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Contributors

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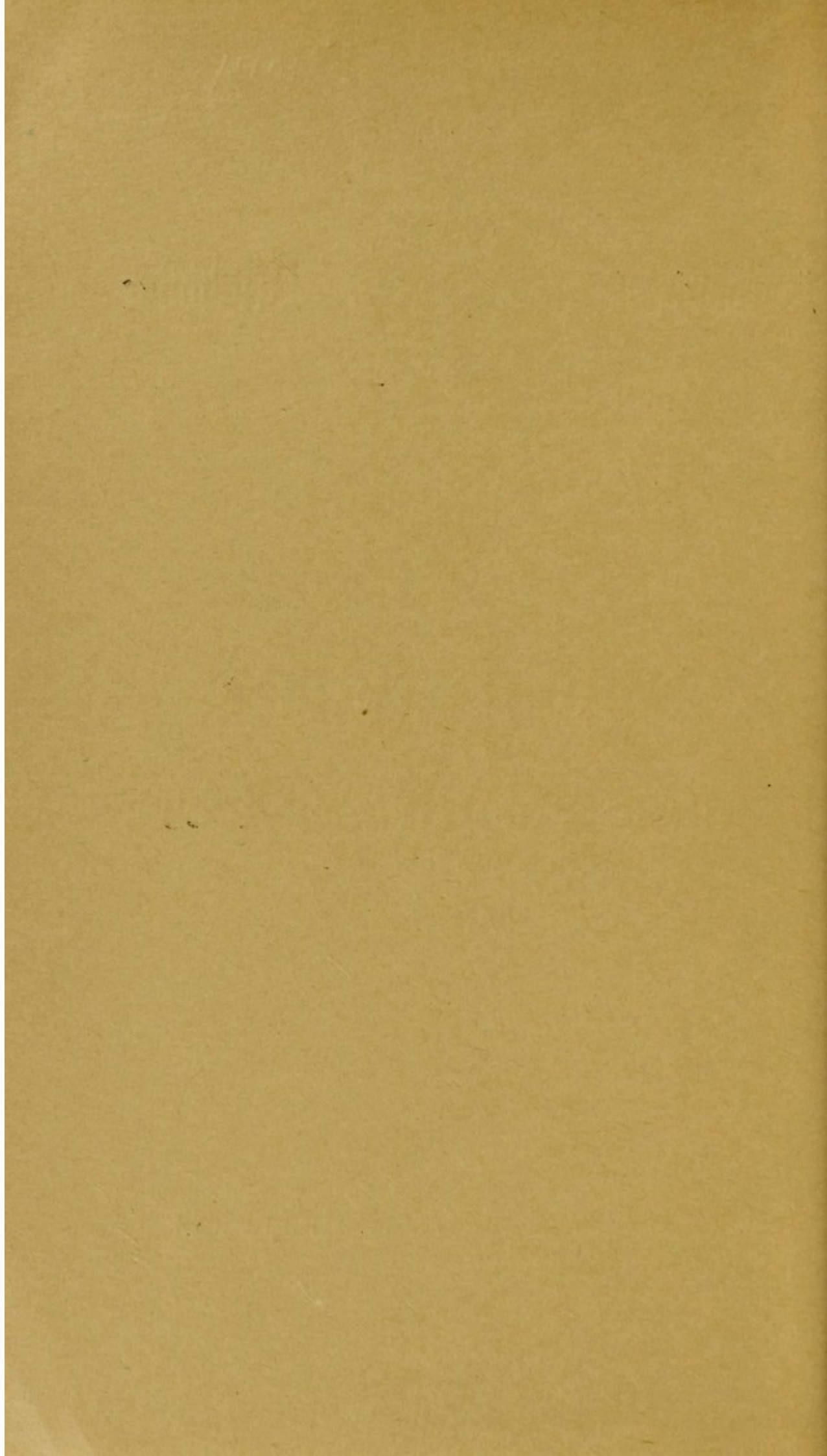


Brighouse

Annual Report
of the
Public Health Services
of the Borough of Brighouse
1958



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



Borough of



Brighouse

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Medical Officer of Health

BRIDGEPORT



Borough of

Annual Report

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Bridgeport

1908

FRANK ALLEN, M.D., CHIEF, DEPT. OF HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health

Borough of Brighouse

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at December 31st, 1958)

His Worship the Mayor :

Councillor A. BROOMHEAD, 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. Mrs. E. EDWARDS	„ G. TURNER, M.C., J.P.
„ F. HARRISON	„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor : Councillor A. BROOMHEAD, J.P.

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

Councillor L. CATTON (Vice-Chairman)

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

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. Health Department, Mill House, Huddersfield Road, Brighouse. Tel.: Brighouse 796.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :

Miss E. ATKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst R.C.O.G.
(Terminated June, 1958).

Miss M. P. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H (Hons), B.Sc.
(Commenced June, 1958).

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

D. H. S. GRIFFITHS, L.R.C.P.S (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S., (Glasgow), D.P.H., D.I.H. (Conjoint), (Terminated, March 1958).

D. B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced May, 1958).

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 :

A.L.G. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Dental Officer :

J. TODD, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

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

Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Final, Royal Society of Health.

Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

- B. R. NAGLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health
(Commenced April, 1958).
- N. SYKES, M.A.P.H.I.
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health
Cert. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public
Works, Royal Society of Health.
(Terminated March, 1958).

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

- E. A. HOLDSWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.
Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health.
(Terminated July, 1958).
- A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced November, 1958).

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.
- Miss C. A. GARDINER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
- Miss B. M. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.

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.

Midwives :

- Miss D. K. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses :

- Mrs. E. N. FEATHER, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.
(Terminated September, 1958).

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.

Mrs. M. B. WALTER, S.R.N.
Queen's Nurse.
(Commenced November 1958)

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.
(Terminated August 1958)

Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Deputy Matron.
(Appointed Matron August 1958)

Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.

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

Senior Clerk :

G. O. RICHARDSON.

Clerks :

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.

Mrs. J. GARDNER.

(Terminated November, 1958).

Miss I. HOLMES.

Mrs. G. HURLEY.

Mrs. E. JOHNSON.

Miss A. W. PEARSON.

Mrs. J. SWITHENBANK.

*Mrs. F. WARING.

Miss J. YOUNG.

Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Miss C. M. AINSWORTH.

Mr. R. C. I. LINGER.

Mr. S. L. RATHMELL.

Mr. G. HESELTINE, (Cleansing Department).
(Commenced September, 1958).

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 1958.

I have again included details of my work in the Brighouse Borough as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council. In this way it is possible to get a more complete picture of the health services of the district.

During the year under review, on the 5th July, the tenth anniversary of the National Health Service took place. The Act introducing this Service not only removed the control of hospitals from the County Council and gave free medical treatment to all, but removed the control of the personal Health Services from this Council to the County Council. There were many who believed that the larger resources of a County Authority more than compensated for the local knowledge of the County District and that the more uniform administration possible with a larger area would be an advantage. Possibly some of the smaller Authorities had unsatisfactory services but this was not so in Brighouse. Since 1948, we have had the resources of the County in providing special schools for educationally subnormal children and for physically handicapped children, and monthly meetings with one's colleagues in the other parts of the County and with the County Medical Officer have given your Medical Officer of Health and his staff an added stimulus and interest. The medical and nursing staff, while maintaining their local interest, have been part of a large team, to which they have contributed and from which they have received benefit.

The County Council Scheme of Divisional Administration has ensured that we have been able to cater for local needs and local emergencies, while the larger Authority has been responsible for the general direction of the Service and for policy making. Matters of policy have been discussed at meetings of Divisional Medical Officers, at which a broader view could be obtained and at which general problems could be discussed together. The local Council has continued to be responsible for the environmental health of the community and in my opinion it is essential that both environmental and personal health services should be under one administration if maximum efficiency is to be attained. This has been possible through the scheme of Divisional Administration.

During the ten years that have elapsed since the Scheme began, there have been changes. Public health, or the concern of local authorities for the health and welfare of the community, must change and develop if it is to remain a vital service.

The introduction of the Welfare Foods Scheme during the War had already in 1948 resulted in an improvement in the nutrition of infants, and during the subsequent ten-year period the gradual raising

of the standard of living and the increased interest by both men and women in the physical and educational standards of their children have resulted in an improved standard of child care. Increasingly, fathers are more concerned with the health of their families.

With the improvement in nutritional standards, the need for a local open-air school for delicate children has ceased to exist, and the few children who come under this category are now sent for residential open-air treatment to the County special schools. The old Open-Air School has been adapted for use as a remedial centre at which children who are not making normal progress, due to illness or other factors, are given the opportunity to attain the standard which one would expect from children of their intelligence.

The three Day Nursery buildings still exist but only one of them has been retained as a Day Nursery. One of the others has been made into a very valuable Occupation Centre for educationally sub-normal children, and the other Nursery is at present being adapted for use as a child welfare centre in the Rastrick area, where considerable building has taken place. The existing Day Nursery has ceased to care principally for children whose mothers go out to work to supplement the family income. It is now used for cases of need, where the mother is ill, or where the father is incapacitated and the mother has to support the family, where the mother is unmarried, or on other grounds of socio-medical need.

The work of the Health Visitors has been extended to embrace the whole family but perhaps the most significant extension has been towards the care of the elderly. One of the noteworthy advances for older folk has been the establishment of clubs in all parts of the town, where old people can attend and meet their friends and contemporaries. The atmosphere in these clubs shows an enthusiasm often lacking in the middle-aged.

The Home Help Service has attained a remarkable growth. In 1948, we only had four part-time Home Helps in this Borough; now we have forty-three. The Home Helps attended thirty-five maternity cases in 1948 but only went to ten other homes. This year, forty-five maternity cases were attended but in 221 other cases help was provided. It is interesting to note that of these 221 cases, 189 were in respect of people over pensionable age.

It may be that this trend towards increased help being given to and needed by old people has been partly contributed to by the number of new houses being provided which takes away the younger members of the family from the older ones, and the action of the Housing Committee in trying to place elderly people near to their children is of great importance. However, the Home Help Service has become now recognised and appreciated and as the proportion of old people in the population grows, it is expected that the number of Home Helps is likely to continue to increase although not at the rate experienced in these last ten years. Although more people are reaching old age due to better medical care, better nutrition and better standards of living, the age attained by these old people is not substantially higher once pensionable age is reached.

Coincident with the expansion in the Domestic Help Service, the Health Visitor has had an important part to play. Not only by her regular visits does she inspire and help the old people but if the Home Help Service is to be run economically and efficiently, she must assess correctly the amount of help needed in each household and has to re-assess this whenever circumstances change. It was necessary this year to cut the hours in some instances as our establishment would have been exceeded, and I am glad to state that this establishment has been increased for 1959. In order to avoid hardship, this meant not only a very careful re-assessment of need but meant real co-operation by the Home Helps, and I am pleased to report this was forthcoming. The women employed as Home Helps almost all give excellent service, willingly and cheerfully, and often visit their old people out of duty hours. Many of our Home Helps have a real sense of vocation and are very happy to bring comfort and brightness to the homes they visit. Not only is the Home Help appreciated for the work she does but she is welcomed as a visitor to a home which becomes increasingly lonely as the years go by, and we have had cases of old people who have not wanted a Home Help to do the work but to sit and talk over cups of tea. This has to be discouraged for our Home Helps go to houses to work.

The work of the excellent ladies who run the clubs in this town, in visiting lonely old people who cannot attend, has been of great importance. As the years have gone by, more and more people have accepted willingly the admission to an old persons' home but many others have retained their own individuality in their own home among great difficulties. I wish I could say that the hospital provision for the old people had kept pace with the Home Help Service. It has become increasingly difficult to obtain the admission of an old person to a hospital, and we have cases where old people are not sufficiently ill for admission to hospital and not sufficiently well to be admitted into an old people's home. The Home Nursing Service has contributed very largely to reducing the demand for hospital beds by nursing in their own homes patients who otherwise and in other days would have been obliged to receive hospital in-patient treatment, and they have been able to help in the pre- and post-operative treatment of patients. With the increased use of modern drugs, many more visits have been paid by Home Nurses, often solely for the purpose of giving injections. Recently, one Home Nurse has been seconded for work in the Diabetic Clinic at a hospital in a neighbouring County Borough and visits the diabetic patients in their own homes, thus co-ordinating the work of hospital and home.

Visits are made to hospitals by Health Visitors. Particularly is this so in the case of Tuberculosis and in the case of chronic heart disease and chronic Bronchitis, when there is a long period of illness. Close liaison with the hospital is also maintained in respect of midwifery. Indeed, this Service has provided a striking example of co-operation. Patients have attended their own doctor, our ante-natal clinic and the hospital and we have exchanged information successfully. The trend towards admission to hospital for delivery has been slowed down in

recent years but at present most first babies are delivered in hospital, and the Halifax General Hospital has been most co-operative in taking cases where real social need exists. From this hospital, too, comes the flying squad, readily available when urgency demands.

We have had difficulty in replacing nursing staff but during this ten-year period these difficulties have always been overcome, and, in the meantime, the nursing staff have cheerfully undertaken extra work when the occasion demanded it.

The Brighthouse Borough have been very helpful in providing housing accommodation for nurses and two of our Health Visitors and two of our Midwives occupy Corporation property. It is often extremely difficult to obtain replacement of staff unless such accommodation is provided.

The same difficulty in obtaining staff has recently applied to Public Health Inspectors, and the Chief Public Health Inspector has experienced great difficulty in carrying out the recently increased demand on his staff by the Food Hygiene Regulations, the slum clearance programme and the Clean Air Act.

In 1948, twenty children under one year of age died during the year. This year there were seven deaths, and we had the lowest infant death rate in the history of the Borough. Although with small figures such as these are, one or two children make a large difference to the infantile mortality rate, these figures give an indication of the improved standard of child care. Despite the National Health Service Act and free medical treatment, the child welfare centres continued to be well used, and visits of Health Visitors to young babies welcomed by the mothers. The Health Visitor's work with children has evolved with the times. It can be said that she is now welcomed into every type of home and the young mother is very receptive to her advice. The child welfare centres are pleasant meeting places at which mothers can discuss their problems together and with the Health Visitor, and in which useful group teaching can be undertaken. The need now is for a new central child welfare centre. Our present building is so much less pleasant than a modern Council house, and it says much for the staff that it is so well attended.

With the continued fall in neo-natal mortality and the increasing number of old people in the population, home accidents have attained an increasing importance, and the local Home Safety Committee, which contains among its members Councillors, Nurses and Doctors, this year put on a Home Safety Exhibition which was well attended, and which, we hope, instructed the public in the increasing importance of safety in the home. Furniture and equipment were provided by local tradespeople. The Library Committee provided us with a room, and the Brighthouse Health Committee gave us their usual help. With the help of the Gas and Electricity Boards, a very successful exhibition was held. Before the Exhibition the local Press very kindly published an article on home safety and gave full publicity to the Exhibition the following week. We shall, of course, never know how many accidents

have been prevented by the knowledge acquired at this Exhibition but this is one of the difficulties in preventive medicine, which in its unspectacular way must try to prevent arising dangers and disease, and we cannot expect that efforts in prevention can ever be fully appreciated or acknowledged. The successful surgeon is more fortunate.

