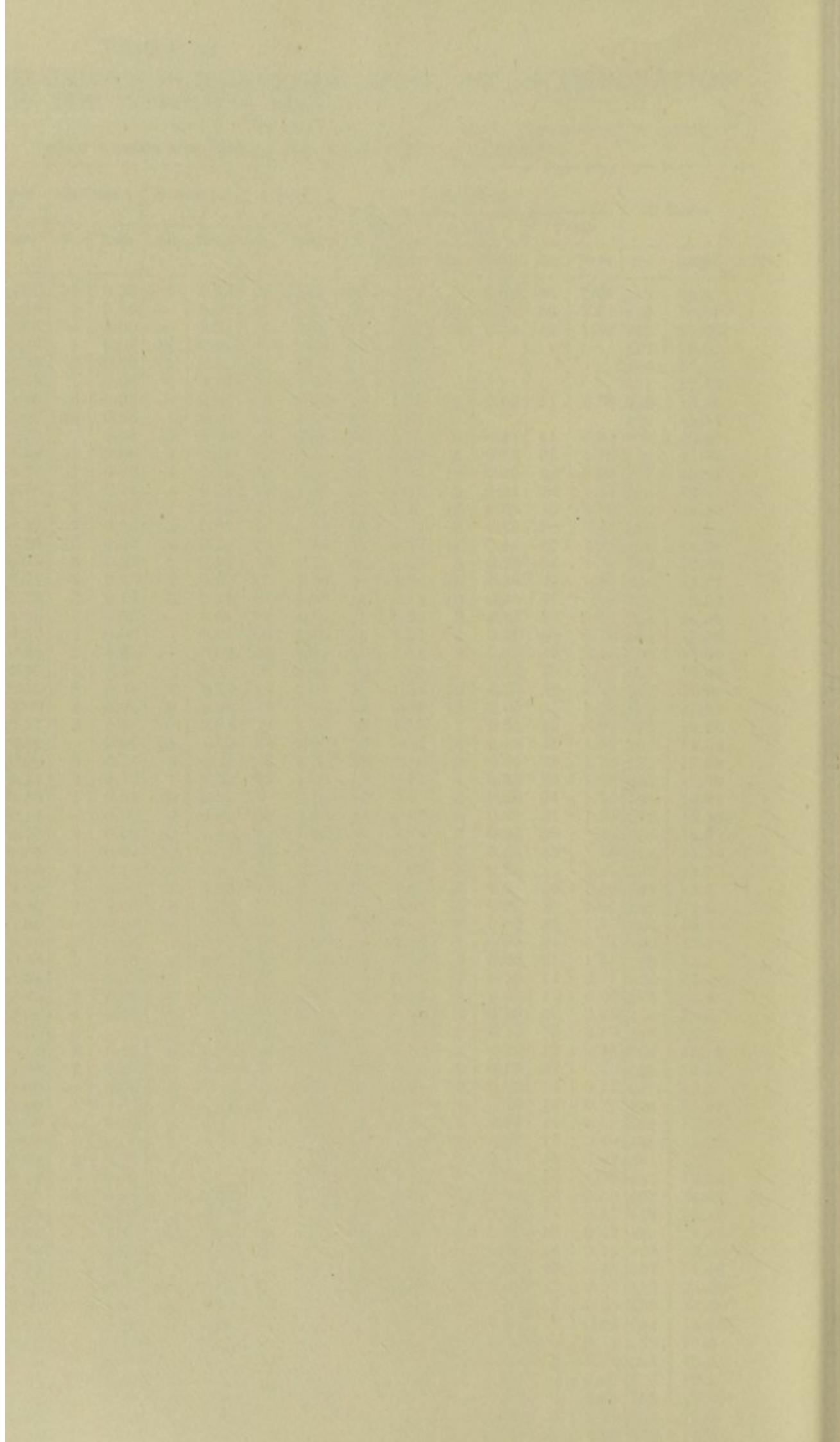
Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives
at the second session, 1903

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1903

Published by the Bureau of Land Management,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

The following is a list of the principal
public lands in the State of California,
as of January 1, 1902, and the
amount of land in each class,
in acres, and the value of the
land in each class, in dollars.
The total amount of land in the
State of California, as of January 1,
1902, was 1,111,111 acres, and the
total value of the land was \$1,111,111.

The following is a list of the principal
public lands in the State of California,
as of January 1, 1902, and the
amount of land in each class,
in acres, and the value of the
land in each class, in dollars.
The total amount of land in the
State of California, as of January 1,
1902, was 1,111,111 acres, and the
total value of the land was \$1,111,111.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1957

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

I have pleasure in submitting my second Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services for the year 1957. As is customary the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year while that in respect of the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1958.

The Department was one Inspector below establishment throughout the year and this shortage still appertains at the time of writing this report. By the time it is finalised another Inspector will have left the Council's service and I can only hope that this serious shortage of inspectorate will not be prolonged. Shortage and too frequent changes of Inspectors have a very pronounced effect on the routine work that can be accomplished in a Health Department at a time when the legislation to be enforced is wider in scope than ever before. In the year under review the new Rent Act and Clean Air Act alone have added considerably to the work of the Public Health Inspectors — and the clerks as well — and there has also been an increase in the time to be spent on Meat Inspection. Housing too has not been neglected and with Lillands and Closes Road Area completed, except for rehousing and demolition, inspections of other areas in the first five-year programme have been in progress in 1957.

So far as Public Cleansing is concerned the highlight of the year has been the replacement of the existing small refuse reception hopper by a modern hopper with plate conveyor together with associated buildings and dust extraction equipment which is described in detail in the appropriate section of the report.

I wish to record my appreciation of the technical work performed by the depleted staff of Public Health Inspectors, to the three clerks of the Department, to the foreman and all the employees of the Cleansing Department, each one of whom plays an important role in maintaining and improving environmental conditions in the town, and this report condenses into some forty pages their year's efforts.

Finally I should like to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health and Cleansing Committee for their confidence and support during the year, and also Dr. Appleton for his help and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A)—Inspections

Total Number of Inspections	8,295
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Obstructed Drains and Sewers	67
Drainage and Sewer Inspections	191
Drains tested : Smoke test	12
Colour test	75
Odour test	3
General Nuisances : Dwellinghouses	406
Other Premises, etc.	55
Cleanliness of Houses	9
Keeping of Animals	17
Infestation (except rodents)	19
Infectious Diseases enquiries	18
Re-disinfection	18
Re-disinfestation	26
Water Supply	8
Water Samples : Bacteriological	34
Chemical	2
Moveable Dwellings	23
Public Cleansing Service :	
Refuse Collection	748
Refuse Disposal	590
Noise Nuisances	5
Cesspools and unsewered Premises	14
Re-inspections : Dwellinghouses	823
Others	72
Hotels and Places of Entertainment	2
Public Conveniences	453
Offensive Trades	1
Hairdressers and Barbers	41
Conversions : Visits	61
Re-visits	6
Works in Progress	3
Rag Dealers exchanging Toys for Rags	1
HOUSING ACTS	
Inspections : Improvement Grants	2
Housing Consol. Regulations	153
Re-inspections	671
Overcrowding	4
Certificates of Disrepair : Visits	86
Re-visits	59
Re re-housing applications	384
Survey	198

