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Contributors

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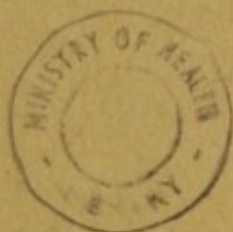
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Borough of



Brighouse



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

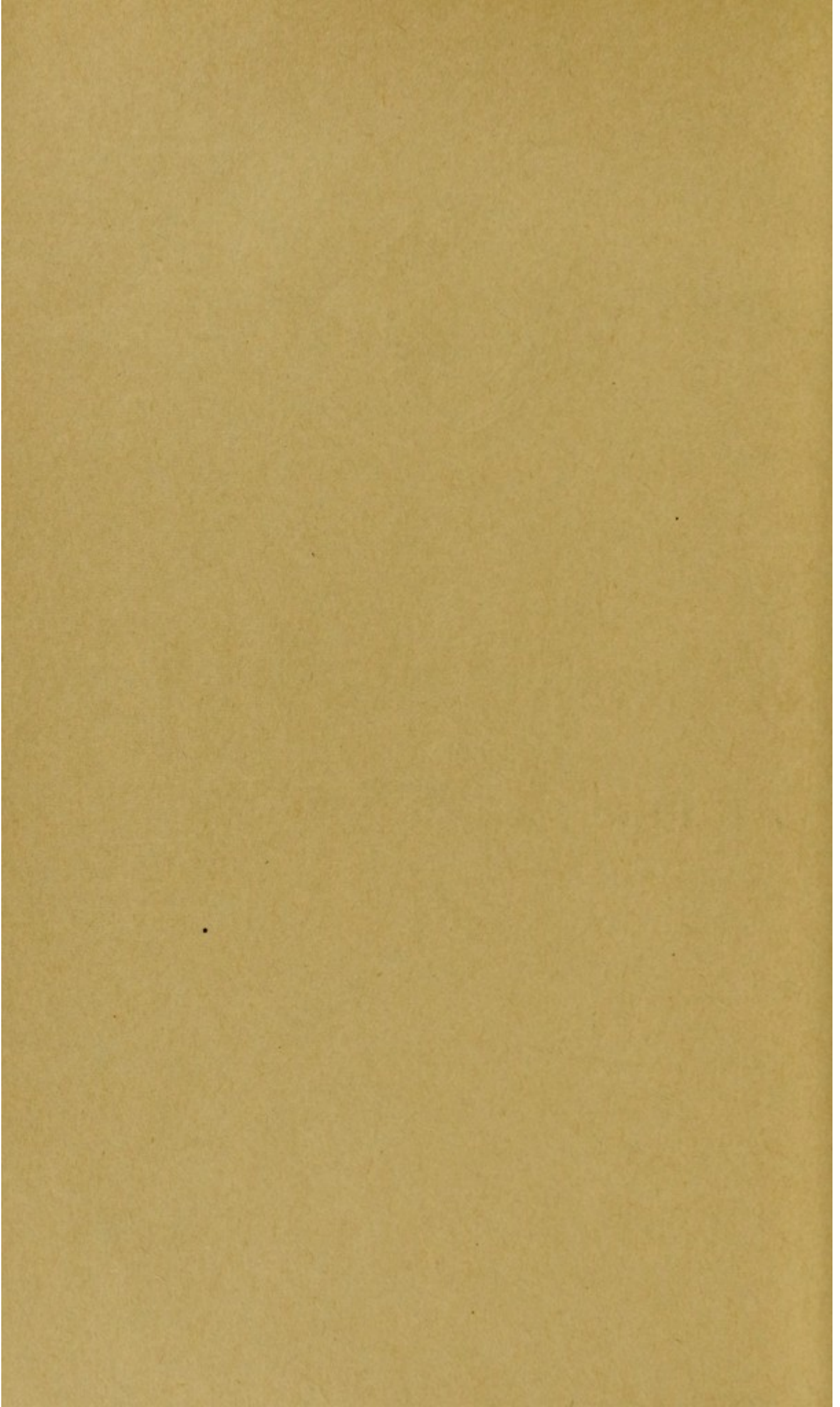
Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

1964

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

Medical Officer of Health



Borough of



Brighouse

ANNUAL REPORT

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Public Health Services

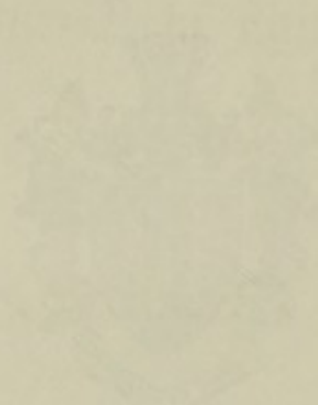
of the Borough of Brighouse

1964

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

Medical Officer of Health

Department of
Health and
Human Services



Department of
Health and
Human Services

ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Services

1984

These figures are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Bureau of the Census

Borough of Brighouse

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at 31st December, 1964)

Her Worship the Mayor :

Councillor Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL, O.B.E., C.C., J.P.

Chairman :

Alderman S. WILLIAMS

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C.

Coun. M. G. W. ARMITAGE	Coun. L. HULME
.. R. BROWN	.. Mrs. E. HIONS
.. S. FIRTH	.. Mrs. F. M. MOSS, J.P.
.. J. FORD	.. D. R. MARSHALL
.. W. FURNESS	.. A. S. WOMERSLEY

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Her Worship the Mayor :

Councillor Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL, O.B.E., C.C., J.P.

Alderman S. WILLIAMS (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C. (Vice-Chairman)

Coun. S. FIRTH	Mrs. E. R. HINCHLIFFE
.. Mrs. E. HIONS	.. L. HULME
.. L. HULME	.. W. JENNINGS
.. D. R. MARSHALL	.. C. PETTY
.. A. S. WOMERSLEY	.. M. PICKARD
Miss M. BOTTOMLEY	.. W. SYKES
Mrs. E. EDWARDS	.. 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. (terminated April, 1964).

G. H. COOPER, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), (commenced November, 1964).

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 :

**C. F. HERRIDGE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., 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.

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 Inspectors :

H. W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I.
Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.
(commenced November, 1964).

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

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 (termi-
nated November, 1964).

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas :

J. OLDROYD

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

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

Mrs. E. GILLIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate (commenced July, 1964).

Miss N. HUNT, S.R.N.
1st Part Midwifery.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

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. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (terminated September, 1964).

*Miss E. MALLINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A., (terminated Oct-
ober, 1964).

*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Mrs. J. SHELLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives :

Mrs. M. C. HEFFERNAN, R.F.N., S.C.M.
(commenced February, 1964).

Miss K. LAYCOCK, 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. P. EASTWOOD, S.R.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).

M. A. MAY, S.R.N., R.M.N., (commenced July 1964).

R. O'KANE, R.M.N.

*A. LEE, R.M.N., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.R. San. 1. (terminated April 1964).

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.

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.

*Mrs. M. ECKERSALL.

Miss M. EVERS.

*Mrs. E. FILBY.

*Mrs. E. HIRST.

*Miss I. HOLMES.

Mrs. G. HURLEY.

Mrs. M. INGHAM.

Mrs. E. JOHNSON.

*Mrs. M. SMITH (terminated December 1964).

Miss J. S. TAYLOR.

Cleansing and Sanitary Section :

Mr. F. CLAYTON.

Miss B. L. MITCHELL.

Miss E. WHITAKER.

Clerk/Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

G. HARTLEY (commenced October 1964).

R. I. MARSDEN.

Mr. B. R. SWAINE (terminated September 1964).

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 1964.

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 twentieth annual report, for the preparation of which I have been responsible, as although I came here in 1946, I prepared and presented a report for 1945. At that time, in common with our neighbours, we were declining in population.

We then had a death rate slightly higher than the birth rate. There was a natural decrease in population, and our population, which was 30,120 in 1938, had decreased to 29,810 in 1946. The Brighouse Borough was the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority but had lost its School Health functions, and it was my duty to try to produce a satisfactory working pattern for local administration of this service under the general policy of the County Council. Fortunately, we had a farseeing County Medical Officer, who had prepared a scheme of Divisional Administration, and with good will on all sides, it was possible to adapt our Service to the new regime. We lost our Maternity and Child Welfare Administration to the County in 1948 so that the whole Division was now administered as one area.

As I write these notes, it appears to be possible that Brighouse will be part of a new County District and may have delegated responsibility for its own services. The pattern changes but the work must go on and it should be stated that the County Council services have been satisfactory, and that the larger resources of the County with the day to day administration carried out locally, has been a very good working arrangement, and an example of how general patterns laid down in Whitehall can be adapted successfully to local needs. We have not had a divisional committee but I have had the advantage of contact with members and officials of the local authority, and the Health Services of this Borough have so been co-ordinated and work as a coherent whole.

Meanwhile, in 1945, the infant death rate of 31 was the lowest on record in the Borough. This year it was 14.3, so that what was then a record low rate would be a matter of alarm today.

The war-time demand for Nursery services had decreased in 1945 and the first of the Nurseries at Holme House was closed, to open again in 1948, as industry made increasing demands on female labour. The County policy later became that of only admitting cases for social reasons and this Nursery was closed again in 1955, but we were able

to open it as a Junior Training Centre where it is fulfilling an extremely useful function, pending the erection of a new Training Centre, plans for which are now well in hand. Another of our Day Nurseries, Ogden Lane, also had to be closed under this policy but was adapted as a child welfare centre, so that both these prefabricated war-time nurseries are still used for useful work. Our prefabricated houses at Chapel Croft and Whinney Hill are also still with us, but I hope that their time is limited, for they have condensation problems every winter.

We still had a clinic for the treatment of Scabies but it was possible to close this in 1950, as with the passing of war-time conditions, this disease became extremely rare in the area.

One of my first duties in 1946 was to draw attention to the extremely unsatisfactory building we used for our principal Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. This Clinic was opened in 1918 and has still not been replaced, although plans are in hand for a new clinic to be erected in Police Street in the near future. Surely for a building of this kind, this record of almost fifty years of life is a remarkable one and although the new building will be very much welcomed, health services do not depend principally on the building but on the workers there. We have been extremely fortunate in always having a good, loyal and interested staff.

Soon after my arrival, Miss Charlesworth, who was beloved by the whole area, went to a well-earned retirement, her place being taken by another equally beloved Health Visitor, Miss Latimer, who herself plans to retire in 1965. We now have a Divisional Nursing Officer, Miss Barker, who is able to help the staff in many and varied ways.

At the time of my appointment we were extremely concerned with squatters camps, the old wartime camps at Birds Royd, Law Lane and Shibden Hall Lane, Southowram. These had attracted many sub-standard citizens from neighbouring County Boroughs, and the Housing Department were faced with a very difficult situation for at this time they were building no houses for slum clearance, and with the long wartime lack of house building, young families were living in extremely unsuitable conditions. Unfit houses were only represented to the Committee when they were becoming empty, or when the tenants were rehoused for other reasons, and when the squatters' camps were finally closed down in 1948, the retrograde step was taken of rehousing these families temporarily in houses which had been closed as unfit. This was possibly excusable because we had few new houses and some of these families were not considered entirely suitable for rehousing in satisfactory new premises, particularly when so many of our Brighthouse residents, who were extremely good and reliable people, were needing houses so badly. Some of these families and their children are still with us today as problem families.

Despite the tremendous improvement in nutritional standards and standards of child care, we still have a few families who have to be designated as problem families, and the children of these families

stand out in relief from the rest of the child population. They are born to be ostracised by their fellows for parents often instruct their children not to play with these dirty and ill-cared-for children. We have found that some of the girls of these families almost inevitably themselves become mothers of problem families and although we have had some success, there is no easy solution to the problem.

It is not in these families that we find most maladjustment. Despite the levelling up of living conditions, there is still ambition to be better than one's neighbours and sometimes mothers go out to work who should not do so. The attainment of an improved standard of living seems to lead to the desire for more and more luxuries, and there does seem to be some danger at present of high living and low thinking. The advent of television has prevented some of the reading that used to take place but our very good children's library helps to start reading habits, and we have a larger proportion of literates. Obviously, in the future, with more and more automation, more and more cars, and more and more congested roads, the work of the Evening Institute in showing people how to employ their leisure profitably is invaluable, and the quest for knowledge has increased during the period. In an area like this, where so many of the people work with their hands and have skills, most homes are made more beautiful by the work done by the householder but there is still scope for more cultural pursuits, and more can be done by parents to encourage children to think and read. A journey in a car is commonplace for a child today. A journey into their cultured heritage is less usual.

Meanwhile, we must spend more time on the difficult families, who have not yet even learnt how to live comfortably. If the girls are not, in the next generation, themselves to be the mothers of difficult families, they must be taught how to be good wives and mothers, and despite the teaching of domestic science in schools, these families still exist. I feel, and I have said many times that some domestic science training should be done in schools on less efficient apparatus and more attention should be paid to teaching children to utilize cheaper but nutritious foods and there should be more attention to household budgetting. These families have been swelled by the arrival of a number of (European) immigrants with peasant standards. These families especially could be educated for children are, generally speaking, anxious to attain higher standards.

In 1947, my first full year in this Borough, we still had an isolation Hospital and that year there was a Polio epidemic. This Hospital fulfilled a very useful function indeed. First opened in 1898, it was only closed in July 1948, when the National Health Service Act became operative. We opened it in September of that year as an antenatal hosfel for tired mothers in any part of the County, whom it was felt needed a rest during the later months of pregnancy. This Hostel did not have a nursery provided, and at that time it was impossible to get Ministry sanction for this provision. Without a nursery, admission of these mothers of large families were few in number. It did not take long to know that many of the women, who were tired and who

looked worn and old, had serious problems at home, and the Hostel was a temporary escape from difficulty. It was at this time that it became very clear to me how important mental health was in a community. A good deal of social work was done at the Hostel, for in this situation we received confidences which might otherwise not have been given, and we were able in many instances to smooth out difficulties. The most remarkable feature was the alteration in the appearance of the women. When they were admitted they all appeared very much older than their years, and we were constantly struck by the youthful husbands of these ageing women, only to find that the women were often a year or two younger than the men. Some of the women had to be referred for psychiatric treatment, but, generally speaking, by listening to their confidences and helping them to solve their problems, some of which of course were partly insoluble, remarkable improvements were made in their condition. It is remarkable how much can be done to help people by receptive and sympathetic listening and honest, truthful, sincere and down to earth advice.