The fall in infectious diseases had already begun in 1948, and the Clifton Hospital was closed when the Act came into operation. It was then used for several years as an ante-natal hostel and did excellent work. It was obvious, however, that without the provision of a nursery to which the children could come when their mothers were admitted, this hostel could not fulfil its full function and as Ministry permission was not forthcoming for this provision, the Hostel, after a few years, was closed. During the period of its existence, mothers from all over the County were admitted because they were tired and needed a period of rest. This Hostel gave a unique opportunity of getting to know the prospective parents very well, and very often it was found that degrees of minor mental ill-health existed. Often there were family troubles, and in some cases it was possible to put these right by interviewing husband and wife. More and more it became obvious how many opportunities there exist in hospital, when the parents are under the care of doctors and nurses, for confidences and for help, and it may be that the general hospital in the next ten years will become increasingly aware of its potentiality in the prevention of mental illness. After the Hostel had been closed, we were very happy to see the old administrative block turned into four dwellings for the rehousing of people of this Borough. Unfortunately, the Hospital wards were old and unsuitable for adaption for any purpose.

Meanwhile, as infectious diseases continued to fall, the Northowram Hall Hospital, which had taken our cases after Clifton had closed, became largely devoted to Tuberculosis and recently has been able to admit cases of chronic heart and chest disease due to the fall in demand for beds for Tuberculosis.

In 1955, we were able to establish, with the help of the County Council and the Regional Hospitals Board, a psychiatric clinic for the people of this town. This has done excellent work as will be seen from the section devoted to it in this report. With the fall in the incidence of largely preventable diseases, cases of mental illness and mental defective cases now occupy almost half the hospital beds in this country, and a proportion of the people who report to their own doctor for sickness are often suffering from a disease more of the mind than of the body. Gradually, over the years, we have paid increasing attention to early mental illness and its prevention, and how to relieve the strain on patients and relatives. The Mental Health Social Worker, who originally concerned herself almost exclusively with mental deficiency, spends more of her time now in the homes of the mentally ill, and we welcome the prospect of the Mental Health Act and the increased scope it will offer.

We still have problem families and with our increasing awareness of mental health problems, it is now realised that many of the mothers, who are the most important persons in these problem families, suffer from Psychoneurosis, or minor mental ill-health, and others are educationally subnormal. In dealing with these families and keeping the families together under adverse circumstances, a disproportionate amount of time is spent by this department. So often one immature personality marries another, and together they form a most unhappy family unit. It is surprising how often these families are able to incur a large amount of debt on hire purchase for articles which are readily expendable. On the whole, expenditure on television sets is perhaps one of the least of their mistakes, for even people who do not fully understand what the programme means, appear to be able to watch for long hours with enjoyment, and the time thus spent is spent in the home to better advantage and less expense than it would be outside the home. Television is one of the changes that have occurred in the last ten years and particularly for the least intelligent members of the community its effect appears to be beneficial. The education of the female children of problem families must be one of our aims for it is they who will form the nuclei of problem families of the next decade or two. An educational programme on television of simple housewifery might be of benefit for these families have television sets before they have more ordinary needs.

Perhaps the greatest contribution that has been made by this Council to the health and happiness of the people in the last ten years has been the provision of new houses. These new houses provide a continual source of joy, and it is surprising how few of them are badly kept. A visit to a Council estate is always to me an inspiration and stimulus.

I again include in this report the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. During almost the whole year there has been a shortage of Inspectors and Mr. Jennings has been working under considerable difficulty with cheerfulness and energy. Despite these staff difficulties, the work has not suffered materially, and for this the credit must lie with your Chief Public Health Inspector. It appears that these difficulties will be resolved very shortly, and that we can go forward with confidence, fortified as we are by the encouragement given by you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Public Health Committee. You have, Mr. Chairman, an excellent staff to whom as always my thanks are due.

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

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1958

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,875
Population : Census 1951, 30,587 ; 1958 (est.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,490
Average number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.87
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,271
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.43
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.71
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£258,327
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,006

A total of eighty-five men and twenty-four women were wholly unemployed at the end of 1958. In addition, three men and thirty-two women were temporarily suspended.

There was a trade depression during the year for a few months, which lasted until towards the end of November. All trades improved from the beginning of December and the improvement continued to the end of the year. Engineering and carpet firms continued to be fully employed throughout the year.

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	202	208	410
Illegitimate	17	10	27
Total	219	218	437

Live Birth Rate : 14.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate : 15.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	3	5	8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 18.0

Total Live and Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
	222	223	445

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	247	207	454

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

Infant Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	7	—	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	7	—	7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — total 16.0

” ” ” ” — legitimate 17.1

” ” ” ” — illegitimate —

Neo-Natal “ ” ” — 11.4

(First four weeks)

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 6.2

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) :

Rate per 1,000
live and still births

TABLE 1
BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1958 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	16.3	18.0	16.7	16.4	14.3
Adjusted Birth	16.4	18.0	16.9	16.4	15.0
Crude Death	12.8	9.8	11.9	11.7	14.9
Adjusted Death	13.3	12.1	13.0	11.7	14.9
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.03
Other	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	—
All Forms	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.03
Cancer	2.11	1.62	1.97	2.12	2.53
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.13	1.41	1.93	*	2.76
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.00	3.53	4.59	*	6.13
Respiratory Diseases	1.40	1.13	1.33	*	1.51
Maternal Mortality	0.41	0.48	0.43	0.43	—
Infant Mortality	23.2	27.4	24.4	22.5	16.0
Neo-natal Mortality	16.2	18.6	16.9	16.2	11.4
Stillbirth	23.0	22.3	22.8	21.6	18.0

* 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 1958

Causes of Death	M.	1958 All Ages		Total
		F.		
1. Tuberculosis — respiratory	1	—		—
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 ...	—	—		—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	7	6		13
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ...	6	2		8
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	—	11		11
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	—	3		3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	15		41
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	—		1
16. Diabetes	1	3		4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	36	48		84
18. Coronary disease, angina	61	38		99
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	9		13
20. Other heart disease	27	26		53
21. Other circulatory disease	9	13		22
22. Influenza	—	—		—
23. Pneumonia	10	4		14
24. Bronchitis	21	8		29
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1		3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	1		6
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 ...	10	12		22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1		4
34. All other accidents	8	5		13
35. Suicide	4	1		5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—		—
Totals	247	207		454

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. His estimate is 30,490, as compared with 30,500 in 1957. He considers, therefore, that our population has decreased by ten and is the same as that for 1956. It will be seen that he estimates that our population is more or less stable. There were 437 live births and 454 deaths, so that there was a natural decrease of population of seventeen.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 14.3 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 15.0. This is 1.4 below the rate for England and Wales and 1.9 below the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were twenty-seven illegitimate births, representing 6.2 per cent. of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were eight stillbirths, none of which was illegitimate. This gives a stillbirth rate of 18.0 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 22.8 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 21.6 for England and Wales, and 8.7 for this town last year.

Death Rate.

The death rate for the Borough is 14.9 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for standardising the death rate is 1.0, so that there is no difference in the crude and adjusted death rate. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales and 13.0 for the Administrative County.

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

- 1.—Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—187 (compared with 156 in 1957).
- 2.—Vasc. Lesions of Nervous System—84 (compared with 62 in 1957).
- 3.—Cancer—76 (Compared with 57 in 1957).
- 4.—Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—46 (compared with 43 in 1957).

Infant Deaths.

Seven male children under one year of age died during the year. There were no deaths among female children, and there were no deaths among illegitimate children. There were two less infant deaths than last year, when nine children died.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 16.0. This rate is lower than that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 24.4, and compares with the rate for the country as a whole of 22.5. Too much significance should not be attached to this low rate as we are dealing with small figures. We must, however, take some satisfaction in recording the lowest infant death rate in the history of the Borough.

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

- 3 (2) under twenty-four hours.
- 2 (1) between one day and seven days.
- 0 (0) between one week and one month.
- 1 (2) between one month and three months.
- 1 (4) between three months and nine months.
- 0 (0) between nine months and twelve months.

Five of the seven deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 11.4, as compared with 16.9 for the Administrative County and 16.2 for the country as a whole.

Two of the three babies who died within twenty-four hours were premature. The remaining child died of Asphyxia. Of the other two children whose deaths occurred within one month, neither survived the first week. One died of congenital deformities, and the other, who died two days after birth, was premature. One of the remaining two infant deaths was caused by Pneumonia at two months of age. The other death occurred in a premature child, the weaker of twins, who never progressed satisfactorily and died at the age of three months of Asphyxia following inhalation of the stomach contents.

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

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE
BOROUGH, 1958.

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	
Prematurity	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Totals ...	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7

Premature Births.

There were thirty-six children born prematurely during the year. Four of these were born at home, two of whom survived one month. Thirty-one of the thirty-two children born in hospital survived one month.

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 survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 0	1	1	1	1
4 4	1	1	1	1
2 4	1	—	—	—
1 13	1	—	—	—
Totals...	4	2	2	2

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	3	3	3	3
5 7	1	1	1	1
5 6	3	3	3	3
5 5	2	2	2	2
5 4	4	4	4	4
5 3	1	1	1	1
5 0	5	5	5	5
4 12	2	2	2	2
4 10	1	1	1	1
4 6	1	1	1	1
4 0	1	1	1	1
3 15	1	1	1	1
3 14	2	2	2	2
3 12	1	1	—	—
3 9	1	1	1	1
3 2	1	1	1	1
3 0	1	1	1	1
2 6	1	1	1	1
Totals...	32	32	31	31

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, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

It will be seen that the figures are very similar to those of last year, slightly less outpatients being transported by ambulance, and fewer admissions and accidents, but rather more patients were taken home. More patients were carried by stretcher, and there were less sitting cases and less patients had to be admitted as emergencies.

TABLE 5
WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL AMBULANCE SERVICE — BRIGHOUSE DEPOT
Statistical Return for the period January to December, 1958

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total				
PATIENTS																	
(a) Out-Patients	1021	880	1087	917	999	1078	1081	914	1137	1119	943	846	12022	(12141)
(b) Admissions	197	175	173	174	155	167	139	143	144	151	150	183	1951	(1964)
(c) Discharges	53	47	76	51	88	52	57	52	42	54	76	74	722	(690)
(d) Transfers	13	12	13	11	7	18	14	18	22	15	13	16	172	(143)
(e) Accident Patients	36	36	32	34	41	31	26	45	34	48	37	28	428	(443)
Total	1320	1150	1381	1187	1290	1346	1317	1172	1379	1387	1219	1147	15295	(15381)
Stretcher	270	231	265	183	217	179	164	178	176	205	198	206	2472	(2389)
Sitting Cases	1050	919	1116	1004	1073	1167	1153	994	1203	1182	1021	941	12823	(12992)
Emergency Patients	87	82	92	81	80	96	66	75	72	69	64	84	948	(981)
Miles	9405	8258	9735	8178	8553	8923	8613	8080	9186	9422	8585	8503	105441	(106439)

Nursing in the Home.

Altogether 11,461 individual visits were made to patients, and 525 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.

We were sorry to lose Mrs. Feather in September but we were very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mrs. Walter, who commenced her duties in November and is already very popular in the Borough.

Great pressure was placed on the remaining Home Nurses during the months after Mrs. Feather's departure but due to their willing and happy co-operation, no patients suffered from the shortage of staff.

Home Helps.

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to fifteen Home Helps working a forty-four hour week with two weeks annual holiday. This shows an increase on the number of hours worked as compared with previous years.

At the beginning of the year, 128 domestic cases and one maternity case were being attended, 115 of the domestic cases being old people. During 1958, there were 93 new domestic cases, 74 of these being old people. Forty-four new maternity cases were attended, four having to continue the services of the Home Help into the post-natal period and one requiring help ante-natally. A Home Help was also provided in three cases for post-natal care only. At the end of the year, three maternity cases and 146 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and thirty-one of these were old people. At the end of Decembr, 1958, we had forty-three Home Helps working part-time in Brighthouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighthouse during 1958 was 33,916. This figure compares with a figure of 31,581 for 1957.

The increase in the demand for Home Helps was matched by an equal increase in the rest of the Division, and by October it became obvious that without an increase in the establishment it would be impossible for us to continue at the same rate. We had been allowed an increase in our number of Home Helps employed because of their services not always being utilised in other Divisions. The increased demand was, however, being felt throughout the County and it was necessary for a cut to be made. This cut was made by cutting down the hours of the Home Help to a bare minimum. It meant good co-operation from the Home Helps, who were asked to turn out the

same amount of work in less time. This seemed to us fairer than to refuse a Home Help to any case requiring one, and by the co-operation of the Home Helps and, indeed, of the patients, we were able to get through the year without anyone suffering any hardship as a result. With the increase in establishment made possible by the County Council, it was hoped that the same difficulties would not apply in 1959.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended.

The County Council recognised the need for an additional clinic in the Rastrick area, now that the Field Lane Estate is established, and agreed to adapt the old Ogden Lane Day Nursery as new clinic premises. At the end of the year, work had commenced on this adaptation, and we hope that in 1959 the new Clinic will be opened. It will fill an urgent need.

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.
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.
*Polio-myelitis Vaccination Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	By appointment.
*Polio-myelitis Vaccination Clinic	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.
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 ...	Tuesdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Wednesdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon, 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.
		Thursdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Males: Thursdays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
do.	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield ...	Females: Tuesdays, 2-30 to 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.

Last year I had to report a shortage of staff. We were fortunate this year in the appointment of Miss Gardiner in February, and worked with a full staff for eleven months of the year. Miss Gardiner came to us as an experienced Health Visitor who had worked previously in an industrial area, and we have had no staff difficulties in the Health Visiting Service during the whole of 1958. A full service has been maintained and the regular day-to-day visiting of this trained professional worker has continued without interruption.

Despite the often good advice given in the many women's journals and newspaper articles, on radio and on television, the demand for information by young mothers of today cannot be properly met without a fully-staffed Health Visiting Service, and the Health Visitor also plays an important part in helping and advising the elderly. She gives encouragement to many, tactful admonition to a few, and helpful advice wherever it is needed. Her influence ranges from antenatal care to the last years of life, and she is expected to advise all members of the family on any subject which has a medical or quasi-medical aspect.

With the present emphasis on illness, fostered by the provision of free treatment for all under the National Health Service Act and by talks, articles, plays, films, television scripts and documentaries with doctors and nurses as important characters, it is inevitable that much of her time is spent on re-assurance. The re-assurance of the young mother who has heard, perhaps, too much apparently conflicting advice and who may be inclined to treat the baby as less robust than he really is and may be afraid, is an important part of her work. Much of this anxiety prevails, and misplaced anxiety is relieved by the early health visiting of the over-anxious girl, who soon becomes an excellent parent.

We must not forget, however, that there are certain families whose standard of care falls well below accepted modern standards. These are designated as problem families. We have few in this town but these few demand an exceptionally large amount of health visiting time. There are many other families which, without the Health Visitor's close attention, might become problem families. Apart from these, there are an increasing number of families with a problem; families who show signs of early mental ill-health. As a remover of worries and smoother-out of difficulties, and, indeed, as a means of prevention of Psychoneurosis, the Health Visitor has no equal today.