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949		
Visits		172
Re-visits		123
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT		
Visits		9
Visits to Waste Food Boiling Plant		5
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956		
Smoke Observations		137
Visits to Boiler Plant		33
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges		78
Survey		10
FACTORIES ACT, 1937		
Part I		139
SHOPS ACT, 1950		
Visits		1
PET ANIMALS ACT		
Visits		3
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT		
Fried Fish Shops		30
Butchers' Shops		81
Bakehouses		43
Grocery Shops and General Stores		105
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.		19
Hotel, Café and Canteen Kitchens		68
Other Food Preparing Premises		16
Confectionery Shops		22
Ice Cream : Manufacturers		17
Selling Points		42
Samples — Bacteriological Examination		57
Licensed Premises and Clubs		40
Tripe Boilers		1
Milk and Dairies		40
Unsound Food		38
Miscellaneous Food Visits		3
Bacteriological Examination of Food other than Milk and		
Ice Cream		30
Milk : Bacteriological Samples		107
Biological Samples		11
Chemical Samples		63
Visits to Laboratory		33
Food Hawkers : Vans		7
Premises		3
Slaughterhouses		634
Market Inspections		48
Food Poisoning Investigations		1
Food Delivery Vans		1

Meetings and Interviews re Work	57
Court Attendances	1
Miscellaneous Visits	607

**(B)—Summary of Repairs and Sanitary Improvements
Effected, 1957**

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Glazed sinks renewed or provided in lieu of stone sinks	11
Sash cords renewed or provided	8
Walls and ceilings re-plastered	11
Doors renewed or repaired	4
Window frames renewed or repaired	7
Chimney flues repaired	5
Defective gas pipes renewed	1
Burst water pipe repaired	1
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	4
Defective floors repaired or re-laid	7
Steps taken to combat dampness	11
Water gaining access to cellar abated	1
Handrail provided to staircase	1
Provision of suitable natural lighting	1
Through ventilation provided to dwellinghouse	1
Proper lighting and ventilation provided to food store	1

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Evesgutters renewed or repaired	21
Leaking roofs repaired	27
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	11
Defective chimney pots renewed	3
Walls re-pointed	7
Nuisances from animal keeping abated	3
Offensive accumulations removed	4
Yard paving repaired or renewed	4
Smoke nuisance abated	2
Outbuildings repaired	3
Mastic pointing renewed	4
External decoration renewed	1
Dilapidated gate repaired or renewed	1
Chimney stack re-pointed	1

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	74
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	8
Drains and sewers repaired or renewed	26
Defective soil pipes repaired	3
Manholes reconstructed	3
Additional gullies provided	1
Choked W.C. cleansed and freed from obstruction	1
Sink waste pipe cleared	1

Soilpipe renewed	1
New inspection chambers installed	3

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns repaired	5
W.C.'s rebuilt	8
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	18
Privies converted to fresh water closets	3
Privy converted to chemical closet	1
Pails converted to chemical closet	2
W.C. pedestals repaired	2
W.C. walls repaired	3
Roofs of W.C. repaired	2
Doors of W.C. repaired or renewed	4
W.C. floor repaired or re-laid	1
Water supply to W.C. re-provided	1
Privy midden repaired	2

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed	200
Ashpit cleansed	1
Bin store cleansed	1

WATER

Public Water Supply

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	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Central	2	2	—
Clifton	1	1	—
Hipperholme	4	4	—
Hove Edge	1	1	—
Longroyde	1	1	—
Lightcliffe	2	2	—
Southowram	2	2	—
Totals ...	13	13	—

Private Water Supplies

During the year the following private water supply sample was taken :—

Situation	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Park Gate East, Southowram ...	1	1	—
Total ...	1	1	—

Examination for Plumbo-Solvency

Two 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 all night	26.3.57	23 Aire St., Rastrick, Brighouse	20 ft.	Nil	7.0
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	26.3.57	do.	20 ft.	Nil	7.0
After standing in pipe all night	24.9.57	59 Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick, Brighouse	30 ft.	Nil	7.3
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	24.9.57	do.	30 ft.	Nil	7.3

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

Registration and Licensing

There are 69 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk. At the end of the year there were on the Register :—

24 Dealers and 10 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Pasteurised" Milk.

23 Dealers and 9 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk.

50 Dealers and 4 Supplementary Licences for the sale of "Sterilised" Milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 107 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by the Officers of this Department for examination at the

Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. These samples were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Turbidity Tests with the following results :—

TYPE OF MILK	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
"Tuberculin Tested" ...	56	5	—	—	—	—
"Pasteurised" ...	22	—	22	—	—	—
"T.T. Pasteurised" ...	21	—	21	—	—	—
"Sterilised" ...	3	—	—	—	3	—
Totals ...	102	5	43	—	3	—

Biological Examination of Milk

Eleven samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for biological examination and all were reported as being free from Bacillus Tuberculosis.

Chemical Examination of Milk

The work in connection with the sampling of 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.

Sixty-three samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples.

Two samples were below the minimum standard of solids not fat and were classified "not genuine." Warnings were given in both cases by the Clerk to the County Council.

The sixty-one remaining samples were classified as "genuine."

	Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard ...	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 61 genuine samples ...	12.66	8.81	3.85

Meat Inspection

The Co-operative Wholesale Society continued to use the Abattoir of the Brighouse Co-operative Society and at least one other wholesaler also had his animals slaughtered there. This is the only slaughterhouse in the Borough now licensed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Towards the end of the year draft Regulations relating to the construction, lay-out and equipment of Slaughterhouses were issued and it is obvious that if and when these become law the present Slaughterhouse will require alterations to bring it into conformity therewith.

The position whereby most of the meat retailed in the Borough, other than that sold by the owners of the Slaughterhouse, is slaughtered outside the Borough and whereby meat from the Slaughterhouse is mostly for export to Co-operative Societies in other districts still maintains.

During the year 634 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse to inspect meat and, as is now very common elsewhere, slaughtering continued to take place regularly on Sundays.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered, of inspections and causes of condemnation :—

Month	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	15	274	814	159	2	1,264
February	12	249	642	184	4	1,091
March	7	250	355	133	1	746
April	6	215	370	109	3	703
May	2	251	728	82	—	1,063
June	3	191	757	54	1	1,006
July	2	211	1,045	65	—	1,323
August	1	235	1,154	82	1	1,473
September	—	284	1,209	133	4	1,630
October	—	264	1,394	143	—	1,801
November	1	314	1,148	197	2	1,662
December	1	274	1,075	220	1	1,571
Totals	50	3,012	10,691	1,561	19	15,333

Carcases found Unfit in whole or in part and Surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,012	50	19	10,691	1,561
Number inspected	3,012	50	19	10,691	1,561
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned...	—	2	1	2	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	1,176	9	—	134	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	39.10	22.0	5.3	1.3	1.2
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned...	7	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	226	4	—	—	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.7	10.0	—	—	1.5
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	59	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	26	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	1.9	2.0	—	—	—