Accordingly, ten years ago we opened a psychiatric clinic in the town. It has done wonderful work, but is now threatened by the provision of more modern but less homely premises in a hospital near to a neighbouring County Borough.

In 1947, we had a Health Week and an Exhibition, which was attended by 7,000 people. All aspects of the services were displayed and discussed. In those days, there were no counter attractions, such as television, to keep people at home, and today people know more about the Health Service than they ever did. It would be impossible today to stage such a successful exhibition nor is there any need to do so.

In 1948, we started recording the air pollution in the area, and were able to see rather more precisely the extent of our smoke nuisance. There is no doubt that today Brighouse is a cleaner town. Although the first smoke control area did not come until ten years later, good progress has been made, and one third of the Borough is now smokeless, and industrial progress is excellent.

The National Health Service Act split the services into three separate administrations, the hospitals, the General Practitioners, and the local authority services and even split the local authority health services into environmental services under the Borough administration and the Personal Health Services under County administration.

It says a good deal for the goodwill which exists in our nursing and medical professions that all the Health Services working under separate administrative frameworks have been able to work so well together, and it has been our constant endeavour to implement this piece of legislation with breadth and imagination according to what seems to us to be in the best interests of the patients. It must be acknowledged that this county and successive County Medical Officers have always been helpful and have become our friends. Although we have encountered a shortage of beds in which to admit the aged, the

Hospital Service has also within its capacity been generally helpful, but perhaps our most important colleagues have been the family doctors whose work has increased since the Act came in, and who work with us in the domiciliary field.

In 1946, we had two part-time Home Helps; in 1964, we had 48, and are only restricted by the amount of suitable available help. Increasingly, the Home Help service has come to play a very important part in the care of older people who are in their own homes, and they also fulfil a useful function in cases of domiciliary midwifery. In 1950, we started a Relaxation Clinic in which the principles of natural childbirth were introduced to the expectant mother. This clinic has been a great success and is still doing excellent work. We have had many letters from grateful mothers and from some fathers.

In 1952, I was able to tell you how in this area Health Visitors and Family Doctors were working together in close co-operation and I am glad to see that this has become County Council, and indeed, National Policy in 1964.

In 1953, we had for a second time reports of cases of Smallpox in Halifax, and this time the cases were cases of the disease. A great demand was made for vaccination — a demand exceeded when the Bradford Smallpox outbreak occurred in 1962.

Although living in a small town surrounded by County Boroughs presents certain advantages, it also has its drawbacks. We have to be careful occasionally not to allow public fears based on the public's misinterpretation of facts to be imposed upon the population of a small authority by the population of the larger ones. In this present day and age, it still does not follow that majority opinion is always correct. The difficulty is one of Health Education, one of the most important functions of a Health Department.

It was not until 1955 that we were able to have the backing of the Council in our desire to clear this town of unfit houses, and to embark on our present slum clearance programme which has been brought up to date again this year. This programme was prepared by Mr. Moss and myself jointly but most of the work of its implementation has fallen to Mr. Jennings who has been my close colleague and friend since Mr. Moss retired in 1956. Mr. Jennings is a local man with a wide experience and an energetic enthusiasm. I can leave the environmental health services safely in his skilled hands. I shall personally be sorry to leave him and wish him well. Brighthouse will know that given the staff, he will carry out the task.

One of the last functions of the old Clifton Hospital before it closed was to deal with a record number of Poliomyelitis cases in 1947, and it was not until ten years later that a successful Poliomyelitis vaccine was brought into general use in this country. This vaccine has now been largely replaced by an oral vaccine which children enjoy taking. Poliomyelitis vaccination was a source of real comfort to many anxious parents to whom the word Polio was a presage of disaster.

Although Poliomyelitis is a very distressing disease and the public have rightly taken the necessary preventive measures against it, they do not take a simpler procedure against Cancer of the lung. This is now a serious problem. Smoking is still far too common especially in the young and the increasing mortality in males from this disease may soon be rivalled in females if family affluence and the present trends continue. Unfortunately, constant increases in the tax on cigarettes does not appear to prevent addiction to the habit, and in some homes merely means the diversion of means from more desirable to less desirable objects.

The children of substandard families especially suffer when tobacco has a tax increase, so that penal taxation may have undesirable results.

I do not know how this addiction can be dealt with except by preventing the commencement of smoking in young people. The association of smoking with maturity, and even with romance, makes it particularly attractive to the adolescent, who nowadays is among the better off members of the community. It would seem that we might have a series of keep fit campaigns with increasing emphasis on sport if this will deter our young people from beginning this addiction. Unfortunately the present fashions of sloppy dress and long hair do not fit in with the conventional picture of an athlete. Some of our young people only have exercise to the accompaniment of music, although undoubtedly modern dancing is an exercise in endurance, co-ordination, relaxation and rhythm.

I only wish too that the public had more awareness of the dangers of accidents in the home and the factory, for accidents are not decreasing in number.

Included in the dangers in the home is the danger of careless food handling. Food premises here are generally good and are under the careful vigilance of the Public Health Inspectors, but good premises must be staffed by good personnel who have a proper regard to personal hygiene, and even handwashing after using the w.c. is still sometimes omitted, although I believe that Brighouse is better than the average town in this country, and generally speaking Brighouse people are very clean and careful; we have had no serious attack of Food Poisoning in the Borough in recent years.

The world-wide increase in promiscuity has now been accompanied by an increase in Venereal Disease which is beginning to become a major problem even in teenagers. It is not for me to moralize, but to accept facts. On the whole small towns are better than large ones and Brighouse is better than most, but we are surrounded by County Boroughs and we must accept that our young people are constantly subjected to a barrage of sex topics at an age when such topics are of great interest. I believe that it is necessary for good parents to instruct their children about sex at a sufficiently early age. The seeds of knowledge are germinated in curiosity, and natural curiosity should be satisfied at home, factually, anatomically and

unemotionally. Not to do so is to abdicate parental responsibility. It is unreasonable to expect teachers in schools to add sex education to their curriculum, but teenage venereal disease is at present a growing problem.

The advent of antibiotics gave us all a sense of false security but we now know that the adaptable gonococcus has regrouped its more resistant strains for attack in new strength. Early treatment of Venereal Disease is essential and is always carried out in secrecy. The fear of an unwanted pregnancy may deter sexual adventure. The possibility of a venereal infection should also be considered, but once infected it can be treated and no delay should be allowed in having confidential treatment immediately.

I have no desire to add to the worries and fears and guilt feelings occasioned by sexual lapses but merely to remind the public that an early examination by a consultant clears up anxieties when illness does not arise, and ensures early successful treatment if it does.

The County Council Warden's Scheme which has proved such a worthwhile project is to be supplemented in 1965 by a warden's scheme for private houses. It is only right that the old people living in more difficult conditions should also have the benefit of a warden wherever it can be arranged.

It is true that Brighouse has already a very good meals on wheels scheme, an excellent luncheon club, and a centre where tea and conversation can be enjoyed, both the latter being housed in Council provided property, and that voluntary visiting is done on a not inconsiderable level. It is also true that Brighouse has a larger than average number of old people's treat committees and that this town leads the way in its provision for the elderly, and in the people who are willing to give, voluntarily, time and effort to make all these activities successful but this latest addition to the services for the older people will be welcomed by us all.

Another development scheduled for 1965 is the provision of facilities for Cervical Cytology or the early detection of Cancer in the neck of the womb before they have any symptoms and while it is still fairly easily eliminated. If only women report sufficiently early any unusual breast swelling and we are able to have a satisfactory scheme for Cervical Cytology, and men and women give up their addiction to smoking, we shall prevent much of the risk of illness and death due to malignant disease.

It will be seen that the partnership of the two tiers of our two-tiered health authority are continuing to make good progress in their co-operation for the good health of this town, and that we are not standing still, but it must also be acknowledged that in these days of the Welfare State much of our progress in helping the weaker members of the community is still due to voluntary help inspired and led by the members of this Council, through the Old People's Welfare Committee, and given direction and drive by the wonderful work of the women of this town.

This will be the last report I shall be making to you, and it may well not be issued to you until after I have said goodbye to Brighthouse. I have always liked working in Brighthouse and I have always met kindness and consideration from all the grand people of this town. I have learned over the years to value the good sense, good will and kindness of all the members of this Council.

I should also like to acknowledge the great help I have received from all the Officials of this Council, mentioning particularly Mr. Liddle, your Town Clerk, and Mr. Jennings, who has been my closest colleague. This department contains enthusiastic and able people and I am confident that progress will continue to be made in the health services of this Authority. I am particularly sorry to leave the staff of this department whose loyalty and efficiency I shall always remember.

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

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1965.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1964

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,873
Population : Census 1961, 30,804 : 1964 (est.)	31,830
Average number of persons per acre	4.04
Number of inhabited houses	11,967
Number of inhabited houses per acre	1.52
Average number of persons per house	2.66
Rateable Value	£812,730
Product of a Penny Rate	£3,225

The employment position in this area is very good indeed. Miss Brinnand, the Manager of the local Employment Exchange, reports as follows :—

“The high level of employment in this area has been maintained and the forward position appears to be equally good.

Several firms report the installation of modern machinery which has increased productivity tremendously, with the present number of employees.

Another pleasing feature is the fact that goods manufactured in Brighouse are being exported to all parts of the world including Germany and America where competition is very keen indeed.

Also good liaison has been maintained throughout the year with the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and the Government Training Centre, Dewsbury Road, Leeds. Members of the Brighouse and District Employment Committee and many local employers have visited these Centres. The Centre Manager and his staff have accepted invitations to visit factories in this area, as a result of which good relations have been established between the two groups. This liaison is very helpful when trying to place disabled people in employment, because employers can see for themselves how much it is possible for these people to do or be trained to do in spite of their disabilities.

Finally the figures for unemployed persons at mid-December, 1964, were as follows :—

Brighouse 0.6; Yorks. and Lincs. Region 1.2; Great Britain 1.5. again showing a brighter picture of the employment position in Brighouse and the upward trend throughout the country”.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births —					M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	295	291	586
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	21	22	43
Total	...	...	...	...	316	313	629

Live Birth Rate : 19.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
 Adjusted Birth Rate : 21.5 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
 Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 6.8.

Still Births —					M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	10	5	15

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 23.3.

Total Live and Still Births —					M.	F.	Totals
					326	318	644

Deaths —

	M.	F.	Totals
	194	196	390

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

Infant Deaths —					M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	6	3	9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — total : 14.3
 Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — legitimate : 13.7
 Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — illegitimate : 23.3
 Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (First four weeks): 6.4
 Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
 (Under one week) : 4.8
 Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
 (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) : 28.0

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) :

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births
Nil	Nil

TABLE I
BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1964 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	18.3	19.1	18.5	18.4	19.8
Adjusted Birth ...	18.6	18.5	18.7	—	21.5
Crude Death	12.2	10.0	11.5	11.3	12.3
Adjusted Death ...	13.0	12.2	12.8	—	12.3
Tuberculosis —					
Respiratory	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
All Forms	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06
Cancer	2.09	1.86	2.02	2.11	2.23
Vascular Lesions of					
the Nervous System	1.88	1.38	1.74	*	1.73
Heart and Circulatory					
Diseases	4.64	3.71	4.37	*	5.00
Respiratory Diseases	1.47	1.11	1.37	*	1.23
Maternal Mortality	0.49	0.21	0.40	0.25	—
Infant Mortality ...	22.1	22.5	22.2	20.0	14.3
Neo-natal Mortality	15.4	15.3	15.4	13.8	6.4
Stillbirth	18.3	15.9	17.6	16.3	23.3

* 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 1964

Causes of Death	1964		Total
	M.	F.	
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis—other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	6	5	11
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ...	11	2	13
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	—	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	14	35
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	20	35	55
18. Coronary disease, angina	63	36	99
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	13	29	42
21. Other circulatory disease	4	9	13
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	7	8	15
24. Bronchitis	16	4	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	5	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	4	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8	14	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	5	9
34. All other accidents	5	4	9
35. Suicide	4	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals ...	194	196	390

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 31,830, as compared with 31,540 in 1963. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 290. There were 629 live births and 390 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in population of 239.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 19.8 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 17.5 for 1963. 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 1.09, 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 21.5. This is 3.1 above the rate for England and Wales, and 3.0 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 43 illegitimate live births, representing 6.8% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were fifteen stillbirths. This gives a still-birth rate of 23.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 17.6 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16.3 for England and Wales, and 16.0 for this town last year.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 12.3 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 11.3 for England and Wales, and 11.5 for the Administrative County.

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

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation — 159 (compared with 182 in 1963).
2. Cancer — 69 (compared with 58 in 1963).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System — 55 (compared with 73 in 1963).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases — 39 (compared with 61 in 1963).

Infant Deaths

Nine children (six males and three females) under one year of age died during the year. There was one death among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 14.3. This rate is below that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 22.2, and below that of the country as a whole, which is 20.0.

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 males and 1 female).
- (2) between one day and seven days.
- 1 (—) between one week and one month (a female).
- 3 (—) between one month and three months (all males).
- 2 (2) between three months and nine months (1 male and 1 female).

Four of the nine deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 6.4 as compared with 15.4 for the Administrative County and 13.8 for the country as a whole.