As the standard of child care has improved over the years since the passing of the National Health Service Act, the Health Visitor's duties have altered. In the early days she was by no means always a welcome visitor. Today she is universally accepted, even by the problem families. The high nutritional standard attained by the provision of satisfactory dried milks and the provision of vitamin supplements has eliminated much disease and much digestive upset. Increased know-

ledge of illness by the general public without an adequate physiological and pathological basis, and the increased tempo of modern life, have increased the number of anxious parents and the amount of psychosomatic illness. The Health Visitor who visits normal persons is often the first person to be able to give advice and to prevent this type of illness. When once established, the general practitioners know these families only too well but the Health Visitor calls before the Family Doctor has been called in, and increasingly she and the Family Doctor must work together. The Health Visitor is also able to give group training in health education and to correct false impressions by group discussion.

With the fall in disease in the child, home accidents have become of greater relative importance as a causation of death and illness, and there have been many instances where the visit of the Health Visitor may have prevented a serious home accident. The Health Visitor is able to advise on all the voluntary and local authority agencies available. She is in touch with the Children's Officer, the Officer of the N.S.P.C.C., the National Assistance Officer, and the Housing Manager. She often, in these days of forms for everything, helps the mother to enter all the necessary particulars and many of them need this help. In the foreseeable future, the Health Visitor will have an increasing part to play in the Health Service of this town.

With the increased and stabilised staff, it will be seen from the following table that this year the Health Visitors carried out ten thousand visits, over 1,700 more visits than the previous year.

TABLE 7
Visits paid by Health Visitors in 1958.

First visits to children under 1 year	..	...	...	...	...	430
Subsequent visits to children under 1 year		...	...	...	...	2,862
Visits to children 1 to 5 years	..	...	...	...	...	3,897
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	223
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3,259
Total						10,671

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and thirty-nine confinements took place at home and 151 new expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. In addition, forty-three expectant mothers attended who were also attending last year, making the total of individual mothers attending 194. These mothers made 866 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 who attend our ante-natal clinics and are being delivered in hospital, also attend the hospital ante-natal clinic at certain prescribed times.

It will be seen from Table 8 that the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics only averaged about nine persons per session. The Ante-Natal Clinic at Southowram, however, is not a special clinic ; it is held weekly, before the Infant Welfare session, and consequently a small number of persons attend. The average attendance at our two special Ante-Natal Clinics held at Brighouse and Hipperholme is fourteen.

TABLE 8
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Number of sessions	102	102	104	104	98
Number of new expectant mothers ...	137	126	162	145	151
Total number of individual expectant mothers	173	168	191	192	194
Total number of attendances	651	651	694	768	866
Average number of patients per session ...	6.38	6.38	6.67	7.38	8.84

Relaxation Clinics.

The Relaxation Clinic had a busy year with increased attendances and satisfactory results. Employers have been most helpful and co-operative in allowing expectant mothers time off to attend this clinic, and general practitioners have been very keen on referring their patients. Anxious expectant mothers, or mothers who because of poor general health have been more worried about the possible outcome of the pregnancy have had rather more time spent with them. It is indeed gratifying that two, whose anxiety could be described as amounting to mental illness, had a successful delivery and, indeed, appeared to benefit mentally from attendance at this clinic.

Many of the patients delivered in hospital attended the clinic and an opportunity was taken of instruction in the care of the breasts and breastfeeding during these ante-natal attendances. The Nurse in Charge reports that an encouraging feature this year has been the interest shown by 'expectant grandmothers,' quite a few of whom have accompanied their daughters or daughters-in-law to the clinic on their first visit and become interested enough to spend the afternoon or in some cases several sessions with us. Many of them have pointed out to the mothers how lucky they were to have classes. We were glad to have this opportunity of seeing these ladies, who, quite unconsciously, often add to the anxiety of the mothers-to-be by their descriptions of difficult confinements in themselves or their friends. A great number of detailed and interesting letters have been received expressing appreciation and showing good results. When the successful outcome of a confinement is reported on in these letters, they are left out to be read by the other mothers, who are much encouraged by them. This year, too, the interest in the Relaxation Clinic has spread to the fathers, and an opportunity has been taken of advising the father. There is no doubt that today, with the smaller families, men are taking more interest in their wives' confinements.

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

Ninety-seven patients attended post-natally, and made 137 attendances.

It has been disappointing to find that of the patients delivered in hospital, many have been taken off the breast while in the hospital. It is understandable that when a large number of patients are being delivered at one time and many others, who have not had the advantage of breast-feeding instruction, have already taken their baby off the breast, the mothers who have attended our clinic and are anxious to feed their babies lose some of their enthusiasm, and although the average stay in hospital has not been the full fourteen days, many of the patients have arrived home with their baby firmly established on the bottle. Although these days, with the present excellent dried milks available, the baby usually suffers little from an early cessation of breast-feeding, I believe that the close contact between mother and baby established in breast-feeding makes a real link in the early days of the child for which there is no adequate substitute. It is true, however, that bottle feeding can be done by anyone and there is a temptation for the young mother who has many interests to substitute a bottle at an early date.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Total individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,639
Post-Natal Figures							
Individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Ante- and Post-Natal Figures							
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.9

Post-Natal Clinics.

Our post-natal clinic is held at the same time as the ante-natal clinic, so that the mothers who are used to attending during pregnancy can see the same Medical Officer Post-Natally. Many women now, however, very properly receive their post-natal care from their own Doctor and all the women delivered at home had a post-natal examination either at the clinic or at their own Doctor's surgery. Most of the patients delivered in hospital attended at the hospital for post-natal examination. Altogether, only twelve women attended the clinic for post-natal examination.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Once again I have to report that over two-thirds of the births took place in hospital, and the number of domiciliary confinements still remains far too low. This year, however, we could not very well have dealt with any more as we were working with only two midwives during the whole of the year as it was impossible to obtain a replace-

ment for Miss Sidebottom, and the average number of confinements attended by each midwife was sixty-eight.

Fortunately, when this report is being written, I am able to report that another midwife has been obtained and we are now working again at full strength in the Borough.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 10 below. Two additional labours were carried out by private midwives.

TABLE 10
Work done by the Midwives during 1958

Labours conducted : (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	137
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	—
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	788
Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	2,367

Dental Scheme.

During the year, fifty expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in forty-four cases.

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 1958

	Huddersfield			Totals
	Road	Hipperholme	Southowram	
Number of Sessions	102	48	49	199
Individual Children attending	477	226	132	835
Children attending for first time	214	87	60	361
Medical Consultations	1,286	448	414	2,148
Average number of medical consultations per session	12.61	9.33	8.45	10.75
Attendances of children under 1 year	2,876	1,217	831	4,924
Attendances of children over 1 year	774	302	478	1,554
Total attendances	3,650	1,519	1,309	6,478
Average attendances per session	35.78	31.65	26.71	32.55
Highest attendance at one session	78	54	49	

Although the total attendances at all the Clinics have decreased on last year's figures, 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 families in the Rastrick area have 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.

At the time of writing this report there appears to be every hope that the Ogden Lane Day Nursery will be adapted as a Clinic for the Rastrick area before the end of 1959.

Toddlers' Clinics.

Last year I reported that special toddlers' clinics had been started so that children between the ages of two and five might receive a medical examination. I remarked that mothers brought their children regularly up to one year of age and many of them attended until they had become two, but unless there was a young member of the family attending and they were brought with him, most children ceased attending the clinic after two years of age and had no further routine medical examination until they reached five years of age and attended school. To meet this difficulty, children have been sent for by appointment, and at ten toddlers' clinics held this year 119 attendances were made. The medical examination carried out was similar to that made in the schools. Very few serious defects were found. Several of the children were placed under observation for mild orthopaedic defects and enlarged tonsils and defects of speech. The general condition of all the children in Brighouse examined was found to be satisfactory.

It will be appreciated that the children seen at this Clinic are in addition to the children over one year of age seen at the ordinary child welfare sessions.

An opportunity was taken at the Toddlers' Clinic of advising mothers on diet and giving general advice. The Clinic was not particularly well attended, and unfortunately the children of families requiring most help did not attend.

Voluntary Helpers.

Once again, I pay tribute to the voluntary helpers who have continued to give their willing service to 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.

There was a continued decrease in the demand for National Dried Milk. This was accompanied by a decrease in demand for Orange Juice and for Cod Liver Oil. The decrease in the National Dried Milk demand was expected because it was no longer more profitable to purchase National Dried Milk than proprietary branded food after the increase in the price of this food. Unfortunately, this has been accompanied by a decrease in demand for vitamins. I have reported before that the demand for Orange Juice was very largely a seasonal one, and I have no doubt that the fall in demand here was largely due to the very poor weather experienced during the summer months of 1958. This poor weather should have occasioned a greater demand for Cod Liver Oil but it may be that the mothers are not alive to the possible danger of taking too little Vitamin 'D'. Rickets has been virtually eliminated, and it will be unfortunate if lack of enthusiasm for this vitamin again leads to serious consequences. The

introduction of vitamins into dried milk means that the baby still on this food is getting the vitamins but we are concerned that the toddler should also have his proper share.

During 1958, 4,577 tins of National Dried Milk, 2,034 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 15,129 bottles of orange juice, and 1,778 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 children received 481 exposures.

TABLE 12
The work of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics during 1958.

	Brighouse	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of children treated ...	27	13	(Lamp out	40
Number of exposures ...	338	143	of action)	481

Orthopaedic Treatment.

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

Genu Varum ...	...	...	...	...	2
Genu Valgum ...	...	...	...	...	8
Pronation of Feet ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pes Varus ...	...	...	...	...	3
Pes Valgus ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pes Planus ...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformed Toes ...	...	...	...	...	4
Dysplasia Acetabulum ...	...	...	...	...	1
Bad Posture ...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformities ...	...	...	...	...	4
Torticollis ...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia ...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarring of Thigh ...	...	...	...	...	1

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1958, thirty-three pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic, thirty-one suffering from Strabismus, one from Ptosis, and one from Epiphora, and spectacles were prescribed in twenty-nine cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

Difficulties have been experienced during the year due to the Nursery only being open from 8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. Now that labour is no longer in short supply, employers have been less willing to take on persons for part-time employment, and with these Nursery hours, only part-time employment has been possible, and mothers who are the principal support of the family have experienced difficulty in obtaining suitable work.

We have had applications for admission to the Day Nursery, some of them cases of real hardship, which we have had to refuse because of the policy of only admitting children whose mothers are the principal support of the family, or whose mothers are temporarily incapacitated by illness or are absent from home. With the slight trade recession, overtime working has become less frequent, and families which have grown accustomed to rely on a week's wages including overtime payments and have entered into heavy hire purchase commitments, undoubtedly suffer hardship. The hardship is, of course, worse in people who are put on to short-time working, due to the trade recession. In all these cases, however, the husband remains the main support of the family, so that the children are not eligible for admission if the mother goes to work to supplement the income during these difficulties.

It appeared at one time as if the position might arise in certain cases where the man's income is actually less than his wife's and thus a child would be eligible for admission while family circumstances were actually better than many whose admission had been refused. In no case, however, did this arise, and by the end of the year the recession had shown signs of abatement and many of the difficulties were within sight of resolution.

It is, of course, generally accepted that the number of cases of mental ill-health has increased, partly because of a real increase and partly because of more recognition. It is, of course, also well understood that in most of the so-called problem families, the mother has a marked tendency to backslide, which may be a sign of Psychoneurosis. Admission on the ground of illness of the mother include cases of mental ill-health, from frank mental illness to sheer lack of capacity to cope with household problems and to fit in with socially accepted standards of maternal care. Combined with advice from the Matron, who usually sees the mother every day, and from the Health Visitor, many families have been given an opportunity of becoming established on a more socially acceptable basis by removing, temporarily, the most difficult problem for the household, namely, the young child. This young child is not permanently removed and only spends eight hours a day away from his parents, and the Day Nursery has a value in the social training of infants, which, in my opinion, cannot begin

too soon in the case of problem families. It is the children of problem families, particularly the female children, who often become the parents of the problem families of the future, and I believe a short time with a well-ordered regime may be more effective on the young child than is generally recognised.

Of the 30 children in the Day Nursery at the end of the year, 12 had been admitted because the mother was either a widow or separated from her husband, 6 were illegitimate children, 6 were admitted because of the mother's mental ill-health, 3 because of illness of the father, 2 for other illness of the mother, and one child because he was showing signs of maladjustment due to overprotection. This represents a reasonably correct statement of the type of cases that we admitted during the year and shows that the Day Nursery is indeed fulfilling a very useful function in the socio-medical work of this Division.

The average number of daily attendances throughout the year has been 26, or one more than last year. Once again, the Nursery was free from Sonne Dysentery which had become so regular a visitor that its absence is a matter worthy of note. The infectious diseases occurring at the Nursery were as follows :—

Whooping Cough	2	Mumps	2
German Measles	2	Chickenpox	3

It was noteworthy that no children had Measles during the year. This reflects the low incidence of Measles in the Borough.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Brighouse Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic.

It will be remembered that this Clinic was without a Consultant Psychiatrist from October, 1957, when Dr. Crotty left, until the end of the year, but Dr. Smith was appointed in January, 1958, to fill the vacancy. We were fortunate in having with us Dr. Atkinson, who was able to bridge the gap between the two appointments. During her work here as Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, Dr. Atkinson took a keen interest in the work of this Clinic and most of the patients were well known to her. Unfortunately, we lost her services in June, when she left us to take up an appointment at a Mental Hospital to study for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine. We have been glad to have Dr. Smith with us, and this important Clinic has continued to give to the public of Brighouse a great deal of help, and, indeed, to fulfil to a very large extent its original preventive function.

It will be seen from Dr. Smith's report, which is given below, that the pressure on the Clinic has been very great, and that we still had referred to us patients who were suffering from well-established mental illness. The medical staffing of Storthes Hall Hospital, to which Dr. Smith is attached, has precluded the evening clinics which were so valuable a feature of this Clinic. We were very anxious to have sessions in the evenings so that patients might return to work earlier and others might be fortified by psychotherapy while they were still working. This we felt to be one of the principal assets of our Clinic.

Dr. Smith reports as follows :—

The clinic was established in June, 1955, at the instigation of Dr. Appleton with the objective of providing facilities for the 'prevention' of mental ill-health by treating the patient before the development of frank mental illness. This original concept has been well maintained, but a number of referrals, although new cases, were already in a stage of established illness, while the number of cases requiring subsequent psychotherapeutic interviews and follow-ups was almost too large for one psychiatrist to cope with adequately. There is little point in interviewing patients if there is not sufficient time for some discussion of their problems. When necessary, patients requiring Electroplexy are referred to the Out-Patients Departments at Dewsbury, Huddersfield or Halifax, whichever is more convenient for the patient. These clinics are often fully booked and patients may have to await treatment. This is unfortunate as patients requiring Electroplexy should be treated as soon as possible, yet one hesitates to disrupt such social adjustments as they have made by insisting on their admission to hospital if the severity of their illness does not justify this. Consideration may have to be given to the establishment of facilities for the administration of Electroplexy at this clinic, although such a step would remove the emphasis from 'preventive' psychiatry and allow even less time for psychotherapeutic interviews. It may become necessary to request family doctors to exercise their discretion with

regard to the referral of obvious psychotic cases which will require physical treatment.

Dr. Atkinson finished her duties at the clinic in June, 1958, and is studying for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine. I wish her every success and take this opportunity to express my appreciation of her work at the clinic.