List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the C.W.S. 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.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses ...	87	80	90	57	124	64	94	106	107	201	206	54	1,270
Actinobacillosis ...	30	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	156
Actinomycosis ...	—	—	—	—	35	100	35	—	105	35	—	—	310
Angiomatosis ...	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	15	68
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Atrophy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Bacterial Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Bilateral Pyelonephritis ...	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Bone Taint ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100
Bruising ...	—	—	63	13	—	—	11	—	—	20	—	80	187
Cysticercus Bovis ...	75	139	112	62	90	102	89	54	252	337	195	177	1,684
Cysts ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Decomposition ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	105	12	—	84	234
Degeneration ...	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Distomatosis ...	455	1,469	623	495	273	361	579	564	570	496	663	711	7,259
Echinococcus Cysts ...	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402	—	402
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Fat Necrosis ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Fatty Degeneration ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	86
Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Inflammation ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
John's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	70
Mastitis ...	—	—	21	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	37	—	73
Milk Spot ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	4	2	3	20
Moribund ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	36

Disease	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Necrosis	...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Nephritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Oedema	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Osteomyelitis	...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Parasites	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	11
Pentastomes	...	—	—	5	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	24
Pericarditis	...	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pleurisy	...	—	12	—	—	—	25	10	—	—	—	2	71
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	16
Pyæmia	...	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
Septicaemia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Swine Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Tuberculosis	...	393	1,429	473	637	800	655	906	1,932	2,156	886	1,178	11,652
Tumour ...	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Tyrosin Crystallisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	5	—	—	—	45
Totals	1,109	3,013	1,495	1,806	1,069	1,480	1,683	1,676	3,111	3,267	2,569	2,336	24,614

Total Weight: 11 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54

Eighteen persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54. None of the licences extend to the slaughter of horses.

Food Hygiene

The following tabulated list gives the numbers of the various types of food premises in the Borough :—

Bakehouses	23
Cafes and Canteens	57
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	116
Greengrocers	26
Retail Fishmongers	—
Wholesale Fishmongers	4
Fried Fish Fryers	37
Sweet Shops	16
Butchers	43
Sweet Manufacturers	1
Condiment Manufacturer	1
Tripe Dresser and Retailer	1
Flour Miller	1
Licensed Premises	54
Licensed Clubs	18
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Wholesale Delicatessen	1
Market Stalls (average)	11
Soft Drink Manufacturer	1
Confectioners	26
Total	439

During the year 43 visits were paid to bakehouses, 81 to butchers' shops, 30 to fried fish shops, 105 to grocery and general shops, 19 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 68 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 22 to confectionery shops, 40 to licensed premises and clubs, and 16 to other food preparing premises, and these, together with the visits paid to ice cream premises, food hawkers and the market, made a total of 506 visits paid to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in food premises and food handling secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements effected as a result of written or verbal notification of offences and many more improvements resulted from suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors and from their informal discussions with occupiers :—

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1957

Hot water provided in van	2
Hand washing facilities provided	10
Walls and/or ceilings cleansed or re-decorated	7
Food protected against contamination	7
Sanitary accommodation repaired or cleansed	2
First-aid kit replenished	1
Floor repaired	1
Beer cellar floors repaired	2
Meat van brought into conformity with Food Hygiene Regulations	2
New water service installed	1
Warning re smoking in food room	3
Cellar cleansed and limewashed	1
Butcher's shop renovated	1

Market

Forty-eight visits were made to the twice-weekly open market. There was an average of 11 food traders, including 1 butcher, 1 fishmonger, 1 biscuit stall, 1 sweet stall, 1 cooked meat stall, 1 confectionery stall and the remainder greengrocery stalls. The standard of hygiene generally complied with that required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, though it was necessary to visit the market regularly to ensure that some Regulations were obeyed.

Food Hawking

Section 76, West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the Borough and 25 persons or firms are registered to hawk food. 39 vans or carts are used for the purpose.

18 vehicles are used for hawking of greengrocery and fish.

3 vehicles are used for hawking of meat and meat products.

4 vehicles are used for hawking grocery.

13 vehicles are used for hawking ice cream, and

1 vehicle is used for hawking fish and chips.

During the year 7 visits of inspection were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in Brighouse area.

Unsound Food

The following unsound food was additional to that at the slaughterhouse, found unfit and surrendered by food traders :—

TINNED AND BOTTLED FOOD

64 tins pork

15 tins chicken

46 tins ham

18 tins grapefruit segments

18 tins fruit salad

23 tins peaches

23 tins corned beef

45 tins tomatoes

12 tins apples	1 tin cream
141 tins peas	19 tins pears
29 bottles bilberries	2 tins raspberries
11 tins ox tongue	3 tins apricots
10 tins jellied veal	3 jars mincemeat
52 tins evaporated milk	1 tin creamed rice
4 tins minced beef loaf	2 tins coffee
5 tins stewed steak	18 tins mandarin oranges
2 tins grapes	1 tin gooseberries
13 tins pineapple	1 tin crawfish
6 tins crab	3 tins salmon

OTHER FOODS

78 lbs. dried peas

Unsound food other than meat is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and after staining with acid green dye, as follows :—

- (a) Livers affected by distomatosis only – to a local mink breeder.
- (b) All other condemned meat – to an approved nearby firm dealing in inedible fats for digestion.

Registration of Food Premises —

Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) PREPARED FOODS

Thirty-five premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The number of visits to the above premises and others where food is prepared was 84.

(b) ICE CREAM

Sixty-nine premises are registered under the above Act, 2 for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 67 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Seventeen inspections of the two ice cream manufacturers' premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture is carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory, the firms still being anxious to co-operate with us. 42 visits were made to ice cream retailers, who for the most part deal in the pre-packed product.

A total of 41 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, and particulars are given below :—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In Borough ...	17	17	—	—	—
Outside Borough	24	21	3	—	—
Total ...	41	38	3	—	—

The 17 samples of ice cream produced in the Borough were obtained direct from the manufacturers' premises.

(c) ICED LOLLIES

Sixteen samples of iced lollies, all produced locally, were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as showing no coliforms in 3/3 millilitre amounts.

Sampling of Foodstuffs other than Milk and Ice Cream

(a) SYNTHETIC CREAM

In order to encourage greater hygiene in the preparation of synthetic cream, sampling of cakes containing synthetic cream was continued during the year and 27 samples were obtained from local shops where preparation was carried out by the same firm as the one retailing the cakes.

Pathogenic organisms (staph. aureus) were isolated from 2 samples.

Seven samples contained no coliforms, 13 samples had colony counts of less than 5,000 per gram, 4 counts of between 5,000 and a million and 10 counts of between one and fifty million.

Results were indicated to the baker-retailers.

(b) OTHER FOODS

Three samples of other foods were submitted for routine bacteriological examination with the following result :—

1 sample of mussels was satisfactory.

1 sample of whelks was satisfactory.

1 specimen from a slaughtered beast showed no pathogenic organisms.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1. Legislation

Only portions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were in operation during 1957. The Council made the recommended Byelaw relative to approved appliances in new houses. Regarding the actual emission of smoke, resort still had to be made to the provisions in the Public Health Act and the Council's Byelaws relative to the emission of black smoke.

