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Borough of



Brighouse



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

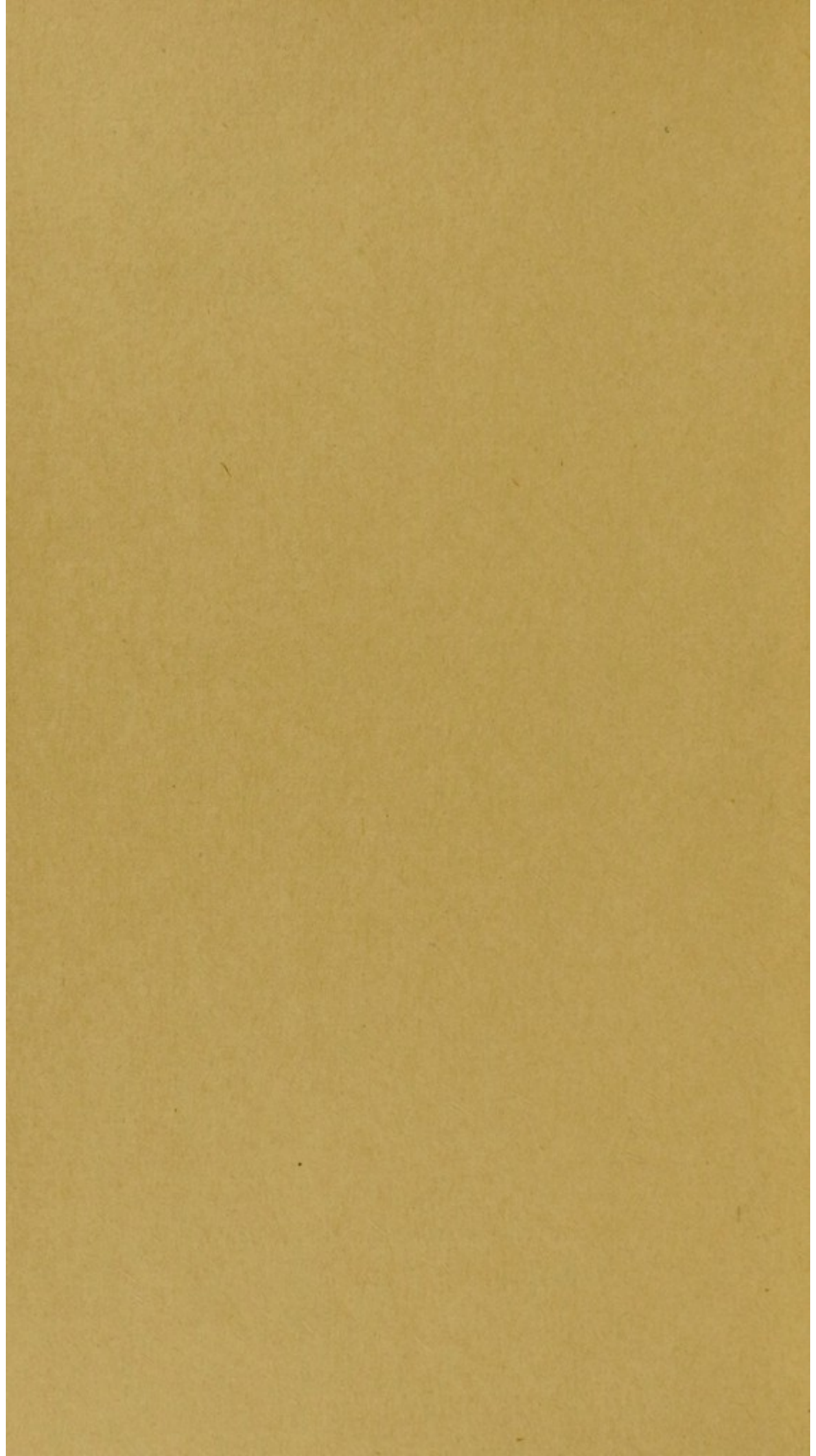
Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

1962

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

Medical Officer of Health



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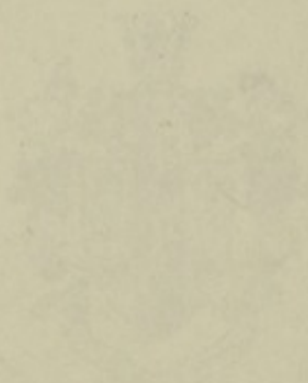
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FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A

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Board of



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Public Health Services

of the Board of Health

1902

FRANK W. LESTER, M.D., CHIEF, BUREAU OF HEALTH

Printed by the City of Boston

Borough of Brighouse

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at 31st December, 1962).

His Worship the Mayor :

Councillor J. S. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Chairman :

Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor D. R. MARSHALL.

Ald. E. R. HINCHLIFFE, O.B.E. Coun. Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL,
Coun. A. BIRKETT C.C.

„ W. FURNESS

„ J. K. PICKARD

„ Mrs. E. HIONS

„ Miss J. SUGDEN

„ L. HULME

„ S. WILLIAMS

„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship The Mayor : Councillor J. S. ARMITAGE, J.P.

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

Councillor D. R. MARSHALL, (Vice-Chairman)

Coun. L. HULME

Miss M. BOTTOMLEY

„ Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL

Mrs. E. EDWARDS

„ Miss J. SUGDEN

„ E. R. HINCHLIFFE

„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

„ C. PETTY

The Mayoress:

„ M. PICKARD

Mrs. J. S. ARMITAGE

„ W. SYKES

„ S. WILLIAMS

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 Rd., Brighouse Telephone : Brighouse 796.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer.

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

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

D. B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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 :

**J. S. HUGHES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Dental Officer:

W. A. ALLEN, B.D.S., 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.

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas:

R. L. WOOD.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. E. BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.
Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health
Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
Section II (Food Inspections) of the Sanitary Inspectors
Association's Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration

Additional Public Health Inspector :

A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.
Smoke Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.

Divisional Nursing Officer :

Miss C. J. BARKER, 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 B. M. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.

(Terminated September, 1962)

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

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

Assistant Health Visitors :

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.
Mrs N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Miss. E. MALLINSON, S.R.N.
*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
*Mrs. J. SHELLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives :

Miss D. DUCKWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Queen's Nurse.
Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss K. M. McCORMICK, S.C.M.

Home Nurses :

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.

Mental Welfare Officers :

S. PARKINSON, (Senior).
R. O'KANE, R.M.N. (Commenced June, 1962).
*A. LEE, R.M.N., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.R. San. I.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

Mrs M. F. DUCKENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. (Terminated
February, 1962).

Speech Therapist :

*Miss P. M. HARVEY.

Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery :

Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron.
Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.
These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certified Nursery
Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

Senior Clerk :

G. O. RICHARDSON.

Clerks :

*Miss J. R. BLEZARD, (commenced March, 1962).
Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.
*Mrs. M. ECKERSALL, (commenced April, 1962).
Miss M. EVERS.
*Mrs. E. FILBY.
*Mrs. E. HIRST.
*Miss I. HOLMES.
Mrs. G. HURLEY.
Mrs. E. JOHNSON
Miss M. C. MILNES.
*Mrs. M. SMITH (commenced April, 1962).
Miss J. S. TAYLOR.
*Mrs. F. WARING (terminated February, 1962).

Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Mr. B. BLACKBURN (commenced July, 1962).

Mr. F. CLAYTON (commenced August, 1962).

Mr. R. I. MARSDEN

Miss B. L. MITCHELL

Mr. S. L. RATHMELL

Mr. M. R. WILLIAMS (terminated June, 1962).

Divisional Depot Superintendant, 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 1962.

I have again included details of my work in the Brighouse Borough as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council to give a more complete picture of the health services of the district.

This is the last full year in which I report on the activities carried out under the Chairmanship of Councillor L. Kaye who has been Chairman of the Public Health Committee with one short interruption since 1951. Unfortunately, he has recently not felt himself able to carry out this important task with his accustomed vigour, and characteristically has not wished to continue as Chairman and as Councillor unless he could work for the public good with unabated enthusiasm. As headmaster of a primary school, many demands are made on him, and we all hope that the extra leisure time he now has will enable him to regain positive health.

His loss will be felt in many circles but nowhere more than in this department.

The Vital Statistics are fortunately unexciting, perhaps the most noteworthy feature being an estimated rise in the mid-year population to over 31,000.

Although the Birth Rate is higher this year, and the Live Births still exceed deaths by more than a hundred, there is also a rise in the Death Rate.

The Infant Death Rate was lower. Half of our infant deaths occurred within one week of life, and there was a rise in the number of stillbirths. Our Perinatal mortality rate, derived from deaths occurring before birth or within a week of birth, gives an indication of the loss of infant life due to conditions associated with pregnancy and parturition. It is in the reduction of these deaths that further research is necessary. Infancy now no longer presents the same hazards and it is unlikely that much further reduction in infant deaths will be achieved except in those deaths which are associated with pregnancy and birth.

As Infant deaths decline, however, the importance of Home Safety becomes greater, and I wish we could bring home to every parent the preventable hazards which exist in the home. Childhood is a time of growth and exploration and to prevent accidents without undue frustration is no easy task. Discipline founded on love is welcomed by normal children, and perhaps this is not always appreciated by the parents of today.

I sometimes think that children and adolescents resemble developing countries who have sometimes apparently abandoned their newly

acquired freedom for what we, an old democracy, would regard as dictatorship. The proper loosening of family discipline from the draconian standards of the last century should not be carried too far as it carries with it some of the dangers of a rudderless boat. Some parents today appear to worry unnecessarily when their child reaches eleven, believing that the more academic education provided in a grammar school is the optimum education for all, and to abandon after that measures of control which are desirable and wise. Lack of sufficient parental discipline may be why juvenile delinquency and promiscuity has increased in some of our young people, and why so many children regard anyone over 40 as having lived the important years of their life, readily, while still at school, commence the smoking habit, undeterred by the risk of Cancer of the lung in their later years. Child Guidance should begin and end at home and it is surprising how many parents seem to wish to delegate all responsibility to the teacher who only has their children under his care for a comparatively short period.

The illegitimacy rate in Brighouse is lower this year, and these remarks are not meant to imply that this town has a special problem. Most parents and children whom I encounter are admirable people, but present world trends give cause for anxiety. Neither National press nor television services have great reticence today, and children read earlier and better, and during their developing years need care and guidance especially when they are continually informed that their elders are by no means their betters.

Although this year we had a low incidence of Infectious Disease, the Bradford Smallpox outbreak at the beginning of the year occasioned much work and considerable anxiety. This anxiety was not confined to epidemiologists but shared by many members of the public, some of whom had distorted and magnified views of the danger until they knew the full facts. It was gratifying to us that when it was possible to inform the public adequately, the people of this town behaved admirably, for at this time people travelling elsewhere from this part of the country were regarded with suspicion by the ill-informed, who only had the information provided by the National Press, the B.B.C. and the I.T.V. These are wonderful media for information, but part of a story may be quite different from a whole story, and these media in their early days gave rise to public apprehension, largely founded on the deaths of people who were already isolated and were not a public risk. The fact that cases were not occurring except in people already isolated was not given sufficient prominence.

We already knew how fortunate this town is in its family doctors who without exception are loyal and steadfast colleagues. Any information we gave the public was supplemented and re-inforced by their own doctors, their trusted and reliable friends. The domiciliary services showed a unity of effort unsurpassed even in hospitals where colleagues work under one roof. Everyone of course in this department helped in every possible way and made considerable sacrifices in so doing — I have come to expect this, and I am rarely disappointed.

A threatened epidemic has two important aspects, the tracing and isolation and protection and observation of contacts and the dissemination of full information to the public. Good public relations were never more important and our local newspapers gave us considerable and invaluable help in allaying understandable public alarm by giving an accurate statement.

We have had our disappointments this year.

When I came to Brighouse in 1946, the Child Welfare Centre was one of my worries. It presented a sharp contrast to that of my previous Authority. This building was obviously obsolete and one of my first anxieties was the early provision of a modern centre. All the members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee agreed that this was necessary, but the passing of the National Health Service Act made it necessary to wait until the Divisional Health Service was established under the County Council, who had to decide priorities for the whole Administrative County but who in the meantime did at least provide inside w.c.'s and ablution facilities for patients and staff.

Meanwhile possible sites for our new centre were sought, and the Borough Surveyor's help elicited. As with the town plan, delay has been occasioned by the siting of the new trunk roads through the town, for if our centre is to be a satisfactory central centre for the whole Division it must be so sited that it will last for twenty years.

The County Authority have agreed that a modern well equipped centre will be provided, and the Council have agreed to a site in police street so that our hopes of twenty years may one day be fulfilled. It would seem unlikely that this will be before 1964.

Meanwhile, the work of this out-worn centre still grows and the mothers cheerfully attend and the Doctors, Nurses and voluntary workers cheerfully surmount their conditions. The teaching of health education in such a centre is carried out apparently successfully.

A new centre for Southowram is also promised and it would seem to be probable that this will be provided in 1963. Here we shall have a branch surgery for the doctors working in Southowram, and a nurse's residence. We hope that this will enable the Health Visitor to work very closely with the General Practitioners of the district and will serve as a focal point for all the domiciliary health services of Southowram, particularly if the proposals of the Boundary Commission to unite Southowram as one unit, administratively, are to be ratified.

The Housing Committee have been very helpful in providing a site for this small clinic.

We hope to have in 1964 a new comprehensive Training Centre providing three departments for the very young subnormal child, the subnormal child of school age and for the subnormal adult, who will be able to carry out a useful occupation usually under trained supervision. These mentally sub-normal people and their parents need our full support, and we are looking forward to having provision for the small children and adults.

Meanwhile, the pre-school age educationally sub-normal children have been catered for in our day nursery, which because of its selectivity has only been occupied for about half its capacity. Although we have only had it half full, the work it is doing is of great value, catering as it does for the child of the unmarried or widowed or ailing mother; it now takes its proper place in our up to date Health Service where the weaker members of the community are helped in their difficulties. We hope and believe that we help both problem families and people and families with problems.

In an affluent society, the large family, the sick and disabled, and the people who do not conform to the recognised social patterns suffer relatively much more than they did when most of the population had much less than they have today. Unfortunately, the older people whose small savings were made at a time when wages were smaller and money could buy more, are also left behind by the Jones's. The Old People's Welfare Committee have this year expanded their meals on wheels scheme through the help of the W.V.S. and the excellent canteen services of a local firm, and have opened a Rest Centre through the help of the Brighthouse Corporation and the unselfish and untiring help of the townswomen. Here old people can have a cup of tea hard by the Bus Station before leaving the town for their own homes.

A new Old People's home has been opened at Rastrick by the Chairman of the Health Committee and here old people can enjoy together a happy retirement in comfortable surroundings near our most modern housing estate on a site kindly provided by the Housing Committee. With the Lightcliffe home, we now have within the Borough 75 places for old people.

The Chiropody Service is well used by our old people, and it was possible during the years to provide a more local service in Rastrick in our only satisfactory clinic. Although the meals on wheels service is doing an excellent job, many of our ambulant older people require better food. So often they do not trouble to get ready properly balanced meals when they only have themselves to cater for and when economies are made they are often made on food. The provision of a luncheon club where old people can meet each other at least once a week over the dining table is being considered by the Old People's Welfare Committee and will, I believe, be a most worthwhile project.

We have been promised a second warden's scheme at Hipperholme, where there will be more provision for single old people, who are the ones who most need a warden to support them. I believe that there is considerable scope for an extension of this scheme on to all our estates and eventually into privately owned houses. It is not only the old people who live in Council estates who need a warden to make daily visits and provide a contact with the outside world.

If the ten-year Hospital Plan of the Ministry of Health is implemented, we shall require more wardens' schemes, more home helps and more domiciliary staff, for the Hospital Plan, to the preparation of which much thought has been given, envisages a reduction in the

number of beds provided for old people in Halifax. It is true that the plan also provides for day hospital provision and it is also true that Halifax is at present well provided relative to other parts of the country, but even at present we have difficulty in the admission of all the old people, who in our opinion require hospital provision.

In an area like this, where there are many avenues of employment open to women, and where in many homes it is traditional for women to work in textiles, there is more difficulty in keeping old people in their own homes. There is no doubt that the extension of the wardens' schemes supplemented by schemes for adequate nutrition and domestic help would help to overcome this difficulty. I look forward to the day when the Welfare Foods Scheme by which vitamins are provided for the youngest members of the population is extended to provide nutritional supplements for the old, so many of whom have a diet too low in protein and fresh vegetables, both of which are expensive. We see many old people, who have accepted sub-clinical illness as a normal ageing process, and who could be helped to regain positive health by routine dietary supplements.

Side by side with the Ministry's Hospital Plan, the County Council, our local Health Authority, presented its plan for the development of the Health and Welfare Services in the next ten years. Under this plan we already have sufficient beds in residential homes for the old people of this Borough, but the Divisional Welfare Area, of which this Borough is only a small part, will need more accommodation.

As with everything else, the implementation of this plan is dependent on sufficient staff. Health Visitors in particular are already in short supply and will require to be supplemented by auxiliaries and social workers. Good Home Helps are particularly hard to find and an increased establishment will not be easily filled.

The work in the Mental Health field continues to grow, and we have been helped this year by the new unit at a Halifax Hospital. It is good that patients who are suffering from mental illness can take their place in the same hospital as those who have physical illness.