One ideal of 'preventive' psychiatry is that those with emotional problems can be interviewed in the evenings, after the day's work. Unfortunately, due to medical staffing problems with consequent demands on my time, it is not possible at present for me to undertake a protracted session although I hope it soon may be possible.

Miss Wroe, the Mental Health Social Worker, has given valuable service throughout the year. It says much for her personality and organisation of the clinic that despite the large number of patients requiring attention in the time available, the atmosphere is always friendly, and even more important, sanguine. Her duties range from arranging appointments and the taking of case histories to visiting homes and employers, following up patients and reporting back.

I would thank Dr. Appleton for the timely help and encouragement he gave me at the outset of my duties and for his consistent interest in the welfare of the clinic.

At 46 sessions, 60 new cases have attended, the total number of attendances being 313, a considerable reduction on last year's figures, due partly to the fact that more early cases were seen and partly because without evening sessions, some of the patients at work are unable to attend so often.

Mental Health Preventive Service.

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

No. of After Care cases visited	69
No. of visits involved	93
No. of cases referred to Psychiatric Clinic and still attending	3
No. of Care cases visited	15
No. of visits involved	62
No. of cases for whom training and occupation have been provided	—

Psychiatric Clinic :

No. of Sessions	46
Domiciliary visits by Psychiatrist	2

New cases attending	...	...	...	...	60
Domiciliary cases	...	...	...	...	57
After Care cases referred	...	...	...	...	3
Total No. Attendances	...	...	...	...	313
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with					
Psychiatric Clinic	...	...	...	...	35
Admissions to Hospital (Voluntary) :					
No. admitted to The Retreat, York	...	...	...	...	1
No. admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	...	15
No. of cases having E.C.T. treatment :					
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Outpatients)	...	...	...	...	4
Halifax General Hospital (Outpatients)	...	...	...	...	4
Admissions to Hospital :					
We know of the following admissions to Hospital :—					
Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	11
Persons removed under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	2
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	4
The Duly Authorised Officer, Mr. Johnson, has given me the following report on his work in the Brighouse Borough during 1958 :—					
Persons removed as certified patients to Mental Hospitals under Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	3
Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	5
Persons removed under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	...	—
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	1
Cases dealt with under Section 5, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	—

Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre at Lightcliffe has more than justified its establishment in April, 1957. The first impression, which, indeed, is a lasting impression, is one, not of contentment, but of actual robust happiness. The majority of the children are co-operative and respond wholeheartedly to a discipline which is reasonably unobtrusive. Those who participate in the activities, and there is only a few who do not, do so with wholeheartedness, and delight, and very considerable success. One is left with an impression of happy, contented, industrious children, well adapted socially and with extraordinarily few behaviour problems.

The Centre is most fortunate in its staff, for whom this work is quite evidently not a job but a vocation. At the end of the year, there were 26 persons in attendance, one child having left during the year and three others having been admitted.

Certain structural alterations have been effected and these have greatly facilitated the segregation of the children into separate groups for teaching purposes.

An excellent relationship exists between staff and between staff and parents with whom evening meetings have been held. An upshot of one such meeting was the parents' "Bring and Buy" Sale, held after school hours, at which £26.9.0. was raised and spent on providing three swings for the children's recreation.

Social activities have been varied and enjoyable and have included a trip to Blackpool with the Parents' Association, a day out at Filey, annual sports, an open day for visitors, and a Christmas party.

At the Open Day, a wide variety of articles made by the children were on display, and the excellence of these articles reflected highly upon the patience of the instructors and the interest and industry of the children.

At the Christmas party, a Nativity play was presented, and the children and visitors sang Christmas carols together.

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 the 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, 1958, was as follows :—

Statutory Supervision :

Males under 16 years of age	...	...	...	15
Females under 16 years of age	...	...	...	17
Males over 16 years of age	...	...	...	24
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 seventy-eight defectives (twenty-eight male and eighteen female adults and fifteen male and seventeen female children) were under some form of supervision. Fourteen defectives (nine males and five females) were placed on the register during the year, and three were removed (one male and two females). These three left the district.

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

Twenty-six defectives were in regular, gainful employment (twenty males and six females), ten males being employed in the textile industry, two in Corporation Departments, one being in the Parks Department and the other in the Health Department, four as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and one as a market gardener, the remaining male working for his father. Of the females, four were employed in the textile industry, one on laundry work and one on domestic work. Eight female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and three male defectives assisted their parents in the home. One defective (a female) is suffering from crippling defects which prevented her employment, and another six defectives (four males and two females) did not follow any occupation. One male over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and one female over sixteen attended our occupation centre.

Of the thirty-two children, two males and two females were in gainful employment, and one male was still at school. Twenty-four (twelve males and twelve females) attended the Occupation Centre. Three defectives (all females) were unable to follow any employment.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Of the 11,414 houses in the Borough, 11,349 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. Some of these houses, however, have been included in our slum clearance programme as unfit and these should substantially reduce their number. Examinations for plumbo-solvency were all satisfactory.

I am informed by Mr. Lawson, the Water Engineer, that the following extensions and replacements of main were carried out during 1958 :—

Extensions of main :—

12 yards of 4" main, Toothill Avenue, Rastrick.

Replacement of main :—

160 yards of 3" main, Phoenix Street, Brighouse.

103 yards of 3" main, Hole Bottom Farm, Brighouse.

519 yards of 4" main, Rayner Road, Brighouse.

207 yards of 4" main, Clough Lane, Rastrick.

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 ten years ago.

I am informed by the Borough Engineer that no re-drainage work or sewer extensions were carried out in 1958.

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.

Last year, I referred to the decision of the Health Committee that smoke control areas should be established in the Borough. A great deal of work was undertaken by the Chief Public Health Inspector and a programme was decided upon by the Health Committee covering

a period of twenty years. When drafting this programme, due regard was given to the areas included in the slum clearance programme where demolition could not be expected in the near future. The town centre of Brighouse does not, like the large Boroughs, consist mainly of office and shop property. Industrial and domestic premises are all very much inter-mixed with office and shop property, and it was not felt, therefore, that the town centre would be suitable for a smoke control area at an early stage in the programme. Rastrick and Lightcliffe, the areas of our two large postwar housing estates, are areas in which industrial development is not a serious problem, and it was felt that a start should be made in these areas. As a preliminary, a pilot scheme was suggested in the south of the Borough, and the Council gave approval to this preliminary area of 160 acres during 1958.

In drafting our programme, it is understood that it may be possible to modify it and, indeed, enlarge it in the light of changing circumstances. When this programme was drafted, it seemed probable that our slum clearance programme might have to be delayed. Since then, substantial progress has been made, in the building of Council houses, and it may be that it will be possible to step up our Clean Air programme if sufficient staff are available. The inspections of the pilot area were commenced and the Health Committee agreed that our proposals should be approved in principle and forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. At the end of the year, we were notified that seven works in the Borough were exempted from the provisions of the Act and would fall to the supervision of the Alkali Inspectors. Contact has been made with the local Alkali Inspector, and it is hoped that cordial co-operation with him will continue.

Meanwhile, every endeavour was made to publicise the Clean Air Act locally and to inform the public of its implications and our aspirations. By the co-operation of the Principal of the Institute of Further Education, a series of lectures were held on clean air and boiler-house efficiency, and a newspaper article was written by the Chief Public Health Inspector. A boiler-operators' course was held. Meanwhile preparations were in progress for the staging of an exhibition at the beginning of 1959, an exhibition which will be reported on next year. It is appropriate here, however, to refer to it for your Chief Public Health Inspector spent many hours in 1958 in preparation for this highly-successful exhibition.

Two hundred and thirty-four observations of smoke emission in respect of forty-seven chimneys were taken during the first five months of the year. In six cases the byelaw limit of three minutes in half an hour was exceeded. Observations taken from June 1st were taken under the Clean Air Act and are given in full in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

Public Baths.

I am obliged to the Baths Manager, for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1957 and 1958 :—

	1957-8	1958-9
Mixed Bathing	23,401	27,685
Segregated Bathing	10,910	11,601
Swimming Club	5,010	5,110
Schoolchildren in organised classes	20,777	17,562
Slipper Baths	8,168	7,565
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Patrons	68,266	69,523

It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of swimmers but a decrease in the number of slipper bath patrons. This is no doubt due to the provision of more baths in the homes. It is not our belief that there is any decrease in the standard of personal cleanliness.

The swimming bath is well maintained.

It is with real regret that I have to report the retirement by death of the Baths Superintendent, Mr. W. Cockroft. He had consistently maintained the highest standards and contributed to the health of the town.

Housing Programme.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed in 1958 :—

Field Lane Estate—

Old Persons' Bungalows	12
Single Person's Flats	16
2-bedroom Houses	42
3-bedroom Houses	10
	<hr/>
	80
	<hr/>

In addition, 57 houses were erected by private enterprise. The programme for 1959 is as follows :—

Field Lane Estate—

Single Person's Flats	16
2-bedroom Houses	14
3-bedroom Houses	6

Stoney Lane Estate—

Single Person's Flats	8
Old Persons' Bungalows	6
3-bedroom Houses	3

Lower Crow Nest—

Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	...	20
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	...	4
Warden's House and Communal Centre	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					78
					<hr/>

The Slum Clearance Programme which has been referred to in previous annual reports was submitted to the Council in July, 1955, and it envisaged a programme of 304 houses to be dealt with in the first five years. One hundred and forty-eight houses in the Lillands Lane area were represented in 1956 and the Order was confirmed in 1957, following a Public Inquiry.

During 1958, eight other areas were represented, which included 110 houses. We were helped by the decision of the Council to continue to build for slum clearance and to allocate all new houses for this purpose. In order that the Slum Clearance Programme should keep pace with the building programme and should not overrun it unduly, the Committee decided to defer their decision about five of the areas, comprising 45 houses, but the other three areas, one in Mellor Square, which included 44 houses, and two in New Street, together comprising 21 houses, were declared clearance areas in September. In addition, undertakings not to relet were given in respect of two individual unfit houses, one of which the owner declared his intention to render fit. Demolition orders were made in respect of five houses in New Street, Clifton, which were dealt with individually. In addition, five houses which became empty in areas scheduled for early representation were closed. The areas in which these houses were included were among the areas represented.

Altogether, of the 304 houses to be dealt with within the first five years, 271 had been represented by the end of 1958, and it is hoped that the houses included in the first five years' programme will all be represented by the end of 1959. Indeed, at the present rate of building, as long as new houses are all retained for slum clearance, it is hoped that we shall be able to represent additional houses which are included in the later stages of our Programme.

We welcome the decision to provide accommodation for a warden and a community centre in an estate for old people. It is quite proper that the County Council should make contributions to the scheme under Section 126 of the Local Government Act, 1948, and, indeed, it would be proper for Regional Hospitals Boards so to do, for there is less demand from old people living in Council houses for

residential accommodation, either in hospitals or in old people's homes, and this provision should help still further to keep old people in their own homes. With the present shortage of hospital accommodation and ground floor accommodation in old people's homes, the Housing Committee will be making an invaluable contribution to this difficult problem.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food.

All premises connected with food have been visited regularly. Four hundred and fifty -nine visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 506 visits made in 1957, and further details of these inspections are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. A great many improvements were made to food premises, and details of these are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, and one case came to our notice without notification. A full description of these cases is given in the section on infectious diseases.

A course in food hygiene was again held during the year, following the successful course held in 1957. Once again, this was held with the co-operation of Mr. McGowan, the Principal of the Institute for Further Education, and to him we were grateful. Seventeen food handlers took the course, including two from the Urban District of Elland, and fourteen were successful in the examination which was held under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. It is hoped that a further course will be run next year. The Mayor was kind enough to present certificates and the Chairman of the Health Committee presided at this ceremony.

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-one distributors were registered.

Thirty formal samples were taken for chemical analysis on behalf of the West Riding County Council and all but one were satisfactory. In addition, 126 samples were taken for the methylene blue test, and of these five were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

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

Nine 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 seventy-nine premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of fifty-three 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 four in Grade II. Five samples placed in Grade III and six in Grade IV must be considered to be unsatisfactory. All these eleven samples were of ice cream produced outside the Borough.

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

Prepared Foods.

Thirty-nine premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and other foods intended for sale, and 86 visits were made to these premises.

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 food, 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 foodstuffs 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 1958 was Chicken-pox. Altogether, 277 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 three doses of 1 c.c. of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection. For older children over five, T.A.F. was used in three doses of 1 c.c. Previously immunised children are given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of four-and-a-half to five years, and again at ten years of age.

Three hundred and sixty-two children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. Sixty-five 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, 1958, is as follows:-

(Age at 31st December, 1958)							Total
Under 1	1yr.	2yrs.	3yrs.	4yrs.	5-9yrs.	10-14yrs.	
108	444	184	263	287	1,683	1,982	4,951

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, 1958, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1944).

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1958	1-4 1957-54	5-9 1953-49	10-14 1948-44	Under 15 Total
A. 1954-1958	108	1,178	701	566	2,553
B. 1944-1953	—	—	982	1,416	2,398

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Three hundred and thirty-eight children were immunised against

Whooping Cough during the year, and over a hundred of these were under one year of age.

The introduction of Triple Vaccine has some disadvantages but in my opinion these are far outweighed by the advantages. With vaccination against Smallpox and vaccination against Poliomyelitis, it is too much to expect the average parent to bring their child an additional five times for immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Although Tetanus is a comparatively rare disease, it is very often a fatal one. The combined Tetanus Toxoid never causes any reaction, and the Tetanus Toxoid and Whooping Cough vaccine with the Diphtheria Toxoid has meant that more people are completing both Whooping Cough and Diphtheria immunisation.

It has been our policy to cease using this vaccine for three months during the period of maximum incidence of Poliomyelitis.

Vaccination for Smallpox.

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

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 260 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 49%, or 128, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average of 1957 of 61%. Of these, 120 were tested. Forty-three of them, or 36%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 72 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination. Eighty children vaccinated the previous year were given a post-Mantoux test. All of these were positive.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out. (The figures for contacts are Divisional figures as it is not thought desirable to pin-point localities).

Twenty child contacts received skin tests. Seven of these were positive and thirteen negative. Twenty-seven children received B.C.G. vaccination, including fourteen newly-born babies not previously given a skin test and the thirteen negative re-actors.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The increased response to Poliomyelitis vaccination noted at the end of last year, following a rather slow start, continued, and during the year 3,993 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 5,850.

In October, the scheme was extended to include adults born after the 31st December, 1932, and members of hospital staffs. Altogether, by the end of the year, 160 adults, including expectant mothers, had been vaccinated. The response to adult vaccination was very poor, despite the clinic being open every Saturday morning for any young adults who came along, and advertising by posters and newspapers. It was hoped that this response would improve in the same way that the response to child vaccination had improved. By the end of the year, there was no sign of such improvement. Later on, adults came along in large numbers but this belongs to 1959.

We were also allowed to give a third injection. This improved considerably the immunity of the persons vaccinated, and by the end of the year, 1384 had received three injections of Poliomyelitis vaccine.

Supplies of vaccine came in very much better but there were difficulties as many chose only to have British vaccine. At the end of the year, 830 persons were awaiting vaccination, of whom 560 were awaiting British vaccine.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Diphtheria.

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

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox occurred during 1958.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during 1958.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during 1958.