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution
(a) 1957

	Wellholme Park				Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School				Southowram Church				Clifton : Towngate			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ...	2.08	4.12	4.25	8.36	2.04	3.75	5.50	9.25	1.64	3.56	5.20	8.76	1.80	4.87	4.87	9.74	1.28	4.68	4.77	9.45
February ...	2.96	5.08	8.33	13.41	2.96	3.89	6.43	10.32	2.44	2.85	7.11	9.96	3.12	3.05	7.95	11.00	2.96	2.90	7.51	10.41
March ...	1.84	5.78	5.58	11.35	1.84	6.16	5.36	11.52	1.72	4.13	5.77	9.90	1.60	3.81	5.53	9.34	1.56	5.43	5.53	10.96
April ...	0.16	3.68	2.99	6.67	0.12	5.47	2.72	8.19	0.32	3.62	2.15	5.77	0.16	1.89	2.12	4.01	0.08	3.29	1.98	5.27
May ...	1.52	9.23	5.77	15.00	1.44	6.53	6.50	13.03	1.28	4.46	5.17	9.63	1.44	3.35	5.20	8.55	1.36	6.06	4.61	10.67
June ...	1.84	10.45	6.51	16.96	2.12	13.48	10.18	25.66	1.84	9.63	5.64	15.27	2.20	9.54	9.18	18.72	3.88	6.36	25.19	31.55
July ...	3.40	4.15	9.92	14.07	3.24	7.12	10.73	17.85	3.68	4.90	14.10	19.00	2.60	4.57	6.63	11.20	3.82	5.47	9.02	14.49
August ...	3.92	5.01	7.47	12.48	3.92	8.08	9.53	17.61	4.08	5.70	11.01	16.71	4.20	4.51	8.58	13.09	3.32	4.61	8.00	12.61
September ...	4.16	4.28	9.03	13.31	4.52	4.37	9.84	14.21	3.96	2.75	7.04	9.79	4.68	3.21	10.14	13.35	4.12	4.22	8.43	12.65
October ...	2.32	4.22	5.97	10.19	2.64	3.54	4.71	8.25	2.00	2.35	3.82	6.17	3.08	2.62	7.82	10.44	1.96	3.13	5.27	8.40
November ...	2.40	2.29	6.70	8.99	2.16	2.72	7.70	10.42	2.20	2.01	5.64	7.65	2.76	1.95	8.41	10.36	2.36	3.79	8.49	12.28
December ...	1.92	6.37	4.91	11.28	1.88	5.12	6.50	11.62	1.52	5.00	6.00	11.01	1.88	3.55	5.73	9.28	1.28	5.50	5.60	11.10
Yearly Aggregate	28.52	64.66	77.43	142.07	28.88	70.23	85.70	155.93	26.68	50.96	78.66	129.62	29.52	46.92	82.16	129.08	27.98	55.44	94.40	149.84
Monthly Averages	2.38	5.39	6.45	11.84	2.41	5.85	7.14	12.99	2.22	4.25	6.55	10.80	2.46	3.91	6.85	10.76	2.33	4.62	7.87	12.49

Monthly Average for whole Borough :

Rainfall in inches ...	2.36
Insoluble Solids ...	4.80
Soluble Solids ...	6.97
Total Solids ...	11.77

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough : 141.31 tons per square mile

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

STATION		Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile								Average for period
		1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	
Wellholme Park	...	142.09	169.25	159.40	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.9	145.7	151.95
Carr Green	...	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.1	144.4	146.55
Cliffe Hill School	...	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.6	166.2	142.50
Southowram Church	...	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88			131.45
Clifton : Towngate	...	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20			128.94

† Refers to 11 months only.

* Refers to 9 months only.

Sulphur Pollution — Lead Peroxide Method

(a) 1957

STATION			Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day												
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Daily Av'ge
Wellholme Park	...	...	2.26	2.19	1.95	1.51	2.39	.837	1.2	1.40	1.07	1.45	2.02	2.55	1.735
Carr Green	...	...	1.87	2.02	2.38	1.29	2.19	.729	.97	1.32	.95	1.5	2.03	2.52	1.649
Cliffe Hill School	...	...	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.67	.855	1.04	1.20	1.23	1.59	2.25	1.99	1.677
Southowram Church	...	...	1.93	1.82	2.1	1.31	3.53	.774	1.3	1.28	.98	1.23	2.07	2.63	1.746
Clifton : Towngate	...	...	2.17	2.35	2.27	1.6	2.28	.963	1.3	.67	1.41	1.77	2.75	2.70	1.855
Total Daily Average	...		2.07	2.14	2.02	1.44	2.61	.832	1.16	1.17	1.13	1.51	2.22	2.48	1.732

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day						Average for period
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	
Wellholme Park	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.04	1.36
Carr Green	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	0.75	1.07
Cliffe Hill School	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	0.75	1.45
Southowram Church	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.43	1.59
Clifton : Towngate	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.62	1.82
Total Daily Average ...	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.46

2. Smoke Observations

One hundred and thirty-seven timed half-hour observations were taken during 1957. The following table gives the details of the observations taken :—

Number of chimneys of which observations have been taken	40
Number of observations taken	137
Average number of minutes black smoke during the above observations	0.943
Average number of minutes smoke other than black smoke during the 137 observations	2.781
Number of observations showing black smoke	23
Average number of minutes black smoke during the above 23 observations	5.619
Number of observations showing black smoke exceeding 3 minutes in every 30	10
Average number of minutes black smoke during the above 10 observations	11.125
Number of Notices of Offence served	10

All results of observations were sent to Industrialists — be the results good or bad. Often large quantities of medium smoke were emitted which would not necessarily be an offence under the law existing in 1957 and it was felt that information of such pollution would give encouragement and incentive for improvement in plants or operation before the stricter Clean Air Act came fully into operation.

3. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Details of the atmospheric pollution gauges and the measurement of sulphur dioxide with the lead peroxide instruments are given on pages 83 and 84. Comparison with previous years since the gauges were installed are also given on the same pages.

4. Smoke Control Areas

Although the Department was authorised to submit to the Health Committee a suggested district for a Smoke Control Area it was not possible, due to staff shortage, to produce any detailed scheme; though particular districts which would be suitable, in Rastrick and Lightcliffe, have been decided on for recommendation. These districts would reasonably fulfil all the requirements of smoke control areas.

5. Prior Approval of New Furnaces

No notifications of new furnaces were received and there were no applications for "prior approval" of furnaces.

6. Height of Chimneys

No plans of new chimneys to which Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, apply were submitted to the Department for approval as to height.

HOUSING

1. Slum Clearance and Unfit Houses

A. PROGRAMME OF SLUM CLEARANCE

At the year end, of the programme of 304 houses to be dealt with before August, 1960, 152 (or just half), comprising 148 houses in Lillands Area and 4 other houses had been disposed of. The opportunity was then taken to revise the first five-year programme in the light of circumstances. 12 houses in Lillands Area were deleted and 73 houses were transferred to the 5-20 year programme. In lieu 85 houses which it was considered were in need of more urgent action were brought forward to the first five-year programme. Thus the number of houses to be dealt with in the first five years remained the same — 304.

The following summarises the action taken during the year.

B. CLEARANCE AREAS

A number of objections were received to the Borough of Brighouse (Lillands Lane and Closes Road) Clearance Order, 1956, and consequently a Public Enquiry was held on the 14th May, 1957. Subsequently the Order was confirmed with modification on the 8th August, 1957, one house — No. 26 Thornhill Road — being deleted by the Minister. By the year end 35 houses in the Area had been vacated and 15 families of 39 persons rehoused by the Council.