There was only one death among the illegitimate children but as there were only forty-three illegitimate births, this gives a rate of 23.3 for the infant death rate among illegitimate children. It is obvious that one death of this kind cannot be considered statistically significant. The death, however, occurred in the baby of a very young girl who had an extremely difficult delivery, the infant only living four hours. It is possible that if this girl had been married and disclosed her pregnancy earlier, a different outcome may have occurred.

Particulars of the causes and age of death are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN
BRIGHOUSE BOROUGH, 1964

Cause of Death	1 day and under					1-3 months				Total
	2-7 days	7-14 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months			
Respiratory Failure	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Intracranial Haemorrhage due to difficult labour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Congenital Abnormalities	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	
Totals ...	3	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	9	

Premature Births

There were forty-one children born prematurely during the year. Seven of these were born at home, all of whom survived one month. Thirty-one of the thirty-four children born in hospital survived one month.

A table is appended giving details of the premature births.

TABLE 4
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF
PREMATURE INFANTS

Domiciliary Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.		No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
			24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5	8	1	1	1	1
5	4	1	1	1	1
5	0	1	1	1	1
4	12	1	1	1	1
4	8	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	1	1	1
4	1	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	4	4	4	4
5	7	1	1	1	1
5	6	1	1	1	1
5	5	2	2	2	2
5	3	2	2	2	2
5	2	2	2	2	2
5	1	1	1	1	1
5	0	2	2	2	2
4	14	1	1	1	1
4	12	1	1	1	1
4	11	1	1	1	1
4	9	1	1	1	1
4	8	2	2	2	2
4	7	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	3	3	3	3
3	15	1	1	1	1
3	14	1	1	1	1
3	13	1	1	1	1
3	10	1	1	1	—
3	4	1	1	1	1
2	8	1	1	1	1
2	5	1	—	—	—
1	14	1	—	—	—
Totals ...		34	32	32	31

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, the Borough Analysts.

Divisional Ambulance Service

I append 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 Brighthouse alone.

It will be seen that the trend towards a rise in the number of accident cases still continued but there are less patients being transported by stretcher and more outpatients and sitting cases.

The gradual increase in accidents of all kinds must be stressed. We have had numerous propaganda campaigns about Home Safety, and the Road Safety Committee did their best to make the risks of the road known to the public at a combined Road Safety and Home Safety Exhibition held during the year. The Police are doing extremely useful work in instructing the children in the schools in road safety, and the School Crossing Patrolmen are a constant reminder to the children. Youth is an age of enthusiasm and sudden impulse but the jay-walking today is perhaps more often done by the older people who have been used to a more leisurely way of life and are not accustomed to traffic conditions as they now exist. A great deal is done in factories to avoid accidents, and most of these can indeed usually be attributed to carelessness and over-confidence of the individual. It is a matter for regret that the number of accidents still increases and I think that it is fitting that in this, the last report I shall make to this Council, I should remind the public of the unnecessary suffering they may cause themselves, the unnecessary distress to others, and the unnecessary strain they put on medical and nursing services by a moment's carelessness or neglect to obey rules of conduct and procedure laid down after careful research.

Nursing in the Home

Altogether, 552 cases were visited and 11,014 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

This shows a slight increase on last year's figures but the demands for this service have recently been reasonably stable.

TABLE 5
BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION
Statistical Return for the Period January to December, 1964

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
PATIENTS														
(a) Out-Patients	1478	1449	1445	1592	1367	1473	1434	1333	1371	1568	1499	1231	17,240	(15,682)
(b) Admissions	201	207	173	166	200	159	173	155	172	200	151	198	2,155	(2,187)
(c) Discharges	82	75	74	62	59	67	60	60	48	68	75	80	810	(883)
(d) Transfers	6	14	6	9	6	5	16	14	8	11	7	28	130	(128)
(e) Accident Patients	60	55	64	51	63	56	57	50	62	61	34	58	671	(609)
Total ...	1827	1800	1762	1880	1695	1760	1740	1612	1661	1908	1766	1595	21,006	(19,489)
Stretcher Patients	282	265	221	210	262	244	273	229	202	263	182	260	2,893	(2,937)
Sitting Patients	1545	1535	1541	1670	1433	1516	1467	1383	1459	1645	1584	1335	18,113	(16,552)
Emergency Patients	89	121	98	93	120	90	80	83	98	93	69	94	1,128	(1,036)
Miles	11097	10715	10305	10765	10638	10488	10839	10448	11081	11855	10608	10563	129,402	(122,176)

Home Helps

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

At the beginning of the year, 221 domestic cases were being attended, 196 of these being old people. During 1964, there were 76 new domestic cases, of whom 60 were old people. This compares with the figure of 89 domestic cases last year, of whom 66 were old people. Forty-one new maternity cases were attended, as compared with 34 last year.

At the end of the year, 218 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and ninety-seven of these were old people. At the end of December, 1964, we had 48 Home Helps working part-time in Brighthouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighthouse during 1964 was 36,974. This figure compares with a figure of 29,978 for 1963.

With rather more Home Help hours available this year, it will be seen that although the number of cases actually attended fell slightly the number of hours put in by the Home Helps increased by 7000, or almost 25%. We had not more Home Helps available but they were able to work rather more consistently, and this year it was not as necessary to move Home Helps from case to case, according to urgency.

I believe the public appreciate the debt they owe to the Home Helps, who help make life more comfortable during periods of illness in the home and enable old people to continue living in their own familiar surroundings in a reasonable degree of comfort.

Chiropody

The Chiropody Scheme has been very much appreciated, particularly by old people, since it was inaugurated in February, 1960. Altogether, 1,683 Brighthouse patients received 9,312 treatments in 1964, and of these patients, 443 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.

As will be seen from the above figures, the chiropody service is well used in Brighthouse.

Of the total number of 1,669 persons receiving chiropody, only 33 physically handicapped people and 5 expectant mothers 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, but although their payments were reimbursed as speedily as possible, there is, necessarily, a time lag which places a continual financial burden on the voluntary bodies, for no sooner has one account been settled than a second one is due to be settled, and the monthly outlay so expended, although reimbursed, has become a permanent charge on the voluntary body.

The Nurses' Endowment Fund bears the brunt of this burden, and 6,000 treatments a year are carried out under their auspices, but the Hipperholme and Lightcliffe Good Companions Club had to reimburse the chiropodists for over 1100 treatments and the Brighouse Old People's Welfare Committee for over 1000. I think the people of Hipperholme and Lightcliffe must acknowledge the great debt they owe to this Club for carrying this quite substantial financial burden. It is our intention that the Chiropody Service shall become a direct service, administered by the County Council, whenever this is possible.

Rastrick patients now attend at the Rastrick Clinic. When the Southowram and Hipperholme miniclincs and the Brighouse Central Clinic are at last established, it should be possible for a completely direct service to be administered, and we understand already that the voluntary bodies will be willing, and, indeed are anxious, to relinquish the service.

In the meantime, it is only proper to acknowledge the large part these various associations have played in bringing to the old people of this town our present service.

Meals on Wheels

The 'Meals on Wheels' Service has now been running nearly three years. During these years, the people receiving meals have altered considerably by the passage of time, and there has been some change in the people distributing the meals. It says a great deal for the organisation of this service that it runs so smoothly. Sixty meals are now being provided. They are still only provided once a week.

The Old People's Welfare Committee started a small luncheon club for twenty-four people, and this was launched by our Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Mitchell. When it began, we tried to persuade some people then receiving meals on wheels to transfer to the Luncheon Club but it was impossible to do so.

It is obvious to any administrator that the best way this service could be run is for old people who are able to get out to attend the Luncheon Club, where they meet their fellows, and that during periods when they are not so well, they could go on to the 'Meals on Wheels' Service. This theoretical approach does not, however, work out in practice, for the old people, once they have started 'Meals on Wheels' are unwilling to give them up for any luncheon club, both because of

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.
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)
Chiropody Clinic	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Mon. Tuesday & Wednesday (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. Thurs., 9 a.m. to 12 noon
Veneral Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	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.

the high quality of the meals and because of the charming ladies who deliver them. It is also true that during the winter months, if we had this two-way system, the demand on the 'Meals on Wheels' Service would become impossible so that there has not been the interchange we once anticipated between the two.

The Luncheon Club is doing excellent work. It could be doing much better work if it could serve a wider area. Unfortunately, the cost of bus fares has meant that old people from the outer districts are unwilling to come into town for a meal, which the cost of the bus fares more than doubles. I have no doubt at all that if Brighthouse ran its own transport system, considerable concessions would be made for old people, but placed as we are, at the mercy of less kindly disposed outsiders, the cost of transport has meant that the old people who attend the Luncheon Club have been largely confined to those within easy reach.

We have been criticised for suggesting people for the Luncheon Club who are able to pay for a meal outside in a restaurant. Some of those people we recommend who never went out and never mixed with other people, may not have been able to purchase meals or even give them themselves. We have not indulged and do not intend to, in any kind of means test, and every case we put forward to the Luncheon Club was, in our opinion, one which would benefit both by the improved nourishment and by going out into the community and meeting the people at least once a week. It must not be forgotten that these Services do not only provide food, they also provide companionship and interest, and it is thought that 'Meals on Wheels' and Luncheon Clubs are looked forward to as Red Letter Days in the old people's lives.

I am confident that both these Services are of incalculable value.

Like all the public health services, we shall never know how many old people have been prevented from becoming immeasurably lonely by the help given so willingly by our body of voluntary workers. There is an obvious need for luncheon clubs to be extended into the outer areas and the community rooms under the wardens' schemes would seem to be very good places at which such clubs could be held. One of our difficulties is the obtaining of meals for these clubs, and I am quite sure that in any of the future old people's homes built by the County Council, it is the intention to apply for the establishment of such clubs.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended herewith.

Health Visitors

We were pleased to welcome Mrs. Gillies, who joined our staff of Health Visitors in July. There was also a change in the adminis-

tration. Instead of each Health Visitor being responsible for one area, the Health Visitors were attached to Family Doctors. This enabled the Nurses to work very closely with the General Practitioners and increasingly they have been of help to the Doctors.

Brighouse is reasonably well supplied with Family Doctors at the present time but all Doctors are feeling the strain of an increased demand on their time. There is no doubt that they have difficulty in finding the time to deal with many mothers who have social problems. The Health Visitor who visits the house regularly when the patient is not ill, can give the Doctor useful information when sickness arises in the family, and the Doctor, who has that special indefinable relationship which all good Doctors have with their patients, can often give the Health Visitor useful clues when she is dealing with a particularly difficult family situation.

We are fortunate in that our Doctors in Brighouse have always worked in a spirit of co-operation with this Department, and I am happy to state that not one of them has ever been unco-operative or antagonistic. The only way to work properly is as a team, pulling one way, and this we have always been able to do but I believe and hope that this attachment to individual practices will foster the team spirit and that Doctors will be able to use these highly-trained women as some relief to themselves as well as to the benefit of their patients.

In these days of more and more leisure for more and more people, the Family Doctor seems faced with a prospect of more and more work and less and less time to do it. The number of Doctors is not keeping pace with the rise in population and relief for the overworked and often harassed Practitioner must be our aim. Many individual patients, all of whom regard their Doctor as their own particular confidante and friend, one to call on in times of trouble, will often be able to consult the Health Visitor who is attached to a practice and who is fully conversant with all the social agencies available, who is a competent and skilled person, highly trained in her own work, and will be able to decide on the solution of many social problems only referring those to the Doctor which are necessary. The same advice, given in a different way, can, by misunderstanding, appear to be different. Although in Brighouse, with our good understanding, we have had no difficulty, patients do sometimes give a version of this advice which appears to be at complete variance with an opinion given by someone else. Obviously, attachment in the real sense of the word should obviate any misunderstanding of this kind.

The attachment of Health Visitors to Doctors has made our administration a little more difficult, for instead of knowing that a certain Health Visitor was responsible for an area, we have first to find the Family Doctor of the patient, before being certain as to which Nurse is visiting that patient. There have been other difficulties for us but these can, and will, all be overcome, and are well worth while if the new system of attachment, Health Visitors to practices, does relieve our overworked Family Doctor, and, most important of all,

does help patients to have the best possible advice when dealing with their own particular problem.

In public health, we are responsible for community care but we must never forget that the community is made up of individual patients and every individual must be dealt with sympathetically and individually. It is sometimes difficult to deal with people sympathetically, particularly when they present their cases in a roundabout and almost incomprehensible manner. The Health Visitor can advise them and often relieve the Doctor and save his most valuable time. I believe that working together, early problems affecting the mental health of the family can be solved and so relieve the Psychiatrists, who, in this modern age, are called upon more and more and themselves have less and less time to deal with problems.

TABLE 7
VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1964

First visits and subsequent visits to children under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,317
Visits to children one to five years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,949
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,581
Total							...	15,019

Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives the particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and sixty-six confinements took place at home and 201 expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. These mothers made 1,198 attendances.

The number of attendances divided by the number of mothers attending indicate an average attendance of six 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 required 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 Midwives. 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

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of sessions	106	108	99	100	100	102
Total number of individual expectant mothers	210	250	267	263	192	201
Total number of attendances	1009	1089	1061	1065	972	1198
Average number of patients per session	9.52	10.08	10.72	10.65	9.72	11.7

Relaxation Clinics

A table showing particulars of the work of the clinic is given below :—

TABLE 9
ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS

Ante-Natal Figures						
Number brought forward from previous year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of new cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	133
Total individual mothers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	151
Total attendances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	813
Post-Natal Figures						
Number of patients ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of attendances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	16

The Relaxation Clinic continued to do good work, and we had many letters from grateful mothers.

Domiciliary Midwifery

With the increase in the number of confinements, more mothers were delivered at home, and the demand on the Midwives was greater than last year, 166 mothers being delivered at home.