Both these cases settled down after a temperature of one day's duration.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified during 1958.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-four cases of Pneumonia were reported, as compared with twenty-eight in 1957. There were fourteen deaths.

Sonne Dysentery.

There were 23 cases of Dysentery notified during the year. Two of these had negative stools. In addition, 19 contacts were found to have Sonne Dysentery in their stools, and one of these, an adult female, has continued to carry the organism for over a year with sporadic attacks of Diarrhoea.

There were no Sonne Dysentery cases in the first quarter of the year. The outbreak began in April, in Southowram, and in May, we had cases in Lightcliffe. It did not spread to Brighouse until July, and, this year, Rastrick, the area which has been most affected in the past, escaped altogether. Most of the cases occurred in the second quarter of the year, and particularly in the month of July. In August, the epidemic seemed to die down but there were three unnotified cases, where the stools were positive, in November. These last three cases were found in an examination of a stool of the child of a newly delivered woman. The new baby was removed to hospital as a safety precaution, and escaped the infection, although the other three members of the family all had positive stools.

Generally speaking, very few members of the family escaped infection when one member was affected.

Visits were made to the Schools in Southowram and Lightcliffe in an effort to limit the infection, and it was remarkable how it disappeared at the beginning of the school holidays.

On this occasion, the Day Nursery completely escaped infection.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1958, there were seventy-three cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with ten in 1957.

More than half these Scarlet Fever cases occurred in the last quarter of the year, when there was an epidemic of Streptococcal sore throats in the community. Some children had sore throats without a rash and some had rashes with practically no throat symptoms. On the whole, the disease was mild in character, and the only case admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital was one removed from the Hospital where she contracted the infection.

Chickenpox.

This disease is notifiable in this area, and 277 cases were notified, compared with 168 in 1957.

Measles.

Forty-seven cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with 714 cases last year. There were no deaths from the disease.

After only one case in the first quarter of the year, and six in the second, there were 40 cases in the last quarter.

Whooping Cough.

There were forty-four cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1958, compared with nineteen in 1957.

Eleven cases occurred in children who had received Whooping Cough immunisation, and thirty-three in children who had not been immunised. In most of the immunised ones, the attack of Whooping Cough was not severe, and in one family of two children, where only one had been immunised, the attack in the immunised child was very much milder than in the unprotected child. There were, however, two cases of severe Whooping Cough in children who had been immunised, and several children who had not been immunised escaped with mild attacks.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There were only two cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis during the year.

The first case occurred in August in a man who had been travelling outside the district. He was a non-paralytic case. His two young children, who had been immunised a year previously, escaped infection.

The other case occurred in a boy who had had an accident three weeks before, was admitted to hospital, and, after discharge

from hospital, had some paralysis of his eye muscles. The stools were examined and Polivirus Type 2 was isolated and a diagnosis of Polioencephalitis was made. This child had not been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Food Poisoning.

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, and one case came to our notice without notification.

Two of the notified cases occurred in March, both members of one family who had eaten a swiss roll which had not been partaken of by the other unaffected members. This swiss roll was pre-packed but the outside wrapping had been damaged and the vanilla filling, which was a particularly favourable medium for the growth of organisms, had been squeezed out and exposed to the air. This would not have been accepted by the housewife if it had not been delivered, and points that even with the satisfactory packing in transit, the food poisoning organisms can be introduced into food of this nature. No organisms were isolated from the stools in these cases.

Another outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in May. Here *Salmonella Typhimurium* was the organism identified. It was identified from all the members of this family, man, wife and child, but only the parents had symptoms. It seemed probable that the organism was contained in sausage, but no specimen was available for examination.

The organism was not identified in the remaining notified case which occurred in December, nor was there any satisfactory evidence of any agent. This was an isolated case in which other members of the family escaped.

The remaining case, which was not notified, was a case of *Salmonella Typhimurium*. The food causing the case was not identified in this instance.

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 fourteen new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1958, as compared with twelve in 1957, and one case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, as compared with two in 1957. In addition, six patients suffering from Tuberculosis, all Respiratory, were transferred into the district.

For five years, the system of special contact cards has been operating in this Division. A contact card is made out for every known contact so that at a quick glance we can follow the progress of these contacts. An effort is made for all contacts of new cases to have investigation, including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Brighthouse Borough is 358 in respect of 203 respiratory cases. The contacts of the older cases were not re-X-rayed this year as the Mass Radiography Unit was not available. X-ray examinations were made of contacts of new cases, and among these one case was found.

Two of the cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during 1958 were in young people under eighteen years of age, one a boy of thirteen who suffered from bilateral disease but has made good progress, and the other, a girl of seventeen who had a low grade infection and was discovered on X-ray following a skin lesion. She is now well and working. All the family contacts in these cases were X-rayed and no lesion was found. There were twelve adult cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, eight males and four females.

Among the males, in the age group 20-25, there were three cases, two men of twenty-one and one man of twenty. Two cases occurred in the age group 35-45, a man of thirty-nine and a man of forty-four. One of these cases was a case who had previously had treatment in Leeds six years ago. Two other cases occurred in the age group 50-55, men of fifty-two and fifty-three years, the remaining case occurring in a man of sixty-six.

The non-respiratory case occurred in a man of seventy-six.

All the female adults were in the 30-40 age group.

There was one death from Tuberculosis during the year, in a man of sixty years of age.

All the new cases made good progress.

The Divisional Care Committee, which was established in 1953, widened its activities in 1957 to include patients suffering from Chronic Respiratory and Chronic Heart Disease. In many cases, this Committee was also able to help people to claim additional payments from outside sources, such as the National Assistance Board, and has been able to help with employment.

We were able to help three families to have a holiday this year. In two of the cases, the travelling expenses were paid, and in the third case, the entire cost of the holiday. In all these three cases, families were involved where morale was low and a long period of illness and poverty had been experienced.

Twenty-three families in Brighthouse were helped during the year. Of these, twenty-two were Tuberculous cases and one a case of Chronic Heart Disease. Once again a large variety of items were provided, including a bed, mattresses, bed linen, overcoats, underwear, coats, shoes, etc. Some cases were provided with suits and clothes by the kindness of individual members of the Committee and formed no expense to the funds.

An outing was arranged to Blackpool for 70 people in the Division who otherwise would not have seen the seaside this year. In each case, families were taken so that the children would benefit and the wives of male patients would receive the necessary encouragement to carry on.

Thirty-six food parcels were sent out during the year to Brighthouse families. These food parcels not only helped the families' nutritional standards but were of great benefit in raising morale in cases where there has been a long period of invalidism. In addition, 28 Christmas parcels were sent out.

The Library Committee of Brighthouse Corporation have again given us a supply of books which are usually retained by the patients after perusal. When returned by non-active patients, they are re-issued but they are never returned by active patients.

The demands made by the non-Tuberculosis patients on the funds of this Committee have not been heavy. Many of them are old people and are helped through the various Clubs held in the Borough, and others have been put in touch with local charities. There are signs, however, of an increasing demand of this section of the community, particularly the Chronic Bronchitic, and many of the Tuberculous patients helped this year are people whom we have helped before. It is the chronic sufferer, where the patient has been ill for a long time, that can be helped most. Some of the newer cases, who have entered into heavy commitments, relying on overtime and constant employment, have been helped over a difficult period, and nutritional standards raised by the provision of food parcels. The need for this Committee undoubtedly still exists.

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.

Seventy-six deaths (thirty-nine males and thirty-seven females) were registered as being caused by some form of malignant disease.

Six of the male deaths and two of the female deaths were caused by malignant disease of the lung.

TABLE 13
MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1958

Month	Tuberculosis		Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia		Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
	Lungs	Other																
January	5	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1	5	...	...	...	...	90
February	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
March	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	11	...	...	2	...	70
April	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	8	...	3	...	...	65
May	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	...	7	...	...	...	...	38
June	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	4	...	6	2	...	42
July	4	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	13	...	...	35
August	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	14
September	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	25
October	10	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	1	27
November	21	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	1	...	...	1	49
December	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	15
Totals	73	14	...	34	...	1	2	...	...	...	277	47	44	2	23	5	2	525

TABLE 14
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) AND
HOSPITAL ADMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1958

Disease					Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	47	—	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	73	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	34	3	14
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	277	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	23	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	44	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Totals					510	7	14

TABLE 15
TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality during 1958

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

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

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'e Fever	Ersyi- 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	3	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	25	3	29	37	4	84
1957	10	—	—	2	13	2	15	28	714	19
1958	73	—	—	2	14	1	15	34	47	44
Totals	4196	830	291	605	1172	358	1530	758	5730	1246
Av'rg's	63.6	12.6	4.4	9.2	25.5	7.8	33.3	19.4	286.5	62.3

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 and Wales		Brighouse	England and 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
1958	14.3	16.4	18.0	16.0	22.5	33.71

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	B'house	Engl'd & Wales
1896-1905	4.06	0.08	0.02	0.32	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.66	1.58	0.39	1.97	15.25	16.8
1906-1915	6.38	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.93	1.29	0.41	1.70	13.68	14.3
1916-1925	5.60	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.85	1.23	1.12	0.36	1.48	14.71	13.3
1926-1935	5.25	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.53	1.75	0.76	0.18	0.94	13.84	12.05
1936-1945	4.16	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	14.95	12.04
1946-1955	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
1958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.03	0.00	0.03	14.89	11.70

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 Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis		
	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total									Lungs	Other	Total
Total Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894	20	66	86	45	4	180	68	152	135	452	2329	1293	309	1602
Average Deaths Per Annum	0.30	1.02	1.32	0.69	0.06	2.77	1.05	2.34	2.08	6.95	35.83	19.89	4.75	24.64
Total Infectious Diseases Notified	—	—	—	303	164	Notifiable only since 1939, 5727	4196	Notifiable only since 1939, 1145	830	Not Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1171 only	357 Notifiable since 1913	1528 since 1913
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases	—	—	—	14.85	2.44	3 d'ths since 1939	1.62	10 d'ths since 1939	16.19	—	—	660 d'ths since 1913	173 d'ths since 1913	833 d'ths since 1913
												56.36	48.46	54.52

**Deposited Atmospheric Pollution
(a) 1959**

	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 ...	2.72	3.48	5.87	9.36	3.40	3.85	6.05	9.90	2.96	4.87	4.50	9.36	BOTTLE BROKEN				BOTTLE BROKEN			
February ...	0.14	2.12	1.93	4.05	0.14	1.93	1.86	3.78	0.13	1.26	1.75	3.02	0.15	1.09	2.05	3.15	0.13	1.91	1.51	3.42
March ...	1.16	11.78	5.11	16.89	1.20	2.30	4.40	6.71	0.96	5.77	3.86	9.63	1.08	4.97	3.74	8.72	1.08	6.72	4.58	11.29
April ...	2.76	8.50	5.28	13.77	3.28	6.29	5.85	12.14	3.16	9.03	5.24	14.26	3.28	3.94	5.83	9.78	3.08	6.59	6.72	13.30
May ...	1.00	11.82	2.66	14.47	1.20	10.87	3.47	14.34	0.96	5.54	3.62	9.16	1.28	8.09	3.31	11.40	0.84	7.77	4.54	12.32
June ...	1.88	9.79	5.24	15.04	1.72	8.56	2.61	11.18	2.28	6.14	3.46	9.60	1.60	6.83	2.25	9.08	1.80	6.62	5.07	11.67
July ...	3.24	8.56	5.34	13.90	2.96	8.12	5.30	13.41	2.88	6.01	5.54	11.54	2.48	4.44	4.14	8.58	2.52	7.55	3.86	11.41
August ...	0.52	7.50	1.73	9.23	0.64	5.64	1.72	7.36	0.48	2.83	1.61	4.43	0.92	2.35	2.15	4.51	0.36	4.51	1.84	6.36
September ...	0.23	6.74	1.99	8.73	0.30	6.60	2.34	8.94	0.22	7.25	2.35	9.60	0.29	7.46	2.72	10.17	0.18	5.99	2.63	8.63
October ...	2.60	11.38	5.31	16.69	2.80	10.39	5.71	16.09	2.00	6.71	5.37	12.08	2.76	8.88	7.03	15.91	2.00	11.20	6.16	17.35
November ...	3.48	13.84	5.78	19.62	3.36	11.86	5.54	17.40	3.04	9.33	4.66	13.99	3.32	6.96	5.50	12.46	3.24	9.35	4.58	13.93
December ...	5.20	6.80	6.64	13.44	4.52	5.67	6.95	12.62	4.16	4.60	6.88	11.48	5.20	4.61	9.27	13.89	3.68	5.37	7.01	12.38
Yearly Aggregate	24.93	102.31	52.88	155.19	25.52	82.08	51.80	133.87	23.23	69.34	48.84	118.15	22.36	59.62	47.99	107.65	18.91	73.58	48.50	122.06
Monthly Averages	2.08	8.53	4.41	12.93	2.13	6.84	4.32	11.16	1.94	5.78	4.07	9.85	2.03	5.42	4.36	9.79	1.72	6.69	4.41	11.10

Monthly Average for whole Borough

Rainfall in inches ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.92
Insoluble Solids ...	...	...	...	...	...	6.45
Soluble Solids ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.17
Total Solids ...	...	...	...	...	...	10.62

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough: 127.38 tons per square mile.

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile										Average for Period
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	
Wellholme Park ...	155.19	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.40	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.9	145.7	151.88
Carr Green ...	133.87	157.90	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.1	144.4	146.42
Cliffe Hill School ...	118.15	136.35	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.6	166.2	139.45
Southowram Church ...	†107.65	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88			128.63
Clifton : Towngate ...	†122.06	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20			131.10

† Refers to 11 months only.

* Refers to 9 months only.