No representations of Clearance Areas were made during the year but inspections commenced for the remainder of houses, comprising 7 Clearance Areas, in the first five-year's programme and it was anticipated that the Areas would be represented in 1958.

Seven houses in confirmed areas at Cromwell Bottom and Tanhouse Hill were demolished in 1957.

C. INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

Twenty Official Representations were made under either Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, as amended by Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, or Section 16, Housing Act, 1957. 17 of these houses were in Mellor Square Area and the others in proposed Clearance Areas in other parts of the Borough. 18 of the houses were the subject of Closing Orders under the Acts and action in the other two cases was still being undertaken at the year end.

One Representation was made under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and though the house was empty it had not been demolished at the year end.

Three individual unfit houses — 2 owned by the Corporation — were demolished during the year.

One dwelling was closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936.

No action was taken under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957, action under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, being found more satisfactory.

2. Improvement Grants — Housing Acts, 1949-54

As reported last year the Council ceased to operate this scheme in November, 1956, and have not since altered this decision.

3. Certificates of Disrepair — Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957

The following table summarises the applications received under the above Acts in the year ended 31st December, 1957.

A. APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

	Rent Act, 1957	Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954
1. Number of applications for certificates	65	6
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—	—
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	60	6
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	43	—
(b) in respect of all defects	17	—
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	15	—
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—	—
6. Number of certificates issued	25	6

B. APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	7	—
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1	—
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	1	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	5	—

The Rent Act, 1957, brought very considerable work to the Department, both technically and administratively, in the latter part of 1957. The processes to be followed make this perhaps the most complicated piece of legislation the Department has to deal with and with any spate of applications there is considerable overlapping of the varying stages that individual applications are in, and dates for the different actions have to be watched very closely. The position whereby the tenant states the defects of repair is not beyond criticism as in similar houses in similar condition different items of disrepair have been alleged when conditions have been identical. Minor defects have been included and major items

omitted. While we would have preferred the old system of the Local Authority being able to specify the items of disrepair, we have maintained the intended attitude of the statute and offered information only and not advice — though often pressed for the latter by owners and occupiers.

4. Housing Statistics, 1957

The following tabulated statement summarises the work of the Department in this sphere during the year.

i. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	651
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,204
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	153
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	824
(3) (a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	153
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	498

ii. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

(a)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	17
(b)	Number of defective dwellinghouses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	84

iii. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
-----	---	----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	21
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(4) Action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Houses closed	18
(5) Undertakings not to use for human habitation accepted and houses demolished voluntarily	3
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
E. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936	
(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	—
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	—
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	—
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas :—	
(a) By Clearance Orders, number made	—
(b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	—
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	7
(6) Number of houses in Clearance Areas vacated during the year	—
(7) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	—
(8) Number of families re-housed from Clearance Areas	15
	(39 persons)

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) — Overcrowding	
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	14
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	78

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two persons were licensed to keep Pet Shops under this Act. One licence was in respect of a shop and one was for a Market Stall.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Only one visit was made specifically under this Act during the year. However, under other laws, such as the Food Hygiene Regulations, visits were made which embraced the sanitary accommodation and in two instances unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation was remedied.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are now no licensed or registered premises in the Borough where filling material is used in newly-manufactured goods or where rag flock is stored.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS .

One case of Swine Fever was reported during the year.

Your Council being an authority for the above Acts, are responsible for the efficient disinfection of the premises and also for the disposal of affected carcasses, and this was carried out in the above instance.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation on the 1st June, 1957, and transferred the licensing of waste food boiling plants to the Local Authority. Six plants were notified as being licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and a further licence was later granted by the Borough Council.

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	Number Obtained	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
January	2	2	—
February	2	2	—
March	2	2	—
April	2	2	—
May	2	2	—
June	2	2	—
July	2	2	—
August	2	2	—
September	2	2	—
October	—	—	—
November	2	2	—
December	—	—	—
Totals ...	20	20	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in the Borough at the end of the year :—

Fresh Water Closets	12,149
Waste Water Closets	22
Pail Closets	170
Privies	66

Eighteen waste water closets and three privies were converted to fresh water closets, and one privy and two pails to chemical closets during the year.

DRAINAGE

Two hundred and fifty-eight inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers.

In twelve instances use was made of the smoke test, colour was resorted to in seventy-five instances, and the olfactory test was applied on three occasions.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

The following premises were disinfested during the year :—

Infestation	Premises Treated
Fleas	6
Cockroaches	8
Earwigs	1
Flies	1
Bugs	7
Wasps and Bees	3
Woodworm (on removal to Council houses)	5
Unidentified Insects	1

In addition, during the summer, many houses in Field Lane Estate were affected by earwigs and were treated by the Department or assistance given to the tenants in eradicating the pests.

Eight houses were also treated after vacation for suspected infestation.

In two instances where tenants were being rehoused Hydrogen Cyanide was used for the furniture and steam for the soft goods.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was only necessary to make 18 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

Four houses were disinfected after Infectious Disease.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There are in the Borough 5 factories without mechanical power, 258 with mechanical power, and 7 building operations in progress.

Nineteen complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

One hundred and thirty-nine inspections were paid to factories during the year and the following defects were revealed and action taken :—

	Found	Remedied during year
Want of cleanliness	3	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	1	—
Unsuitable or defective conveniences	15	10
Total	19	12

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

Borough :—									
Aerated Waters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Bedding Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Boot and Shoe Repair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Brick Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Card Clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Carpet Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Carpet Packing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Cattle Foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Chaff Cutting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Clock Making and Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Concrete Blocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Coke Screening	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Diecasting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Dress Making and Alteration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Dyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Electrical Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Electro Plating	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
Engraving	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Fertiliser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Fish Meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Flour Milling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Food Preparation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Generation and Transforming of Electricity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Gasket and Packing Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Glazed Pipes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Gramophone Parts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Gramophone Testing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Handbags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Insulated Wires	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Joinery and Cabinet Making	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	
Leather Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Laundering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Machine Tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Maltsters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Metal Spinning and Stamping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Metal Founding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Metal Skewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Metal Spraying	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Millinery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Mortar Grinding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Motor Body Building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	

Mustard Grinding and Packing	1
Oil Refining	1
Packing Manufacture	1
Packing Cases	1
Paint Manufacture	1
Patent Glazing	1
Pattern Making	3
Photography	3
Plumbing	4
Portable Buildings	4
Printing	3
Precast Concrete Blocks	2
Repairs to Open Cast Plant	1
Road Machinery Repairs	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Packing	1
Radio and Television	3
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	1
Rubber Pads—Horses	1
Rug Manufacture	1
Sauces	1
Sheet Metal Workers	6
Soap Manufacture	2
Spray Painting	1
Stone Trades	3
Sugar Confectionery	1
Tailoring	1
Textiles	42
Tiles	1
Weaving and Washing of Cleaning Cloths	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	1
Wire Drawing	6
Wire Goods	7
Wire Scourers	1
Wire Winding	1
Woodworking Machinery	1

Outworkers

There were 2 outworkers on the lists required to be submitted to the Council under Section 110 of the Factories Act. Both were engaged in textile manufacture or repair.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

Tripe Boiler	1
Soap Boilers	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936

Two sites were licensed for moveable dwellings :—

Broadholme, Mill Yard, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse	3 caravans
Woomak Ltd., Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse	1 caravan

In addition the following sites were used by members of the Showmen's Guild :—

Land, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse	6 caravans
Land at rear of Brighouse Cricket Club	8 caravans

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the district, and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdresser and Barber are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council.