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

TABLE 10
WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1964

Labours Conducted : (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	166
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ante-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	917
Post-Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,903

Dental Scheme

During the year, 106 expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in 90 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, 1964

	Brighthouse	Rastrick	Hipperholme	Southowram	Totals
Number of sessions	60	52	48	50	210
Individual children attending	447	250	280	161	1,138
Medical Consultations	1,072	588	523	274	2,457
Attendances of children under one year	1,654	986	1,283	501	4,424
Attendances of children over one year	1,934	1,478	928	654	4,994
Total attendances	3,588	2,464	2,211	1,155	9,418
Average attendances per session	59.8	47.4	46.1	23.1	44.8
Highest attendance at one session	97	69	79	36	

Voluntary Helpers

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

Welfare Foods

During 1964, 1889 tins of National Dried Milk, 902 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 8408 bottles of Orange Juice and 796 packets of Vitamins A and D Tablets were issued.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment

Eight children received 124 exposures.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, 39 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below :—

Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	10
Deformed Thumbs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pes Planus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformed Toes	...	...	...	...	...	8
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Deformity of Hip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic (Query)	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1964, 35 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, all suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in 21 cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The average number of daily attendances has been 23, or four less than last year.

We had rather more infectious disease this year, there being eight cases of German Measles, two cases of Chickenpox, one case of Whooping Cough, and one case of Mumps.

Two cases of Dysentery were found in the Nursery. Both children had diarrhoea and positive stools. Specimens were taken from everyone in the Nursery, including the Matron and staff, and four other children were found to be positive, making a total in the Nursery of six. From the family contacts of these children, we found five in one family positive, and six in the family of the next-door neighbour. The mother of one of the other positive children in the Day Nursery was also positive, so that we had a total of eighteen notifications which originated from the investigation of diarrhoea in two children in the Day Nursery.

It is probable that many cases of diarrhoea in the general population escape investigation for Doctors are not always told and neither of the two original children could be described as ill and none of the others from whom we had positive stools had clinical Dysentery.

MENTAL HEALTH

This is a Divisional report as it is not thought desirable or practical to separate this Service into districts.

Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who is responsible for a wide area which includes this Division, whose Head Office is in Brighouse, left us in October to take a year's course in Psychiatric Social Welfare through the University of Leeds. I am sure that when he returns to us with a larger horizon, he will be able to help our Mental Welfare Officers, both of whom are very keen Officers. We have been helped by the assistance of Mrs. Carter, an experienced Officer from Golcar, during his absence.

The Mental Health Services in this area grow and improve daily. The general practitioners rely more and more on the Mental Welfare Officer, and ask their help often in dealing with their patients, arranging out-patient appointments and finding employment, and the liaison between our Mental Welfare Officers and the General Practitioners has improved since the Officers have become known. It is considered that as much preventive care as aftercare is undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers, who also continually support the relatives, and by now a good liaison exists between our Officers and the different voluntary agencies that are available to help, and the Youth Employment Officer has helped us with employable subnormal patients.

In-Service Training

During the year, fortnightly seminars have been held, where difficult cases can be discussed with Mrs. Farrow, the competent and experienced teacher appointed by the County Council, and meanwhile the conferences have been held at Storthes Hall for the Consultants.

Psychiatric Social Clubs

This Division has no social club and I do not consider that one is desirable. The Queensbury patients go to Bradford but the remainder of this Division is well served by Halifax, where the 4 U Club, which is a therapeutic club, is conducted by the local Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. Ropschitz, who himself attends every week, and patients from this Division and Division 19 and the Halifax County Borough all attend together. It has now been established for three years and is well-known. West Riding patients are usually introduced to the Club by the Mental Welfare Officers and one of them always attends. In the case of out-patients of Dr. Ropschitz, he himself arranges for them to attend.

The Contact Club at Cleckheaton is convenient for the attendances of few of our patients and only one or two of them make the journey over the hill. When it means travelling to another area, Brighouse people do not usually accept anything less than a large

town, and Halifax and Huddersfield (particularly Halifax) are the natural venues of patients from most of this area.

A full description of the 4U Club, which is certainly doing good work, was given last year.

There is also a club at Huddersfield, where, at the present time, none of our patients attend. It is possible that if the clinic is moved to St. Luke's Hospital, attendance here will be made by some of the patients attending at St. Luke's.

Out-Patient Clinics

The local Out-Patient Clinic at Brighouse continued to function during the year. Eighty-six new patients were referred and attendances during the year totalled 491.

The Clinic has now been established almost ten years. Doctors in the Division regularly refer patients to it. Patients who have been discharged from Storthes Hall and were under Dr. Herridge, the Consultant in Charge, normally attend here, and Dr. Herridge believes that the main purpose of the Clinic, which is a preventive one, is being fulfilled, and that by this means it has been possible to prevent the admission of many patients who would otherwise have had to spend a period in a psychiatric hospital. Patients attend here more readily than they would a hospital. Situated as it is in the usual clinic premises which caters for schoolchildren and special cases referred to the department, the attendance of psychiatric patients does not mark them out as segregated members of the community.

Unfortunately, the Regional Hospital Board are building a new unit at St. Luke's Hospital, which is to be opened in 1965. This unit will include an Out-Patient Department and I understand indirectly that it is anticipated that the patients attending our Brighouse Clinic will all be transferred to St. Luke's Hospital when this unit opens.

Obviously, from the Psychiatrist's point of view, it is helpful if there are beds attached to an out-patient clinic but the Doctors assure me that thier patients appreciate being told to come to Brighouse, away from the hospital atmosphere, and it is easier for people who are working to attend. The Brighouse Clinic has, however, tended to become more and more confined to receiving patients from the Borough area as patients living outside the Borough often find it easier, with present bus services, to attend hospitals in the Halifax County Borough. From this Division, our patients attend at the following clinics :—

Monday Afternoon : ...	Brighouse Clinic Dr. Herridge. Halifax General Hospital Dr. Ropschitz
Tuesday Afternoon : ...	Halifax General Hospital Dr. Herridge

Thursday Afternoon : ... Halifax General Hospital
Dr. Ropschitz

Friday Afternoon : ... Halifax General Hospital
Dr. Herridge
(This Clinic closed in September, 1964).

All these clinics are attended by our Mental Welfare Officers, who attend at the Psychiatric Unit following the clinic sessions, and also on Wednesday afternoon. This allows them to carry out the necessary social work in relation to patients in this Division who are admitted to this Unit.

Altogether, liaison with Halifax is excellent.

The trouble with Crosland Moor for Brighouse patients is that people who are now within walking distance of our clinic will have to travel on two buses and patients, and particularly working patients who will need support, may well fail to attend. I hope very much the Regional Hospital Board will consider it desirable to continue our clinic, if only as a branch clinic of the Crosland Moor Unit.

Some of our patients already attend at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and for these patients, no doubt, the move to St. Luke's will be beneficial, for we shall, of course, send one of our Mental Welfare Officers to the new clinic and co-operate as well as possible to make this a success.

The closing of the clinic at Brighouse will, however, I believe, and my opinion is shared by many of the local Doctors, be to the detriment of patients who are working and cannot afford the time to get two buses.

Divisional Training Centre

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-five on the register at our Training Centre. During the year, there were eleven discharges and three admissions, so that at the end of the year, the number on the register was twenty-seven. Twenty-two of the twenty-seven children belong to this Division and five children, one boy and four girls, are children from our neighbouring Division 19.

Owing to the delay in the establishment of our new comprehensive Training Centre due to site difficulties, the Committee agreed that the adult girls should undertake a certain amount of industrial work. The staff in the Training Centre voluntarily gave up the staff room for the accommodation of these adult girls, who have taken a real pride in their work and enjoy taking home a regular though small wage packet.

A site for the new Training Centre has now been provisionally agreed in Lower Edge Road, Rastrick. It is very much hoped that work on this Centre will begin in 1965 and the Centre will be opened for use in 1966.

The staff at the Training Centre, and Miss Taylor, the Supervisor, have proved themselves very adaptable in undertaking this work with adults in unsuitable premises.

Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all defectives in the area who are under our care. The number of defectives under our care at the 31st December, 1964, was as follows :—

Males under 16 years of age	...	...	...	9
Females under 16 years of age	...	...	...	11
Males over 16 years of age	...	...	...	45
Females over 16 years of age	...	...	...	31

The following are the particulars of the seventy-six adults under our care at the end of the year :

Forty-two defectives, (thirty males and twelve females) were in regular gainful employment, ten males being employed in the textile trade, seventeen as labourers, two as farm labourers, and one working for his father. Of the females, nine were employed in the textile industry, one on shop work, one on laundry and domestic work, and one for Remploy. Five female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and four male defectives assisted in the home. One female defective is suffering from crippling defects which prevent her employment, and another seven defectives (four males and three females) did not follow any occupation. Seven males over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and ten females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the twenty children, sixteen (nine males and seven females) attended the Training Centre, the remaining four female children being cared for at home.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Of the 11,967 houses in the Borough, 11,905 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 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 17 samples out of 34 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 satisfactory.

I am informed by the Waterworks Manager of the Calderdale Water Board that 4031 yards of main were installed during 1964, and 87 yards of main at Victoria Street, Clifton, were renewed. Supplies to eight slum clearance areas and two individual houses were disconnected during the year.

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 replacement and enlargement of the sewer in Bonegate Road, from Bradford Road to Old Lane, was completed during the year. No major work of re-drainage was carried out during 1964.

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

Seventy-five smoke observations were made during the year and full particulars of the 37 recorded observations made on 21 chimneys are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report. In only one of the recorded observations was a black smoke offence noted.

We received notification of six new furnaces. Sixty-three visits were made to boiler plants and there were 58 interviews with the management and staff of these firms.

It will be seen that despite a year in which the Public Health Inspectorate was continually below strength and in which the Chief Public Health Inspector felt that profitably much more time could have been devoted to the work of clean air, progress continued to be made. I consider that the public of Brighouse owe a very great deal to Mr. Jennings and his staff who have done so much to keep this town's air clean.

No longer in Brighouse is the industrial chimney a serious source of smoke. The new West Riding General Powers Act, 1964, included powers for dealing with the incineration of trade waste in the open air, and people who seek to dispose of car bodies, sawdust, and other waste products by industrial bonfires should take this as a

warning that they can no longer be permitted to burn the rubbish and cause a most irritating nuisance to people in smoke control areas who are playing their part in keeping this town clean.

Old people in particular, with a lifetime addiction to open fires, do not take readily to smokeless fuels. It is true that once they are installed and the advantages are realised, the attitudes change, but the work of the Public Health Inspectors is made very much more difficult by these loopholes in the Clean Air Act, loopholes which we hope have now been stopped by the West Riding Powers Act.

1964 was a better year for the establishment of smoke control areas. The delays of 1963, occasioned by the absence of the Technical Assistant and the re-assessment of the position due to the Ministry's circular and the consequent policy decision, culminated in the Council agreeing to continue with their smoke control policy, and No. 9 Smoke Control Area was made in March and came into operation in October, and No. 10 Smoke Control Area was made in October, and by the time of this report's compilation has come into operation, so that now one third of the Borough is covered by smoke control orders.

It is obvious to everyone with eyes to see that Brighouse is a cleaner town, and it was noteworthy during the winter, surrounded as we are by County Boroughs, that during a period of atmospheric conditions favouring the establishment of fog, Brighouse was relatively free. I have not the least doubt that the work of your Public Health Inspectors will have reduced the incidence of Bronchitis in this area. This disease, known as "the English Disease", is particularly prevalent in the Northern Industrial Areas and is undoubtedly contributed to considerably by atmospheric pollution. Respiratory diseases are still the fourth largest cause of death, although our deaths this year were cut to eighteen, compared with thirty-four in 1963. Other factors of course come into this, and one should not pay too much attention to small figures for one year, but I personally believe that the cleaner air of Brighouse must already have resulted in less respiratory illness.

Industrialists and householders may have found the provision of smokeless apparatus and the adaptation to its use a little trying but the industrialists should benefit by less sickness and the householders by more continuous pay packets.

The old people are the ones for whom we must feel some sympathy in being deprived at the end of their lives of coal fires, most of which are inefficient and dirty, for old people often live with extremely old, obsolete fire grates, struggling to be warm with a minimum of fuel and the least efficient of apparatus. I am more and more convinced that the need of old people, when they become really old, is best filled by heat laid on in the dwellings which they occupy.

Public Baths

I am obliged to the Baths Manager for the following information :—

	1963/64	1964/65
Mixed Bathing	43,973	46,346
Segregated Bathing	10,052	9,757
Swimming Club	5,007	5,478
Schoolchildren in organised classes	30,821	35,634
Ashlar and Spen Valley Institute of Further Education	537	731
Slipper Baths	6,638	6,421
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97,028	104,367
	<hr/>	<hr/>

“The figure of 104,367 patrons constitutes a record number of attendances for any year since the Baths were opened in 1913.

“The source of supply of water in the swimming bath is from the main piped supply of the Calderdale Water Board. Since the advent of the continuous circulation and filtration process, it is unnecessary to change the water in the bath at frequent intervals, as was the case with the ‘fill and empty’ system of a bygone era. The swimming pool is drained and refilled only at such times as are necessary to facilitate the operation of internal decoration or cleaning of the swimming pool tiles, which tend to become slightly stained due to constant contact with the water. It is ensured that the water is maintained in a satisfactory condition by correct chlorine dosage which kills off any bacteria remaining in the water after the filtration process which takes care of up to 90% of the impurities introduced into the bath water by bathers, etc.”

It is useful for the public to have this reassuring note, for undoubtedly the continuous operation does seem to give rise to some staining of the tiles and the public demand and expect to have a bath to which they have become used and which is always at a high standard of cleanliness.

... I am obliged to the ...

... the ...

The source of supply of ...

... the ...