Most of both of these categories of patients are restored to full health. We all know too that a physical illness can so easily be a source of great anxiety and that mental illness can be accompanied by symptoms of physical illness. Mind and body are closely interrelated and many patients should not be separated into neat physical and mental compartments.

We hope that during these next ten years, new buildings and new plans will be accompanied by an increase in the same kind of staff we have been fortunate to have here. Knowledge is not enough; medicine and nursing demand kindness and understanding.

The routine work of the Department has continued satisfactorily, and the Chief Public Health Inspector has pursued his active policy with smoke control.

We are promised that more houses will be built this year and we hope it will be possible to increase our target figure for our slum clearance programme.

Let us hope that at the end of the next ten years we shall have healthy people living to a fruitful and comfortable old age in a clean atmosphere, in good houses, with many of the frustrations and difficulties of today gone forever.

I again include in this report the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, whose work has continued to display the high standard to which we have become accustomed.

We are all grateful for the encouragement given by you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Public Health Committee.

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

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1963.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1962

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,873
Population: Census 1961, 30, 804: 1962 (est.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,260
Average number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.97
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,587
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.47
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.70
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£318,720
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,279

A total of eighty-five men and twenty-four women were wholly unemployed at the end of 1962. In addition, eleven men and twenty-three women were temporarily suspended.

These figures represent 1.2% of the insured population of Brighouse. The Regional figure is 2.1% and the figure for Great Britain, 2.5%, so that, comparatively speaking, we are in a better position than the majority, regionally and nationally. Textiles generally ended the year on a quiet note but the wire and machine tool industries were extremely busy, with overtime and weekend work a regular feature.

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

Live Births—				M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	252	250	502
Illegitimate	18	9	27
Total	270	259	529

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

Total Live and Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
	278	265	543

Crude Death Rate: 13.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Adjusted Death Rate: 13.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — total:	18.9
" " " — legitimate:	19.9
" " " — illegitimate:	—
Neo-Natal " " " "	11.3
(First four weeks)	

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate: per 1,000 total live and still births: 35.0
(Still births and deaths under one week combined)

Rate per 1,000
live and still births
Nil

TABLE I
BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1962 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	17.5	18.4	17.8	18.0	16.9
Adjusted Birth ...	17.7	18.2	17.8	—	17.8
Crude Death ...	12.7	10.2	12.0	11.9	13.6
Adjusted Death ...	13.4	12.6	13.3	—	13.6
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory ...	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.00
Other	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
All Forms	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00
Cancer	2.14	1.65	2.00	2.18	2.59
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.97	1.52	1.84	*	1.95
Heart and Circulatory					
Diseases	4.84	3.87	4.56	*	5.31
Respiratory Diseases	1.62	1.25	1.52	*	1.76
Maternal Mortality	0.09	0.45	0.20	0.35	—
Infant Mortality ...	22.8	24.6	23.3	21.4	18.9
Neo-natal Mortality	15.3	16.5	15.7	15.1	11.3
Stillbirth	18.0	19.6	18.5	18.1	25.8

* 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 II
CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1962

Causes of Death	1962 All Ages		Total
	M.	F.	
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	8	12
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ...	10	3	13
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	18	42
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	5	6
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	23	38	61
18. Coronary disease, angina	55	37	92
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	4	8
20. Other heart disease	26	20	46
21. Other circulatory disease	6	14	20
22. Influenza	2	—	2
23. Pneumonia	12	12	24
24. Bronchitis	12	9	21
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	2	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	5	4	9
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	13	11	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
34. All other accidents	4	7	11
35. Suicide	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals ...	217	208	425

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. His estimate is 31,260, as compared with 30,980 in 1961. He considers therefore, that our population has increased by 280. There were 529 live births and 425 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of population of 104.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 16.9 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 16.2 for 1961. 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 17.8. This is 0.2 below the rate for England and Wales and the same as the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 27 illegitimate births, representing 5.1% 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 fourteen stillbirths, all legitimate. This gives a stillbirth rate of 25.8 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 18.5 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 18.1 for England and Wales, and 9.9 for this town last year.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 13.6 per 1,000 of the population. This figure is also our adjusted death rate for the comparability factor in respect of deaths this year is 1.0. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.9 for England and Wales, and 13.3 for the Administrative County.

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

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—166
(compared with 164 in 1961).
2. Cancer—75 (compared with 58 in 1961).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System—61
(compared with 55 in 1961).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—55
(compared with 49 in 1961).

Infant Deaths

Ten children (eight males and two females), under one year of age died during the year. There were two less infant deaths than last year, when twelve children died.

There were no deaths among illegitimate children in this area so that the infantile death rate among these children is nil. The number of illegitimate children born is so low (27) that, as mentioned last year, this figure is of little statistical significance.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 18.9. This rate is below that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 23.3 and below that of the country as a whole, which is 21.4.

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

- 3 (6) under twenty-four hours (2 male, 1 female).
- 2 (2) between one day and seven days (males).
- 1 (—) between one week and one month (female).
- 2 (2) between one month and three months (males).
- 2 (1) between three months and nine months (males).
- (1) between nine months and twelve months.

Six of the ten deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 11.3 as compared with 15.7 for the Administrative County and 15.1 for the country as a whole.

Particulars of the causes and age of death are given in Table 3, but some of this information requires elaboration.

The case of Asphyxia occurred in a nine-week-old male child, who accidentally turned over on to his pillow, and must come under the category of home accidents. It is important that infants are not provided with a pillow, a point that has been stressed in our several Home Safety Exhibitions. This child was well cared for and had a good home, and I only mention the case here to stress the importance of home accidents in the mortality of children today in the hope that this will influence others.

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN
BRIGHOUSE BOROUGH, 1962

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	
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Foetal Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart Defects	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Totals ...	3	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	10

Premature Births

There were thirty-nine children born prematurely during the year. Seven of these were born at home, all of whom survived one month. Twenty-eight of the thirty-two children born in hospital survived one month.

It is gratifying to note that of seven infants born prematurely at home all 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 8	1	1	1	1
5 6	1	1	1	1
5 4	1	1	1	1
5 0	1	1	1	1
4 14	1	1	1	1
4 8	1	1	1	1
4 6	1	1	1	1
Totals...	7	7	7	7

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	2	2	2	2
5 6	1	1	1	1
5 5	2	2	2	2
5 4	3	3	3	3
5 3	1	1	1	1
5 2	2	2	2	2
5 1	1	1	1	1
5 0	3	2	2	2
4 14	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	1	1
4 10	1	1	1	1
4 8	1	1	1	1
4 7	1	1	1	1
4 5	2	2	2	2
4 4	1	1	1	1
4 2	2	2	2	2
3 13	1	1	1	1
3 12	2	2	2	1
3 10	1	1	1	1
3 8	1	1	—	—
3 2	1	—	—	—
2 7	1	1	1	1
Totals ...	32	30	29	28

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 hereto 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.

Cases transported during the year		Total for last year	
Month	Number of cases	Month	Number of cases
Jan.	12	Jan.	15
Feb.	10	Feb.	12
Mar.	15	Mar.	18
Apr.	18	Apr.	20
May	20	May	22
June	22	June	25
July	25	July	28
Aug.	28	Aug.	30
Sept.	30	Sept.	32
Oct.	32	Oct.	35
Nov.	35	Nov.	38
Dec.	38	Dec.	40
Total	300	Total	350

TABLE 5
BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION
Statistical Return for the period January to December, 1962

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
PATIENTS													
(a) Out-Patients	1009	910	1256	1063	1355	1048	1207	1185	1136	1311	1305	1185	13,970 (13,843)
(b) Admissions	231	176	198	186	172	152	164	156	169	185	179	190	2,158 (1,988)
(c) Discharges	57	52	68	57	54	62	69	88	58	70	66	61	762 (659)
(d) Transfers	42	15	18	18	11	20	7	9	13	12	12	13	190 (181)
(e) Accident Patients	51	53	40	39	52	76	54	58	38	74	54	60	649 (620)
Total	1390	1206	1580	1363	1644	1358	1501	1496	1414	1652	1616	1509	17,729 (17,291)
Stretcher	313	242	254	246	271	297	226	282	254	283	272	291	3,231 (2,688)
Sitting Cases	1077	964	1326	1117	1373	1061	1275	1214	1160	1369	1344	1218	14,498 (14,603)
Emergency Patients	122	85	96	83	65	82	73	78	98	98	81	81	1,036 (1,033)
Miles	10109	8929	10845	8986	10704	9912	10194	10014	9265	10885	19588	9240	119,671 (119,385)

Nursing in the Home

Altogether 462 cases were visited, and 10,877 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

We have had the same team of District Nurses now for over four years. This has helped in our relationship with the General Practitioners, a relationship which is essential if the Service is to be efficient.

Home Helps

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to eighteen Home Helps working a forty-two hour week with two weeks annual holiday.

At the beginning of the year 202 domestic cases and two maternity cases were being attended, 188 of the domestic cases being old people. During 1962 there were 96 new domestic cases compared with 92 new domestic cases last year, 83 of whom were old people. Thirty-eight new maternity cases were attended as compared with 35 last year, one of whom only required help ante-natally as the patient was delivered in hospital.

At the end of the year, two maternity cases and 214 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and ninety-five of these were old people. At the end of December, 1962, we had 53 Home Helps working part-time in Brighouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighouse during 1962 was 38,118. This figure compares with a figure of 36,596 for 1961.

Our Divisional establishment was 35 Home Helps working a 42-hour week. 1962 was a quiet year for the textile industry. The unemployment figure was lower than the regional one and half that of the country as a whole. There was less demand generally for the employment of women and this enabled us to increase our Home Help strength and to supply the demand for Home Helps except during the school holiday periods when, always, women who are employed as Home Helps during term time are unable to help us as they have their own children to care for.

Chiropody

The Chiropody Scheme has been very much appreciated, particularly by old people, since it was inaugurated in February, 1960. Altogether 1628 Brighouse patients received 8698 treatments in 1962, and of these patients 369 were unable to get to the clinics or chiropodists' surgeries, and received treatment in their own homes. We discourage this domiciliary treatment for, generally speaking, the older people tend to stay more and more in their own homes unless they have a specific project in mind, and we believe it is better for them to make regular journeys to the chiropodist. They usually are able to return more comfortably from their journey than they embark upon it.

Of the total number of 1628 persons receiving chiropody, only 8 Physically Handicapped people and 1 Expectant Mother received treatment; all the others were old people.

The service continued to be administered by the Nurses' Endowment Fund, the Hipperholme and Lightcliffe, Bailiff Bridge and Norwood Green Clubs, and the Old People's Welfare Committee. All these bodies were reimbursed by the County Council.

There is possibly some abuse of the free chiropody service, for our divisional percentage of 26.4 of the total population is a very high one, and indeed the highest in the West Riding, and some ladies of 60, who should be well able to pare their own nails, perhaps prefer it to be done for them. But we are satisfied that apart from rare exceptions, the service is generally appreciated, is beneficial and is not abused. We find that comparatively few men take advantage of this service, and those who do, generally speaking, have greater need of it than the women. Of course, men do not qualify for their pensions until they are sixty-five and do not live so long, so that there are less men who are qualified for the free chiropody service. But it would appear that men do not seek the services of the chiropodist at such an early stage, and some of them suffer unnecessarily in consequence.

Meals on Wheels

The Meals on Wheels Scheme was started in May, 1962. This was organised by Mrs. Foster, who was backed up by an excellent team of women who freely and willingly gave much time to make this scheme a success. Everyone was visited by these women before the Scheme began and they soon became firm friends. Not only do the old people appreciate the food provided but they appreciate the visits which are by no means always confined to the day of the meal.

The Firm providing the meals have always provided their workers with excellent meals and they took special trouble to see that the meals provided were suitable for old people.

By a coincidence, it was the Mayor's birthday and he himself served the first meals. The Scheme started by providing 24 meals. Due to the enthusiasm, demand and co-operation from the County, the number has now increased to 60.

The help given to the old people by this Scheme is immeasurable as, indeed, is all preventive work.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended herewith.

TABLE 6 — CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name	Situation	When Open
Child Welfare Clinic	Huddersfield Road	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes Sunday School, South- owram	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post- Natal Clinics	Huddersfield Road	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme	Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
do.	St. Annes Sunday School, South- owram	Thursdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.
* Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic	Huddersfield Road	Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
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 Exer- cises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	By appointment
Psychiatric Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. (by appointment)
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Tues., 9 a.m. to 12 noon Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Veneral Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Thurs., 9 a.m. to 12 noon Mon. 10-7 p.m., Tues. 10-8 p.m., Wed., 10-1 p.m., Thurs. 2-6.45 p.m., Fri. 10-7 p.m. Sat. 9-12 noon
do.	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield	Males: Mon. 2-4 and 6-7 p.m., Wed. 10-11 a.m. 4.30-7 p.m., Fri. 10-12 noon and 3-4 p.m. Females: Mon. 4.30-6 p.m., Wed. 11-12 noon Fri. 2-3 p.m.

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

Health Visitors

We lost Miss Greenwood in September, when she obtained a well deserved promotion as Deputy Nursing Officer to a neighbouring County and Miss Barnes was absent through illness for a long period.

It was impossible to fill the vacancy left by Miss Greenwood by the end of the year, and with the increasing horizons of the Health Visitors and with a rising birth rate and an increasing number of old people, it was impossible for our nurses to make as many visits as we should have liked and there was a slight fall in the follow-up visits as compared with last year.

We could not have carried out the work we did without the capable assistance of our four Assistant Health Visitors who are all trained nurses and are most useful in the clinics. Although they have not taken the Health Visitor's course and obtained the Health Visitor's Certificate, three of them are married ladies with considerable nursing experience and with children of their own, and the other has had a large experience in visiting selected cases. They were re-inforced this year by Mrs. Shelley, who has already proved a conscientious and valuable worker, particularly in our ante-natal clinics.

The continuing shortage of Health Visitors who naturally gravitate to the most attractive parts of England is apparent throughout the industrial areas, and with their increased scope and longer holidays, it is difficult to see how the services we now administer can be run without some dilution. From tentative beginnings just over a century ago, Health Visitors have become the most important field workers in public health and it would seem that they will have to be employed more selectively in future. It may be that they can be replaced in certain directions by trained social workers, who with a University background and a practical training, could do work of a social nature, particularly with problem families, whose problems are often largely social. I am afraid that this will not be an improvement on our service for more and more I am convinced that to have a proper understanding of the nonconformists of society medical or nursing training is almost an essential. So often too we have problems of mental health.

The intimate practical knowledge of people which is given in the nursing training cannot easily be gained in any other way.

TABLE 7
VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1962.

First visits to children under one year	...	...	...	611
Subsequent visits to children under one year	...	...	...	3,282
Visits to children one to five years	...	...	...	3,852
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	99
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,881
Total				11,725

Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and sixty confinements took place at home and 197 new expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. In addition, 66 expectant mothers attended who were also attending last year, making a total of individual expectant mothers attending 263. These mothers made 1,065 attendances.

The number of attendances divided by the number of mothers attending indicate an average attendance of four times for each case. These figures do not give an accurate indication of the total attendances made by individual mothers. Some women, particularly those with several other children, may book late in pregnancy, whilst others attend from the twelfth week, or sometimes earlier.

In our Ante-Natal Clinics, normal cases attend monthly until the thirtieth week, and thereafter at fortnightly intervals and the average attendance of a woman booking early in pregnancy is seven or eight such visits. If the woman's condition warranted it, these attendances would be more frequent.

In the vast majority of cases, these visits alternate with those to the booked General Practitioners. Some General Practitioners undertake all the ante-natal care of their patients but most Doctors are satisfied that the patients visit them only occasionally, realising that if there is anything untoward, they would be advised by the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics, where they see their booked Midwife. Where it is possible for the Midwife to attend a special session for ante-natal examinations at a Doctor's surgery, this is arranged. The Ante-Natal Service is an example of successful liaison between Local Authority, General Practitioner and Hospital Services.

TABLE 8
ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of sessions	98	106	108	99	100
Number of new expectant mothers	151	148	182	218	197
Total number of individual expectant mothers	194	210	250	267	263
Total number of attendances	866	1009	1089	1061	1065
Average number of patients per session ...	8.84	9.52	10.08	10.72	10.65

Relaxation Clinics

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	879
Post-Natal Figures							
Individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Figures							
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0

Post-Natal Clinics

Our post-natal clinic is held at the same time as the ante-natal clinic so that 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 eight women attended the clinic for post-natal examination.

Domiciliary Midwifery

There has been no change in the midwifery staff this year. Miss Lister has continued to be responsible for Rastrick, Miss McCormick for Brighouse and Miss Duckworth for Hipperholme and Shelf.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10
WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1962

Labours Conducted: (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257
Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,681

Dental Scheme

During the year, 17 expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in 73 cases. This last figure includes, of course, continued treatment of cases who had begun their treatment last year and other cases for whom appointments had been made.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the respective centres is set out in Table 11 which follows :—

TABLE 11
Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics, 1962

	Brighthouse	Rastrick	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of sessions	51	52	48	52	203
Individual children attending ...	357	268	280	100	1,005
Children attending for first time	189	97	127	50	463
Medical Consultations	847	628	434	274	2,183
Average number of medical consultations per session ...	16.6	12.1	9.0	5.3	10.8
Attendances of children under one year	2,265	1,499	1,294	693	5,751
Attendances of children over one year	572	528	350	221	1,671
Total attendances	2,837	2,027	1,644	914	7,422
Average attendances per session	55.6	39.0	34.2	17.6	36.6
Highest attendance at one session	102	101	59	46	

Voluntary Helpers

Once again, we should like to thank all the ladies who gave so generously of their time to serve as voluntary helpers at the various clinics. They continue to provide a most welcome service.