11 Gentlemen's Hairdressers,
17 Ladies' Hairdressers, and
1 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers

are registered. Forty-one visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The work carried out under the above Act has followed on the lines laid down in previous reports, this Department being responsible for all work except rodent infestation and control in Corporation Sewers which is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department. Free treatment of domestic infestations, where there is co-operation from occupiers, continues and treatments are carried out on payment for other types of premises.

The rodent operative was off duty for some seven months during the year and this hindered the work to some degree.

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st March, 1958 :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling- houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ...	4	50	42	96	1
(b) Survey under the Act ...	5	153	1	159	6
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited pri- marily for some other purpose) ...	—	—	506	506	—
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats - Major ...	1	—	2	3	1
Minor ...	3	19	17	39	—
(b) Mice - Major ...	—	—	1	1	—
Minor ...	—	31	23	54	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	4	50	43	97	1

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of privy middens, dustbins, cesspools, and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, the cleansing and maintenance of sanitary conveniences and the humane destruction of domestic animals.

The Department is also responsible for the maintenance and control of the Department transport.

(i) Storage

The following are types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1958 :—

Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,821
Privy Middens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Pail Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170

The great majority of privy middens and pail closets are situate in areas where no public sewers or public water supplies are available and progress in conversion to more modern facilities is slow.

(ii) Refuse Collection

The following table gives the number and types and receptacles cleansed and tonnage collected :—

					1957/58	1956/57	1955/56
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	437,239	470,996	439,186
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	1,321	1,565	1,758
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	9,314	9,212	9,819
Kitchen Waste Bins	...	...	...	...	6,119	20,310	29,151
Weight in Tons	...	...	...	...	8,928	9,636	9,222

During the winter months the Borough is divided into four areas for refuse collection while in summer the number of areas is three. Each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders and one truck serves one district.

For several years the Council has operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another truck is engaged on Pail and Privy collection and bins remote from the normal collection rounds.

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

Vehicle	Type	Duty	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Fore and Aft 23	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,158	10	2
S.D. Freighter 18 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,891	14	1
S.D. Freighter 19 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,027	3	1
Dennis 14	Side Loader	Refuse Collection	1,490	16	3
Fordson 20	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection*	223	6	1
Morris 15	Side Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	436	10	0
Bedford 16	Specialised Vehicle	Tailings and Cover Vehicle*	103	6	3
Bedford 21	Side Loader	Spare Vehicle*	172	7	0
Morris 22	Van	Waste Paper Collection	424	0	0
Total ...			8,927	16	1

* Also make all special collections of refuse and collect salvage.

During the winter months it was possible to maintain a 7-day refuse collection of dustbins throughout the district except from those isolated dwellings picked up by special collection fortnightly. During the summer period the collection was extended to 8-12 days due to holidays and sickness.

The calls on the Department for special collections of house refuse increased during the year. These involved anything from the removal of a single item of bulky furniture or household effects to lorry loads and this work constituted a comparatively expensive and apparently increasing service to maintain. Calls for the service come from all parts of the Borough and often, on visiting, refuse other than household effects are involved, causing further complications. The progress of Slum Clearance and higher living standards have both played their part in increasing the visits that are made. Some Authorities make charges for special collections and it would seem that some charge for such a service could have an effect on visits required under this heading.

(iii) Refuse Disposal

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely, mechanical separation and controlled tipping.

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

	T.	C.	Q.
1. KITCHEN WASTE			
Delivered to Halifax Cleansing Department for processing	147	10	2
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS			
House Refuse tipped	1,839	10	0
House Refuse passed through Plant	3,807	18	1
Trade Refuse tipped	457	10	0
Tins from Queensbury and Shelf U.D.C.	59	2	1
Tins from Elland U.D.C.	57	3	2

3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP

	House Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,690	17	2
	Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
4.	MARSH LANE TIP									
	House Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	11	2
							Total	...	9,603	3 2

Sixty-four per cent. of house refuse, mainly from Brighthouse and Rastrick, was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works, 43% being passed through the Separation Plant and the tailings then disposed of on adjacent land by controlled tipping. The other 21%, which occurred during the period the plant was closed down, was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Disposal Works Tip.

Six per cent. of the house refuse, from the Southowram area, was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram, and the remaining 30%, from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas, was tipped at Bailiff Bridge Tip. Controlled tipping was practised, screened dust from the Disposal Plant being used for cover.

During the year the antiquated tipping hopper at the Refuse Disposal Works, which was originally designed for the reception of refuse from the small side loading refuse vehicles of the 1920's, and which could no longer cope with the increasing volume of modern bulky house refuse, was replaced by a modern hopper complete with building to house it and dust extraction equipment, at an estimated cost of £11,200.

The provision of this extension was commenced in September, 1957, and the separation plant itself was completely out of action until the end of January, 1958, though the ancillary equipment such as tin and paper balers were capable of being operated. During this period all refuse was disposed of by Controlled Tipping at the Refuse Disposal Works and the other Department Tips.

Whereas the plant was brought into operation on 29th January, 1958, the whole of the improvements had not been completed by the year end.

With this alteration to the plant it was decided to experiment with diverting the whole of the town's refuse through the plant and while the experiment was continuing at the year end it was obvious that the hopper itself could adequately cope with the whole of the town's refuse being brought in by the four vehicles engaged on normal collection but that the considerable increase in "tailings" and dust would create a problem. As the time of opening the hopper coincided with the time one expects the maximum input of house refuse and as this was exaggerated by the particularly cold Spring it was not possible to reach any sound conclusions before the year end. It was also obvious that there was a noticeable increase in the amounts of tins, iron, non-ferrous metals and textiles being separated from the refuse and some months' experience was considered essential to assess the desirability of passing all house refuse through the plant.

(iv) Salvage

(a) WASTE PAPER. Waste paper, collected by separate collection from business premises and by refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse, is graded, baled with a Powell baler as described in previous reports and disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills as has been done for many years.

The waste paper position was still such that waste paper had to be despatched under a quota system and this was most inconvenient as we were not allowed to exceed the monthly allocation. The Committee had several times to face the problem of accumulating stocks and the pressure from private merchants to purchase this stock. Close contact was maintained with Thames Board Mills and when the stock of outside stored bales became unsuitable to them they agreed to our disposing of it and this was done.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of :—

Grade				1957/58			Percentage of grades sold	
				T.	C.	Q.		
Newspapers	...	...	...	151	18	3	...	22.8 %
Books and Magazines	...	...	...	30	15	1	...	4.7 %
Strawboard	...	...	...	232	12	1	...	34.9 %
Mixed Paper	...	...	...	251	9	2	...	37.6 %
Total				666	15	3		

The above sales of 666 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. constituted a record for any year.

With an improved allocation for 1958/59 the position appeared more satisfactory at the year end.

(b) KITCHEN WASTE. There was a substantial fall in the collection of kitchen waste during the year, this being due to the fact that communal street bins had been removed during the previous year and collections are now only made from canteens, cafes and other food shops having bins on their private property. The twice weekly collection continues, the amount sent to the processing plant at Halifax being 147 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs., compared with 228 tons 7 cwts. in the previous year.