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-peral Sepsis	Other Puer-peral	Total Death Rate per 1000 Total Births	Whooping Cough		Influenza		Cancer		Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation		Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		Tuberculosis							
																	Lungs		Other		Total			
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1901	21,780	—	3	5.81	—	0.00	—	0.00	14	0.65	34	1.56	25	1.27	—	—	43	1.88	9	0.41	41	1.91	345	15.84
1902	21,960	—	2	4.06	5	0.23	2	0.09	9	0.41	33	1.50	38	1.73	—	—	33	1.50	—	—	—	—	305	13.88
1903	21,983	—	4	3.99	6	0.28	4	0.18	10	0.45	29	1.32	30	1.36	10	0.45	27	1.23	5	0.23	32	1.46	258	11.73
1904	22,076	—	—	0.00	5	0.23	4	0.18	21	0.95	27	1.22	38	1.72	22	1.00	43	1.94	13	0.59	56	2.43	305	13.81
1905	22,100	—	3	6.60	—	0.00	4	0.18	20	0.90	28	1.27	33	1.41	17	0.77	30	1.35	9	0.41	39	1.76	268	12.11
1906	22,196	—	5	10.86	4	0.18	1	0.04	21	0.94	28	1.26	40	1.80	17	0.77	27	1.21	13	0.58	40	1.79	312	14.50
1907	22,280	—	1	2.37	9	0.39	5	0.22	15	0.67	26	1.16	40	1.80	17	0.76	25	1.12	6	0.26	31	1.38	298	13.37
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	46	2.06	13	5.81	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320	14.30
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	8	0.35	7	0.31	16	0.71	29	1.29	33	1.47	25	1.11	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283	12.60
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	5	0.22	2	0.09	27	1.20	18	0.80	24	1.07	19	0.84	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264	11.72
1911	20,843	1	1	5.44	2	0.10	3	0.14	14	0.67	18	0.86	35	1.68	16	0.77	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258	12.53
1912	20,900	1	1	5.57	3	0.15	—	0.00	25	1.19	11	0.53	37	1.77	20	0.96	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294	14.06
1913	20,960	1	2	8.04	—	0.00	1	0.05	18	0.85	29	1.38	39	1.86	11	0.52	39	1.91	6	0.28	45	2.19	284	13.55
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	6	0.28	—	0.00	27	1.28	14	0.67	43	2.05	11	0.52	34	1.62	9	0.42	43	2.04	290	13.80
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	—	0.00	4	0.17	18	0.89	27	1.34	49	2.43	22	1.09	22	1.04	11	0.52	33	1.56	331	16.40
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	2	0.10	4	0.17	30	1.51	17	0.86	42	2.13	23	1.16	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	—	0.00	8	0.38	19	1.03	32	1.66	37	1.91	18	0.93	19	0.93	12	0.60	31	1.53	299	15.51
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	15	0.77	59	3.04	22	1.13	27	1.39	45	2.32	22	1.14	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	10	0.50	41	2.04	22	1.10	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	28	1.34	24	1.15	42	2.01	23	1.10	23	1.10	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98
1921	20,610	—	—	—	3	0.14	7	0.34	19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.87	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25	263	12.76
1922	20,670	—	2	6.04	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16	265	12.82
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	3	0.15	9	0.44	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	6	0.29	27	1.32	272	13.33
1924	20,100	—	1	3.38	3	0.15	23	1.14	28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14	7	0.34	30	1.48	283	14.08
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	10	0.50	35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85	6	0.30	23	1.15	314	15.70
1926	19,440	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.51	36	1.85	17	0.87	39	2.01	17	0.87	20	1.02	5	0.25	25	1.27	257	13.2
1927	19,380	—	1	3.90	—	0.00	25	1.29	34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297	15.3
1928	19,460	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	6	0.31	20	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.92	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5
1929	19,640	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	24	1.22	36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21	308	15.7
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	2	0.10	3	0.15	39	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66	1	0.05	14	0.71	266	13.5
1931	19,940	—	1	4.60	1	0.05	5	0.25	35	1.75	20	1.03	45	2.26	23	1.15	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	1.05	273	13.7
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	9	0.46	94	4.76	17	0.86	12	0.61	2	0.10	14	0.71	266	13.4
1933	19,670	—	1	4.70	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	18	0.92	106	5.39	18	0.92	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283	14.4
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	—	0.00	3	0.15	40	2.05	12	0.61	92	4.71	24	1.22	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	3	0.15	38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	2	0.10	4	0.20	38	1.96	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1937	30,120	1	—	2.35	1	0.03	24	0.79	55	1.83	15	0.50	164	5.44	24	0.80	17	0.56	4	0.13	21	0.69	447	14.84
1938	30,140	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	3	0.09	52	1.73	14	0.46	183	6.07	14	0.46	10	0.33	4	0.13	14	0.46	404	13.4
1939	29,900	2	—	4.53	—	0.00	4	0.13	61	2.04	7	0.23	228	7.63	46	1.54	14	0.47	3	0.10	17	0.57	476	15.92
1940	29,540	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	18	0.61	126	4.27	76	2.57	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	462	15.67
1941	29,680	—	—	2.46	2	0.06	5	0.16	56	1.88	19	0.64	130	4.38	67	2.26	14	0.40	3	0.07	17	0.40	446	15.02
1942	29,170	—	1	2.18	—	0.00	3	0.10	47	1.61	13	0.45	124	4.25	43	1.47	13	0.44	5	0.17	18	0.62	394	13.5
1943	28,500	1	4	10.55	4	0.14	16	0.56	77	2.70	12	0.42	141	4.95	65	2.28	15	0.54	1	0.03	16	0.55	467	16.38
1944	27,840	1	—	1.93	2	0.07	1	0.03	52	1.87	11	0.40	114	4.95	56	2.01	12	0.43	2	0.07	14	0.50	403	14.47
1945	27,540	—	1	2.38	—	0.00	2	0.07	65	2.36	12	0.44	153	5.56	60	2.18	12	0.43	1	0.04	13	0.47	418	15.18
1946	29,810	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.10	72	2.42	10	0.34	142	4.76	62	2.08	12	0.40	1	0.03	13	0.43	430	14.42
1947	30,350	—	1	1.75	—	0.00	1	0.03	55	1.81	10	0.33	166	5.47	58	1.91	13	0.43	1	0.03	14	0.46	422	13.90
1948	30,810	—	—	—	1	0.03	—	0.00	63	2.04	12	0.39	170	5.52	58	1.88	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437	14.18
1949	30,760	—	—	—	—	0.00	13	0.42	65	2.11	7	0.23	167	5.43	57	1.85	15	0.49	2	0.06	17	0.55	433	14.08
1950	30,710	—	—	—	1	0.03	2	0.06	79	2.24	6	0.19	188	6.12	59	1.92	1	0.03	2	0.06	3	0.09	430	14.00
1951	30,500	—	1	2.16	—	0.00	13	0.42	56	1.83	17	0.55	189	6.20	64	2.10	7	0.23	1	0.03	8	0.26	453	14.85
1952</																								

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE
OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1958**

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

I have pleasure in submitting my third Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services for the year 1958. Once again 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, 1959.

The Department was one Public Health Inspector below establishment throughout the year and for four months was at half strength of Inspectors. The report which follows should be read in the light of these staff deficiencies which became particularly acute during the summer when at some periods only one Inspector was available for duty. Nevertheless the Report shows that no section of the work was completely neglected though all sections and particularly food premises could not be given the attention I would have liked.

On the Public Cleansing side, with the work on the reception hopper almost completed at the commencement of the year, there was no further major developments in 1958/59. The main problem met during the year was a recession in the salvaged materials market, all the major items being affected.

I wish to record my appreciation of the technical work performed by the depleted staff of Public Health Inspectors, to the clerks in the Department, and to the foreman and all the employees of the Cleansing Department each one of whom has played some part in the work recorded in this Report.

Finally I should like to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health and Cleansing Committee for the confidence and support during the year and 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	7,677
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Obstructed Drains and Sewers	172
Drainage and Sewer Inspections	149
Drains Tested : Smoke Test	5
Colour Test	106
Water Test	1
General Nuisances : Dwellinghouses	380
Other Premises, etc.	53
Cleanliness of Houses	2
Keeping of Animals	17
Infestation (except rodents)	3
Infectious Diseases enquiries	64
Re-disinfection	6
Re-disinfestation	29
Water Supply	5
Water Samples : Bacteriological	36
Chemical	5
Moveable Dwellings	14
Public Cleansing Service :	
Refuse Collection	470
Refuse Disposal	523
Noise Nuisances	39
Cesspools and unsewered Premises	35
Re-inspections : Dwellinghouses	710
Others	259
Hotels and Places of Entertainment	17
Public Conveniences	250
Offensive Trades	5
Hairdressers and Barbers	18
Conversions : Visits	81

HOUSING ACTS

Inspections : Housing Consol. Regulations	44
Re-inspections	290
Overcrowding	22
Certificates of Disrepair : Visits	97
Re-visits	90
Re re-housing Applications	329
Survey	73

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949

Visits	195
Re-visits	53
Survey	127

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to Waste Food Boiling Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Grit Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to Boiler Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Survey re Smoke Control Areas	98

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I	131
Outworkers	7

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Visits	3
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Fried Fish Shops	68
Butchers' Shops	86
Bakehouses	31
Grocery Shops and General Stores	86
Greengrocers, Fishmongers etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Confectionery Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ice Cream : Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Samples — Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bacteriological Examination of Food other than Milk and Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Milk : Bacteriological Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Biological Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chemical Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Food Hawkers : Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food Delivery Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Confectioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meetings and Interviews re Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144

Court Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	596

**(B)—Summary of Repairs and Sanitary Improvements
Effected, 1958**

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Glazed sinks renewed or provided in lieu of stone sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Taps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings re-plastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burst Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water gaining access to cellar abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Handrail provided to staircase	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireside oven renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply system repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective and rotten sink cupboard renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skirting boards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leaking skylight repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leaking water supply pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overflow pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from animal keeping abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from fumes abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mastic pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
External decoration renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Formation of snowboards along valley gutter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney pot to flue provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window pointing repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Kitchen built on to house	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threshold to outer door provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains and sewers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Soilpipe renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
New inspection chambers installed	...	...	...	...	...	3
SANITARY CONVENIENCES						
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
W.C. seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Choked W.C. cleansed and freed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste water closets converted to freshwater closets	...	...	...	...	...	20
Privies converted to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pails converted to fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pails converted to chemical closets	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs of W.C. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Doors of W.C. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Separate sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply pipe to W.C. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective and leaking W.C. cone connection repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gulley provided to external W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective joint between W.C. soil pipe and drain repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective and dangerous W.C.'s. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective joint between W.C. pedestal and drain repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION						
Dilapidated dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	186
Walls and roof of dustbin shed repaired	...	...	...	...	...	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		Number	Number showing	
	Samples	Submitted		Coliform Bacilli	100ml. B.Col.
Central	...	1	1	—	—
Clifton	...	6	3	3	—
Hipperholme	...	2	2	—	—
Longroyde	...	2	2	—	—
Lightcliffe	...	2	1	1	—
Southowram	...	1	1	—	—
Woodhouse	...	4	4	—	—
Totals	...	18	14	4	Nil

Private Water Supplies

During the year the following private water supply samples were taken :—

Situation		Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
2, Ridge Cottages, Fixby	...	1	—	1
North Lodge Farm Fixby	...	1	1	—
1, Ridge Cottages, Fixby	...	1	—	1
Total	...	3	1	2

Forty-eight houses in the Borough have private water supplies. A proportion of these houses are unfit and included in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme.

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	21.3.58	Grove House Farm, Southowram	20 ft.	Nil	6.9
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	21.3.58	do.	20 ft.	Nil	6.9
After standing in pipe all night	25.9.58	42, Bracken Rd. Brighouse	20 ft.	Nil	6.4
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	25.9.58	do.	20 ft.	Nil	7.0

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

Registration and Licensing

There are 61 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk. At the end of the year there were on the Register :—

- 22 Dealers and 9 Supplementary Licences for the sale of 'Pasteurised' Milk.
- 20 Dealers and 8 Supplementary Licences for the sale of 'Tuberculin Tested' Milk.
- 49 Dealers and 5 Supplementary Licences for the sale of 'Sterilized' Milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 126 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by 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' ...	27	—	27	—	—	—
'T.T. Pasteurised' ...	28	—	28	—	—	—
'Sterilised' ...	10	—	—	—	10	—
Totals ...	121	5	55	—	10	—

Biological Examination of Milk

Nine 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.

30 samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples.

One sample was below the minimum standard of solids not fat and was classified 'not genuine'. A warning was given by the Clerk to the County Council.

The remaining twenty-nine samples were classified as 'genuine'.

	Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard ...	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 29 genuine samples ...	12.66	8.83	3.83

Meat Inspection

The Co-operative Wholesale Society continues 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.

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.

New Regulations relating to Hygiene in Slaughterhouses and Prevention of Cruelty were made in December and came into operation, in part, in January, 1959. Many provisions which concern construction of premises do not however come into force until later.

During the year 639 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	1	275	1,034	110	2	1,422
February	3	224	750	103	30	1,110
March	5	243	660	120	2	1,030
April	1	205	547	146	1	900
May	4	222	338	109	—	673
June	21	216	583	219	—	1,039
July	—	186	732	89	8	1,015
August	—	199	634	105	15	953
September	20	202	650	197	3	1,072
October	40	199	715	252	3	1,209
November	38	209	657	216	5	1,125
December	15	193	674	303	2	1,187
Totals	148	2,573	7,974	1,969	71	12,735

Carcases found Unfit in whole or in part and Surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,573	148	71	7,974	1,969
Number inspected	2,573	148	71	7,974	1,969
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	2	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,170	30	1	184	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	41.56	20.27	2.82	2.33	2.18
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	4	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	201	12	—	—	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.96	8.12	—	—	1.73
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	73	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	24	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	2.83	—	—	—	—

**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	113	53	47	145	111	55	109	178	112	131	90	166	1,310
Actinobacillosis	74	74	70	66	35	35	32	35	32	157	200	—	810
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	35	35	105
Angiomatosis	—	15	—	—	—	16	—	—	8	—	31	71	141
Ascaris	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	27
Acute Septic Metritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	—	—	306
Bacterial Necrosis	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bruising	—	41	48	54	25	103	13	59	20	70	160	—	573
Conjestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	7
Cloudy Swelling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	27	15	60
Cysticercus Bovis	101	65	64	206	109	86	145	156	146	345	125	254	1,802
Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	245
Distomatosis	728	469	510	392	345	911	448	524	677	730	1,014	894	7,642
Echinococcus Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fat Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Fatty Degeneration	13	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	28
Fracture	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hydronephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	26	—	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	59
John's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Mastitis	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	30
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	60
Malformation	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30

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	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Nephritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Oesophagostomum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Peritonitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
Parasites	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pentastomes	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	50	62
Pericarditis	...	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	13	1	17	42
Pleurisy	21	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	30
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	48	—	—	—	64
Septicaemia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	50	—	350
Swine Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
Tuberculosis	664	516	1,312	561	1,203	1,245	437	1,410	464	252	588	1,161	9,813
Tyrosin Crystallisation	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
Totals	—	1,742	1,283	2,274	1,440	1,860	2,776	1,232	2,464	2,368	1,725	2,403	24,223

Total Weight : 10 tons 16 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54

Fifteen persons are licenced 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Retail Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wholesale Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condiment Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Dressers and Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flour Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Market Stalls (average)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Soft Drink Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Total							464

During the year 31 visits were paid to bakehouses, 86 to butcher's shops, 68 to fried fish shops, 86 to grocery shops and general stores, 25 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 34 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 33 to confectionery shops, 33 to licensed premises and clubs and 11 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 459 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 affected 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 1958

Beer cellar limewashed	1
Beer cellar separated from boiler house	3
Constant hot water provided	1
Wash basin provided	1
New Sink provided	1
Walls and/or ceilings re-decorated	4
Walls of food premises re-plastered	2
Preparation room cleansed	1
Warning re smoking in food room	3
Unsatisfactory food handling remedied	2
Food protected against contamination	5
Satisfactory cover provided for cooked foods	4
Warning given re sale of unsound food	2
No back cover to market stall remedied	3
Food stored below 18-in. from ground remedied	6
No name and address displayed on market stall	6
Vans brought into conformity with Food Hygiene Regulations	2
Unlicensed food hawkers detected	2
W.C. seat renewed	1
W.C. compartment redecorated	1
Walls in bar cleansed	1

Market

Thirty-five 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 34 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

19 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of greengrocery and fish.

4 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of meat and meat products.

5 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of grocery.

5 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of ice cream, and

1 person is licensed for the hawking of fish and chips.

During the year 13 visits of inspection were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighthouse Area.