Welfare Foods

During 1962, 2,434 tins of National Dried Milk, 875 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 5,560 bottles of Orange Juice and 746 packets of Vitamins A and D Tablets were issued.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment

Five children received 148 exposures.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, 26 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:—

Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pronation of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pes Planus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pes Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deformed Toes	...	...	...	...	...	4
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Facial Asymmetry	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1962, 22 Brighouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic, all suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in 8 cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The average number of daily attendances has been 19, or five less than last year, so that the Nursery is considerably unused. This is not because the demand for places is insufficient but because children are only admitted where there are social or medical reasons for admission. Children whose mothers are unmarried and have to go to work to support them, and children whose mothers are ill, widows' children and occasionally children who would benefit by a short period in association with other children are admitted. They are our main sources of admission. There is considerable movement into and out of the Nursery, very much more than used to be the case, for mothers who are the principal support of the family often cannot obtain a job which will fit in with the opening hours of the Nursery and in a time when industry is slacker are required to work full industrial hours, and children whose mothers are temporarily ill, only spend a short time with us.

We have had during 1962 four backward children under five who are still at babyhood and who would not fit readily into the Training Centre as they still have to be fed. Three of these children were in at one time. Until our new Training Centre is established, the Day Nursery is invaluable in relieving parents of these children.

Our main difficulty is the refusal of people who are in temporary financial difficulties and seek to use the Nursery as a way out. We often wish we could help them especially as we know that there is a tendency to leave children in unsatisfactory homes when Nursery accomodation is refused. It is sometimes difficult for them to be persuaded that the Nursery does not exist purely in order to enable a family to qualify for a higher standard of living.

Fortunately, Brighouse has not suffered from severe unemployment, but during the most difficult periods we had many applications from mothers whose husbands were temporarily stopped. Obviously our day nursery could not help these women but we were made aware of the distress that even temporary unemployment brings.

The Measles epidemic affected our Nursery in November and December. Altogether 22 children were notified from the Nursery.

MENTAL HEALTH

There were again many difficulties encountered in maintaining an efficient Mental Health Service in the community. Most of these were due to staffing difficulties. It was not until June that the vacancy for a mental welfare officer in the Division was filled, and when the Officer ultimately took up duties a backlog of routine work had accumulated for it had only been possible to undertake work of a pressing and urgent nature. During the whole of this time, we had been exceedingly hard-pressed to staff the various out-patient clinics in this Area and with which the Division is associated. To add to our difficulties, during the year the Psychiatric Unit was opened at Halifax General Hospital and our Divisional Mental Welfare Officers became responsible for the necessary social work in respect of patients from the Division who were admitted to the Unit. Although there is a close liaison between them and the Hospital Almoner in respect of mental health cases who are to be seen outside, it is obviously better for the Mental Welfare Officer himself to carry out most of the social work that arises. The Psychiatrist also took the Mental Welfare Officers on many of the domiciliary visits. In this way, the Mental Welfare Officers came into early contact with patients' relatives and patients' own Doctors, and so were able better to form effective relationships. I believe that the basis of all successful mental welfare work is in effective relationships so that although in many ways the employment of Mental Welfare Officers on domiciliary visits and with social work on patients in hospital is time-consuming, it appears to me to be time well spent.

Outpatient Clinics

In addition to the Brighouse Psychiatric Clinic held at our own premises, there are three sessions devoted to clinics each week at the Halifax General Hospital, and patients from Elland tended to gravitate to this Psychiatric Clinic rather than to our own Brighouse Clinic, as with the present bus service based on the County Borough, it is often easier of access. It may be that with the Unit at the Halifax General Hospital and units envisaged in other general hospitals, more and more patients will attend the Hospitals rather than our Brighouse Clinic.

Sixty-one new patients were referred to the Brighouse Clinic this year, as compared with sixty-five last year. They made a total of 448 attendances. A change in Psychiatrists occurred when Dr. J. S. Hughes succeeded Dr. N. V. Wilkinson. Figures for this Clinic for the three previous years were as follows:—

		1961	1960	1959
New patients referred	...	65	77	67
Total attendances	... ..	486	424	295

At the Halifax General Hospital Out-Patient Clinic, 41 new patients from this Division (mainly from Elland) were seen last year,

so that a total of 102 new patients attended the Out-Patient Clinics in this area. There is a two-way flow of patients at this Hospital between the Psychiatric Unit and the Out-Patients Department, and it may well be that this is the pattern of the future, where, as in other specialities patients attend the Hospital as out-patients, are admitted, and receive their after-care as out-patients. I believe there is, however, still a place for the Brighthouse clinic. Until the services in the General Hospitals has been further developed, this will continue.

Psychiatric Ward

The Psychiatric Ward at the Halifax General Hospital, which I have referred to above, received 21 patients from this Division in the latter half of 1962, and this Hospital is to be congratulated on opening its doors to mental illness, which will I hope more and more be regarded as an illness from which people recover and return to their relatives, friends and work as fully integrated personalities.

Mental Welfare Officers

Dr. Ropschitz, the Consultant Psychiatrist, who is attached to the Halifax Psychiatric Clinic, contributes the following helpful comment on the work of the Mental Welfare Officers:—

Your Mental Welfare Officers are doing very valuable and helpful work both at the out patients as well as at the psychiatric unit at the Halifax General Hospital. Their activities include the taking of social histories of new referrals and I have arranged that these are taken prior to the patient arriving at the interview (a) because the Mental Welfare Officer can form a better opinion if seeing the patient at home and (b) because the report is ready for me at a time it is most useful, that is to say, when the patient comes for his first interview with me.

They have done very good work at the Unit, furnishing social case histories on recent admissions, arranging for interviews with patients' relatives, and helping in the re-uniting of married couples who have fallen out for one reason or other. The Mental Welfare Officers also attend the Therapeutic Social Club, which enables them to keep in touch with a large number of patients, etc.

I do believe that domiciliary visits of Mental Welfare Officers along with the psychiatrists, are the most logical and useful thing because the Mental Welfare Officers gain by assisting at the examination of the patient by the psychiatrist, and because things can be decided right away on the spot. The aim of domiciliary visits is to reduce and not augment the number of admissions and if both the psychiatrist and Mental Welfare Officers see the patient in his habitual environment it is easier to decide whether follow up at home is advisable and practicable.

Mental Health Preventive Service

The total number of patients referred to the Service in this Division from all sources during the year was 217, the sources of these referrals being:—

From general practitioners	72
From hospitals (following treatment)	37
From local education authorities	10
From police and courts	23
From other sources (relatives, other agencies)	34
From out patient clinics	41
	<hr/>
	217

Of the total patients referred to above, 80 patients entered hospital under the following Sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959:—

Admitted informally (Section 5)	47
Admitted for observation (Section 25)	3
Admitted for treatment (Section 26)	3
Admitted for emergency period of observation	27
	<hr/>
	80

In addition to the 80 patients admitted to hospital, several other patients have been admitted informally without our knowledge, as it is not the hospitals' normal practice to inform us when patients are so admitted. Sometimes we learn of them when after-care is necessary, but if no aftercare is necessary, there is perhaps little point in informing us and the Hospital, by so doing, might destroy some of the confidence the patient has in the confidential nature of their illness.

This makes a subsequent visit to the patient by the Mental Welfare Officer rather more difficult for the early history is not always forthcoming and from our point of view it might well be more helpful if we could know of any history of mental illness for which hospital treatment has been necessary.

Divisional Training Centre

The Junior Training Centre ran very smoothly during 1962 and there were no untoward difficulties. On the whole, the attendance was remarkably good.

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-four on the register. Six were admitted and five discharged, so that at the end of the year there were thirty-five on the register. Thirty of the children belonged to this Division, and five children, two boys and three girls, were children from our neighbouring Division 19.

Of the discharges, one a girl of over sixteen, was found employment; two boys over sixteen were admitted to Bradford Industrial Centre; a spastic boy was admitted to permanent institutional care, and a girl over sixteen removed from the area.

Of the admissions, one, a boy of five, was from Sowerby Bridge; two more were boys of five and six respectively, and a fourth was a little mongol girl. A boy of nine, who had been truanting from his special school, was admitted, and since attending he has been happier and has presented no problems. A girl of thirteen who was found to be ineducable at a special school, was also admitted.

Social activities during the year included a day trip to Chester Zoo, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The Christmas Party took place in December and was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighouse and County Councillor Mrs. Mitchell. The children appeared to have a very happy time and the Supervisor displayed her usual flair for decoration.

Two of the children spent a holiday in Whitby at the end of June, under the County Scheme, and enjoyed the holiday very much. One of the boys who had been particularly difficult and had had short-stay care before proceeding to Whitby, seemed to be more manageable after his return from holiday to the family circle.

The Training Centre continues to be a very happy place, due in no small measure to the efforts of the Supervisor and her staff.

A new Training Centre, with an adult department, is scheduled to be built in 1964. The adult department is badly needed for there are seven adult females at present attending the Centre and four adult males are travelling to a training centre in a neighbouring County Borough, and several of our male children are themselves approaching adult years.

Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all defectives in the area who are under our care. The figure given in the report are for the whole Division; it has not been thought desirable to split them into different districts. The number of defectives under our care at the 31st December, 1962, was as follows:—

Males under 16 years of age	...	...	...	12
Females under 16 years of age	...	...	...	10
Males over 16 years of age	...	...	...	33
Females over 16 years of age	...	...	...	26

The following are the particulars of the fifty-nine adults under our care at the end of the year:—

Thirty-six defectives (twenty-four males and twelve females) were in regular gainful employment, five males being employed in the textile industry, fifteen as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and two working for their fathers. Of the females, nine were employed in the textile industry, two on shop work and one on laundry and domestic work. Four female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted in the home. Two female defectives are suffering from crippling defects which prevent their employment, and another five defectives (three males and two females) did not follow any occupation. Four males over sixteen attended an industrial centre and six females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the twenty-two children, nineteen (ten males and nine females) attended the Training Centre. One female child who is severely subnormal is being cared for at home with regular periods of short-stay care in hospital, and two males, aged fifteen, are in regular, gainful employment.

Social and Therapeutic Clubs

(1) Club for Mentally Retarded Patients

Some time ago, Miss Wroe, the Mental Health Social Worker, ran a Club for girls under supervision. There were few girls in this division who were both able and willing to attend and the Club took girls from Division 19 as well as our girls. The choice of a suitably situated premises is difficult, its suitability changing over the years, according to where the members of the Club live. To cater for both divisions, the most convenient centre is undoubtedly Halifax and we are glad to know that the Halifax-Brighouse and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are planning a club in the County Borough for our mentally retarded patients. With patients from Halifax and this division, there should be sufficient members to form an effective unit. The number of patients likely to attend from this division alone is insufficient to make it a success. Mentally subnormal patients have not been encouraged to attend the Halifax Psychiatric Club, which caters only for the mentally ill and not for the mentally subnormal. It is, perhaps, not very practicable to have a Club catering for both kinds of people, although it has been tried successfully elsewhere. In some cases it would appear that mentally backward people, who are only different quantitatively from the normal, might well be adaptable to Club life but mentally ill people whose illness can take so many different aspects are not always helped by dilution with the mentally subnormal, and the mentally subnormal might well find discussions and activities out of their depth and frustrating.

(2) Clubs for the Mentally Ill

The 4 U Club is a therapeutic social club held at Halifax and conducted by the local Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. Ropschitz, each week, and is attended by patients from our neighbouring Division No. 19 and from the Halifax County Borough, as well as by patients from this Division. It is now nearing the end of its second year and is well established. Not many patients attend from Brighouse. The Psychiatrist at Brighouse, Dr. Hughes, does not attend this Social Club, and as Dr. Ropschitz is a regular attender and the emphasis is largely therapeutic, only a limited number of Brighouse patients are suitable for this Club.

The following information is contributed by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer:—

"Some fifty patients resident in this Division are members of the Club. Though by no means all patients attend each week, there is a good attendance at each meeting of the Club.

"The emphasis is basically therapeutic and the membership selective. No subnormal patients attend and all members (patients) are under psychiatric care, having been inpatients at Storthes Hall or the Halifax General Hospital Unit, or having attended at the latter Hospital Clinics.

"There is always at least one West Riding Mental Welfare Officer present on Club nights and he is available to any patient residing in the County's area.

"Considerable importance is attached to serious discussion of common social problems and frequent talks by the Psychiatrist on various mental mechanisms and manifestations. Every encouragement is given to patients to express themselves on these topics and facilities are available to pursue any particular trend of thought on a personal level or in small groupings in an ante-room. Subjects are frequently illustrated by films to enlarge and stimulate discussion. A certain amount of group-therapy is practised on a limited scale and some patients speak appreciatively of this, others looking upon this aspect of the Club's activities with a certain amount of reservation. But for the fact that the attendance at each meeting is sufficiently large to permit some degree of withdrawal of an individual from a specific activity, the therapy practised at this Club could mitigate against success in some cases.

"Some part of each evening is given up to social pursuits — dancing, music, card games, etc. — and from time to time special efforts are held when the whole evening is given up to entertainment.

"The Club provides a convenient meeting place for patients and staff alike and a small number of patients are regarded as attending in lieu of clinic sessions."

During his term of office, the Mayor, Councillor J. S. Armitage, and his wife have shown deep interest in the problems of mental illness, and have visited the Storthes Hall Hospital and seen personally most of our Brighthouse patients. It is hoped that they will be able to establish a committee which can help in many ways by visiting patients, both inside and outside the Hospital.

In these revolutionary days, many patients who have been in hospital for long periods are being discharged and will undoubtedly need support during the early days. In hospital they have led a sheltered life and a return to normal social conditions is difficult. Although our Mental Welfare Officers pay regular visits, and although many people have relatives and friends who are only too anxious to help, there would appear to be a field here for social work by suitable people. There is no doubt at all that visits to patients in hospital do help. Even a person who is temporarily sick is helped by visitors and someone who is mentally ill often requires visitors even more. Sometimes the ones closest to them are even today reluctant to visit mental hospitals.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Of the 11,587 houses in the Borough, 11,548 are on the public water 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 received water direct to the houses. The remaining 39 houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution. In the section of this report contributed by the Chief Public Health Inspector, it will be seen that 24 samples out of 38 taken from the private water supplies were unsatisfactory, and the only safe way for people with private water 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 this should reduce their number. Examinations for plumbo-solvency were all satisfactory.

I am informed by the Water Engineer that the following extensions and replacements of main were carried out during 1962:—

Extensions of Main:—

1586 yards of 4" main; 30 yards of 6" main.

Renewal of Main:—

190 yards of 4" main; 1000 yards of 8" main.

Drainage and Sewerage

The requirements of drainage and sewerage in this area were very adequately dealt with in a sewer survey which was published by the Borough Engineer in 1947.

The new sewer from St. Giles Road, via The Stray, to The Avenue, was completed during the year and new sewers were constructed in Bradford Road, from Thornhill Bridge Lane to Smithy Carr Lane, and in Church Lane. There was reconstruction of the sewer in New Street, Clifton, and from Dark Lane to Law Lane, via Cain Lane, Southowram.

Rivers and Streams

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

Atmospheric Pollution

Over 200 smoke observations were made during the year and full particulars of the 115 recorded observations are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has spent a great deal of time in consultation with industrialists, time well spent. Altogether, he has had over 100 interviews with management and staff and 139 visits have been made to boiler plants.

There has been good co-operation with Bradford and Spenborough so that the areas taken have coincided with the progress of these neighbours. By the end of the year, eight orders had been made. This has only been possible because of the excellent co-operation of the public. I have no doubt that the public co-operation has been obtained because of the wonderful backing of the Councillors in their own local areas and because of the trouble Mr. Jennings has taken in giving full publicity and full information to everyone. The public are now able to see the improvement brought about in their own area by the smoke control areas and I do not think that it is likely that we shall have very much trouble in our further progress towards making Brighouse a clean town. The public will already see the industrial smoke has added less dirt to the atmosphere and we are informed that many of them find that the washing of clothes is less difficult since the orders were made.

We were faced with the beginnings of a severe winter at the end of the year — a winter which made the position more difficult. Coke is very bulky and modern houses do not have large storage space. During a period of unprecedented demand, deliveries tend to fall behind. Even in the areas which were not smoke control areas, people found fuel difficult to obtain. We had reason to be grateful to the solid fuel distributors for their endeavours to see that people were not left short of fuel.

Some difficulty was experienced at Christmas with electricity supplies. Altogether, however, despite all the difficulties the programme is proceeding relatively smoothly and is a matter for congratulation.

Public Baths

I am obliged to the Baths Manager for the following statement of the attendance of bathers during 1961 and 1962:—

	1961/62	1962/63
Mixed Bathing	32,299	29,817
Segregated Bathing	8,321	7,646
Swimming Club	4,230	4,444
Schoolchildren in organised classes	26,611	28,090
Slipper Baths	7,267	7,494
Totals ...	<u>78,728</u>	<u>77,491</u>

Chemical and bacteriological examinations carried out showed that the water was safe.