(c) BALED DESTRUCTOR SCRAP. With the closure of the separation plant for some four months a fall in the production of tins was justifiably expected, but such was not the case, as 340 tons 4 cwts. were sold as compared with 323 tons in the previous year. Of this former figure 116 tons 5 cwts. 3 qrs. were purchased loose from Queensbury and Elland U.D.C.'s and baled at our works before being sold.

At the close of the year with rumours of a trade recession the prospects did not appear to be too sure but with increasing arisings it is hoped that the market for this product will continue, as this type of scrap and paper form the mainstay of the Departmental revenue.

(d) FERROUS METALS. There was a continuous demand for arisings of heavy and light scrap and 24 tons 15 cwts. were disposed of compared with 26 tons last year. The fall in production was entirely due to the closure of the salvage plant for one-third of the period under review.

(e) NON-FERROUS METALS. The same factor as in the previous paragraph made its effect felt in a slight reduction in the amounts of the various non-ferrous metals salvaged which fell from 3 tons 2 cwts. last year to 2 tons 16 cwts. this year. There was also a very considerable decrease in the prices obtainable for all types of material, particularly copper.

(f) TEXTILES. Once again rags, carpeting, sacking and old beddings were disposed of, but the dirty state of our product limited the price and market available. The falling off of textiles from 61 tons 11 cwts. in 1956/57 to 56 tons 5 cwts. in 1957/58 was again due to the separation plant being out of operation for so long.

(g) SCREENED CINDER. This product was marketed as available, but of course, none was produced from October to February when its value and demand was highest. In total 207 tons 9 cwts. were sold and produced a revenue of £104, compared with £98 last year.

(v) Transport

The Department operates a fleet of 8 motor lorries, 3 vans and 1 motor-cycle, and employs a mechanic, all normal repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The following are details of the fleet :—

Vehicle No.	Departmental No.	Date of Registration	Make
GWT 568	... 14	... 1.10.47	Dennis
GWT 328	... 15	... 23.8.47	Morris
HWW 788	... 16	... 16.3.49	Bedford
JWR 764	... 18	... 1.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
JWT 19	... 19	... 26.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
KWW 44	... 20	... 1.6.51	Ford
KYG 153	... 21	... 1.1.52	Bedford
LWT 694	... 22	... 14.8.52	Morris
PWR 700	... 23	... 1.7.55	Shelvoke and Drewry
GWV 48	... 24	... 1.12.47	Bedford Van
LWX 573	... 25	... 1.1.53	Ford Van
SWU 852	... 26	... 1.9.56	B.S.A. M/cycle.

(vi) Departmental Revenue

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

				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION :—									
Trade Refuse Charges							207	18	0
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—									
Trade Refuse Charges							112	0	0
Scrap Metal Segregation Allowance ...							276	1	0
Fertiliser Subsidy							7	15	2
Other Income							1	16	10
(c) SALVAGE :—									
Baled Waste Paper				666	15	3	5,877	13	10
Kitchen Waste				147	10	2	527	8	9
Baled Destructor Scrap				340	4	0	2,708	2	5
Ferrous Metal				24	15	0	187	16	7
Non-Ferrous Metals				2	16	0	287	17	10
Textiles				56	6	0	619	17	0
Screened Cinder				207	9	0	103	14	6
Rubber					16	0	2	15	0
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—									
Transport Charges							387	7	5
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—									
Sale of Dustbins							438	0	6
Lethal Chamber Charges							25	13	0
Disinfectants							5	10	6
Totals ...				1,446	12	1	£11,777	8	4

(vii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year
Ending 31st March, 1958

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste			Nightsoil and Cesspools Collection			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE									
Wages and Salary	6,925	18	5	230	0	8	7,155	19	1
National Insurance	227	3	7	7	10	4	234	13	11
Superannuation	148	8	10	4	19	10	153	8	8
Mechanical Transport	6,612	10	8	394	5	4	7,006	16	0
Disinfectants	—			45	4	6	45	4	6
Dustbins	381	11	6	—			381	11	6
Cesspool Emptying	—			32	4	9	32	4	9
Sundry Expenses	36	8	10	—			36	8	10
Protective Clothing	67	14	0	1	0	0	68	14	0
	14,399	15	10	715	5	5	15,115	1	3
INCOME									
Trade Refuse Charges	207	18	0	—			207	18	0
Kitchen Waste Sales	527	8	9	—			527	8	9
Dustbins	438	0	6	—			438	0	6
Disinfectants	—			5	10	6	5	10	6
TOTAL INCOME	1,173	7	3	5	10	6	1,178	17	9
NET EXPENDITURE	13,226	8	7	709	14	11	13,936	3	6

(viii) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year Ending 31st March, 1958

Item	£ s. d.									
COST										
Wages and Salary	4,030	15	6
National Insurance	131	19	0
Superannuation Contributions			86	14	3
Licences and Insurance		528	3	7
Petrol and Oil	1,539	14	5
Tyres	335	18	8
Repairs, etc.	507	4	1
Contribution to Renewals Account	950	0	0
								£8,110	9	6
RECHARGED										
Refuse Collection	7,006	16	0
Refuse Disposal	716	6	1
Sanitation and Health	270	0	0
Other Departments	116	17	6
Other Income		9	11
								£8,110	9	6

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs,
Year Ending 31st March, 1958

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Disposal and Salvage —						
Wages				4,749	1	0
National Insurance				157	3	10
Superannuation —						
Equivalent Contributions				100	3	0
Additional Allowances				47	9	7
Coke and Coal	55	4	5			
Gas	24	3	10			
Electricity	318	11	2			
Water	2	10	0			
				400	9	5
Rents and Acknowledgments	2	4	6			
Rates	243	16	0			
Insurance	56	7	4			
				302	7	10
Tools and Implements				134	6	1
Repairs —						
Plant and Machinery	350	7	2			
Building and Grounds	153	4	11			
				503	12	1
Protective Clothing				17	14	0
Loan Charges —						
Loan Interest	217	5	9			
Sinking Fund Contribution	143	0	0			
				360	5	9
Other Expenses				55	6	11
Tip Cultivation				63	11	6
Lethal Chamber				10	10	0
Salvage Purchases				483	13	4
Mechanical Transport				716	6	1
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —						
Refuse Tipping Hopper				7,078	9	8
Gross Costage				15,180	10	1
Revenue				10,211	3	2
NET EXPENDITURE				£4,969	6	11

(x) Public Cleansing Costs for the Year Ending 31st March, 1958—
House Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of total gross expenditure
		£	£	£	
REVENUE ACCOUNT					
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
(i)	Labour	7,286	4,905	12,191	42.5
(ii)	Transport	6,613	716	7,329	25.5
(iii)	Plant, equipment, land and buildings	36	8,899	8,935	31.1
(iv)	Other items	84	167	251	0.9
(v)	Total gross expenditure ...	14,019	14,687	28,706	100 %
2	GROSS INCOME	792	9,702	10,494	
3	NET COST	13,227	4,985	18,212	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...	—	7,078	7,078	
UNIT COSTS					
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	16 4	10 3	26 7	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	14 10	1 6	16 4	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	29 8	10 6	40 2	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	434	163	597	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	996	376	1,372	