Unsound Food

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

260 tins meat and meat products.	
26 tins fish.	240 tins vegetables.
111 tins fruit.	3 tins frozen eggs.
47 tins cream and milk.	

OTHER FOODS

- 1 box of fillet cod.
- 42lbs. of Haddock fillets.

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-nine 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 86.

(b) ICE CREAM

Seventy-nine premises are registered under the above Act, 2 for the manufacture storage and sale of ice cream and 77 for the storage and sale of Ice Cream.

Sixteen 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. Twenty-seven visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with the pre-packed product.

A total of 53 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 ...	15	14	1	—	—
Outside Borough	38	24	3	5	6
Total ...	53	38	4	5	6

The 15 samples of ice cream produced in the Borough were obtained direct from the manufacturer's premises. All the grade 3 and 4 samples and two of the Grade 2 samples were from one retailer dealing in Ice Cream from one particular source outside the Borough. The appropriate Local Authority was kept fully informed of these results.

(c) ICED LOLLIES

Eighteen samples of iced lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported as showing no coliforms in 3/3 millilitre amounts.

Food Hygiene Courses.

Once again a Course in hygienic food handling was organised by the local West Riding Institute of Further Education in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector and 13 Brighthouse foodhandlers entered for the St. John's Association Examination in Hygienic Handling of Food at the end of the Course, all being successful.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1. Legislation

By mid 1957 the whole of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 had come into operation and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 had been made. The way was now open for a progressive policy of abatement of Atmospheric Pollution and it is pleasing to report that the Committee gave full support to their officials in the various steps taken.

2. 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.

3. Industrial Pollution.

(a) Smoke Observations.

Two hundred and thirty-four observations were taken in 1958. The following gives the details of the observations taken :—

1. January 1st to May 31st (Under the Public Health Act, 1936 and Byelaws)

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	47
Number of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour observations taken	83
Number of contraventions (Black smoke exceeding 3 mns. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hour)	6
Number of notifications of offence served	6

2. June 1st to December 31st (Under the Clean Air Act, 1956)

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	46
Total number of observations taken	151
(a) Observations of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour period	78
(b) Observations of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	73
Number of Contraventions	41
(a) Black smoke (Ringelmann Chart No. 4 or darker) exceeding 2 minutes per $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	11
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Chart No. 2 or darker) for more than 4 minutes	28
(c) Dark smoke (Ringelmann Chart No. 2 or darker) for more than 10 minutes in 8 hours	2
Number of Notifications of Offence served	41

For the last two years, since it was appreciated that medium smoke, formerly not covered by the Council's byelaws, would most certainly come within the scope of offences under the New Act, details of all smoke observations had been forwarded to industrialists. In many cases there were long emissions of medium smoke and it was felt that industrialists should know of these as they would obviously constitute possible offences under the Clean Air Act. This proved to be the case when the Regulations were made. The practice of notifying industrialists of all observations — good or bad continues. It is regretted that the shortage of inspectors has limited the number of observations and work that could be done during the year.

(b) **Prior Approval of New Furnaces**

One application was received for prior approval of a new boiler plant which consisted of a Cochran Vertical Boiler with bunker fed underfeed stoker. Approval was given to the installation.

(c) **Notification of New Furnaces.**

Four notifications of new furnaces were received in addition to the application for prior approval.

These notifications embraced :—

- 1 oil fired central heating boiler (output 80,000 B.Th.U's per hour)
- 2 Economic Boilers with coking type stokers.
- 1 gas fired boiler (output 77,000 B.Th.U's per hour).
- 2 gas fired sectional boilers.

(d) Heights of Chimneys.

One plan of a proposed new industrial chimney was submitted for approval and after the applicant had agreed to increase the height of the chimney the application was approved.

(e) Applications for Temporary Exemption from the provisions of Section I — Clean Air Act, 1956.

Two applications were received for exemptions from occupiers of annealing furnaces and were granted to the 31st December, 1958.

(f) Processes Exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956

Towards the end of the year notification was received that seven works in the Borough had been exempted from the provisions of the Act and would, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes were concerned. The exemptions comprise :—

- 4 premises dealing with ceramics
- 1 premise dealing with ceramics and producer gas
- 1 premise dealing with chemicals
- 1 premise dealing with gas and coke

4. Smoke Control Areas

In May 1958 a comprehensive programme of suggested progressive Smoke Control Areas for the next 20 years was submitted to the Health and Cleansing Committee and approved in principle by the Borough Council. The report included the whole of Rastrick, Lightcliffe, Norwood Green and much of Hipperholme and Hove Edge in such areas. It was stressed that it would be quite possible later to add the remainder of the Borough in the light of such changing circumstances as progress of Slum Clearance, economic situation, the effect of the Clean Air Act on Industrial Pollution, public opinion and other factors.

The scheme was based round the Council's two major housing estates which luckily were not seriously affected by industrial development and was to start with a small pilot scheme in the South of the Borough.

The inspections of this pilot area were commenced during November and early in 1958 the Council gave approval to the Area of 160 acres and comprising 69 dwellinghouses, 1 residential home and 3 agricultural buildings. Shortly after the end of 1958 approval in principle was being sought from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is proposed that the Order shall come into operation on the 1st June, 1960.

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution
(a) 1958

	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 ...	4.44	5.61	10.72	16.34	4.76	4.16	13.93	18.09	4.20	3.39	10.20	13.59	4.84	3.05	17.27	20.31	3.96	3.56	11.16	14.71
February ...	4.80	4.81	9.16	13.97	5.00	3.30	7.67	10.97	4.44	2.72	9.56	12.28	3.88	2.09	7.46	9.54	4.56	3.72	11.00	14.72
March ...	2.08	5.74	5.84	11.58	2.20	6.77	5.92	12.69	1.88	5.30	3.86	9.16	1.40	4.44	5.37	9.81	2.16	1.65	5.26	6.91
April ...	0.48	5.68	2.52	8.20	0.16	3.03	1.72	4.75	0.48	6.18	1.81	7.99	0.04	1.32	0.80	2.12	0.44	5.30	2.37	7.67
May ...	3.56	9.33	6.77	16.10	3.76	9.35	5.78	15.13	3.52	5.64	6.75	12.38	2.80	4.64	7.52	12.16	3.08	7.15	7.51	14.65
June ...	4.72	7.90	5.44	13.34	4.68	8.80	11.97	20.77	4.64	10.27	4.73	15.00	4.28	5.50	8.15	13.65	4.48	12.15	9.75	21.90
July ...	4.96	6.44	9.46	15.90	5.12	6.33	9.15	15.48	4.80	6.91	10.37	17.28	5.44	5.10	8.35	13.45	4.92	6.75	9.39	16.14
August ...	4.68	5.54	7.17	12.71	4.04	4.37	7.74	12.11					4.68	5.00	7.75	12.76				
September ...	2.80	5.41	5.38	10.79	3.24	6.12	10.73	16.85	2.80	4.33	6.04	10.37	3.36	3.02	9.05	12.06	2.96	6.16	5.99	12.15
October ...	2.88	3.19	4.75	7.93	2.68	3.44	5.16	8.60	2.80	2.99	4.97	7.95	3.08	1.92	4.31	6.23	2.72	2.40	4.87	7.28
November ...	0.68	4.48	3.45	7.93	0.80	4.16	3.51	7.67	0.72	4.36	4.02	8.39	0.84	3.21	4.87	8.09	0.76	4.12	4.64	8.76
December ...	3.64	5.74	7.43	13.17	3.84	5.98	8.80	14.79	3.68	3.09	7.52	10.60	4.16	3.48	9.01	12.49	3.76	5.80	9.62	15.41
Yearly Aggregate	39.72	69.87	78.09	147.96	40.28	65.81	92.08	157.90	37.05	60.19	76.17	136.35	38.80	42.77	89.91	132.67	36.87	64.10	88.97	153.05
Monthly Averages	3.31	5.82	6.51	12.33	3.36	5.48	7.67	13.16	3.09	5.02	6.35	11.36	3.23	3.56	7.49	11.06	3.07	5.34	7.41	12.75

Monthly Average for whole Borough :

Rainfall in inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.21
Insoluble Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.04
Soluble Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.09
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.13

Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough : 145.59 tons per square mile

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile									Average for Period
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	
Wellholme Park ...	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.40	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.9	145.7	151.51
Carr Green ...	157.90	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.1	144.4	147.81
Cliffe Hill School ...	136.35	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.6	166.2	141.82
Southowram Church ...	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88			131.63
Clifton : Towngate ...	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20			132.38

† Refers to 11 months only.

* Refers to 9 months only.

Sulphur Pollution—Lead Peroxide Method
(a) 1958

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day													Total Daily Av'ge
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Wellholme Park	2.98	1.51	1.09	0.98	0.80	0.83	0.96	0.66	0.87	0.42	1.62	1.77	1.21	
Carr Green	2.92	1.99	1.32	0.69	0.84	0.85	0.72	0.55	0.76	0.73	1.65	2.77	1.32	
Cliffe Hill School	1.96	1.46	1.66	1.30	1.17	0.99	0.85	0.84	0.55	0.59	1.82	2.45	1.30	
Southowram Church	2.85	1.70	1.67	1.23	1.08	1.13	0.86	0.97	0.95	1.32	1.87	2.70	1.53	
Clifton : Towngate	2.84	2.29	1.86	1.41	0.97	1.24	0.96	0.46	0.54	0.80	3.29	2.58	1.60	
Total Daily Average	2.71	1.79	1.52	1.12	0.97	1.01	0.87	0.70	0.73	0.77	2.05	2.45	1.39	

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day							Average for period
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	
Wellholme Park	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.04	1.34
Carr Green	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	0.75	1.12
Cliffe Hill School	1.30	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	0.75	1.43
Southowram Church	1.53	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.43	1.57
Clifton : Towngate	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.62	1.78
Total Daily Average	1.39	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.44

The rate of progress in this field is largely dependent on a full complement of Public Health Inspectors being achieved.

5. **Publicity.**

Brighouse is an industrial town in a 'black' area and it was felt from the start that every effort must be made to secure the co-operation of Industry and the support of public opinion.

In April, in conjunction with the Local Institute of Further Education a course of 4 lectures on the Clean Air Act and Boiler House Efficiency was organised for Industrialists and some 40 managers, engineers and boiler operators attended. The co-operation of the National Fuel Efficiency Service in providing lecturers is appreciated.

During the Spring and early Summer all boiler plants were visited and surveyed and the Clean Air Act discussed with boiler operators.

In July the local newspaper gave facilities for an article by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the Clean Air Act and this coincided with the coming into force of the main industrial provisions of the Act.

In September the Department co-operated with the Local Institute of Further Education in organising their Boiler Operators' Course.

During the winter the West Riding of Yorkshire Clean Air Advisory Council organised a series of Clean Air Exhibitions throughout the large towns in Yorkshire and while co-operating with the Clean Air Advisory Council your Health Committee decided to organise their own exhibition. Work of organisation was proceeded with throughout the last months of 1958 and it would be opportune to report here that the Exhibition was held in February, 1959 and was seen by approximately 3,000 people and 400 school children while some 400 people attended the various meetings. The exhibition gave equal prominence to both domestic and industrial pollution and was undoubtedly very successful — this opinion being based not only on the attendances at the exhibition but also on the most valuable publicity which resulted from the exhibition in the local press before, during and immediately after the event. By virtue of the poster competition, leaflets and posters issued and newspaper publicity there must be very few homes in the Borough where Clean Air did not make some slight impact, even if the exhibition was never visited.

HOUSING

During the year 1958 the following action was taken :—

A. CLEARANCE AREAS

No. of Representations made	8
No. of houses included in Representations	110
No. of persons housed in above areas	184
No. of Clearance Orders made	—
No. of Compulsory Purchase Orders made	1
Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	64
Persons rehoused from Clearance Areas	206
Families rehoused from Clearance Areas	81

While 8 Representations of Clearance Areas were made to the Health and Cleansing Committee only in one instance (Mellor Square Area) had an Order been made at the year end.

In the case of two areas in New Street, Waring Green the action was pending while in the other five cases consideration of the Representations was deferred until early in 1959.

Demolition of houses in the Lillands Lane and Closes Road Clearance Order 1956 continued and at the year end out of the original 147 houses, 97 families had been rehoused by the Council, 17 houses were empty when the Order was made and 12 families had rehoused themselves, leaving 21 families still to be rehoused. 57 houses had been demolished by the end of 1958 and many more were in process of demolition.

B. INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

(a) Demolition and Closing :

No. of Representations made under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	12
No. of Closing Orders made	5
No. of Demolition Orders made	5
No. of undertakings accepted	2
No. of Local Authority houses certified as unfit by Medical Officer of Health	1
Unfit houses demolished	2
Unfit houses closed	7
Families rehoused from unfit houses closed and demolished	—

(b) Repair :

Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action	123
--	-----

Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action by Local Authority	18
--	----

(c) Unfit houses in Temporary Use :

Houses retained for temporary accommodation (Section 48 Housing Act, 1957)	10
---	----

C. OVERCROWDING

No. of overcrowded families rehoused into Council owned dwellings	5
---	---

D. IMPROVEMENTS GRANTS

The Council have not operated this scheme since November, 1956.

E. CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR — RENT ACT, 1957.

The following table summarises the applications received under the above Act in 1958 :—

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

	Rent Act, 1957	Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954
1. Number of applications for certificates ...	41	6
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—	—
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	43	6
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	37	—
(b) in respect of all defects	6	—
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	39	—
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—	—
6. Number of certificates issued	22	6

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	11	—
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	8	—

9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	1	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	5	—

The number of applications dealt with during the year were not so numerous as last year and by the year end they were being received only very occasionally.

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.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

No cases of notifiable animal diseases were reported during the year.

The Council, being an Authority under the Act is responsible for the efficient disinfection of premises and also for the disposal of affected carcasses.

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, eight plants were licensed for the boiling of waste food at the year end.

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			Point of Supply	Plate Count 24 hrs. 37°C Count Colonies per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	4	Nil
February	...	...	—	—	—
March	...	...	Inlet	53	Nil
			Outlet	70	Nil
April	...	...	Inlet	20	Nil
			Outlet	50	1 irregular type
May	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	Nil	Nil
June	...	...	Inlet	6	Nil
			Outlet	21	Nil
July	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	Nil	Nil
August	...	...	—	—	—
September	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	1	Nil
October	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	Nil	Nil
November	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	Nil	Nil
December	...	...	Inlet	Nil	Nil
			Outlet	Nil	Nil

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water ; and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour plate count at 37°C from 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies and the remainder should not exceed 100 colonies.

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	...	...	...	...	...	12,254
Waste water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	165
Privies	...	...	...	...	...	62

Twenty waste water closets, one privy and seven pails were converted to fresh water closets, and four pails to chemical closets during the year.

DRAINAGE

Three hundred and twenty-one Inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers.

In five instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 106 instances, and the Water Test was applied on one occasion.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

The following premises were disinfested during the year :—

Infestation	Premises Treated
Fleas	9
Cockroaches	5
Red Spider Mite	1
Australian Spider Beetle	2
Bugs	1
Wasps	4
Disinfestation of houses on removal	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 64 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

One house was disinfected after Infectious Disease.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There are in the Borough 6 factories without mechanical power, 260 with mechanical power and 12 building operations in progress.