Area	Date of Representations	No. of Houses	Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Order	Date of Order	Date of Confirmation	Remarks	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	Not confirmed but ministry agreed unfit since demolished by owner	Completed
Noreliffe Ln., S'thowram	15. 12. 59	3	Clearance				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		Completed
Ganny Grove	21. 3. 61	8	Clearance	5. 4. 61	1. 9. 61		Completed
Ganny Street	18. 4. 61	15	Clearance	1. 5. 61	5. 10. 61		Completed
New Row, Southowram	20. 2. 62	6	Clearance	5. 3. 62	11. 9. 62		Completed
New Hey Road, No. 4	20. 2. 62	27	C.P.O.	7. 5. 62	14. 12. 62		Completed
New Street, No. 3	19. 6. 62	5	C.P.O.	1. 10. 62	28. 3. 63		Completed
Church Lane	19. 6. 62	23	C.P.O.	1. 10. 62	22. 5. 63	10 houses excluded from the order	Not yet completed
Law Lane, Southowram	22. 1. 63	7	Clearance	4. 2. 63	15. 7. 63		Not yet Completed
New Street No. 4	19. 2. 63	7	C.P.O.	4. 3. 63	30. 9. 63		Not yet Completed
Sutcliffe Rd., H'pperholme	24. 9. 63	5	Clearance	7. 10. 63	26. 5. 64		Not yet Completed
Ryders Court, H'pp'holme	22. 10. 63	3	Clearance	4. 11. 63	3. 6. 64		Not yet Completed
Bridge End No. 1	22. 10. 63	3	Clearance	4. 11. 63	3. 6. 64		Not yet Completed
Leeds Rd., H'pperholme	22. 10. 63	11	C.P.O.	4. 11. 63	2. 6. 64		Not yet Completed
Bramley Lane	19. 11. 63	5	C.P.O.	2. 3. 64	29. 6. 64		Not yet Completed
Hill Top, Lightcliffe	17. 12. 63	8	Clearance	6. 1. 64	22. 5. 64		Not yet Completed
Sowood, Hipperholme	17. 12. 63	6	Clearance	6. 1. 64	21. 7. 64		Not yet Completed
Wood Top,	17. 12. 63	17	C.P.O.	2. 3. 64	29. 12. 64		Not yet Completed
Hall Ings, Southowram	21. 1. 64	6	Clearance	2. 3. 64	25. 6. 64		Not yet Completed
Watgate, Hipperholme	21. 1. 64	4	Clearance	2. 3. 64	25. 5. 64		Not yet Completed
Towngate, Hipp. (No. 1)	21. 1. 64	9	C.P.O.	6. 4. 64	19. 8. 64		Not yet Completed
Rastrick Common (No. 1)	18. 2. 64	9	Clearance	4. 5. 64	26. 9. 64		Not yet Completed
Cinderhills	18. 2. 64	3	Clearance	6. 4. 64	18. 9. 64		Not yet Completed
Thornhill Bridge Lane	17. 3. 64	3	Clearance	4. 5. 64	28. 8. 64		Not yet Completed
Thornhills Lane (Clifton) No. 1.	22. 9. 64	3	Clearance	2. 11. 64	8. 2. 65		Not yet Completed
Thornhills Lane (Clifton) No. 2.	22. 9. 64	5	Clearance	2. 11. 64	8. 2. 65		Not yet Completed
Clifton Road	22. 9. 64	11	C.P.O.	7. 12. 64	26. 5. 65		Not yet Completed
New Street, Clifton	22. 9. 64	10	C.P.O.	7. 12. 64		Not yet confirmed	Not yet Completed
Wyke Old Lane, Bailiff Bridge.	22. 9. 64	27	C.P.O.	7. 12. 64	14. 4. 65		Not yet Completed
Kiln Fold, Clifton	20. 10. 64	14	C.P.O.	4. 1. 65	8. 4. 65		Not yet Completed
Collier Fold, Clifton	17. 11. 64	5	C.P.O.	1. 2. 65		Not yet confirmed	Not yet Completed

Total : 619

HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1964 :—

Wakefield Road, Hipperholme :				
Two-Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	16
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	12
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	4
				32

The programme envisaged for 1965, is as follows :—

Wakefield Road, Hipperholme :				
Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	27
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	20
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
Two Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	8
Three Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	9
				72
Communal Centre and Warden's Flat	...			1
				73

Clifton Cricket Field :				
Old People's Bungalows	...	...	...	17
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	16
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
Two Bedroomed Houses	..	...	...	32
Three Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	26
				99
Communal Centre and Warden's Flat	...			1
				100

Wyke Old Lane :				
Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	8
Two Persons' Flats	..	...	...	12
				20

Castle Hill :				
Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	7
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	4
				11

New Street : (St. Martin's View) :				
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	8
Two Bedroomed Flats (Four persons)	...	...	...	6
Three Bedroomed Maisonettes	...	...	...	8
				<hr/>
				22
				<hr/>
Little Smith House :				
Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	26
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	48
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	16
Two Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	6
Three Bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	6
				<hr/>
				102
				<hr/>

In addition to the 32 houses built by the Council, 197 were built by private enterprise.

Last year, I had to report that the Council had built no houses at all. It was pointed out to you that this was not due to present inactivity and that, indeed, plans were in hand for much more extensive building, and the fact that no new houses had been erected was because of a holdup several years previously. Certainly, as I write this report, there are signs of extensive housing activity, and although we only had 32 houses completed this year, by the end of the year it was obvious that the Hipperholme Scheme was well advanced and would be completed early in 1965. Plans were well in hand for the remaining 153 houses which were given as the programme last year for 1964, and the present indications are that 1965 and 1966 will be good years so far as the provision of new houses is concerned.

Included in the programme this year are 102 houses to be erected at Little Smithhouse. It would seem unlikely that these will be completed in 1965 but if the Council build the 226 houses remaining on the programme for 1964 and now envisaged for 1965, 1965 will be a record year. Two-thirds of these houses, or approximately 220, are to be allocated to tenants displaced by slum clearance. It is estimated that approximately 25% of people living in houses which will be dealt with by slum clearance proposals will rehouse themselves, so that when these houses are built, we should be able to eliminate almost 300 of our unfit houses, and the performance of our slum clearance programme will once again be better than its promise.

Recently, we have been asked to give a full list of houses which are unfit, and these, of necessity, must include all our Type I and Type II back-to-back houses and most of the single-back houses. Our original twenty years' programme does not finish until 1975. On that programme, we estimated that we would deal with 1,458 houses during that period. Some of these houses have since been made fit by the expenditure of what was in 1955 an unreasonable amount to make

them so fit but others have deteriorated by lack of attention. It would seem that our programme will still have to stretch a further period of twenty years before we can say that this Borough is free of slums and is provided with houses worthy of the tenants who occupy them. Although a disproportionate amount of time is spent by us among tenants who are sub-standard ones, it is a constant joy to me to see the number of beautiful homes that now exist on our Council Estates. It is appreciated that at least a third of the houses will be necessary to deal with the present high birth rate.

Young people are wanted in this town, which is enjoying a period of very high employment and it would be very wrong if houses for young families were not available. Similarly, old people who live in fit houses will require accommodation which is easier managed and can only be provided by the Council, so that all these houses cannot be available for slum clearance purposes.

In the first ten years of our slum clearance programme, action has been taken in respect of 718 houses. For 99 of these, orders have not yet been confirmed but it is hoped that they will be confirmed before the end of 1965 and action completed by demolition. In the first ten years that have elapsed since the programme was promulgated, it has been possible to remove 57 of the original 1,458 houses, and these, together with the 718 dealt with, leave a total of 683 houses remaining to be dealt with in the next ten years.

It is now necessary to consider carefully which houses can be dealt with in the following five years so that those which are not on our fifteen-year programme can apply for standard grants. Our new programme must then cover the years from 1966 to 1980. It is anticipated that this programme will be reconsidered and if necessary amended in 1970. We have included in this programme another 800 houses for consideration by the Council by the end of 1980. There will remain approximately 950 houses which are either Type I or Type II back-to-back houses or single type houses, and which must be considered unfit by accepted modern standards.

Many of these houses are substantially built but are too small to contain the standard amenities rightly demanded today. Some of them have an outside w.c. which is situated close to the house, and some old people prefer a short journey outside to an excursion upstairs, which can be a very difficult process for a cardiac or bronchitic person. To old people living alone with fewer and fewer visitors, a sink in the living room is no drawback and to some of these old people, a bath is a hazard. The insufficient ventilation of a back-to-back or single type house is no drawback to some old people who rightly value warmth more than fresh air. Many of us have known for a long time that cold is an old person's greatest enemy and that an elderly "chesty" patient does not respond as well to the open window as he does to the overheated room and now that the effects of cold on the elderly have been rediscovered and newly labelled as hypothermia, it is nice to know that we are at last in harmony with modern

medical thinking. The solidly built stone house which is a Type I or Type II back-to-back and in which washing, cooking, eating and living has to be done in one room which has no kitchen, no bathroom, and an outside w.c., but which has served as a house since the days of the Industrial Revolution, and is situated near to town and shops and near to friends of one's own generation may to an older person be preferable to a luxuriously appointed old person's home, where kind people anticipate every acceptable need, and where there is always a clean tablecloth and everything is clean and bright, and nothing and no-one in any but its or his appointed place.

Statisticians, and economists, social workers and other do-gooders would have no hesitation in bringing forward these houses, which have gross irremedial defects, and it is difficult to understand how anyone can endure a house without internal sanitation. Of course, in fifteen or twenty years time, we shall have a new generation of old folk whose demands will be different, and if we continue to have peace, however uneasy it may be, inevitably, and whatever governmental action may take place, the workers should make us more affluent and we shall be able to build perfect abodes for the elderly. I hope that by this time the possession of a shower bath with a foolproof mixing valve, and a well designed and comfortable seat, will be standard equipment for old people's dwellings. A bath at present, for really old people, is far too difficult a task with the present artistic equipment. There is no reason why an old person cannot sit down on the same seat to wash and dry himself, merely having to reach out for tap, towel and soap, and I cannot understand why architects and builders, who unfortunately are so often unimaginative, cannot be persuaded as to this highly desirable provision. Apart from washing oneself in one's own dirty water, the actual cleansing of a conventional bath is a difficult process when stooping requires a major effort. Heating is expensive, and hot water and a heated bathroom are essential for old people and should be included in the rent for which the National Assistance Board is often rechargeable. Old people tend to economize on heating.

After 1980 then, if our programme is met, Brighthouse will have only about 1,000 houses to deal with, some of which however may well have stood the ravages of climate, neglect and time better than others which have been constructed much later. It is pleasant to feel that the end of our houses at present scheduled as unfit is in prospect in the foreseeable future. Now is the time for imaginative building and design that will make them into comfortable homes. It only remains for the architects and builders to make certain that the outside appearance and the standard of workmanship in these houses will match the furnishings that the Brighthouse housewife will inevitably provide.

Thirteen areas, involving 109 houses, were represented during the year. Particulars of these areas are given in Table 12. In addition, 10 individual houses, 7 at Hipperholme and Lightcliffe, 2 at Southowram and 1 at Clifton, were represented. Certificates were issued in respect of 5 houses which had been purchased by the Local Authority.

It will be seen that this year we have turned our attention to Clifton, the lovely village where a new estate is now being constructed, and to Wyke Old Lane, where old houses soon will be replaced by modern ones. This will, we hope, enable people to be rehoused near to their old friends.

Village life is worth preserving, and we hope that the warmth and friendliness of old friends will remain with the warmth and comfort of modern housing. Clifton and Hipperholme will give us two more wardens' Schemes which are such an invaluable and imaginative project.

The Council should, however, in my opinion, consider seriously the provision of flatlets for single old people. For various reasons, one of which is biological, females live longer than males and women who perforce remain spinsters because of the premature death of lovers in the first world war have now reached old age. There is a great need of flatlet accommodation for these older women who flourish in a heated building with neighbours accessible without a need to leave the building. Brighouse might well consider a project like Elland's Melrose Court. Perhaps they will do so if the two County Districts become one, and Brighouse residents are able to apply for admission to flatlets in Elland. We must take away all the work we can from feeble old people for whom the bathroom, communally supplied, and a communal room which is approached by a heated corridor relieves them of the cleansing and upkeep of comparatively little-used accommodation. The flatlet is a very good half-way house between bungalow and old person's home.

In the meantime, the present, more ambitious housing schemes of the Council are welcomed; housing still remains the most important sphere of social service.

There were 139 applications for standard grants this year, and 103 were approved. Full particulars are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food

Premises connected with food have been visited regularly, and 677 visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 481 visits made in 1963. A great many improvements were made to food premises and details of those made as a result of formal action are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Shortage of Public Health Inspectors and the increased amount of work in other directions has prevented the department carrying out as much inspection of food premises as we should have wished.

Only one case of Food Poisoning was notified in the Borough during the year. This case of Food Poisoning was due to Salmonella Typhimurium, Phage Type 12A. Among the family contacts of this seventeen-year-old boy, his father, although symptomless, was found to have the organism. Another family who were not notified, and only one of whom had any symptoms, were also found to have this organism in their stools. Both cases were traced to a shop and one of the food handlers was found to be connected with an outbreak in another Yorkshire town. This food handler's wife had been ill with diarrhoea, and this man, though apparently symptomless, may have been the source of infection of several people. Fortunately, we found the organism; the man was isolated, and his wife and he were treated. He was not a Brighouse resident, so does not appear in our notifications for the year.

There was a sharp outbreak of Food Poisoning among the old people and staff at Thornhill Grange. This was due to toxin poisoning, occasioned by the presence of Clostridium Welchii. The organism was isolated and the source discovered, and steps were taken to avoid any other possible incident of this kind. It is pleasing to record the very high standard of food hygiene in these premises.

This outbreak was undoubtedly due to infection of the meat before it reached the Home. The illness was slight and might well have been unnoticed if it had not occurred in old people under close and careful supervision.

It is important that when meat is pre-cooked to eat the next day, rapid cooling is undertaken, for it is believed that both the organisms involved this year came from the intestinal tract of the animals that provided the meat.

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. Seventy-five distributors were registered.