(xi) Operational Statistics

10 Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	7,875 acres
11 Population at 30th June, 1957	30,500 persons
12 Total refuse collected (tons)	8,928 tons
13 Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	16.0 cwts.
14 Number of premises from which refuse is col- lected	13,277 premises
15 Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	72% of total
16 Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including miles by secondary transport)	1½ miles
17 Kerbside collection expressed as estimated per- centage of total collection	—
18 Total refuse disposed of (of which 116 tons were disposed of for other local authorities)	9,603 tons
19 Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded)—	
(a) Crude Tipping	—
(b) Controlled tipping	57%
(c) Direct incineration	—
(d) Separation and controlled tipping	43%
(e) Other methods	—
	<hr/> 100% <hr/>

20 Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :—

	Income (included in item 2)	Tonnage Collected (included in item 2)
	£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	527	147
(b) Scrap Metal	2,976	368
(c) Waste Paper	5,878	667
(d) Other Salvage	726	264
	<hr/> 10,107 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,446 <hr/>
21 Trade Refuse	320	507

LETHAL CHAMBER

One hundred and fifty-five dogs and 210 cats were humanely destroyed in the electrical lethal chamber and the chloroform lethal chamber provided by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The Department is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of all Public Conveniences and cleansing of Bus Shelters. For this purpose the employees consist of one male convenience cleaner, provided with a motor-cycle combination, and three women cleaners who are employed on a part-time basis, each cleaning one central ladies' convenience.

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.
Birás Royd Lane	Nil	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bus Station	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s 6 do.
Mill Lane	Nil	Nil 4 do.
Crowtrees Lane	Nil	Nil 3 do.
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Denholmegate Road, Hipperholme	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 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.
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 urinal slab
King George V. Memorial Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 1 do.

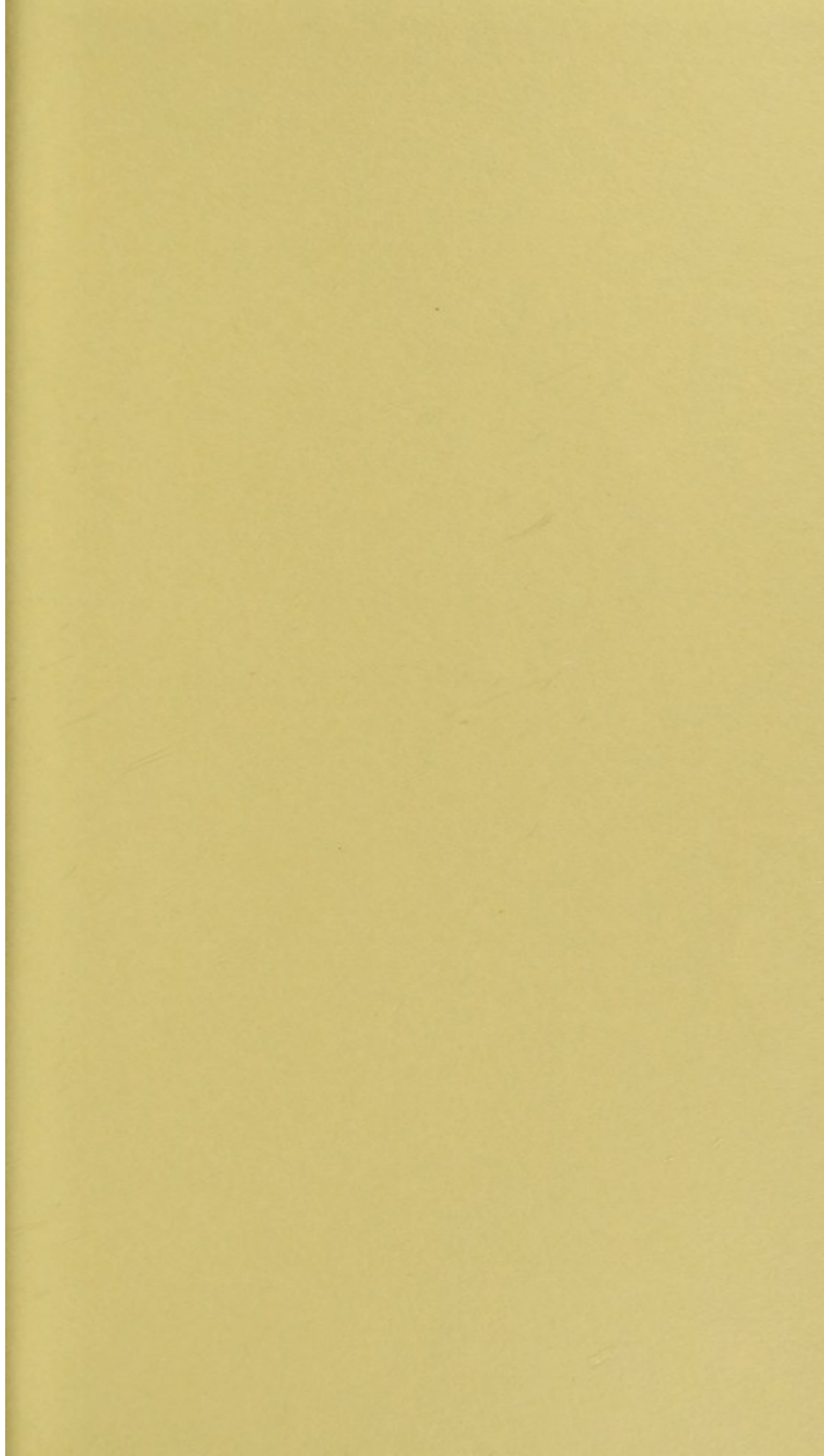
The use of the unsatisfactory and insanitary gentlemen's convenience at Rastrick Library was discontinued during the year as adequate alternative facilities were available, and the building was demolished.

It is regretted that once again reference must be made to the considerable time, expense and loss of revenue caused by malicious damage done to public conveniences. Due to the time at which the damage invariably occurs it would seem that it is most certainly

done by adolescents or grown-up persons. This sort of damage must be a serious reflection on the mentality of these persons who go about damaging any public property which happens to come within their grasp. This paragraph has been written within a few minutes of a report being received of the whole of the flush piping at the very central Bus Station gentlemen's convenience being pulled off the wall and twisted and damaged beyond repair — a very practical example of the type of damage that is constantly occurring.

The cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1958, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages	753	12	7
National Insurance	24	12	0
Superannuation —			
Equivalent Contributions	10	18	4
Additional Allowances	94	16	11
Equal Annual Charge	11	5	
Electricity	73	5	0
Water	109	6	6
Cleaning Materials	11	13	7
Transport	91	15	11
Rents and Acknowledgements	8	9	5
Rates	148	3	0
Insurance	4	12	4
Toilet Requisites	25	10	0
Protective Clothing	1	3	4
Repairs and Maintenance	235	5	8
Loan Charges —			
Loan Interest	193	12	9
Sinking Fund Contribution	347	0	0
Debt Management	12	6	
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —			
Tiling Walls	488	5	6
Other Expenses	2	2	
	2,623	8	11
INCOME			
	£	s.	d.
Receipts	264	12	3
Rent of Weighing Machine Sites, etc.	17	0	0
Bus Operators — Contribution	363	11	5
	645	3	8
NET EXPENDITURE ...	1,978	5	3



SMITH, HODGSON & CO. LTD.
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
PARK ROW
BRIGHOUSE