Area	Date of Representations	No. of houses	Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Order	Date of Order	Date of Confirmation	Demolition
Lillands Lane and Closes Road	24. 7. 56	148	Clearance	5. 11. 56	8. 8. 57	Completed
Mellor Square	18. 3. 58	43	C.P.O.	5. 1. 59	23. 6. 59	Completed
Castle Hill	18. 3. 58	12	C.P.O.	6. 7. 59	10. 3. 60	Completed
Dark Lane Head	18. 3. 58	14	Clearance	4. 5. 59	25. 9. 59	Completed
Greenhead Lane	18. 3. 58	3	Clearance	4. 5. 59	25. 9. 59	Completed
Scotty Bank, etc.	18. 3. 58	12	Clearance	4. 5. 59	13. 11. 59	Completed
Lane Ends Green	23. 9. 58	4	Clearance	8. 6. 59	13. 11. 59	Completed
New Street, No. 1 and 2.	18. 3. 58	21	C.P.O.	6. 4. 59	16. 10. 59	Completed
New Hey Road, No. 1	27. 5. 59	10	Clearance	3. 8. 59	4. 1. 60	Completed
New Hey Road, No. 2	27. 5. 59	31	Clearance	3. 8. 59	23. 2. 60	Completed
New Hey Road, No. 3	27. 5. 59	2	Clearance	3. 8. 59	26. 1. 60	Completed
Elland Road, Brookfoot	23. 6. 59	8	Clearance	3. 8. 59	4. 1. 60	Completed
Daisy Street	22. 9. 59	14	C.P.O.	2. 11. 59	6. 4. 60	Completed
Laura Street	22. 9. 59	4	Clearance	2. 11. 59	29. 2. 60	Completed
Elland Road, Brookfoot	22. 11. 60	10	Clearance	7. 12. 60	18. 5. 61	Completed
Briggate	24. 1. 61	4	Clearance	6. 2. 61	19. 7. 61	Completed
Brookft Lane, S'thowram	24. 1. 61	11	Clearance	6. 2. 61	7. 7. 61	Not yet completed
Ganny Grove	21. 3. 61	8	Clearance	5. 4. 61	1. 9. 61	Not yet completed
Ganny Street	18. 4. 61	15	Clearance	1. 5. 61	5. 10. 61	Not yet completed
New Row, Southowram	20. 2. 62	6	Clearance	5. 3. 62	11. 9. 62	Not yet completed
New Hey Road, No. 4	20. 2. 62	27	C.P.O.	7. 5. 62	14. 12. 62	Not yet completed
New Street, No. 3	19. 6. 62	5	C.P.O.	1. 10. 62	28. 3. 63	Not yet completed
Church Lane	19. 6. 62	23	C.P.O.	1. 10. 62	22. 5. 63	Not yet completed
Total :		435				

Housing Programme

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed in 1962:—

Field Lane Estate:				
Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	8
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	12
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
Two-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	12
Three-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	4
Laverock Crescent:				
Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	6
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
				—
				58
				—

He also informed me that the programme envisaged for 1963 is as follows:—

Wakefield Road, Hipperholme:				
Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	27
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	32
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	12
Two-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	24
Three-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	9
				—
				104
Communal Centre and Warden's Flat	...			1
				—
				105
				—

In addition, 243 houses were erected by private enterprise.

During 1962, representations were made in respect of 61 houses in clearance areas and nine individual houses were represented under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. The Council proceeded by way of a clearance order in respect of one of the areas containing six houses in New Row, Southowram. All the other areas were dealt with by compulsory purchase orders.

There were some difficulties in rehousing the people from New Row, Southowram, due to the fact that so many of the tenants were old people who would not willingly leave the village and no new old people's accommodation in Southowram was built during the year.

In the compulsory purchase order respecting Church Lane, in addition to the unfit houses contained in the clearance area, seven houses were included by reason of bad arrangement.

Eighty-nine houses were demolished in Clearance Areas, thus displacing 26 families consisting of 66 persons. Five individual houses were also demolished during the year. Thirty-one families were

rehoused during the year from unfit houses, and five families were rehoused on account of overcrowding.

Applications for standard grants were made in respect of 114 houses, and 89 improvements were completed. Full details respecting these grants are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report.

We have in the area over 1600 back-to-back houses and almost 800 single-back houses. Some of our back-to-back houses obviously have a life of more than fifteen years. Many of them are substantially built and although the ventilation of a back-to-back house can never be considered completely satisfactory, they are not houses which can be properly dealt with in the foreseeable future. Consequently, some of them are suitable for standard grants, which enable families to enjoy what many of us regard as essential amenities.

We are glad to see that 105 new houses are to be erected in 1963. It will be remembered that under our original proposals made in July, 1955, 1440 houses were to be dealt with in a period of twenty years, of which 304 would be dealt with in the first five years. Actually, by the end of 1960, 316 had been closed or demolished, and orders had been made in respect of 38 other houses which were awaiting closing or demolition. Our new proposals envisaged a further 257 houses being closed or demolished by the end of 1965, making a total of 295 houses. We should, of course, have represented more than this number for action to be completed in the following year. We estimated that at the end of 1960, 1144 houses (including the 38 awaiting completion) still remained to be dealt with, leaving a total of 849 houses for the ten years from 1966 to 1975.

It was pointed out that during the present five years, some of these houses would have been made fit at an uneconomic expense by their owners. With the increase in the price of houses, more and more houses are being improved and we are very pleased indeed when we are able to remove them from the slum clearance list and standard grant procedure can be adopted. At the same time, other houses which had not originally been included in our slum clearance programme will deteriorate and obviously further amendments will have to be made in the programme which we propose to review again in 1963. With more houses being built, we hope it will be possible that we can exceed our target for the present five years by a considerable margin. This will make the attainment of the last ten years' target much easier.

Even when this period is over, other houses will have become unfit and it is my opinion that the continuous building of new houses will be necessary, not only because of the increased birth rate but also to replace older, unsatisfactory ones.

During the year, a visit was made by an official of the Ministry, who promised to help in speeding up our programme. Obviously, the erection of new houses presents a difficult financial problem for local authorities who were in the forefront of the Industrial Revolution of

the last century, and high rents, high capital costs and high interest rates must act as a deterrent to local authorities in a comparatively poor North, where the standard of wages is not as high and where unemployment appears to be more likely. The housing needs of the North are great. I think there is a good deal to be said for special financial consideration being given to the rehousing of the people of the Industrial North.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food.

Premises connected with food have been visited regularly, and 759 visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 674 visits made in 1961. A great many improvements were made to food premises and details of these are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Shortage of Public Health Inspectors and the increased amount of work on the elimination of smoke in recent years has prevented the department carrying out as much inspection of food premises as we should have wished. The increased knowledge and experience of the Senior Pupil, Mr. Rathmell, who has recently qualified, eased the position towards the end of the year and we are glad to report that more inspections were possible this year.

One case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year. This lady had been infected while abroad.

Milk Supply

Although we are not responsible for the public health aspects of 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. Fifty-eight distributors were registered.

Thirty-two formal samples were taken for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory. In addition 189 samples were taken for the Methylene Blue Test, and, of these, 22 were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

None of the nine samples of sterilised Milk taken for the turbidity test showed inefficient sterilisation.

Forty-four samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were taken for biological testing for Tuberculosis and all were satisfactory.

Of the 22 unsatisfactory samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test, 6 were from pasteurised milk. It is rare and rather disturbing for us to have such results in pasteurised milk. All these samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test, so that the milk had been satisfactorily pasteurised and must have been infected after pasteurisation. Four of these samples were from instant drinking machines and as a result of the Public Health Inspector's sampling, the care of these

machines has been tightened up and samples have been satisfactory. The two other samples came from outside the Borough and as a result of this sampling, a defect was found in the bottling plant which has now been mended.

These two samples show the importance of the regular sampling of milk by the Methylene Blue Test, even though it has satisfied the Phosphatase Test for satisfactory pasteurisation.

Once again cream was submitted for bacteriological examination. Three unsatisfactory samples were found out of the eight submitted.

For some years, I have been reminding the public that the safest milk that can be drunk at the present time is pasteurised milk, or sterilised milk, for such milk has been heat treated and the organisms have been destroyed, unless there is some carelessness, or some fault in the bottling plant, or some other mechanical fault. Tuberculin tested milk, which is not pasteurised, can be expected to be free from Tubercle Bacillus and our recent experience would indicate that the danger of Tuberculosis from milk has been largely eliminated. But another organism, *Brucellus Abortus*, is increasingly found in supplies of milk in this area, and this organism may be present in raw milk, whether it is Tuberculin Tested or not. This year, as a result of sampling, the organism has been found in eight separate instances. Two of the raw milk samples supplied from outside the Borough were found to contain the organism and the appropriate Authorities were notified.

Five local producers were involved, one of them twice. We have had excellent co-operation. In one case, no less than eight cows were affected and local Farmers suffered a considerable financial loss in consequence of this ubiquitous organism. It was never necessary to take formal action. This says a great deal, both for the co-operation of the Farmers and the approach of the Public Health Inspectors.

The only quick test we have for *Brucellus Abortus* is the Ring Test. This Ring Test sometimes gives a positive result in cows which have been vaccinated against the disease, so that a positive Ring Test does not necessarily prove that the herd contains an infected animal.

Three-hundred and nine samples were tested by the Ring Test, and 74 of these were positive. Samples were then taken and submitted to culture or guinea pig inoculation. As a result of this, positive results were found eight times. It was then necessary for the samples from each individual cow to be submitted so that the offending cows could be removed. Fuller details are given by the Public Health Inspector but the Committee will realise that this has presented a great deal of work for the department.

We are hopeful that by immunisation and slaughtering of the offending cows, *Brucellus Abortus* will follow Tuberculosis in being eliminated, but it does, at the moment, present the biggest problem a public health department has in milk distribution today.

The Brighouse public can feel happy that their Public Health Inspectors are ever vigilant and that the Farmers of this town co-operate readily when an infection is discovered. During the time when an infection is undiscovered, animals can be brought from outside the Borough and the danger of drinking a comparatively small amount of milk which has not been heat treated still remains.

Ice Cream

One premises was registered for the manufacture of ice cream and regular routine inspections of the premises were made. There are now one hundred premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of 46 samples of ice cream were taken for examination and 42 were found to be satisfactory. All the samples taken of ice cream which were manufactured in the Borough were satisfactory, but four of the samples taken from ice cream manufactured outside the Borough were unsatisfactory. Three of these were from one manufacturer who, as a result of the vigilance of your Public Health Inspectors, discovered a fault in his plant which was rectified.

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

Meat and Other Foods

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other foods is given in the Chief Public 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 Public Health Inspectors.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

Samples of food 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 1962 was Measles. Altogether, 166 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.

As last year, I gave 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 December 31st, 1962, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1948)

Age at 31.12.62		Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
i.e. Born in Year		1962	1961-58	1957-53	1952-48	Total
A 1958-1962	... ..	173	1,426	977	179	2,755
B 1948-1957	... ..	—	—	473	1,526	1,999

During 1962, three hundred and ninety-four children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, eleven children were immunised separately for Diphtheria and one hundred and ninety-five were given a re-inforcing dose against Diphtheria. Of the children immunised against Diphtheria, three hundred and fifty-five were under one year of age.

The prophylactics used were three doses of I c.c. 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.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine vaccinations and two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of ninety-five primary and thirty-four re-vaccinations.

There is no doubt about the reason for the large increase in the number of vaccinations against Smallpox, for the outstanding event of the year, from an epidemiological point of view, was the occurrence of Smallpox in the County Borough of Bradford which commenced at the end of December, 1961. Information about these cases only came to light in Bradford on the 11th January, 1962, and the period of anxiety was largely over by the end of the first week in February.

Most of the vaccinations were carried out during the first fortnight of the outbreak. From the information we received, it seemed likely that it would be possible for the outbreak to be confined to the Bradford area and from the outset we discouraged the public from having vaccination under mass conditions so that many of these vaccinations were carried out by family doctors.

The first news of the Bradford outbreak came to us on Friday, the 12th January. Fortunately, well before the outbreak, members of the staff, Ambulance staff and others who were likely to come into

contact with the public had been re-vaccinated, for we had been unhappy about the report of cases in Karachi and, having a number of Pakistani people here who might be visited by relations and friends, had thought it advisable to take these precautions.

Meantime, during the first weekend, an opportunity was taken to follow up all the contacts and to vaccinate not only them but their families and contacts and to arrange that they should be absent from work during the danger period.

We did not open the clinics during the first weekend, although public pressure was put on us to do so. On Monday morning, the 15th January, this office was invaded by a very large number of people who massed inside and outside the doors. Every effort was made to reassure the public and to inform them that mass vaccination was inadvisable.

Despite this, the public continued to mass inside and outside the office demanding vaccination. The doctors in the town were similarly besieged.

Meanwhile, Bradford had been obliged to vaccinate large numbers of people and our neighbouring County Boroughs who are further away from Bradford than we are, had been forced into similar measures.

Despite continual exhortation, the number of people presenting themselves for vaccination increased all Monday and it was fortunate for us that there was a temporary shortage of lymph for this area on Tuesday, and we were able to inform them that the lymph was being more properly used in Bradford. Over 2000 people had to be turned away from this office on Monday afternoon, and a similar number presented themselves on Tuesday.

Further information by then had confirmed us in the opinion that wholesale vaccination carried out hurriedly under difficult conditions was not necessary and we distributed information to the public by the use of the office windows and by the kindness of neighbouring tradespeople who allowed us to put bulletins in their windows. At a time like this, we badly missed a daily newspaper and we were very grateful to our local newspaper for giving us an opportunity of informing the public properly and thoroughly when the newspaper appeared on Friday, the 19th.

Meantime, we had been pressed by people employing Pakistani personnel for vaccination for their workpeople and I issued a statement, giving my opinion that Pakistanis who lived in this area would not have had an opportunity of seeing the girl who was the first case in Bradford, who had been ill on arrival and had not mixed with the general public and had, indeed, been in hospital during a considerable period, too long for her to have infected our Pakistani population. "The Pakistanis who have lived here for some time appear to me to be rather safer than most people for they have almost all been well vaccinated and re-vaccinated." I believe that this statement was useful.

We found that our daily bulletins put up in the office windows and on the office door and in neighbouring shops and the Town Hall were read regularly and that this method of communication was a useful one. The Doctors in the town helped us greatly by discouraging vaccination. We were able to keep them informed by daily bulletins which were as full as possible. We were helped to make these bulletins informative by the information provided for us regularly by our senior colleague, the County Medical Officer, who is always so helpful. He promised us medical and nursing help should we require it, and was for us all a source of confidence, in a time of difficulty.

During the early difficult period, when, despite all the information we could give, people still pressed for vaccination, I was also helped considerably by the confidence of the Council and by their continual support.

The power of the National Press and of the television services is extraordinary. When deaths are occurring it is extremely difficult for people not to understand that deaths occurring in established cases do not mean that fresh cases are occurring. Tragic though these deaths were, the deaths of patients who were properly isolated and with whom no possible contact could have been made by the residents of this town are, of course, of no epidemiological significance but such deaths naturally carry a strong emotional reaction and it is understandable that the demand for vaccination was so considerable before the public properly understood the true position. During the early difficult days, the National publicity was not helpful. Our local press, when it appeared, was most helpful.

We were conscious that we formed a link between Bradford and our neighbouring County Boroughs and that a missed case in this area might be very important. Consequently, we concentrated on twice daily examinations of all our contacts. Latterly, when our information service was working, the position was somewhat complicated by cases of Vaccinia and cases of illness. One West African, who worked in a cotton mill in the town, developed Chickenpox during the period of the outbreak. Although he did not live in the town, he had no satisfactory arrangements at home and had to be admitted to hospital. Information about this case was given to the public and the people in the mill were advised that this was a case of **Chickenpox and that vaccination was not necessary**. The behaviour of the public respecting this case was admirable. One man, however, who was visiting the mill from over the Pennines was extremely alarmed about the case and we found that people from this area who were going outside the area often had to be vaccinated before they left us in order that any business contacts could be made. It is obvious that the first essential is satisfactory public liaison and information.

We were fortunate in Brighouse that the early Bradford Cases occurred in hospital and that the Bradford Health Department lost no time in tracing the contacts by checking all the visitors to the Hospitals during the danger period. Unless major contacts had been missed, Brighouse was always reasonably safe. We had to exclude a number

of contacts from work during the quarantine period and they all behaved admirably. Not only did they not display the anxiety displayed by less well-informed people, but they all willingly accepted their forced confinement to the house with cheerfulness and patience. Some of them had relatives and friends in hospital, including small children, and one thing that the outbreak showed us was the wonderful reaction of British people in times of difficulty when they are kept fully informed. We served as a useful liaison on the progress of their relatives in hospital, and our twice-daily visits were happy occasions even during this anxious period.

We had some anxious times when cases of Vaccinia, or illness due to vaccination, were discovered as we did not wish the possible removal of a patient as a case of suspected Smallpox, which is not only disturbing for the patient but would undoubtedly reawaken public alarm. Mass vaccination is not without risk. The public attend in a state of acute anxiety and are sometimes far from well when they present themselves for vaccination and they risk Vaccinia. It was felt that the risk of mass vaccination might well be greater than the danger of disease for we knew that every effort had been made and was being made by our colleagues and ourselves to control the disease.