Thirty-five formal samples were taken for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory. In addition, 125 samples were taken for the Methylene Blue Test, and, of these, 6 were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

Thirty-two samples of untreated milk were taken for biological testing for Tuberculosis and all were satisfactory.

The biggest worry to us this year has been the presence of Brucella Abortus in raw milk samples. These organisms have been found on thirteen occasions as a result of routine milk sampling. On only five of these thirteen occasions was the milk produced in this Borough. The other eight were produced in neighbouring districts

from two herds and were reported to the appropriate Health Departments. In the cases reported in this Borough, immediate co-operation was given by the milk producers, and our Public Health Inspectors wasted no time in testing each cow individually and thirteen cows were found to be excreting these organisms. Generally speaking, the producers arranged for the slaughter of these animals, meanwhile sending the milk from them for pasteurisation. It was, however, necessary to serve a notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations on a producer who operated outside the Borough, prohibiting the sale of raw milk from his herd in Brighouse, as it was not possible to deal with this matter by informal measures.

Altogether, 271 samples were tested by the Ring Test. Further details are given by the Chief Public Health Inspector. It will be realised that in this area where so many people drink untreated milk for preference because it has been Tuberculin tested and is more expensive, unless and until a National eradication scheme is inaugurated, we shall have to devote considerable time to this problem. My advice to the public is to drink nothing but pasteurised milk, for there is at the moment nothing to stop farmers who have an animal which has been infected with *Brucella Abortus* from selling this animal to farmers in our area or in neighbouring areas. My personal opinion is that steps should be taken for the national eradication of this disease.

In fairness, however, it must be stated that most cases of *Abortus Fever* occur in milk handlers. Farmers and farm labourers often drink raw milk themselves, and the only case of *Abortus Fever* in this area in ten years occurred in a farmer.

The usual method of eradication by way of the Ring Test of the herd and subsequent culture of the milk and testing of every individual cow is time-wasting. Unfortunately, a positive Ring Test may mean that a cow has been vaccinated against the disease while an adult. Although animals protected as calves do not give a positive Ring Test, cows protected later do.

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 and six premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of 34 samples of ice cream were taken for examination and all were found to be satisfactory. All the samples of ice cream were placed in Grades I and II.

No coliform organisms were found in the ten 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 reports. Condemned meat is sent for processing, except for livers which are sent to a local mink farm. 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

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

Number of children at December 31st, 1964, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1950):—

Age at 31.12.64. i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1964	1-4 1963-60	5-9 1959-55	10-14 1954-50	Under 15 Total
A 1960-1964	190	1,535	1,098	276	3,099
B 1950-1959	—	—	322	1,115	1,437

During 1964, four hundred and eighty-eight children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, six children were immunised separately for Diphtheria/Tetanus and 318 were given a re-inforcing dose against Diphtheria. Of the children immunised against Diphtheria, four hundred and twenty-five were under one year of age.

The prophylactics used were three doses of 1cc 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

One hundred and forty-nine vaccinations and twelve re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 72 primary and 24 re-vaccinations.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 1017 twelve year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren. Parents of only 652, or 64%, consented to this valuable measure as compared with the County average for 1963 of 71%. All these 652 children were tested. Thirty-seven of them, or 6%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 615 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Sixty child contacts received skin tests. Seven of these were positive. Ninety-three children received B.C.G. vaccination, including forty babies not previously given a skin test.

The figures under this section are all Divisional ones as it is not thought desirable to pinpoint localities.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 14,709 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

In addition, 18 children in the most vulnerable age group 5-12 years were given booster doses by injection.

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

Altogether, 3,225 children and 471 adults had completed immunisation by oral vaccine at the end of the year, and 4061 persons had received oral vaccine as a reinforcing measure after two or three doses of Salk or oral 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

General

The infectious diseases most prevalent during 1964 were Measles and Chickenpox. Altogether, 454 cases of Measles were notified and 426 cases of Chickenpox.

It will be remembered that an epidemic of Chickenpox began at the end of 1963 and this continued in the early months of 1964. The end of the year was clear. Most of our cases of Measles in 1963 occurred at the beginning of the year and by the end of 1963 no cases were notified. We could thus expect our biennial epidemic of Measles to occur in the autumn and winter of this year. Fortunately, it occurred earlier, most of our cases this year being in the spring and summer months.

Measles

Last year was a Measles year and we had 571 cases notified. If it had followed the usual pattern, we should not have expected many cases this year, but this year we had a summer epidemic of Measles, most of the cases occurring, as will be seen by reference to Table 13, in the months of May, June and July.

Until we have a satisfactory Measles vaccine, we can expect Measles to be prevalent among children who have not yet had the disease, and as its complications are mainly respiratory, we can take comfort from a summer epidemic being usually of less consequence than one in the winter, and this year the complications of Measles were fewer.

Altogether, 454 cases were notified this year.

Chickenpox

Chickenpox, which is notifiable in this area, was again very prevalent, there being 426 cases notified.

There is no doubt about the high infectivity of this disease, which does appear recently to have been of a rather more severe nature.

Scarlet Fever

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, and we had 43 cases this year, the most we have had since 1959. None of these cases were admitted to hospital.

Erysipelas

There were four cases of Erysipelas notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Four cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, as compared with twenty-eight in 1963. There were, however, fifteen deaths from the disease.

Whooping Cough

Eighteen cases of Whooping Cough occurred in twelve families. Of these, sixteen children were notified. Ten of the children had not been immunised and one had only just started a course of immunisation. In one family, containing two children, one of the children had been immunised and had a mild attack, and the other child, who had not been immunised, had a very much more severe attack.

Sonne Dysentery

There were twenty-three cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year. One isolated case occurred in May, and there were no other cases among family contacts. A further case was notified in July, and two of the family contacts of this case were found to have positive stools and were among the twenty cases notified in August. All the other eighteen cases notified that month were found as a result of the investigation of two children in the Day Nursery, and details of these cases are contained in the report on the Day Nursery. There was one isolated case in September.

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 twelve cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1964, as compared with nine in 1963. There were three cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified this year. In addition, five respiratory cases were transferred into the district. Four respiratory cases were transferred out, and eleven respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. Seven respiratory cases, all males who were on the register, died during the year, only two of the deaths being due to Tuberculosis, and one male case was restored to the register.

Of the twelve cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified, eleven were men and one a woman.

Our numbers were swollen this year by four cases in Pakistani immigrants, all of which were cases of old disease, one case having been found as a result of an X-ray and the other cases being discovered as a result of investigation of the contacts of the first case. All of them were in males between thirty and forty-years of age. Another case occurred in a psychopathic man of forty-three, and his contacts were extremely difficult to trace for he never stayed in one place for more than a short period. Fortunately, he does not appear to have stayed long enough to have infected any of the known contacts we were able

to trace with difficulty. The remaining case occurring in a man under forty-five was an early case and none of his family were infected. Two men in their fifties were notified this year. They were not early cases but all their contacts fortunately escaped. Among the older men were two men in their sixties and one man of seventy. These last men had been under observation at the Chest Clinic for some time, and none of the family contacts were apparently infected, although two of them were well established cases.

The female case was a child of three years of age who was a contact of a Halifax case.

There were three non-pulmonary cases notified this year. One notification occurred in a lady who had previously been notified as a Pulmonary case, and the second case occurred in a small child under one year of age, who was a case of Tubercular Meningitis. Her parents were not affected and we could find no infection among her contacts. The third case, in a woman of twenty-four, was in the Cervical Glands. The milk supply was pasteurised but this girl had been in contact with a case of Respiratory Disease.

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.

The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Brighthouse area is four hundred and forty-seven in respect of one hundred and sixty-six cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and to distribute clothing, coal and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were also distributed as usual and an annual day trip to the seaside for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way was held.

Cancer

There were sixty-nine deaths during 1964, 38 males and 31 females, from some form of malignant disease. Eleven of the male deaths and two female deaths were due to Cancer of the lung.

TABLE 13
MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1964

Month	Diphtheria	Smallpox	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomylitis	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid	Tuberculosis		Totals
															Lungs	Other	
January	2	—	—	1	9	—	164	6	3	—	—	—	2	—	187
February	1	—	—	1	3	—	77	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	86
March	—	—	—	—	4	—	62	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	71
April	—	—	—	1	4	—	60	20	3	—	—	—	1	—	89
May	—	—	—	—	8	1	20	81	1	—	—	—	—	2	113
June	—	—	—	1	1	—	33	133	1	—	—	—	1	—	170
July	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	115	5	—	1	—	2	—	135
August	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	49
September	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
October	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	1	—	—	3	1	1	20
November	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	1	—	45
December	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	19
Totals	4	—	—	4	43	23	426	454	16	—	1	3	12	3	989

TABLE 14

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1964**

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	454	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	43	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	15
Chickenpox	426	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Dysentery	23	4	—
Whooping Cough	16	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	3	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—
Totals	974	7	15

TABLE 15

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1964

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

TABLE 16
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'c Fever	Ersyi- pelas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia	Mea- sles	Who'p Cough
					Lungs	Other	Total			
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
1963	15	—	—	—	9	3	12	28	571	8
1964	43	—	—	4	12	3	15	4	454	16
Totals	3309	612	60	368	1253	366	1619	884	7991	1398
Av'rg's	59.1	10.9	1.1	6.4	24.1	7.0	31.3	19.6	307.3	53.8

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
1963	17.5	18.2	16.0	18.1	20.9	33.8
1964	19.8	18.4	23.3	14.3	20.0	37.3

TABLE 18
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1926
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Decade	Maternal Mortality		Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population												
	Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births		Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis		All Causes		
											Lungs	Other	Total	B'house	Engl'd & Wales
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	0.04	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	0.01	0.00	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
1963	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.84	0.13	0.03	0.16	14.4	12.2
1964	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	0.06	0.00	0.06	12.3	11.3

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	471	2713	1309	312	1621			
Average Deaths Per Annum	0.28	0.93	1.21	0.63	0.06	2.55	0.96	2.14	1.90	6.63	38.21	18.44	4.39	22.83			
Total Infectious Diseases Notified	—	—	—	304	164	Notifiable only since 1939, 7991	4365	Notifiable only since 1939, 1398	830	Not Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1253 only since 1913	356 since 1913	1619			
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases	—	—	—	14.80	2.44	4 d'ths since 1939	1.56	10 d'ths since 1939	16.27	—	—	676 d'ths since 1913	176 d'ths since 1913	850 d'ths since 1913	53.95	48.89	52.44

No. of Cases	Period	Sex	Age	Color	Site	Time	Duration	Course	Remarks	Date
1	1907	M	40	White	Rectum	Sept 15	10 days	Ulcer	Healed	1907
2	1908	F	50	White	Rectum	Nov 1	14 days	Ulcer	Healed	1908
3	1909	M	35	White	Rectum	Jan 1	20 days	Ulcer	Healed	1909
4	1910	F	60	White	Rectum	Mar 1	18 days	Ulcer	Healed	1910
5	1911	M	45	White	Rectum	May 1	16 days	Ulcer	Healed	1911
6	1912	F	55	White	Rectum	Jul 1	15 days	Ulcer	Healed	1912
7	1913	M	30	White	Rectum	Sep 1	17 days	Ulcer	Healed	1913
8	1914	F	40	White	Rectum	Nov 1	19 days	Ulcer	Healed	1914
9	1915	M	50	White	Rectum	Jan 1	18 days	Ulcer	Healed	1915
10	1916	F	60	White	Rectum	Mar 1	16 days	Ulcer	Healed	1916
11	1917	M	40	White	Rectum	May 1	17 days	Ulcer	Healed	1917
12	1918	F	50	White	Rectum	Jul 1	15 days	Ulcer	Healed	1918
13	1919	M	35	White	Rectum	Sep 1	18 days	Ulcer	Healed	1919
14	1920	F	45	White	Rectum	Nov 1	16 days	Ulcer	Healed	1920
15	1921	M	55	White	Rectum	Jan 1	17 days	Ulcer	Healed	1921
16	1922	F	65	White	Rectum	Mar 1	15 days	Ulcer	Healed	1922
17	1923	M	40	White	Rectum	May 1	18 days	Ulcer	Healed	1923
18	1924	F	50	White	Rectum	Jul 1	16 days	Ulcer	Healed	1924
19	1925	M	30	White	Rectum	Sep 1	17 days	Ulcer	Healed	1925
20	1926	F	40	White	Rectum	Nov 1	15 days	Ulcer	Healed	1926

POLYKYMUS VAG. CYSE. EPIDERMIDIS. BY CELLY. B. BALEVITZ. DIRECTOR. BRUCE. 1926
 LOCAL. DEPARTMENT. CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.

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
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5	18.2	10	18.1	20.9	19	33.8
1964	31,830	644	15	23.3	629	21.5	18.4	9	14.3	20.0	24	37.3

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND
SALVAGE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1964**

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

I have pleasure in submitting my ninth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services — for 1964. 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, 1965.

With a favourable decision by the Council on the future of the Clean Air Programme, with the coming into force of the major provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and with continued pressure in the fields of Slum Clearance, Food Hygiene and all the other spheres of our work, the year was, indeed, a full one.

Once again staff shortages interfered with progress because no sooner had a new Inspector been appointed to assist in dealing with the increased duties than one existing Inspector left for an adjoining district. A replacement could not be obtained.

On the Cleansing side the main improvement was the commencement of an additional round to meet the increased bulk of refuse — the first increase in collection personnel since 1947. Difficulty in obtaining labour of the standard of many of our older serving employees was a major problem, and mechanisation of tip work, replacement of dust and cinder hoppers and preliminary work for new garages were items of note during the year.

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. I also wish 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.

Finally I wish to particularly record my sincere appreciation of the help and encouragement of Dr. Appleton who will have left the service of the Corporation by the time this report is submitted to you and to wish him a healthy and happy future.