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

146 inspections were paid to factories during the year and the following defects were revealed and action taken :—

	Found	Remedied during year
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	3	1
Unsuitable or defective conveniences	41	21
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	1	—
Total	45	22

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	4
Building Operations	3
Caravans	1

Carpet Manufacture	3
Carpet Packing	1
Cattle Foods	1
Clock Making and Repairs	1
Concrete Blocks	1
Coke Screening	1
Diecasting	1
Dress Making and Alteration	2
Dyers	3
Electrical Trades	5
Electro Plating	1
Engineering	23
Engraving	1
Fish Meal	1
Flour Milling	1
French Polishing	1
Food Preparation	7
Generation and Transforming of Electricity	1
Gasket and Packing Manufacture	2
Glazed Pipes	1
Gramophone Parts	2
Gramophone Testing	1
Gut Scraping	1
Handbags	1
Ice Cream	1
Insulated Wires	1
Joinery and Cabinet Making	22
Leather Goods	2
Laundering	3
Machine Tools	5
Maltsters	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping	1
Metal Founding	3
Metal Spraying	1
Mortar Grinding	3
Motor Body Building	18
Motor Vehicle Repairs	1
Mustard Grinding and Packing	1
Oil Refining	1
Packing Cases	1
Pattern Making	2
Photography	3
Plumbing	3
Portable Buildings	3
Printing	2
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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Runner Pads — Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sack Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weaving and Washing of Cleaning Cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wire M/C Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Scourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodwork Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Outworkers

There were nine outworkers on the lists required to be submitted to the Council under Section 110 of the Factories Act. All 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

One site was licensed for moveable dwellings :—

Broadholme, Mill Yard, Atlas Mill Road, Brighthouse ... 3 caravans

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

Land, Atlas Mill Road, Brighthouse ... 6 caravans

Land at rear of Brighthouse Cricket Club ... 8 caravans

One licence was granted to station and use a moveable dwelling during the year.

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.

14 Gentlemen's Hairdressers

22 Ladies' Hairdressers, and

1 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers

are registered. Eighteen 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 following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st March, 1959 :—

	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 ...	5	78	65	148	1
(b) Survey under the Act ...	5	52	44	101	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other reason) ...	—	44	459	503	—
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats -Major ...	1	—	—	1	—
Minor ...	4	35	23	62	1
(b) Mice-Major ...	—	—	1	1	—
Minor ...	—	43	41	84	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	5	78	65	148	1
4. Total inspections carried out ...	23	227	625	875	3

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, 1959 :—

Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,260
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165

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 :—

	1958/59	1957/58	1956/57
Dustbins	477,695	437,239	470,996
Privy Middens	1,345	1,321	1,565
Pail Closets	8,696	9,314	9,212
Kitchen Waste Bins	5,818	6,119	20,310
Weight in Tons	9,441	8,928	9,636

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 ...	2,344	5	—
S.D. Freighter 18 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection ...	1,902	4	—
S.D. Freighter 19 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection ...	2,182	3	3
Dennis 14 ...	Side Loader	Refuse Collection ...	1,589	3	3
Fordson 20 ...	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection	170	9	—
Morris 15 ...	Side Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	416	10	—
Bedford 16 ...	Specialised Vehicle	Tailings and Cover ...			
		Vehicle * ...	20	18	3
Bedford 21 ...	Side Loader	Spare Vehicle * ...	353	4	3
Morris 22 ...	Van	Waste Paper Collection ...	461	15	—
Total ...			9,440	14	—

* Also make special collections of refuse

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 fortnightly collection. 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 has increased over the last few years. These involve anything from the removal of a single item of bulky furniture or household effects to lorry loads and this work constitutes 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. As the scheme for Smoke Control areas in the Borough progresses a considerable increase in the bulk of refuse to be collected in the areas to be dealt with, together with a further reduction in the cinder content of refuse, can be expected.

(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		154	13	—
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS				
House Refuse passed through Plant	... ..	7,177	9	2
Trade Refuse tipped	... ..	280	4	—
Tins from Queensbury and Shelf U.D.C.	... ..	21	19	—
Tins from Elland U.D.C.	... ..	21	15	—
3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP				
House Refuse	... ..	1,641	5	2
Trade Refuse	... ..	11	—	—
4. MARSH LANE TIP				
House Refuse	... ..	466	16	—
Total		9,775	2	—

Seventy-seven per cent. of house refuse, mainly from Brighouse and Rastrick was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Five per cent. of the house refuse, from the Southowram area was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram, and the remaining eighteen per cent. from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge Areas, was tipped at Bailiff Bridge Tip. Controlled tipping was practiced, screened dust from the Disposal Plant being used for cover.

The improved reception hopper mentioned in last year's report was completed early in the year under review and has proved very beneficial during the first year's working. It is possible to pass the whole of the town's refuse through the plant and this was done for a time during the early part of 1958 but was discontinued when the price of the various items of salvage fell sharply as it was no longer economical to divert the refuse vehicle serving Hipperholme, Lightcliffe and Norwood Green from the tip on the district.

It will be necessary shortly to take all tailings from the Salvage plant to Bailiffe Bridge tip and it is envisaged that this will commence in the financial year 1960-61.

A portion of Atlas Mill Road Tip will then still be available to serve for a number of years for trade refuse and emergencies such as plant breakdown when it would be uneconomical to take Rastrick Refuse to Bailiff Bridge Tip.

(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 recession in certain trades in town affected the input of waste paper particularly fibreboard and this largely accounts for the reduced output of this grade of paper.

The market for waste paper improved during the year and it was possible to dispose of all our production, except newsprint which grade was still subject to a quota, without difficulty or worry.

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

Grade					1958/59			Percentage of grades Sold
					T.	C.	Q.	
Newspapers	...	...	...	...	155	2	—	25%
Fibreboard	...	...	...	...	190	6	—	30.6%
Mixed Paper	...	...	...	...	275	11	1	44.4%
Total					620	19	1	

(b) KITCHEN WASTE. Kitchen waste is collected twice weekly from 118 bins placed at food premises of all types. There are no communal street bins, these having been removed three years ago. The collected waste is taken to Halifax Cleansing Depot for processing and in the year under review 156 tons 13 cwt. was sent compared with 147 tons in 1957/58.

(c) BALED DESTRUCTOR SCRAP. There was a very considerable drop in revenue from this type of salvage. Early in the year when the price was £8.10.0d. per ton and increasing arisings were being baled not only from our own plant but also from Elland and Queensbury, all seemed set for a record year, but the early hopes were soon dispersed by a slump and destructor bundles became almost unsaleable. As the year progressed however a steady, but always precarious, market returned and our production was disposed of at the much reduced price of £3 per ton. 315 tons 6 cwt. were sold during the year compared with 340 tons the previous year and of this total 43 tons 14 cwt. were from Elland and Queensbury U.D.C's compared with 116 tons 6 cwt. in the previous year. With the reduced prices it became uneconomical for the collection and transport of tins from these other districts to continue and the scheme had to be temporarily abandoned by mutual agreement. It is interesting to note that, due to the improvements at the tipping hopper and a consequent increase in refuse passed through the plant, the amount of tins recovered from our own refuse, 271 tons, was the highest figure yet achieved.

(d) FERROUS METALS. The amount of light and heavy scrap increased from 24 tons 15 cwt. last year to 28 tons 1 cwt. during the year under review, but here again there was a considerable drop in prices

received due to the state of the market and disposal was not so easy as in the past years.

(e) NON-FERROUS METALS. 4 tons were disposed of compared with 2 tons 16 cwts. in the previous year. The figure for the current year is the highest yet reached and is, of course, again due to extra refuse being passed through the salvage plant. As for the previous types of salvage, there was a price reduction but it was not so steep and there was no difficulty with disposal.

(f) TEXTILES. There is a limited market for rags, carpeting, sacking and old beddings as our products are in a dirty state. Here again, for the same reason as previously mentioned, while a record amount (64 tons 7 cwts.) was recovered and sold there was no similar reflection in the price obtained as there was a steady reduction in the value of the items due to the state of the market.

(g) SCREENED CINDER. This item of salvage continued in great demand throughout the winter months being exported as far afield as Southport regularly. Here the value of the sales was well in excess of any previous figure due to an increase in price some time ago and increased production. As the process of elimination of older type grates in houses continues a reduction in the quality and quantity of screened cinder is inevitable.

(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
LWX 573	24	1.1.53	Ford Van
SWU 852	26	1.9.56	B.S.A. M/cycle
WWT 352	27	11.9.58	Austin A.35 Van

(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				239	3	0
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—						
Trade Refuse Charges				81	1	0
Fertiliser Subsidy				9	14	7
Other Income				29	8	0
(c) SALVAGE :—						
Baled Waste Paper	620	19	1	5,320	4	3
Kitchen Waste	156	13	0	556	8	11
Baled Destructor Scrap	315	6	1	1,371	3	6
Ferrous Metal	28	1	1	151	4	5
Non-Ferrous Metals	4	0	0	369	16	9
Textiles	64	7	2	440	19	4
Screened Cinder	379	10	0	192	4	6
Rubber		6	0		16	0
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—						
Transport Charges				428	17	6
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—						
Sale of Dustbins				409	16	0
Lethal Chamber Charges				27	10	0
Disinfectants				4	17	0
Totals ...	1,569	3	1	9,633	4	9

(vii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year
Ending 31st March, 1959.

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages and Salary	7,593 18 7	241 19 10	7,835 18 5
National Insurance	315 0 3	10 0 3	325 0 6
Superannuation	169 10 10	5 9 5	175 0 3
Mechanical Transport	6,458 13 4	381 8 8	6,840 2 0
Disinfectants	—	54 19 7	54 19 7
Dustbins	358 18 0	—	358 18 0
Cesspool Emptying	—	43 15 5	43 15 5
Protective Clothing	46 3 7	1 0 0	47 3 7
Tools and Implements	55 16 0	—	55 16 0
Sundry Expenses	30 18 6	—	30 18 6
	15,028 19 1	738 13 2	15,767 12 3
INCOME			
Trade Refuse Charges	239 3 0	—	239 3 0
Kitchen Waste Sales	556 8 11	—	556 8 11
Dustbins	409 16 0	—	409 16 0
Disinfectants	—	4 17 0	4 17 0
TOTAL INCOME	1,205 7 11	4 17 0	1,210 4 11
NET EXPENDITURE	13,823 11 2	733 16 2	14,557 7 4

(viii) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs, Year Ending 31st March, 1959.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Disposal and Salvage—						
Wages				4,471	7	1
National Insurance				185	17	1
Superannuation—						
Equivalent Contributions				98	19	1
Additional Allowances				46	11	8
Coke and Coal	24	8	10			
Gas	23	3	0			
Electricity	387	0	7			
Water	16	13	4			
				451	5	9
Rents and Acknowledgements	2	15	0			
Rates	196	16	0			
Insurance	83	12	1			
				283	3	1
Tools and Implements				131	19	3
Repairs—						
Plant and Machinery	217	1	2			
Buildings and Grounds	207	14	9			
				424	15	11
Protective Clothing				27	9	0
Loan Charges—						
Loan Interest	222	3	6			
Sinking Fund Contribution	146	0	0			
				368	3	6
Other Expenses				47	13	9
Tip Cultivation				29	5	11
Lethal Chamber				10	11	4
Salvage Purchases				174	18	1
Mechanical Transport				747	0	0
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —						
Refuse Tipping Hopper				4,149	5	5
Gross Costage				11,648	5	11
Revenue				7,994	2	4
NET EXPENDITURE				3,654	3	7

(ix) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year Ending 31st March, 1959

Item	£	s.	d.
COST			
Wages and Salary	4,072	17	8
National Insurance	168	18	8
Superannuation Contributions	91	0	4
Licences and Insurance	528	0	7
Petrol and Oil	1,393	6	0
Tyres	302	15	7
Repairs etc.	509	0	8
Contribution to Renewals Account	950	0	0
	8,015	19	6

RECHARGED

Refuse Collection	6,840	2	0
Refuse Disposal	747	0	0
Sanitation and Health	280	0	0
Other Departments	135	2	6
Other Income	13	15	0
	8,015	19	6

(x) Refuse Collection and Disposal - Unit Costs for Year Ended 31st March, 1959.

UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection	Refuse Disposal	Total for Service
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	17 0	9 8	26 8
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	13 8	1 6	15 2
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	29 3	7 7	36 10
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population	452	120	572
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,046	278	1,324

(xi) Operational Statistics - Year Ended 31st March, 1959

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	...	7,875 acres
Population at 30th June, 1958	...	30,490 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	...	9,441 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	...	16.9 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected		13,199 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	...	95%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including miles by secondary transport)	...	1½ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	...	—
Total refuse disposed of (of which 44 tons were disposed of for other local authorities)	...	9,775 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded)	...	
(a) Crude Tipping	...	—
(b) Controlled tipping	...	23%
(c) Direct incineration	...	—
(d) Separation and controlled tipping	...	77%
(e) Other methods	...	—
		<hr/> 100% <hr/>

Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :—

	Income	Tonnage Collected
	£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	557	157
(b) Scrap Metal	1,892	347
(c) Waste Paper	5,320	621
(d) Other Salvage	634	444
	<hr/> 8,403 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,569 <hr/>
Trade Refuse	320	291

LETHAL CHAMBER

One hundred and sixty two dogs, one hundred and eighty nine cats and two hamsters 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.

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

Situation	Accommoda- tion for Females.	Accommodation for Males
Back Bonegate	5 W.C.'s	5 W.C.'s 9 urinal stalls
Bradford Road	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bramston Street	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Birds Royd Lane	Nil	1 W.C. 4 do.
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.
Whitehall, 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 do.
King George V Memorial Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. Nil

In recent years it has become necessary in the annual report to draw attention to the considerable amount of malicious damage which has occurred in Public Conveniences. By virtue of our experience in 1958 this Report can be no exception, as wanton damage occurred regularly throughout the year. Damage to locks was particularly noticeable and due to the very high cost of these fittings it became financially impracticable to keep up with the replacement of damaged ones with the consequent result that cleanliness suffered due to the compartments being unlocked. It is hoped that the public will appreciate the amount of damage that is being done to public conveniences and will not only assist the Department in apprehending the culprits but will bear with us in our difficulties. As there is no full time attendant and conveniences are not restricted by being locked at dusk it seems we must expect some share of the hooliganism which is affecting public property and hope that it will be a passing phase.

The cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1959 was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages	770	—	—
National Insurance	31	17	2
Superannuation —			
Equivalent Contributions	11	10	5
Additional Allowances	92	19	—
Equal Annual Charge		15	10
Electricity	76	7	7
Water	74	17	2
Cleaning Materials	19	1	4
Transport	103	11	—
Rents and Acknowledgements	8	1	—
Rates	152	13	—
Insurance	12	15	6
Toilet Requisites	25	10	—
Protective Clothing	—	—	—
Repairs and Maintenance	300	11	3
Loan Charges—			
Loan Interest	189	5	2
Sinking Fund Contribution	358	—	—
Debt Management		8	9
Parsonage Lane Wall	42	15	1
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —			
Sunday Conveniences	5	15	7
Other Expenses		6	3
	2,277	1	1

INCOME

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	319	11	1
Rent of Weighing Machine Sites etc.	26	5	—
Bus Operators — Contribution	199	8	11
	545	5	—
NET EXPENDITURE ...	1,731	16	1

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