I consider that the public of this town behaved very well throughout the outbreak. After the first few days, when anxiety was natural, they came to rely on our bulletins. We were informed that there was no diminution in the trade of the town and that the cinemas and shops were exceptionally busy.

On three other occasions during the year, contacts, or possible contacts, of Smallpox cases arose in the Borough. Fortunately, no information of these contacts reached the National press, and the townspeople were spared needless anxiety. As one of these was received during the Easter weekend, this was just as well. In April, a patient who had visited relatives in Wales during the outbreak of Smallpox had an unusual rash and was kept under observation, as her relatives were employed in hospitals in Wales. The rash was not considered to be that of Smallpox and virological examinations were made which confirmed this diagnosis. In August, 5 contacts of a Smallpox case from one family in two households were kept under observation. They travelled on a ship from which a patient suffering from Smallpox, confirmed by isolation of the virus, had been removed. In October, a nurse who had been well vaccinated was kept under observation in her own home. She had nursed a patient who had been removed in a continental port as a case of Smallpox.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 507 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 287, or 57%, consented to this valuable measure as compared with the County average for 1961 of 67%. Of these, 286 were tested. Fifty-one of them, or 18%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 228 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

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).

Ten child contacts received skin tests. None of these were positive. Thirty-nine children received B.C.G. vaccination, including twenty-nine babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year, 360 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 11,948 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition, 250 adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 14,671 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

In addition, 130 children in the most vulnerable age group 5-12 years, were given booster doses by injection.

At the beginning of March, we received our first batch of oral vaccine. Curiously enough, there was a public resistance to this at the beginning. It obviously possesses great advantages, for little children particularly often object to a prick, painless though it may be. We have also been somewhat concerned that children should not begin to believe that a visit to the Doctor necessarily involves a prick in the arm, a belief that can arise due to immunisation procedures. Children who had already been protected by two or three doses by injection were able to have their immunisation completed by oral vaccine and gradually the parents of most of the new cases were persuaded that oral vaccine was the method of choice.

The oral vaccine confers a broader immunity than the Salk vaccine and is now available for all.

Altogether, 544 children and 2,343 adults had completed immunisation by oral vaccine at the end of the year, and 2,369 persons had received oral vaccine as a reinforcing measure after two or three doses of Salk vaccine.

Oral vaccine is now well-established and it is rare indeed that we are now asked for protection by an injection of Salk vaccine.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Infectious diseases do not now present a serious problem in the Borough, but the work of prevention, which has been discussed at some length under the section on vaccination, must continue.

This year, there were no cases of Diphtheria, Smallpox or Poliomyelitis and only one case of Whooping Cough in an un-immunised

child. The case of Puerperal Pyrexia was not due to puerperal causes, and there were no cases of Cerebrospinal Fever or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only notifications of Chickenpox and Measles, Sonne Dysentery and Respiratory Tuberculosis presented double figures. The only case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis occurred in a Pakistani.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during 1962.

This case was delivered on the 19th April and developed Pyrexia on the 20th. She had Bronchitis, which responded to treatment, and she had no further temperature after the 21st.

It is considered that the disease was due to a coryzal attack, from which other members of the family were suffering.

Pneumonia

Seventeen cases of Pneumonia were notified, as compared with twenty-seven in 1961. There were twenty-four deaths.

Sonne Dysentery

There were eleven cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year, occurring in six families, as compared with twenty-three last year. Three, of which two were from one family, occurred in the first quarter of the year; six, four of which were in one family, occurred in the 2nd quarter, and two from one family were in the last quarter.

There were no cases in the Day Nursery.

Scarlet Fever

During 1962, there were two cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year. One of these cases followed vaccination and was not considered to be a true case of Scarlet Fever.

Chickenpox

This disease is notifiable in this area, and one hundred and twenty-eight cases were notified during the year, compared with one hundred and fifty-eight in 1961.

Measles

One hundred and sixty-six cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with four hundred and eighty-one cases last year.

On hundred and fifty-six of these cases occurred in the last quarter of the year, heralding the biennial epidemic. There were no deaths from the disease.

Until there is a means of immunisation available against this disease which is safe and does not produce reactions, we can expect this biennial incidence to continue.

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 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1962, as compared with twenty-four in 1961. There was one case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified this year. In addition, one respiratory case was transferred into the district. Four respiratory cases were transferred out, and seventeen respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. Four respiratory cases, all men who were on the register, died during the year, their deaths not being from Tuberculosis.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been 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. This year, the Mass Radiography Unit did not visit the Division and this may be one reason why the number of notifications dropped.

The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Brighouse area is four hundred and thirty-two in respect of one hundred and eighty-two cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The Non-Respiratory case occurred in a Pakistani who had apparently been infected outside this country. One of our respiratory cases also occurred in a Pakistani man. This man was a contact of another case in a neighbouring County Borough. Of the 14 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, 7 were males and 7 were females. Particulars of these cases are given in Table 15.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed nine years. During this period, the incidence of Tuberculosis has fallen and the treatment has been more effective. Earlier cases have come to our knowledge and less help has been necessary. The Committee have enlarged their activities to cover people suffering from Chest and Heart Diseases.

Once again, a party of patients and their families were taken to the seaside for a day trip, this time to Southport. Lunch and tea were provided and everybody seemed to enjoy this. The Committee consider this day trip to be of the utmost importance as none of the families who are taken can afford a holiday and this day out has a great effect on morale and gives the tired mothers a real change.

Christmas food parcels were again delivered to the patients' homes.

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

There were seventy-five deaths during 1962, thirty-eight males and thirty-seven females, from some form of malignant disease. Ten of the male deaths and three of the female deaths were due to Cancer of the lung.

TABLE 13

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1962

Month	Diphtheria	Smallpox	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Shigellosis	Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Polio-myelitis	Food Poisoning	Encephalitis	Tuberculosis		Totals
															Lungs	Other	
January	2	...	1	48	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
February	5	3	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
March	3	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
April	1	...	1	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
May	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15
June	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
July	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
August	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
September	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5
October	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	9
November	1	2	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	4	...	41
December	1	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	3	...	120
Totals	1	...	17	11	2	128	166	1	...	1	...	14	1	342

TABLE 14

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1962**

Disease					Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	166	—	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17	—	24
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	128	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	11	2	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					327	2	24

TABLE 15

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1962

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 16
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'e Fever	Erys- pelas	Tuberculosis		Total	Pneu- monia	Mea- sles	Who'p Cough
					Lungs	Other				
1907	23	37	8	7						
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	—	—	15	26	3	29	37	4	84
1957	10	—	—	2	13	2	15	28	714	19
1958	73	—	—	2	14	1	15	34	47	44
1959	59	—	—	—	11	1	12	29	423	1
1960	37	—	—	2	11	—	11	21	166	50
1961	13	—	—	—	24	—	24	27	481	76
1962	2	—	—	—	14	1	15	17	166	1
Totals	3299	673	74	379	1232	360	1592	852	6966	1374
Av'rg's	58.9	12.0	1.3	6.8	24.6	7.2	31.8	19.8	290.3	57.3

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
1959	15.8	16.5	12.3	24.9	22.0	36.89
1960	14.9	17.1	15.2	17.6	21.7	32.47
1961	16.2	17.4	9.9	23.9	21.4	33.53
1962	16.9	18.0	25.8	18.9	21.4	44.2

TABLE 18
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1916
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Decade	Maternal Mortality	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population												
		Typhoid and Para typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis			All Causes	
										Lungs	Other	Total	B'house	Engl'd & Wales
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
1959	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	12.93	11.62
1960	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.03	0.03	0.07	12.5	11.5
1961	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.87	0.16	0.03	0.19	12.4	12.0
1962	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.6	11.9

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	181	68	152	135	470	2586	1303	311	1614
Average Deaths Per Annum	0.29	0.96	1.25	0.65	0.06	2.62	0.99	2.20	1.96	6.81	37.48	18.88	4.51	23.39
Total Infectious Diseases Notified	—	—	—	304	164	Notifiable only since 1939, 0966	4307	Notifiable only since 1939, 1374	830	Not Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1232 only	360 since 1913	1592
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases	—	—	—	14.80	2.44	4 d'ths since 1939	1.58	0.73	16.27	—	—	670 d'ths since 1913	175 d'ths since 1913	845 d'ths since 1913
												54.38	48.61	53.08

No. 100 Cows	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	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TABLE 20
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of population			Brighouse	England and Wales	Stillbirths and Deaths under one year of age	Rate per 1000 total births
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97		
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77		
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	24.9	22.0	18	36.89
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	17.1	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2	17.4	12	23.9	21.4	17	33.53
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9	18.0	10	18.9	21.4	24	44.2

TABLE 21
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE

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	
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	13.22	
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	15.32	
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	12.52	
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	15.72	
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	13.52	
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	13.72	
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	13.42	
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	14.42	
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	14.02	
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	12.72	
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	13.42	
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	13.52	
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	30,420	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	74	2.10	8	0.26	152	5.00	62	2.04	4	0.13	—	0.00	4	0.13	388	12.82	
1953	30,370	—	—	—	—	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26	—	0.00	8	0.26	394	13.02	
1954	30,400	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	5.13	47	1.55	2	0.07	—	0.00	2	0.07	370	12.22	
1955	30,360	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	61	2.01	10	0.33	156	5.14	74	2.44	1	0.03	—	0.00	1	0.03	396	13.04	
1956	30,490	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	47	1.54	15	0.49	174	5.71	59	1.94	5	0.16	—	0.00	5	0.16	395	13.02	
1957	30,500	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	57	1.87	14	0.46	156	5.11	62	2.03	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	376	12.32	
1958	30,490	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	76	2.49	14	0.46	187	6.13	84	2.76	1	0.03	—	0.00	1	0.03	454	14.92	
1959	30,460	—	—																						

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND
SALVAGE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962**

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

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services for 1962. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year while that for the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1963.

Throughout the period the staff of the Public Health Inspector's Department were under pressure as a result of the continuing shortage of Inspectors and the ever increasing administrative work resulting from additional duties and in particular from several Smoke Control Areas overlapping.

Having had experience of both pre-war and present day office routine in the same Department it is possible to compare conditions then and now. The number of visitors calling at the office, and incoming telephone calls, both initiating work of one type or another have increased many times and the reasons for the calls, personal or transmitted, has also widened very considerably. I should like, therefore, to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the staff for their loyal services during the year, under this pressure — without such support the progress described in the following pages would not have been possible.

So far as the Cleansing Department is concerned, the year was uneventful though salvage was in the doldrums for practically all the year. Here again those staff and workmen with years of experience who form the backbone of the Department must be mentioned for their loyal service that has played a major part in giving the Council a comparatively very economical Cleansing Service.

Finally I wish, once again, to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence, interest and support during the year. It was with very considerable regret that it was learned that this was to be the last complete year of Councillor Kaye's Chairmanship of the Health Committee. I have been very privileged to have had the opportunity of serving under his Chairmanship. I also wish to record my appreciation of the help and encouragement of Dr. Appleton and to thank the other Chief Officers of the Council and members of their Departments to whom on many occasions I, and Members of my staff, have turned for information or advice or assistance.

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	12,272
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Nuisances—Dwellinghouses	369
other premises, etc.	122
Re-inspections—Dwellinghouses	922
others	419
Drainage—obstructed drains/sewers	273
Inspections—existing drainage	425
new drainage	97
Smoke Tests	17
Water Tests	21
Colour Tests	458
Olefactory Tests	6
Cesspools and unsewered premises	45
Cleanliness of houses	13
Conversions	28
Disinfections, re	36
Disinfestations, re	26
Hairdressers and Barbers	56
Hotels and Places of Entertainment—	
Sanitary Accommodation	32
Infectious Disease Enquiries	61
Infestation—(except rodents)	48
Keeping of Animals	24
Moveable Dwellings	27
Noise Nuisances	48
Offensive Trades	4
Public Conveniences	453
Rivers, Streams, etc.—pollution	19
Water Supply—visits, re	48
Water Samples—Bacteriological	64
Chemical	2
Swimming Bath Samples—Bacteriological	26
Schools—Sanitary Accommodation	2
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE	
Refuse Collection	375
Refuse Disposal	546
HOUSING ACTS	
Inspections—Standard Grants	346
Housing Consol. Regulations	46
Re Overcrowding	7
Re Rehousing	13
Survey	167
Re-inspections	244
Certificates of Disrepair—Visits	4
Revisits	6

Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949							
Domestic premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Local Authority premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS							
Disease, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste Food Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956							
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Petri Dish Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Plant Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Smoke Control Areas—survey and work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,725
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Grit Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pollution Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
FACTORIES ACT, 1961							
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
SHOPS ACT, 1950							
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Confectionery and Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice Cream—Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Food Hawkers—Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
Sampling—Milk: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Brucella	...	...	...	...	...	...	264

Ice Cream—Bacteriological	46
Ice Lollies—Bacteriological	14
Other Foods—Bacteriological	13
Visits to Laboratory	46
Milk and Dairies	37
Betting Shops, Sanitary Accommodation	10
Meetings and Interviews re Work	416
Court Attendances	5
Lectures by Chief Public Health Inspector to outside Bodies	5
Miscellaneous Visits	1,118

(B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1962

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst water pipes repaired	12
Walls replastered	13
Steps taken to combat dampness	6
Defective doors renewed or repaired	5
Water gaining access to house abated	19
Flue to chimney repaired	2
Ceilings replastered	8
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Fireplaces repaired	4
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	4
Sinks renewed	3
Defective floors repaired	1
Sash cords renewed or provided	6
Houses cleansed	1

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	16
Windows renewed or repaired	14
Leaking roofs repaired	15
Walls repointed or repaired	3
Chimney pots renewed	2
Chimney stacks repointed	5

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	113
Inspection chambers repaired	12
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	52
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	11
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	3
Soil pipes renewed	5

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisance from insects abated	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	18

Offensive odours abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Well flagged over	...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	20
W.C. walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Other closets converted to freshwater closets	...	...	...	...	9
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	13
Flushing pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	19
Septic tank filters repaired	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	97
Floor of dustbin shed repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Doors provided to dustbin sheds	...	...	...	...	1

WATER

Public Supply

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Calderdale Water Board Reservoirs and during the year under review a number of routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough with the following very satisfactory results :—

Ward	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Probable Nos. per 100 ml. Coliform Bacilli	B. Coli (Type 1)
Central ...	3	3	—	—
Clifton ...	6	6	—	—
Hove Edge ...	1	1	—	—
Lightcliffe ...	3	3	—	—
Longroyde ...	3	3	—	—
Southowram ...	5	5	—	—
Woodhouse ...	2	2	—	—
Totals ...	23	23	—	—

Private Water Supplies

During the year 38 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 36 houses and two food premises:—

	Number of Samples	Coliform Count. per 100 ml.	B. Coli Count. per 100 ml.
	13	—	—
	1	2	—
	1	180+	—
	5	1	1
	1	3	1
	1	2	2
	2	3	3
	1	11	3
	1	5	5
	1	17	5
	1	25	7
	1	13	8
	1	11	11
	2	17	11
	1	13	13
	1	50	17
	1	25	25
	1	50	35
	1	160	160
	1	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies the 14 results included in the first two lines would be considered satisfactory ones, but 7 of these samples had given unsatisfactory results last year

Examination for Plumbo-Solvency

One sample of water was submitted during the year for special examination for plumbo-solvency and details of the examination are as follows:—

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Address at which Collected	Approx. length of lead ser- vice pipe	Result of Examination Lead con- tents (Grains per Gal.)	pH value
After standing in pipe all night	6-4-62	Grove House Farm Southowram	20ft.	N1.	6.4
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	6-4-62	Grove House Farm Southowram	20ft.	N1.	6.4

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

Registration

There are 58 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

Bacteriological Examination

(a) Milk

During the year 198 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 Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests as appropriate with the following results:—

TYPE OF MILK	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
"Tuberculin Tested"	104	16	—	—	—	—
"Pasteurised"	15	2	17	—	—	—
"T.T. Pasteurised"	48	4	52	—	—	—
"Sterilised"	—	—	—	—	9	—

All results of milk samples, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, are notified to the dealer concerned and where a sample of raw milk is unsatisfactory a further sample is taken as soon as possible. If this is also unsatisfactory in the case of raw milk the results are notified to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, with a request for a visit to the farm premises to check on production methods.

Of the six heat treated milk samples which were not satisfactory on submission to the Methylene Blue Test, two were unopened capped bottle samples from normal retailers, while the other four were from instant drink making machines. These latter results were not in keeping with those generally obtained from capped and sealed bottles, but the increased handling of the milk from the time it is received in sealed churns to the delivery in a cup of tea must obviously lead to increased opportunity for depreciation in bacteriological quality. Nevertheless, the results stress the need for continuous hygiene by those responsible for such machines if the original quality of the milk is to be reasonably maintained. The two very unusual failures in bottled milk were both from the same bottling plant and were referred to the County Borough in whose area the plant is situated. In one case there seemed to be some connection between a plant failure and the unsatisfactory sample.

(b) Cream

8 samples of cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Two were heat treated samples and both were satisfactory, whilst of the six raw samples, three were satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory, based on the provisional standard.