I am, Madam 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	17,856
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Nuisances — Dwellinghouses	432
Other premises, etc.	126
Re-inspections — Dwellinghouses	1,198
Others	307
Drainage — obstructed drains/sewers	541
Inspections — existing drainage	524
new drainage	77
Smoke Tests	13
Water Tests	9
Colour Tests	429
Olefactory Tests	10
Cesspools and unsewered premises	46
Cleanliness of houses	13
Conversions	—
Disinfections, re	5
Disinfestations, re	23
Hairdressers and Barbers	48
Hotels and Places of Entertainment —	
Sanitary Accommodation	20
Infectious Disease Enquiries	78
Infestations — (except rodents)	92
Keeping of Animals	26
Moveable Dwellings	18
Offensive Trades	10
Public Conveniences	460
Rivers, Streams, etc. — pollution	17
Water Supply — visits, re	57
Water Samples — Bacteriological	76
Chemical	6
Swimming Bath Samples — Bacteriological	24
Chemical	—
Schools — Sanitary Accommodation	2
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE	
Refuse Collection	830
Refuse Disposal	608
HOUSING ACTS	
Standard Grants — Visits	155
Revisits	285
Housing Consol. Regulations	234
Re Overcrowding	1
Re Rehousing	8
Survey	479
Re-inspections	501

Certificates of Disrepair — Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses let in lodgings — Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949								
Domestic premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Local Authority premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT								
Disease — re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Waste food plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963								
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Catering Estabs. Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Fuel storage Depots.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT								
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
CLEAN AIR ACT								
(A) Industrial — Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
	Grit Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Plant Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
	Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Grit Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(B) Domestic — Preliminary Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421
	Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	682
	Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
	Work of Adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
	Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
	Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
(C) Pollution Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
FACTORIES ACT, 1961								
Part 1 — Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	Non power	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outworkers, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
PET ANIMALS ACT								
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Confectionery and sweet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Greengrocers, Fishmongers etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ice Cream — Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Wholesale Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Food Hawkers — Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	628
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Sampling — Milk :—Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Ice Cream — Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ice Lollies — Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Foods — Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Court Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meetings and Interviews re work	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1232
Veterans' Shelters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1964.

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Flues to chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fireplaces renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective tiling round sink renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sash cords renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Light/ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellars cleansed and disinfected/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective light fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Choked valley gutters cleansed/Defective valley gutter repaired	2
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	14
Windows renewed or repaired	4
Leaking roofs repaired	16
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Mastic pointing to windows renewed	6
Putty pointing to windows renewed	2
Water service provided/improved	3

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	109
Inspection chambers repaired/renewed	5
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided	4
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	9
Sink waste pipes cleansed	15
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	7
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repared	16
Grating provided to gulley	1
Soil pipes renewed/repared	4
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed	21
Cesspools emptied	8
Wells flagged over/Disused ponds filled in	1
Rodent infestation in drain abated	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisances from insects abated	25
Offensive odours abated	5
Dead rodent under floor removed	1
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	1
Wood shavings from works blown onto causeway abated	3

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/ repaired	26
Overflow to cisterns repaired	1
W.C. seats refixed/renewed	1
W.C. walls repaired/renewed/rebuilt/replastered	2
W.C. roofs repaired/renewed	1
W.C. doors repaired/renewed	5
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstruction	19
W.C. pedestals renewed/repared	6
W.C.'s cleansed	1
Pail closets cleansed and disinfected	1
Adequate supply of water provided for flushing W.C. ...	1
Defective joint between flush/drain and W.C. pedestal repaired	2
W.C. drain renewed/repared/cleansed	14
W.C. cisterns renewed/repared	5

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided	232
Dustbin sheds cleansed/renewed/repaired	7
Accumulation of rubbish removed	3

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	Number Unsatisfactory
Central	7	7	—
Clifton	6	6	—
Hipperholme	6	6	—
Hove Edge	6	6	—
Lightcliffe	1	1	—
Longroyde	4	4	—
Southowram	8	8	—
Woodhouse	4	4	—
Totals	42	42	—

Private Water Supplies

During the year 34 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 31 houses, 2 food premises and 3 factories :—

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml.	B. Coli. Count per 100 ml.
13	—	—
2	1	—
2	2	—
1	5	—
2	1	1
1	2	2
1	3	3
1	7	7
1	17	3
1	30	17
1	35	1
1	35	5
1	35	8
1	160	25
1	160	35
1	180+	1
1	180+	17
2	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies the 17 results included in the first three lines would be considered satisfactory ones.

The following are the localities of the private water supplies :—
Brighthouse town centre ... 2 factories. Water used for auxiliary purposes only. Public supply available for general needs.

Ashgrove, Elland Road ... 3 factories, 12 houses.

Off Church Lane, Southowram ... 6 houses.

Other parts of Southowram ... 5 houses.

Fixby ... 4 houses.

Clifton ... 4 houses.

Examination for Plumbo-Solvency

Two samples of water from the public supply were 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 service pipe	Result of Examination Lead contents (Grains per Gal.)	pH value
After standing in pipe all night	20-4-64	9, Cookson Street, Brighthouse	30ft.	Nil.	6.4
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	20-4-64	9, Cookson Street, Brighthouse	30ft.	Nil.	6.7
After standing in pipe all night	5-10-64	Grove House Farm, Southowram	20ft.	Nil.	6.9
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	5-10-64	Grove House Farm, Southowram	20ft.	Nil.	6.8

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

Registration

There are 75 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 125 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" or "Untreated" 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 prescribed Methylene Blue Test. Four samples were not tested due to the temperature being too high, and of 121 tested, 115 were satisfactory and 6 failed to pass the test.

All results of milk samples, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, were notified to the dealers concerned and in the latter case a further sample was taken as soon as possible. Where this was also unsatisfactory the results were 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.

As the West Riding County Council now sample milk retailed by dealers licensed by them this Council no longer samples heat treated milks.

Brucella Abortus

During 1964 *Brucella Abortus* organisms were detected in six raw milk supplies on thirteen occasions as a result of routine milk sampling. Five of the affected milk samples were produced in the Borough from four herds and were dealt with by the Department's Officers, while the other eight were produced in nearby districts from two herds and dealt with by the appropriate Health Department. So far as the local infections were concerned, immediately positive results were received from routine milk samples the producers were visited and steps taken to ensure whether the co-operation of the farmer in eradicating the condition could be expected. In every case co-operation was forthcoming and thereafter there was no delay in testing every milk cow in the herd and finding the offending cows. In all, 13 cows were found to be secreting *Brucella* organisms. It is normal to find that when a Brighouse producer retailer's herd is affected, it is only from an odd cow — regular monthly sampling of the milk on the district ensures locally produced and retailed milk generally has a good record.

It became necessary to serve one Notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1960, on a producer from outside the Borough, prohibiting the sale of milk from his herd in Brighouse, after informal notifications seemed to be having no effect in stopping infected milk from entering the Borough.

In all, 271 samples were tested by the "Ring Test", of which 170 were negative, 14 doubtful, 85 positive, with 2 unsuitable for testing. 126 samples were afterwards submitted to the culture test and of these, 98 were negative while 28 gave positive results. In 28 cases guinea pigs were used for examination of milk samples and revealed positive *Brucella* results in 4 cases, and negative results in 24 instances.

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

Of 32 samples of Untreated 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 continues to be administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspectors and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

35 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 35 samples	12.68	8.69	3.98

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

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 720 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 665 visits the previous year. This increased number of visits was principally due to an increased kill of pigs and the further impact of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. In actual fact table 5 shows that the 1964 kill was the heaviest since the return to private slaughtering in 1954.

The Council generally adopted the maximum charges (i.e. Beasts 2/6d., Sheep 6d., Pigs and Calves 9d.) but so far as the Brighouse Co-operative Society Slaughterhouse is concerned, a special annual sum is charged. This is fixed annually based on (a) the previous year's kill, and (b) the following amount per animal :—Beasts 2/-, Sheep 4d., Pigs and Calves 6d. It is considered that a fixed annual sum has advantage to both the Council and the Slaughterhouse owners and in practice this has proved to be the case. In 1964 the fee for Meat Inspection was £520.

It is regretted that Sunday Slaughtering is still with us and it must be remembered that apart from four bank holidays, slaughtering — and accordingly, meat inspection — normally takes place daily throughout the year. Overtime too is regularly involved.

Inspection of every animal slaughtered had been maintained for many years in the Borough and this, together, now, with stamping of carcasses afterwards, has continued; but as explained last year, the more detailed inspection now required by law and the carcass marking has obviously made further inroads into the time available.

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 ...	75	242	1087	165	—	1569
February ...	84	209	947	214	—	1454
March ...	64	187	679	243	3	1176
April ...	69	182	547	257	—	1055
May ...	56	189	392	212	1	850
June ...	49	164	529	300	1	1043
July ...	22	177	639	317	—	1155
August ...	30	183	883	296	4	1396
September ...	30	164	931	349	6	1480
October ...	30	207	988	413	6	1644
November ...	38	191	966	315	3	1513
December ...	16	165	858	438	4	1481
Totals ...	563	2260	9446	3519	28	15816

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

Year	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis		
	Cows	Beasts	Pigs
1946		15.9	3.1
1947		13.2	3.4
1948		17.0	4.4
1949	28.7	19.3	2.4
1950	58.3	12.3	4.0
1951	54.3	16.2	4.2
1952	54.2	14.1	4.4
1953	44.4	12.48	2.81
1954	35.7	11.0	3.2
1955	24.4	9.6	2.2
1956	26.5	7.4	1.2
1957	10.0	7.7	1.5
1958	8.12	7.96	1.73
1959	8.18	2.95	1.34
1960	3.70	5.03	0.87
1961	0.75	1.76	0.24
1962	Nil	1.35	0.20
1963	Nil	0.58	0.16
1964	Nil	0.04	0.91

3. Carcasses found Unfit in whole or in part surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,260	563	28	9,446	3,519
Number inspected	2,260	563	28	9,446	3,519
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	2	10	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	760	107	1	446	125
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	33.60	19.54	10.71	4.83	3.69
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.04	—	—	—	0.91
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.53	0.17	—	—	—

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 ...	160	173	320	269	176	189	179	64	142	103	11	135	1,921
Actinobacillosis ...	5	76	—	34	—	—	38	34	—	93	—	—	280
Actinomycosis ...	—	34	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Acute Inflammation ...	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	101
Adhesions ...	—	3	—	8	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	—	24
Angiomatosis ...	53	44	53	40	29	91	12	20	54	96	31	43	566
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Ascaris ...	2	—	5	3	—	4	3	13	23	8	12	3	76
Bruising ...	—	10	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	103
Cirrhosis ...	—	12	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	59	3	—	80
Cysticercus Bovis ...	31	38	—	—	—	28	4	30	61	64	30	4	290
Degenerated Cysts ...	—	—	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	74	83
Distomatosis ...	710	211	218	152	238	136	409	745	572	444	389	479	4,703
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	50	36	124	—	—	415
Epicarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Heated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	297	—	—	—	—	297
Hydatid Cysts ...	5	1	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	28
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	116
Immature Cysts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mastitis ...	28	19	—	26	—	16	—	—	40	28	—	—	157
Melanosis ...	—	—	5	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	48
Moribund ...	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	117

5. Details of animals Slaughtered and Inspected since return to private slaughtering (July, 1954)

Year	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Calves	Total
1955	44	2,383	6,395	1,934	—	—	10,756
1956	34	2,557	8,445	1,549	—	28	12,613
1957	50	3,012	10,691	1,561	—	19	15,333
1958	148	2,573	7,974	1,969	—	71	12,735
1959	220	2,274	8,779	1,789	1	49	13,112
1960	162	2,485	8,340	1,719	1	46	12,753
1961	133	2,390	10,212	1,700	—	19	14,454
1962*	140	1,853	7,238	1,505	—	8	10,744
1963	491	2,563	10,268	1,865	—	8	15,195
1964	563	2,260	9,446	3,519	—	28	15,816

* Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1958

Twelve persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1958. 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chicken Barbecue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Condiment Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Stalls (average)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								472
							Total	472

During the year 21 visits were paid to bakehouses, 73 to butchers shops, 49 to fried fish shops, 175 to grocery shops and general stores, 47 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 80 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 64 to confectionery and sweet shops, 19 to licensed premises and clubs and 25 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 677 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 1964

Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hand washing facilities provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4
Warning re smoking in food room given	...	...	...	...	...	3
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	13
Floors cleansed and/or recovered	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food hawkers' vans brought up to standard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warning re unsatisfactory handling of food	...	...	...	...	...	3
Warning re unsatisfactory outer clothing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved or provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

Due to pressure of other work the number of visits paid to food premises was only 677. This figure is less than half of what it should be and once again this was the sphere of the department's work that has suffered as a result of the continued shortage of inspectorial staff, emphasised by increasing duties.

There were, of course, occasions when visits to food premises took first priority over all other work. Complaints of alleged unsound food or food containing foreign bodies always receive immediate attention in any year but in 1964 it was the repercussions of the Aberdeen Typhoid Fever outbreak that led to some 1088 visits being made to food traders likely to have Corned beef on their premises. Some satisfaction was achieved from the fact that these visits produced some 30 tins from the suspected canning plants.

Market

Fifty-three visits were made to the twice-weekly open-air market. There was an average of 20 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, one cheese stall, one egg stall, three cooked meat stalls, three confectionery stalls, two grocery stalls and seven 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 market regularly to ensure that some Regulations were obeyed.

Food Hawking

Section 76, West Riding (General) Powers Act, 1951, is in force in the Borough and 57 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.

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

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

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

14 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 15 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 :—

203 tins vegetables

3 tins milk

10 tins fish

216 tins fruit

62½ lbs. ox and pig liver

226 tins meat and meat products 20 lbs. mutton

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

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and 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

39 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale. The number of visits to these premises was 94.

(b) ICE CREAM

106 premises are registered under the above Act, 1 for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 105 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

13 inspections of the one ice cream manufacturer's premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture is carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory. 27 visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with pre-packed product.