Brucella Abortus

As a result of examination for *Brucella Abortus* of routine milk samples, the organism was found in eight T.T. farm bottled milk supplies. On receipt of information that such organisms were present, the safeguarding of the particular milk supply, and thereafter the detection of the offending cows, were given first priority. On all occasions the co-operation of the producer was sought and obtained with the result that the time between the discovery of the infection and its complete eradication from the herd was reduced to a minimum. This process involved samples from every cow in milk in the affected herds, and in every case culture and guinea pig test results revealed the cows that were giving rise to the infection in the milk. While usually only one or two affected cows were found in herds, in one case no less than eight cows were found to be secreting the organism over a period of three months. In all in 1962, 5 local herds were found to be affected, one twice, and 14 offending cows were detected. Two raw milk samples supplied from outside Brighthouse were found to contain the organism and reported to the Local Authorities in whose areas the farms were situated for action.

In all, 309 samples were tested by the "Ring Test", and of these 213 were negative, 22 doubtful and 74 positive. These results were followed by 114 samples submitted to the culture test. Of these 87 were negative while 27 gave positive results. In 35 cases guinea pigs were used for examination of milk samples and revealed positive *Brucella* results in 7 cases, and negative results in 28 instances.

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

Of 44 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk submitted for examination and which were biologically examined, all were 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.

Thirty-two samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples, and the following is a summary of the results compared with the statutory standard:—

				Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard	...	...	...	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 32 samples	...	...	...	12.54	8.82	3.72

As has been the case for a number of years all the samples were classified as "genuine".

MEAT INSPECTION

Reference was made in last year's annual review to the Report made under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and the subsequent alterations to the sole local slaughterhouse. These were carried out from May to July of the year, and during this time the slaughterhouse was closed. The substantial alterations included the re-designing of the layout so that live animals, carcasses and offals, manure, stomachs, intestines etc. were kept well apart. A reduction in the size of the slaughterhall with a corresponding increase in the cooling facilities was made; improved walls, floors and ceilings were incorporated throughout with better lairage; increased light and new washing and toilet facilities were provided.

The resulting facilities lend themselves not only to more hygienic and less cruel lairage and slaughtering, but also improved use of the space available.

During the year 459 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, this number being a reduction on previous years due to the temporary closure.

It is regrettable that the modernisation of the slaughterhouse has not brought with it an end to weekend slaughtering, particularly as on at least one day in the middle of the week practically no slaughtering takes place.

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

1. Monthly Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

Month		Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	...	13	196	841	158	2	1,210
February	...	9	185	541	138	1	874
March	...	8	231	592	203	1	1,035
April	...	7	189	508	158	3	865
May	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	...	—	40	152	12	—	204
August	...	5	195	792	77	1	1,070
September	...	20	199	924	181	—	1,324
October	...	20	207	1,105	161	—	1,493
November	...	39	232	987	188	—	1,446
December	...	19	179	796	229	—	1,223
Totals	...	140	1,853	7,238	1,505	8	10,744

2. Carcasses found Unfit in whole or in part and surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,853	140	8	7,328	1,505
Number inspected	1,853	140	8	7,328	1,505
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	2	2	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	831	49	—	252	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	44.84	35.72	25.00	3.51	3.66
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.35	—	—	—	0.20
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	1.46	—	—	—	—

3. Table showing progressive decrease in incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered.

Year	Cows	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis Beasts	Pigs
1946		15.9	3.1
1947		13.2	3.4
1948		17.0	4.4
1949	28.7		2.4
1950	58.3		4.0
1951	54.3		4.2
1952	54.2		4.4
1953	44.4		2.81
1954	35.7		3.2
1955	24.4		2.2
1956	26.5		1.2
1957	10.0		1.5
1958	8.12		1.73
1959	8.18		1.34
1960	3.70		0.87
1961	0.75		0.24
1962	Nil		0.20

4. List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the 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	135	157	172	132	—	—	12	140	110	85	87	183	1,213
Actinobacillosis	32	—	—	35	—	—	—	54	30	10	69	88	318
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	63
Acute Septic Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	650
Adhesions	—	4	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Angiomatosis	12	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	30	51	58	31	210
Atrophy	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bruising	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Cirrhosis	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	22
Cloudy Swelling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Cysticercus Bovis	126	32	29	4	—	—	—	55	60	63	60	93	522
Distomatosis	758	396	401	456	—	—	159	701	905	844	846	881	6,347
Emaciation	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Fatty Degeneration	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	60	—	178
Hydatid Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	11
Hydronephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	57
Mastitis	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	61	110	62	272
Necrosis	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Oedema	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Parasites	2	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	11	41

Pericarditis	...	...	7	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	8	8	—	—	36
Peritonitis	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pleurisy	...	...	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia	...	...	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	31
Septicaemia	...	...	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Septic Injury	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	71
Tuberculosis	...	...	487	36	—	72	—	—	—	236	10	76	140	—	1,124
Tumour	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	...	...	1,729	719	675	803	—	—	175	1,864	1,373	1,158	1,439	1,572	11,507

Total Weight: 5 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-54

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

FOOD HYGIENE

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

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Condiment Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ice Cream Manufacturers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Stalls (average)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Soft Drink Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total								471

During the year 22 visits were paid to bakehouses, 65 to butchers' shops, 80 to fried fish shops, 143 to grocery shops and general stores, 49 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 105 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 50 to confectionery and sweet shops, 41 to licensed premises and clubs and 20 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 759 visits to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in such premises and to food handling secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements affected following 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 1962

(a) Structural

Walls and ceilings repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Satisfactory ventilation provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening ventilated space provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective yard paving repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) Equipment and Practices

Cold water supply provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hot water supply provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hand washing facilities renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food exposed to contamination remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Warnings re smoking in food room given ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Improved equipment provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings cleansed or redecorated ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Floors cleansed and/or recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse accommodation improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/redecorated ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food hawkers' vans brought up to standard ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warnings re unsatisfactory handling of food ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Warnings re unsatisfactory outer clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The number of visits paid to food premises again showed a slight improvement during the year but this is the section of the Department's work that still suffers most as a result of the continued shortage of inspectorial staff. The number of visits—759—is just over half what it should be if every food premise was to be visited as often as should be the case.

Market

Eighty-six visits were made to the twice-weekly two open-air markets. There was an average of 15 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, one cheese stall, one biscuit stall, one sweet stall, two cooked meat stalls, one confectionery stall and two grocery stalls. The remainder were greengrocery stalls. The standards of hygiene generally complied with that required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, though it was again necessary to visit the markets 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 49 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

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

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

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

10 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 30 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 surrendered at the slaughterhouse, was found unfit and surrendered by food traders:—

95 tins vegetables	209 tins meat and meat products
1 tin frozen eggs	12 tins fish
120 tins fruit	7 packets vegetables

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

In last year's Report reference was made in detail to the procedure adopted during the year in respect of voluntary surrender of food. The new scheme worked well and once again very little inspectorial time, compared with previous years, was spent in "condemning" food which, in most cases, was completely unsound and had been for weeks, and in some cases months. A charge of 5/- is made for Certificates in such cases. The scheme has in no way affected those genuine cases where unfitness is in doubt—then, of course, every effort is made to give advice and assistance where appropriate, and carry out the statutory requirements in other cases, without any question of a charge being made.

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilising) Regulations, 1960, as follows:—

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

Registration of Food Premises—
Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

(a) **PREPARED FOODS**

Thirty-six premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale. The number of visits to the above premises was 175.

While ovens for cooking chickens have been with us in two shops for a year or so, 1962 saw the first counter-ovens for baking pies, and two were installed and registration was granted.

(b) **ICE CREAM**

101 premises are registered under the above Act, 1 for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 100 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

Fifteen inspections of the one ice cream manufacturer's premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture was carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory. Fifty-three visits were made to ice-cream retailers who for the most part deal with the pre-packed product.

A total of 46 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 1	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In the Borough	15	15	—	—	—
Outside Borough	31	23	4	3	1
Total ...	46	38	4	3	1

These results indicate that all locally produced samples of Ice Cream were bacteriologically satisfactory and the high standard of the local manufacturer was maintained.

Of the samples not falling into the provisional Grade 1, three of the Grade II and three of the Grade III samples were from ice cream produced by one manufacturer. The attention of the manufacturer and the Local Authority in whose area the plant is situated was drawn to this, and it is understood that a fault was found and rectified. Grade I samples were subsequently obtained. One Grade II sample was of soft ice cream while the Grade IV sample was from a producer-hawker from another area.

Sixteen samples of iced lollies were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

Food Hygiene Course

No courses for food handlers, as have been held in previous years, were held during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Whereas the Council formerly operated five Deposit and five Lead Peroxide Gauges, now, as a result of the Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the question of such gauges, only two sets of gauges—both adjacent to Smoke Control Areas—are continued.

Details of the results obtained from the gauges during the year under review and also for previous years are given on pages 83 and 84.

For the last three years there have been deposit and lead peroxide gauges operated by a statutory undertaking at Field Lane School, and as this gauge is in the centre of a housing estate that became a Smoke Control Area, the results obtained from this gauge have been watched with interest. The fact that the aggregate figures for both solid deposit and SO₂ show a reduction on the previous 2 years is interesting and would appear to point to the effect of the adjacent Smoke Control Area as one gathers that apart from the weather this is the only factor that has changed that would be likely to affect the gauge.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) Smoke Observations

Two hundred and nine observations of smoke were taken in 1962. The following is a summary of 115 smoke observations of which records were kept:—

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	42
Total number of observations of which records were kept ...	115
(a) Observations of half hour period	57
(b) Observations of less than half an hour	51
(c) Observations of eight hour period	2
(d) Observations of four hour period	5
Number of Contraventions	
(a) Black Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half hour	—
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	15
(c) Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	2
Number of notifications of offence served	12
Number of Prosecutions	1

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

Only one application was received for prior approval. This was in respect of an oil fired packaged boiler. Due consideration was given to the detailed plans and specification submitted and approval was given to the scheme which, however, had not been completed at the year end.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces

Eleven notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3 (1) Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced :—

Type	Number
Gas fired vertical boilers	1
Coal fired sectional boilers with underfeed or chaingrate stokers	2
Coal fired vertical boilers with underfeed stokers	1
Oil fired incinerators	1
Oil fired heaters	2
Oil fired packaged or Economic boilers	3
Oil fired sectional boilers	1

These eleven notifications in some cases included more than one furnace and all were completely new installations.

In addition, as in recent years, a number of new means of firing were provided to existing boilers, but though these were known about notification of such changes is not obligatory.

All the above new installations, where they are replacements, or improvement of existing furnaces, have resulted in less industrial smoke being emitted and when one considers that the above is the progress that has resulted in one year only, the total considerable effect since the Clean Air Act became law can more easily be appreciated.

(d) Height of Chimneys

Only one plan of a proposed new chimney was submitted and the height of this chimney, which served an incinerator, was approved.

(e) Applications for Temporary Exemption from the provisions of Section 1 — Clean Air Act, 1956

No applications were received, or granted, during the year. As the time within which this temporary provision applies is fast running out it is not expected that it can be invoked again.

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

Four works in the Borough continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned.

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution
(a) 1962

		Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School			
		Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ...	...	3.76	7.35	9.63	16.98	Gauge tampered with			
February ...	...	2.00	9.31	6.61	15.92	"			
March ...	...	1.28	7.67	5.12	12.79	0.84	8.09	3.26	11.34
April ...	...	3.76	5.43	5.78	11.21	2.36	6.81	4.83	11.65
May ...	...	2.44	8.01	4.64	12.66	2.32	7.85	4.03	11.88
June ...	...	0.80	13.17	4.13	17.30	0.64	11.58	2.89	14.46
July ...	...	2.44	4.44	3.40	7.84	2.56	3.89	7.25	11.14
August ...	...	4.68	4.61	4.75	9.35	4.36	5.03	7.25	12.28
September ...	...	3.52	2.30	4.92	7.22	2.80	2.55	4.30	6.85
October ...	...	1.44	7.87	6.50	14.38	1.32	5.87	5.03	10.90
November ...	...	0.76	6.26	4.06	10.32	0.84	4.06	6.04	10.10
December ...	...	2.52	4.23	16.57	20.74	2.16	4.03	14.30	18.32
Yearly Aggregate		29.40	80.65	76.11	156.71	20.20	59.76	59.18	118.92
Monthly Averages		2.45	6.72	6.34	13.06	2.02	5.98	5.92	11.89

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile														Average for Period
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950		
Wellholme Park ...	—	—	189.39	155.19	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.30	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.90	145.70	155.28	
Carr Green ...	156.71	172.73	140.59	133.87	157.90	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.10	144.40	148.78	
Cliffe Hill School ...	†118.92	152.64	145.77	118.15	136.35	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.60	166.20	139.37	
Southowram Church ...	—	—	†150.49	†107.65	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88	—	—	131.06	
Clifton : Towngate ...	—	—	†141.68	122.06	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20	—	—	132.27	

† Refers to 11 months only.

‡ Refers to 10 months only

* Refers to 9 months only.

Sulphur Pollution—Lead Peroxide Method

(a) 1962

STATION	Milligrams of SO ³ per 100 sq. cms. per day													Total Daily Av'ge
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Carr Green	1.72	1.48	1.86	1.24	1.02	0.90	0.65	1.02	1.20	1.21	1.99	2.02	1.36	
Cliffe Hill School	1.93	2.24	1.98	1.58	1.15	1.14	0.95	1.35	1.42	1.42	2.09	2.69	1.66	
Total Daily Average ...	1.82	1.86	1.92	1.41	1.08	1.02	0.80	1.19	1.31	1.31	2.04	2.35	1.51	

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day											Average for period
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	
Wellholme Park	—	—	1.01	1.17	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.04	1.28
Carr Green	1.36	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	0.75	1.20
Cliffe Hill School	1.66	1.34	1.36	1.51	1.30	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	0.75	1.44
Southowram Church ...	—	—	1.30	1.59	1.53	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.43	1.54
Clifton : Towngate ...	—	—	1.51	1.61	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.62	1.73
Total Daily Average ...	1.51	1.33	1.31	1.44	1.39	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.44

The exemptions comprise :—

3 premises dealing with ceramics

1 premise dealing with chemicals

During the year the Health Committee had the opportunity of discussing with the Alkali Inspector the problem of smoke abatement in the local ceramic industries. Towards the end of the year one continuous fired kiln was converted from hand to mechanical firing and an immediate very considerable reduction in smoke emitted resulted. In another case, conversion to oil firing of kilns was taking place, while trials of mechanical stoking with coal of some intermittent kilns was also contemplated.

In spite of much publicity over the years many residents do still not appreciate that the brick kilns in the Borough, other than those in Rastrick, are not covered by the Clean Air Act, 1956, and the local authority do not have any statutory control over them. However, from the previous paragraph it will be appreciated that there has been liaison with the Alkali Inspectors for the District and it is a pleasure to pay tribute to the advice and assistance that has always been available from Mr. Swaine and Mr. Smith, H. M. Alkali Inspectors for the District.

(g) Progress

During the year a good proportion of the available time was given to industrial smoke pollution and 139 visits were made to boiler plants. 115 interviews were also held with management and staff of firms with boiler plants in addition to the considerable number of smoke observations.

It is of some importance to note that no "black" smoke offences were detected, yet only 2 years ago 12 were found. The number of "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed also fell from 35 to 15. When one refers to the plant improvements mentioned in para. (c) above this improvement is understandable. One can safely predict that 1963 will see a further improvement as other modernisations of plant are pending. For the most part industry will be capable of complying with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations by July, 1963, when the temporary 7 year defence ceases, but there are some instances where compliance will probably be difficult, particularly over the eight hour period mentioned in the above Regulations.

(h) Prosecutions

One successful prosecution was taken during the year for the emission of "dark" smoke from a sprinkler fired Lancashire Boiler and a fine of £30 was imposed by the Magistrates. The two Lancashire Boilers at the firm were later fitted with Low Ram Stokers and no further contraventions were observed during the year.

3. Smoke Control Areas

The Council has continued its progressive policy in this field and once again considerable progress was made. By the end of 1962, eight Orders had been made. With several areas overlapping, Smoke Control Area work was a major part of the Department's work, involving considerable efforts in administration. With a file for every house space has had to be found for some 3,000 files and so far some 15,000 communications have been sent out. In the Department we are very conscious of the co-operation we have received from those affected by Smoke Control Orders. The number of statutory notices that have been served for adaptations up to No. 6 Area, other than to assist owners to obtain a grant when adaptations could not be carried out before the appropriate operative date for good reason, have been negligible and only in three instances, each virtually by arrangement with the owner, has work been carried out in default. This is a piece of legislation which is restrictive in character and which has not the support of all owners and occupiers by any means: consequently, the greatest importance has been attached to the method of approach and attention given to individual problems and opinions.

Bradford and Spenborough are both pressing ahead with their areas adjacent to our boundaries and by July, 1963 there will be a continuous area of smoke controlled land between Laverock Lane and Bradford Town Hall which is scheduled to be extended Eastwards in 1967 when Wyke area becomes smoke controlled. Spenborough too are progressing apace on our north-easterly boundary, and by 1967 a very worthwhile and extensive smoke controlled locality should result. Bradford told us the broad outline of their programme as far back as early 1957 and our Lightcliffe areas were, of course, always intended to meet up with theirs at the first opportunity. It is a pity the same does not apply in the South of the Borough, but this is through no fault of our Council who sought co-operation from all Authorities around from the outset.

The following table gives details of progress up to the year end.

Area	Locality	No.	Approximate Area covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
					Houses	Premises	
Rastrick		1	All Borough south of Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane.	160	70	76	Confirmed and operative from 1/6/60.
Rastrick		2	Longroyde (part), Field Lane, Tofis Grove, New Hey Road (part), Lower Edge and Dewsbury Road, including Field Lane Estate.	314	832	856	Confirmed and operative from 1/10/61.
Lightcliffe		3	Wakefield Road, Cornwell Estate, Stoney Lane, Stoney Lane Estate.	97	721	733	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62.
Rastrick		4	Clough Lane (part), Slade Lane (part), Land only in Toothill area.	159	36	41	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62.
Clifton		5	Between Cricket Field, Boundry and Blakelaw Lane.	511	3	4	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62.
Lightcliffe		6	Wakefield Road, Knowle Top (part), Mayfield Estate, Laverock Estate.	399	422	452	Confirmed and operative from 1/10/62.
Rastrick		7	Area bounded by confirmed Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Smoke Control Areas. New Hey Road (part), Slade Lane (part), Crowtrees Lane, Ogen Lane.	103	450	497	Confirmed. To be operative from 1/7/63.
Woodhouse		8	Huddersfield Road, Toothill, Woodhouse and Newlands.	324	466	475	Order made but not confirmed. Proposed date of operation 1/11/63. (Confirmed Jan. 63)
Total to 31/12/62			8 Areas	2067	3000	3134	

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Full details are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Section of the Report, but briefly, four representations of areas embracing 61 unfit houses were involved. Ninety-four houses in the area were demolished and 26 families with 66 persons were displaced.

In addition, nine houses were represented under Section 16. Five houses were demolished and six were closed, five families with eleven persons in total, being displaced.

Types of Houses

It is interesting to record the numbers of those types of houses which for many years have been the subject of particular emphasis in dealing with conditions in existing dwellings.

A survey carried out early in 1963 has shown there are still 1,327 Type 1 and 308 Type 2 back to back houses; 737 single back houses; and 56 back to earth houses in the Borough. Of these, 1,095 Type 1 Back to Back, 300 Type 2 Back to Back, 573 single type and 16 back to earth houses are not on the current Slum Clearance Programme.

This is a problem which faces many towns in the industrial north and as almost all these houses are built in local stone the sentiments expressed in the following Section on Standard Grants are of particular importance to those more recently constructed dwellings of the back to back type where a life of 15 years is reasonably certain and a good number are in owner-occupiership with its usual encouragement to improved maintenance and standards.

Standard Grants

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council, this scheme has been operated with success and during the year 114 applications for standard grants were made and 89 were approved, compared with 142 and 125 respectively last year. Seventy-seven improvements by means of standard grants were carried out in the period covered by this Report.

In total, therefore, since the scheme was inaugurated, 498 applications have been received, 444 have been approved and in 376 cases the works have been completed and standard amenities provided.

It will be noticed that the number of applications fell by 28 from last year. This is the trend that is customary with this type of legislation, but when one has seen the results of standard grant improvements over the last four years and one is mindful of the great number of houses that lack modern amenities, it is a matter of regret that more use has not been made of the scheme. In many parts of the Borough there are areas of houses which have an expected life of many years and where varying numbers of the houses already have a bathroom and hot water provided with or without the aid of standard or discretionary grants. Usually these latter homes are the owner occupied ones. It is generally recognised that all such houses should have such facilities and, no doubt, in time, the five present standard

amenities will become enforceable by law. This will enable whole areas of suitable houses to be given what must now be considered essential rather than desirable amenities. One nearby County Borough must be congratulated on their pioneer work in this field as a result of which already several large groups of houses have been given the amenities of standard or discretionary grants in almost every case.

Improvement Grants

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act, 1961 made yet another attempt to deal with this modern and still increasing problem. While many of the large industrial cities had considerable numbers of older dwellings, usually large Victorian detached or terrace houses in former highly residential areas, occupied by several families before the last war, the problem has increased many times since then and has made some impact on most industrial districts, usually dependant on the amount of imported labour in the area. In Brighouse there are only a small number of known houses let-in-lodgings and for the most part the sub-letting is to single persons, though in a few instances two people share a room, and in two cases which came to light, children were involved. The houses concerned were inspected towards the year end with a view to ascertaining the conditions under which the occupants were living in relation to the standards of the Housing Act, 1961.

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

The following table summarises the applications received under the above Act in 1962 and it will be obvious from the figures given that this part of the statute is, in practice, not being used, nor has it been except for the first few months after its coming into force:—

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates	4
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	4
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	3
(b) in respect of all defects	1
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6. Number of Certificates issued	3

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

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

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One person was licensed to keep a Pet Shop under this Act. The licence was in respect of a shop.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

There were four cases of swine fever and disposal of the carcasses was carried out by the Department. 7 visits were made in connection with the above incidents.

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, 12 persons are licensed to collect and boil swill and 13 visits were made to such plants during the year to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Order.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

It has not been possible, due to staff shortages, to carry out any inspections under the above Act.

There are no large farms nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on agricultural holdings.

NOISE

The Council have had powers to deal with noise nuisances under Section 62, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 and also under Byelaws relative to Good Rule and Government for some years and these were strengthened by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. There has not been the number of complaints of noise that were expected and only 5 complaints were received during 1962.

The following are details of the types of noise nuisances dealt with :—

Users of amplifiers to advertise Ice Cream outside permitted hours	5
Loose hydrant cover on main road	1
Noisy fan	1
Amplifier used for advertising entertainment or trade on public highway	1
Noise from factory at night	1
Noise from record player	1
Noise from animals	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The types of Sanitary Accommodation existing in the Borough other than fresh water closets are as follows :—

Waste Water Closets	2
Pail Closets (including 29 chemical closets) ...	174
Privy Middens	3

The number of privy middens has now decreased to 3 and by the time next year's Report makes its appearance this number should be reduced to one. Only a decade ago there were nearly 100 of this type of insanitary accommodation for houses in the more rural areas of the town, and the rapid decrease in their numbers is worthwhile progress.

There are now only two known waste water closets in Brighthouse and their conversion is practical.

DRAINAGE

Two hundred and seventy-three inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 522 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 17 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 458 instances, the Water Test was applied on 21 occasions and the Olefactory Test was used 6 times.

Drainage work arose to a large degree as a result of complaints or calls for assistance from owners or occupiers with smells, water in their buildings, flooded yards or unusable conveniences. Investigations may be simple and the trouble solved in a few minutes or it may take many hours of painstaking investigation. The survey and technical advice is just another of the rate borne services that the Department gives.

Drainage investigation work is one of the original duties of the Department that often still calls for considerable "detective" work and which constantly brings new problems to be solved.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

The following premises were disinfested during the year:—

Infestation						Premises Treated
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	9
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	6
Clover Mite	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfestation of house on removal	...	...	...	...	...	6

There are still no known bug infested properties in the district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 61 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

One house was disinfected after Infectious Disease.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Part I of the Act

The following are details of the inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Wr'tt'n N't'ces	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	7	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	255	34	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	4	15	2	—
Total	266	50	7	—

It will be noticed that only an insignificant number of factories now fall into the category where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities and one must wonder if it would not be better for uniformity if those particular provisions were to be enforced by the same Authority in respect of all factories.

The only Section of the Act enforced by Local Authorities in all factories is that relative to sanitary conveniences. The number of visits made during the year cannot be classed as adequate, but this is one more section of the duties of the Public Health Inspectorate that has had to suffer most as a result of staff shortage.

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(A) Insufficient	3	2	—	1	—
(B) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	—	5	—
(C) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	7	—	6	—

2. Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134)

Particulars	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel :						
Making, etc.	11	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a detailed summary of the improvements listed during the year:—

Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. pedestal cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. door repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. walls, floors and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Artificial light provided in sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	1

The following is a list of classified trades carried on in the Borough in 1962:—

Aerated waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bedding Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpet Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carpet Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock Making and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cylinder Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diecasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dress Making and Alteration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electrical Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Milling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Generation and Transforming of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gasket and Packing Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gramophone Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydraulic Pump Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insulated Wires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joinery and Cabinet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laundering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Machine Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Windows, Glazed Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mortar Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Body Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Mustard Grinding and Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oil Refining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Precast Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to Open Cast Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radiograms (Hi-fi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio and Television Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repairs to Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rubber Pads	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saw Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steam and Hydraulic Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wholesale Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wire M/C Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wire Scourers and Filters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodworking	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

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

11 Gentlemen's Hairdressers, 28 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered. Fifty-six 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 infestation, 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 December, 1962.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification ...	5	185	106	296	1
(b) Survey under the Act ...	25	295	48	368	19
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when primarily visited for some other purpose) ...	24	933	928	1,885	13
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats - Major ...	—	1	1	2	—
Minor ...	2	58	27	87	—
(b) Mice - Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	50	42	92	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority. ...	2	109	70	181	—

For a number of years we have relied on Warfarin which has many advantages over the more quick acting poisons formerly available for rodent destruction. In 1961 and early 1962 it became evident that Warfarin was not being so successful with mice though its efficiency remained good — and still does — with rats. As mice have always been the more difficult to deal with, the discovery of poison resistance which some other Local Authorities were also experiencing, was a blow, and after some renewed efforts with the older poisons and blitz trapping, resort was had to tracking dusts, and though these have disadvantages compared with Warfarin, nevertheless we are having good results again.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Twenty-six routine samples of the water from 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 24 hrs. Colonies	Count 37° C per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
February	...	...	...	...	Inlet	5	—	—
					Outlet	3	—	—
March	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
April	...	...	...	...	Inlet	12	—	—
					Outlet	3	—	—
May	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
June	...	...	...	...	Inlet	38	—	—
					Outlet	110	—	—
July (1)	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	5	—	—
July (2)	...	...	...	...	Inlet	1	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
August	...	...	...	...	Inlet	1	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
September	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
October	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
November	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—
December	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—	—	—
					Outlet	—	—	—

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 count at 37°C. from 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies and that in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

The filtration plant which has given many years of service is to be replaced in 1963.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the Borough:—

Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The soap boilers have been carrying on their businesses for a great number of years and once again have given no grounds for complaint during the year. The only tripe boiler in the town and who has been operating for many years gave up business towards the year end.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are in the Borough three sites used for moveable dwellings of Showmen who are members of the Showmens' Guild. In each of these cases licences were also in force in respect of other moveable dwellings stationed on the same sites, and used for permanent occupation, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Licensing was not so straightforward on account of the sites being used also by Members of the Guild during the winter months, but conditions broadly based on the Model Standards of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were added to the site licences in each case. One other site is licenced for one caravan pending the erection of a dwellinghouse on the site.

The sites licensed are:—

Site	Maximum number of caravans	Remarks
Marshall's Site, Atlas Mill Road,	12	Subject to conditions. Site used by Showmens' Guild.
Beaumont's Yard, Atlas Mill Road,	1	Subject to conditions. Site used by Showmens' Guild.
Brighthouse C.C. & B. Club.	1	Subject to conditions. Forms small part of larger site used by members of Showmens' Guild
Westgate, Clifton.	1	Subject to conditions.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Department is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of all Public Conveniences, with which the town is well served.

The following is a list of such conveniences as at 31st December, 1962. These are cleansed by one man and three part time lady cleaners. The male cleaner uses a small van for transport:—

Situation	Accommodation for Females	Accommodation for Males
Back Bonegate	5 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s 9 urinal stalls
Bradford Road	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 urinal stalls
Bramston Street	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 urinal stalls
Birds Royd Lane	Nil	1 W.C. 4 urinal stalls
Bus Station	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s 6 urinal stalls
Mill Lane	Nil	Nil 4 urinal stalls
Crowtrees Lane	Nil	Nil 3 urinal stalls
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 urinal stalls
Whitehall, Hipperholme	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 urinal stalls
Stray, Lightcliffe	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 urinal stalls
Bailiff Bridge	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 3 urinal stalls
Clifton Road	Nil	Nil 3 urinal stalls
Rydings Park	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 urinal stalls
Wellholme Park	4 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 6 urinal stalls
Lane Head Recreation Ground	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 1 urinal stall
King George V. Memorial Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 1 urinal stall

No new conveniences were brought into use during the calendar year but the new facilities at Clifton, Southowram and Rydings Park were in an advanced state of construction. A new ladies and gents convenience is to be erected in Rastrick above Church Street in 1963/4.

Vandalism again gave rise to considerable damage at conveniences but for the main part was restricted to mens' conveniences. The new conveniences have been made as vandalism proof as reasonably practicable, but in the past it has been mostly the town centre conveniences that have had the most serious damage.

The turnstile in the Bus Station ladies' convenience was removed during the year but the long delivery date of locks made a similar change over so far as the mens' conveniences at the Bus Station and George Corner not possible in 1962.

On the whole the conveniences in the town compare favourably structurally with those one sees and uses in other industrial towns and as far as maintenance is concerned every effort is made to ensure a reasonable standard of cleanliness with artificial lighting at almost all conveniences at night—renewal of bulbs to ensure the latter being quite a formidable task in itself until we can get more conveniences converted to fluorescent lighting which has proved very successful on trials at Crowtrees Lane.

The cost of the service for the financial year ended 31st March, 1963 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE						
Wages	935	18	11			
National Insurance	35	9	3			
Graduated Pensions	5	2	5			
Superannuation Contributions	9	19	8			
do. Additional Allowances	99	2	1			
do. Equal Annual Charge		7	6			
Lighting and Cleaning	340	18	5			
Rents, Rates and Insurances	194	19	2			
Toilet Requisites	35	16	7			
Repairs	283	3	5			
Removal of Turnstiles	233	4	11	2,174	2	4
Loan Charges :—						
Interest	154	1	3			
Sinking Fund Contribution	286	0	0			
Debt Management		2	2	440	3	5
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay—						
Erection of Conveniences—						
Clifton	1,293	1	4			
Southowram	1,142	15	5			
Rydings Park	1,400	2	9	3,835	19	6
Other Expenses				26	3	0
				6,476	8	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
INCOME						
Receipts	388	14	10			
Parks Committee—						
Cleaning Lane Head Shelter	20	0	0			
Rents of Weighing machine sites	10	10	0			
Rent of land	10	0	0			
Market Street Bus Station						
Contribution by Operators	170	0	5	599	5	3
Net expenditure				5,877	3	0

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; also for the maintenance and control of the Department transport.

(i) Storage of Refuse

The following are the types of receptacles in use at 31st March, 1963:—

Dustbins	13,438
Privy Middens	3
Pail Closets	174

The number of privy middens shows a further reduction from last year and only 3 now remain to be emptied by the Department. As mentioned earlier in the Report, this will soon be reduced to one.

In addition to the pails used at permanent buildings a number are in temporary use at building sites and the emptying of these by the Department reduces the dangers of other less sanitary methods being used.

The main developments in this field are 1) the use of bulk containers to reduce the number of dustbins in congested, flat and industrial bin locations is becoming more popular, 2) the use of dustless loading with special bins, and 3) the use of paper sacks. There are, at present, too few sites in Brighouse where bulk containers would be advantageous to justify the special adapted vehicles needed for emptying them and dustless loading has not, so far, been very popular because of cost of both vehicles and dustbins. So far as paper sacks are concerned, here again municipal bin ownership is a prerequisite of an easy administration and because we operate a salvage plant for processing much of our refuse the economics of refuse collection and disposal would be affected more in Brighouse than in those Authorities with controlled tips. The paper sack system would be well suited to the two man 'country' round of remote bins but it would be a little difficult to justify the provision of holders and sacks for one small round only.

(ii) Refuse Collection

The following table gives the number of types of receptacles cleansed and tonnage collected with previous years' figures for comparison:—

	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61	1959/60
Dustbins	509,320	504,800	519,203	515,700
Privy Middens	135	521	975	1,232
Pail Closets	10,090	9,709	8,705	9,043
Kitchen Waste Bins	11,579	10,986	11,035	7,069
Weight in Tons	10,275	9,955	10,312	10,318

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 small truck with a driver and one loader only is engaged on pail and privy collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal collection rounds.

The frequency of collection was similar to last year, being generally 7-10 days between collections.

Some 451 special visits were made for the collections of such articles as surplus furniture. It is not always the case that such refuse is easily accessible or that it is accessible at all, nor is it always "house refuse," interpreting such definition in its widest sense, that awaits collection. A free collection service is offered for small amounts of surplus bulky items of household furniture but a charge (at 25/- per hour) is made where whole houses have to be cleared, particularly if this is for the purpose of selling or re-letting the house. The system of only removing this type of refuse after full details have been given on a form has simplified the procedure and made arrangements for collection easier.

In summer during the last three years it has been possible to supplement the collection service by a 4th truck for part of each week and in 1963/64 it is intended that the additional 3 men taken on to cover the summer holiday period shall be retained permanently to supplement the winter collection teams.

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	2,186	14	2
S.D. Freighter 18 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,445	11	3
S.D. Freighter 19 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,635	0	2
S.D. Fore and Aft 28	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,327	5	0
Fordson 20	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection	171	5	2
Morris 15	Side Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	470	10	0
Bedford 16	Specialised	Tailings and Cover Vehicle	—	—	—
Dennis 14	Side Loader	Refuse Collection	486	16	0
Bedford 21	Side Loader	Spare Vehicle	15	15	0
Morris 22	Van	Paper Collection)part ...	227	15	0
Morris 30	Van	Paper Collection)year ...	308	9	0
TOTAL ...			10,275	2	1

(iii) Refuse Disposal

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

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

	T.	C.	Q.
1. KITCHEN WASTE			
Delivered for processing	171	5	2
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS			
House Refuse passed through plant	6,747	9	3
Trade Refuse tipped	110	2	0
3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP			
House Refuse	2,528	16	2
Trade Refuse	296	10	0
4. MARSH LANE TIP			
House Refuse	619	13	3
Trade Refuse	—	—	—
Total	10,473	17	2

Sixty-eight per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighthouse and Rastrick was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

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

Though now nearly 40 years old the Refuse Disposal Plant continued to function satisfactorily but copes with considerably more, and much bulkier, refuse than it was originally designed for. The increasing number of houses mentioned earlier adds to the burden and 471 bins were added to the total last year. The satisfactory disposal of the increasing amounts of surplus furniture we are faced with is a problem in itself. There is need for a moderately priced incinerator that can deal easily and efficiently with articles of furniture the size of a wardrobe or three piece suite.

The scheme to obviate the increased amounts of refuse being deposited in the elevator pit and under the conveyor at ground level in recent years commenced and after some experimental work, the elevator was plated throughout its length as a first step. This reduced the refuse being deposited at ground level to about 1/12th of what it was previously and was very successful. Even with a new belt the pit refuse was not reduced in quantity though it was considerably reduced in size making it easier to deal with — which would be the next step in the scheme.

In December a start was made in taking tailings from the plant to Bailiff Bridge Tip; this was necessitated by the fact that Atlas Mill Road Tip was nearing saturation and it was desirable that some space should be left, as reserve tipping space in case of plant breakdown, as long as possible.

Provision had been made in estimates to increase the vehicle and personnel establishment to cope with this essential additional work.

Last year, comment was made on the complete absence of tip fires but this year the record was not repeated and there was one minor fire at Bailiff Bridge and two minor fires at Atlas Mill Road Tip. These were easily dealt within an hour or so. After the Christmas holidays, however, smoke and considerable heat was noticed coming from a point on the tip low down on the river bank. It was appreciated that this was a deep seated fire and steps were taken to deal with it as such. Several thousand cubic yards of refuse were excavated to reach the fire, which was found to be in a layer of reclaimed cinder tipped as a reserve many years before and which had had a further layer tipped over it in September. The fire was found in five separate pockets and was considered to have been due to spontaneous combustion. With the help of the fire brigade and the use of mechanical equipment the fire was eventually brought under control and appeared to have been extinguished. Unfortunately a scar was left and an unsightly heap of refuse produced both of which would take months to render less unsightly.

(iv) Salvage

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

Soiled paper from the picking belt is disposed of to other merchants at a rather lower price. The market is always somewhat precarious and this year it was not possible to dispose of our ever increasing production of this low grade item. This largely accounts for the fall in tonnage sold during the year.

The market for clean paper was such that a quota was imposed by the Mills throughout the year and some had to be disposed of to other sources, though even this was difficult and at a reduced price.

As one sees Refuse being discharged from the refuse vehicles and again as it passes over the picking belt, soiled so that it is mostly of no value, one cannot but regret that many householders do not appreciate the value of waste paper salvage and the increased cost of disposing of refuse with which considerable quantities of paper and cardboard are mixed. The loss of potential revenue to the Council can be classed as very considerable. The paper baling plant is capable of dealing with far more paper than it does at present and householders can rest assured that their paper salvage is of real value in reducing the cost of refuse disposal.

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

Grade		1962/63						Percentage of grades sold
		Tonnage			Revenue			
		T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d	
Newspapers	...	142	14	1	...			23%
Fibreboard	...	171	15	3	...			27%
Mixed Paper	...	318	10	2	...			50%
Low Grade	...	—	—	—	...			—
Total	...	633	0	2	...	5,069	10 1	100%

(b) **Kitchen Waste.** Kitchen Waste is still collected twice weekly from some 138 bins placed at food premises of all types: there are no longer any communal street bins. The collected waste is sold for processing and in the year under review 171 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. were collected and sold compared with 197 tons in 1961/62.

The material is delivered to a farmer with approved plant for processing. It is felt that the market for this product will always be somewhat unpredictable, being dependent on a number of factors affecting the pig trade, and as the material cannot be stored a reliable and regular outlet is sought after and in the year we were fortunate in having such an outlet.

(c) **Baled Destructor Scrap.** 335 tons 16 cwt. were sold during the year compared with 278 tons 2 cwt. the previous year.

While this figure represents only tins from our own Authority, the scheme for collecting tins from Elland and Queensbury having stopped due to the law of supply and demand, it is perhaps the best on record even when one deducts the stock of approximately 40 tons held at the beginning of the year.

Disposal remained difficult throughout the year and while the price remained stable it was not so good as in the past, again largely due to general lack of a healthy demand for the product and in particular to the size of our bales.

(d) **Ferrous Metals.** The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 21 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. during the year under review which was some 2 tons less than the previous year. The demand was poor throughout the year but all our collections were disposed of.

(e) **Non-Ferrous Metals.** 4 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. were sold and this was the highest for some years. This small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals other than iron produced a useful revenue of £260.

(f) **Textiles.** There is still a limited market for woollens, mixed rags, carpeting, sacking, string and old beddings as our products are mostly in a dirty state. 60 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. were recovered and sold but due to the state of the market the total value of this considerable tonnage was not encouraging being £497.

(g) **Screened Cinder.** The demand for this item of salvage was negligible and less was exported to Southport than in recent years. The process of elimination of older type grates in houses, and the use of smokeless fuels continues to result in a progressive reduction in the quality and quantity of screened cinder and the product will shortly be unsaleable. This is not only a question of loss of revenue as the unsold cinder must be removed by our own transport and tipped — another time consuming and unhygienic operation. At times however it is of some value for tip cover.

(h) **Summary.** The following table summarises the tonnages of the main items of salvage disposed of annually since the end of the war:—

Year	TONS PER ANNUM							
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste	Textiles	Baled Tins	Scrap Iron	Non-Ferrous Metals	Rubber	Screened Cinder
1947	527	405	44	56	24	2	1	404
1948	652	376	45	70	19	2	—	206
1949	450	375	56	49	26	2	—	189
1950	447	342	39	75	21	2	1	305
1951	466	347	46	93	56	2	1	475
1952	460	344	46	195	67	3	—	287
1953	570	345	55	205	36	2	3	259
1954	631	346	54	303	30	3	—	281
1955	633	332	61	297	30	3	—	335
1956	640	228*	61	323	26	3	—	233
1957	666	147	56	340	24	2	—	207
1958	620	156	64	315	28	4	—	379
1959	712	179	60	342	28	3	2	279
1960	698	192	69	333	25	3	1	181
1961	694	197	61	278	23	3	1	134
1962	633	171	61	336	22	4	1	93

* Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets — September, 1956.

(v) **Transport.**

The Department operates a fleet of nine motor lorries and three vans and employs a mechanic, all normal repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The Department fleet is now ageing, 7 vehicles being over 10 years old and replacement of at least two vehicles each year for the next three years or so must be anticipated.

The Yard Waggon and one Refuse Vehicle are to be replaced in 1963/64.

The Motor Cycle combination which was not considered a suitable form of transport was eventually discarded during the year in favour of a van. The Morris waste paper van was replaced by a new Diesel van during the year.

The following are details of the fleet at the year end :—

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
PWR 700	... 23	... 1.7.55	... Shelvoke and Drewry
WWT 352	... 27	... 11.9.58	... Austin A35 Van
3670 WW	... 28	... 3.6.60	... Shelvoke and Drewry
5713 WY	... 29	... 20.5.61	... Morris Mini Van
624 BWY	... 30	... 1.10.62	... Morris Van

(vi) General.

During 1962/63 we retained that proportion of our labour who had been with us for many years — 14 men have over 10 years service — but difficulty was again experienced in obtaining suitable labour for vacancies that were all too frequent.

It is appropriate that once again reference should be made to the excellent service given by the regular staff and workmen in the Department. It is because of the diligent yet pleasant character of these men and their ability to work with minimum supervision that our relations with the public have remained good and complaints, which are inevitable, kept to a minimum.

Once again the cost of the service compared favourably with those of practically all other Local Authorities shown in the Costing Returns for the Collection and Disposal of House and Trade refuse and one found considerable satisfaction in perusing these costs.

(vii) Department 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				354	1	8
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—						
Trade Refuse Charges				91	2	9
Other Income				13	11	6
(c) SALVAGE :—						
Baled Waste Paper	633	0	2	5,069	10	1
Kitchen Waste	171	5	2	593	1	5
Baled Destructor Scrap	335	16	0	1,666	7	9
Ferrous Metal	21	10	3	106	3	9
Non-Ferrous Metals	4	6	1	259	10	8
Textiles	60	15	2	496	17	3
Screened Cinder	93	14	0	39	17	10
Rubber	1	0	0	5	6	0
Miscellaneous	1	0		3	6	8

(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—					
Transport Charges	...	...	...	399	1 0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—					
Sale of Dustbins	...	...	...	494	15 6
Lethal Chamber Charges	...	...	...	23	16 0
Disinfectants	...	...	...		8 0
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc.	...	...	...	3	9 0
Totals	...	...	1,321	9 2	9,620 6 10

**(viii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year
ending 31st March, 1963.**

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages and Salary ...	9,293 8 0	268 19 2	9,562 7 2
National Insurance and graduated Pensions Contribut'ns	435 1 2	12 17 8	447 18 10
Superannuation ...	149 9 11	12 5 11	161 15 10
Mechanical Transport ...	8,204 15 11	458 4 7	8,663 0 6
Disinfectants ...	— — —	12 18 6	12 18 6
Dustbins ...	434 12 11	— — —	434 12 11
Cesspool Emptying ...	— — —	57 8 9	57 8 9
Protective Clothing ...	54 15 2	1 0 0	55 15 2
Tools and Implements ...	195 9 7	— — —	195 9 7
Sundry Expenses ...	33 6 4	— — —	33 6 4
	18,800 19 0	823 14 7	19,624 13 7
INCOME			
Trade Refuse Charges ...	354 1 8	— — —	354 1 8
Kitchen Waste Sales... ..	593 1 5	— — —	593 1 5
Dustbins	494 15 6	— — —	494 15 6
Other Income	13 11 6	— 8 0	13 19 6
TOTAL INCOME	1,455 10 1	8 0	1,455 18 1
NET EXPENDITURE	17,345 8 11	823 6 7	18,168 15 6

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs, Year ending 31st March, 1963.

Refuse Disposal and Salvage :—						£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	6,005	5	6
National Insurance & Graduated Pensions Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	282	4	8
Superannuation :—								
Equivalent Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	101	12	3
Additional Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	94	17	1
Coke and Ccal	...	...	...	...	...	48	12	5
Gas	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	10
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	513	4	5
Water	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	6
Rents and Acknowledgements	...	...	...	...	...		4	6
Rates	...	...	...	...	...	373	12	6
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	105	2	7
Tools and Implements	...	...	...	...	...	264	16	2
Repairs :—								
Plant and Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	632	7	11
Buildings and Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	531	12	7
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	9
Loan Charges :—								
Loan Interest	...	...	...	...	...	214	3	7
Sinking Fund Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	152	0	0
Mechanical Transport	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	3	10
Other Expenses :—								
New Garage Doors	...	...	...	...	...	205	10	10
Lethal Chamber	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2
Extinguishing Tip Fire	...	...	...	...	...	199	1	8
Cleaning Materials	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	3
Gross Costage						11,161	1	0
Revenue						7,765	7	9
NET EXPENDITURE						3,395	13	3

(x) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1963.

Item	£	s.	d.
COST			
Wages and Salary	5,020	5	7
National Insurance and Graduated Pension Scheme	235	1	4
Superannuation Contributions	84	18	7
Licences and Insurance	691	8	0
Petrol and Oil	1,456	19	7
Tyres	311	11	6
Repairs, etc.	962	0	9
Contribution to Renewals Account	1,600	0	0
	10,362	5	4

RECHARGED

Refuse Collection	8,663	0	6
Refuse Disposal	1,300	3	10
Sanitation and Health	342	0	0
Other Departments	57	1	0
	10,362	5	4

(xi) Refuse Collection and Disposal — Unit Costs for Year ended 31st March, 1963.

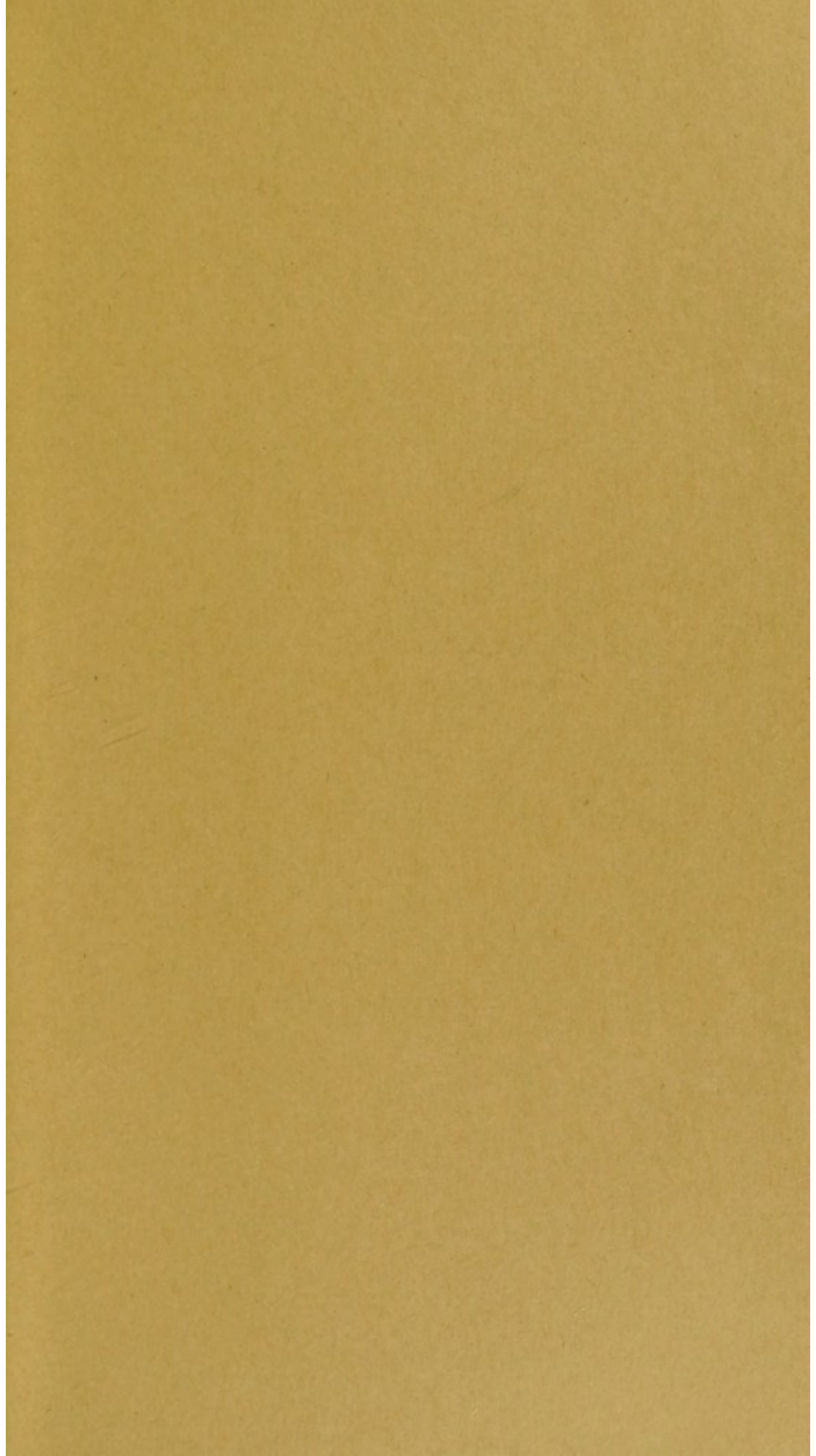
UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection	Refuse Disposal	Total for Service
	S. d.	S. d.	S. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	20 1	12 2	32 3
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	17 2	2 6	19 8
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	36 4	6 4	42 8
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population	566	105	672
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,238	231	1,469

(xii) Operational Statistics — Year ended 31st March, 1963.

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ...	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1962	31,260 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	9,739 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	17.1 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	14,295 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	Nil
Total refuse disposed of	10,475 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):—	
(a) Crude Tipping	—
(b) Controlled Tipping	32%
(c) Direct incineration	—
(d) Separation and controlled tipping	68%
	<hr/>
	100%
	<hr/>

Salvage Analysis of income and tonnage:—

	Income	Tonnage Collected
	£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	593	171
(b) Scrap Metal	2,032	362
(c) Waste Paper	5,070	633
(d) Other Salvage	545	155
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,240	1,321
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse	£445	407



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