A total of 34 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below :—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In the Borough	15	14	1	—	—
Outside Borough	19	16	1	1	1
Total ...	34	30	2	1	1

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

All but two of the samples produced outside the Borough were also satisfactory but 1 was placed in Grade 3 and 1 in Grade 4. Both these unsatisfactory samples were retailed by one hawker from an adjacent County Borough and produced in a second County Borough. The task of investigating these results was left in their hands.

11 samples of iced lollies were also submitted for bacteriological examination and 10 were reported as satisfactory. The eleventh could not be tested.

Examination of Other Foods

A number of complaints regarding food were received during the year and the following are details thereof :—

<i>Food</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bottle of baby food	Mouldy	Due to hair crack in bottle. Warning given
Bottle of raw milk	Dirt in bottle	Passed to Food and Drugs Authority. Successful prosecution taken
Meat pie	Carbonaceous matter on base — mould	Warning given to retailer and producer
Corned beef	Said to be sour	Genuine
Bottle of milk	Bottle dirty	Warning given
Currant teacake	Watch winder in substance	Warning given
Bottle of milk	Bottle dirty	Warning given
Loaf of bread	Mouldy	Warning given
Tin of luncheon meat	Decomposition	Leak in seam
Tin of imported luncheon meat	Insufficiently cooked	Details supplied to Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Loaf of Bread	Wire from pan scrub embedded in loaf	Warning given

In three of the above instances the foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. There is an increase in the number of complaints about food being made to the Department and it is desirable that this should be so because it is only as a result of such

complaints that we can be aware as to the extent of foreign bodies in food and ensure that grosser offences are satisfactorily dealt with and other incidents are thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken to prevent recurrences.

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 gauges of each type — 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 87 and 88

For the last five 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 solid deposit and SO₂ in 1962, 1963 and 1964 all show a reduction on 1960 and 1961 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 this gauge. The 1964 figures for deposited matter here are the lowest recorded since records were commenced. Our own gauge at Rastrick is now completely surrounded by Smoke Control Areas and should show the effect of this in the future, but the Lightcliffe gauge must still be affected by smoke from the Smith House Estate locality, and consequently it will be another year before we can anticipate lower figures from this station.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) Smoke Observations

Seventy five observations of smoke were taken in 1964. The following is a summary of 37 of which records were kept:—

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	21
Total number of observations of which records were kept ...	37
(a) Observations of half hour period	18
(b) Observations of less than half hour period	17
(c) Observations of eight hour period	—
(d) Observations of four hour period	2

Number of Contraventions

(a) Black Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half hour	1
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	12
(c) Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	—
Number of notifications of offence served	6
Number of prosecutions	—

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

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1964.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces

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

These notifications embraced :—

Type	Number
Coal fired boiler with underfeed stoker	1
Oil fired boilers	4
C.T.F. fired plants	1

For the most part these were small new installations but one large C.T.F. fired plant, which would replace coal fired boilers, was notified.

(d) Height of Chimneys

Four plans of new chimneys, for approval of chimney height, were received during the year 1964.

Two chimneys were in the Wakefield Road Industrial Estate, one in Southowram, and one in the Bramston Street area. In all cases additional height was requested and was agreed by the developers—in one case after a number of meetings and visits and analysis of the fuel concerned.

The consideration of chimney heights has been made much simpler by the publication during the year of a “Memorandum on Chimney Heights” by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Much brainwork and research is avoided by the intelligent use of

the Memorandum and, being a Ministry publication, its recommendations have been acceptable to developers.

In two instances the Department was voluntarily consulted before existing chimneys were lowered in height. It is suggested that Section 10 should be extended to cover changes in fuel use of existing chimneys as it seems to be only half solving the problem if new chimneys alone are the subject of control and then as only new chimneys for certain types of buildings can be controlled by law.

(e) 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.

The exemptions comprise :—

- (i) 3 premises dealing with ceramics
- (ii) 1 premise dealing with chemicals

The coal fired intermittent kilns of the heavy clay industries included in (i) continue to give rise to frequent complaints but the chemical process (ii) was of no significance at all so far as smoke production is concerned.

(f) Progress

During the year 63 visits were made to boiler plants. 58 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 only one "black" smoke offence was detected, yet only 4 years ago 12 were found. The number of "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed fell from 19 to 12.

The industrial chimney is no longer a major smoke producer : but the industrial bonfire remains with us. Incineration of some trade wastes in the open air such as car bodies, sawdust and chemical by-products can cause excessive smoke, yet unless they are a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood they can continue, even in a smoke control area : very serious smoke pollution and certainly annoyance to those householders compelled to comply with Smoke Control Orders can result. The Council and its officers have urged inclusion in legislation of powers to deal with this problem and such powers have been included in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964.

3. Smoke Control Areas

After delays in 1963 and early 1964, No. 9 Smoke Control Order, which covers parts of Birkhouse, Bailiff Bridge, Whinney Hill and Hove Edge, was made in March, and finally confirmed by the Minister in October, 1964. No. 10 Smoke Control Order, which covers parts of Toothill, Rastrick Common, Thornhill Road and West Lillands was made in October, 1964 and, though not confirmed by the year end, this was done in late January, 1965.

The table on page 89 summarises the progress to date and shows that 2,517 acres (32% of the whole in the Borough) and 4,564 premises (37% of the whole in the Borough) are now covered by Smoke Control Orders.

As one travels about there can be no doubt that Smoke Control Areas are achieving their object.

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution
(a) 1964

		Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School			
		Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January	...	1.04	4.81	3.99	8.80	1.16	10.37	3.83	14.20
February	...	1.08	7.70	6.88	14.58				
March	...	4.32	6.27	8.25	14.52	3.84	3.56	8.32	11.88
April	...	1.83	7.08	3.27	10.35	1.32	7.75	2.68	10.43
May	...	3.45	6.60	16.30	22.90	2.36	8.89	5.10	13.99
June	...	2.48	4.13	4.74	8.87	2.32	3.73	6.51	10.24
July	...								
August	...	2.43	6.26	5.26	11.52	2.53	5.74	6.44	12.18
September	...	0.81	11.31	4.13	15.44	1.05	18.56	4.29	22.85
October	...	2.27	7.88	6.91	14.79	2.26	5.37	6.04	11.41
November	...	1.82	7.77	6.26	14.03	1.68	5.70	4.80	10.50
December	...	4.26	10.42	9.80	20.22	3.38	5.20	9.13	14.33
Yearly Aggregate		25.79	80.23	75.79	156.02	21.90	74.87	57.14	132.01
Monthly Averages		2.34	7.29	6.89	14.18	2.19	7.48	5.71	13.19

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile															Average for Period	
	1964	1963	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	...	†156.02	183.58	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	151.58
Cliffe Hill School	...	‡132.01	†137.67	†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	138.76
Southwram 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) 1964

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day													Total Daily Av'ge
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Carr Green	2.08	2.47	0.61	1.29	1.21	0.95	0.94	0.68	1.14	1.39	1.77	1.97	1.37	
Cliffe Hill School	1.81	1.74	2.13	2.16	1.40	1.14	0.91	0.94	1.22	1.75	2.25	2.63	1.67	
Total Daily Average ...	1.94	2.10	1.37	1.72	1.30	1.04	0.92	0.86	1.18	1.57	2.01	2.30	1.52	

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day												Average for period
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	
Wellholme Park	—	—	—	—	1.01	1.17	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.31
Carr Green	1.37	1.32	1.36	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	1.26
Cliffe Hill School	1.67	1.87	1.66	1.34	1.36	1.51	1.30	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	1.55
Southowram Church ...	—	—	—	—	1.30	1.59	1.53	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.56
Clifton : Towngate ...	—	—	—	—	1.51	1.61	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.75
Total Daily Average ...	1.52	1.59	1.51	1.33	1.31	1.44	1.39	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.48

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, Tofts Grove, New Hey Road (part), Lower Edge and Dewsbury Road, including Field Lane Estate.	314	832	856	Confirmed and operative from 1/10/61.
Lighcliff	3	Wakefield Road, Cornwall 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.
Lighcliff	6	Wakefield Road, Knowle Top (part), Mayfield 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, Ogden Lane.	103	450	497	Confirmed and operated from 1/7/63.
Woodhouse	8	Huddersfield Road, Toothill, Woodhouse and Newlands.	324	466	475	Confirmed and operative from 1/11/63.
Hove Edge	9	Bailiff Bridge, Birkhouse, Smith House.	235	740	771	Confirmed and operative from 1/11/65.
Longroyde	10	Rastrick Common (part), Thornhill Road (part), West Lillands.	215	639	659	Confirmed (1965) and operative from 1/6/66.
Total to 31/12/64		10 Areas	2517	4379	4564	

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Thirteen Areas involving 109 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council :—

Hall Ings Clearance Area	6 houses
Watergate Clearance Area	4 ..
Towngate, Hipperholme Compulsory Purchase Area	9 ..
Cinder Hill Clearance Area	3 ..
Rastrick Common Clearance Area ...	9 ..
Thornhill Bridge Lane Clearance Area	3 ..
Thornhills Lane No. 1 Clearance Area	3 ..
Thornhills Lane No. 2 Clearance Area	5 ..
New Street, Clifton Compulsory Purchase Area	10 ..
Wyke Old Lane Compulsory Purchase Area	27 ..
Clifton Road Compulsory Purchase Area	11 ..
Kiln Fold Compulsory Purchase Area	14 ..
Collier Fold Compulsory Purchase Area	5 ..
	109 houses

38 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 44 families with 124 persons were rehoused.

In addition, ten houses were represented under Section 16. One house was demolished and seven were closed, seven families with 26 persons in total, being displaced.

In addition five local authority owned houses, all recently purchased, were certified as unfit and four families of nine persons were rehoused from such houses during the year.

Standard Grants

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council this Scheme has once again been operated and 139 applications for standard grants were made and 103 approved during the year compared with 130 and 126 last year and 114 and 89 in 1962. 126 improvements by means of these grants were actually completed, compared with 96 last year.

While steady progress is being made with these grants it is nothing like fast enough to ensure all houses with a life of over 15 years have hot water, a bathroom and a W.C. and good food storage in the foreseeable future, and if this necessary standard is to be achieved it is obvious that present methods are inadequate.

Discretionary Improvement Grants

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In Brighouse, only nine houses in multiple occupation are known about. Rooms are usually occupied only by single persons or couples. No doubt there are other cases of multiple occupation in the Borough but in the absence of registration they are not known. Were young children involved, no doubt the Department would have heard about them and it can be presumed that the problem is not, in total, a particularly serious one, though there is an obvious need to improve the living standards in the individual case, and prevent overcrowding while we have this substandard living accommodation with us.

Certificates of Disrepair

Once again it must be reported that occupiers of controlled houses are not making use of these provisions as the figures given below show, and this is not surprising when one considers the complicated procedure involved, particularly for old people, in making and following through an application.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

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

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

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

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two persons were licensed to keep pet shops under this Act. The licences were in respect of shops.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, 12 persons are licensed to collect and boil swill. 8 visits were made to premises used for boiling swill during the year.

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

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.

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

Users of amplifiers to advertise Ice Cream outside permitted hours	6
Noisy fan and generators	1
Noise from loud radios	1
Noise from musical instruments	2
Noise from car and motor cycle engines	2
Noise from escaping steam	1
Noise from machinery	1

As in the past verbal and written warnings seem to have had little effect on the use of amplifiers by certain Ice Cream Vendors and as there was an expression of feeling by some householders in the local press, infringements of the Act were brought to the notice of the Health Committee in six instances and, without exception, prosecution was decided upon. In all six cases the proceedings were successful and fines of £2, were imposed each time. Two of the prosecutions were against salesmen who had already been prosecuted a short time before.

The Council's positive action brought about the desired reduction in the use of amplifiers outside the permitted hours and while it is believed some Ice Cream hawkers left Brighthouse at 7.00 p.m. for other territory, in other cases bells were resorted to by the tradesmen concerned, thus resulting in a reduction but not in the abolition of the noise. It is felt that the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 should be amended to provide for restrictions on the use of bells as well as amplifiers and that serious consideration should be given by Parliament as to whether amplifiers are really so necessary to the Ice Cream and allied trades — that they should have exemption granted to them in Section 2 (3) of the Act.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

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

Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets (including 14 chemical closets)	...	...	...	...	148
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	3

There are still 3 Privy Middens but 2 of these are for houses due for early demolition. 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 is now only one known waste water closet in Brighthouse and its conversion is practical.

DRAINAGE

Five hundred and forty-one inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 601 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 13 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 429 instances, the Water Test was applied on 9 occasions and the Olefactory Test was used 10 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 which constantly brings new problems to be solved.

INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

Premises were disinfested during the year for the following reasons :—

Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disinfestation of house on removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

For the first time for some years, a case of bugs was found. Using the modern insecticides, the infestation was soon eradicated at very little expense. How different from the pre-war days of repeated treatment and possibility of dangerous gases having to be used.

The incidence of treatments for Wasps again showed an increase which reflects the fact that it is now much more common for householders to seek the assistance of the Local Authority in such matters as this than it used to be.

The Crickets were in houses in the Bradford Road area of Bailiff Bridge and the infestation affected the Council's tip, a number of nearby gardens and, in some cases, houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 78 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

On 21 occasions, rags intended for export were disinfected at the request of the local firm concerned and an appropriate charge made and necessary certificate of disinfection issued.

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.	4	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	263	48	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	8	4	2	—
Total	275	55	8	—

It will be noticed that only 4 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	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		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	2	2	—	1	—
(B) Unsuitable or defective	8	6	—	5	—
(C) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	8	—	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.	9	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	—	—	—	—	—

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

Sanitary accomodation provided	2
W.C. walls, floors and ceilings cleansed or redecorated	3
Artificial light provided in sanitary accomodation	2
Intervening space provided	3

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1964 :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bedding Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpet Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carpet Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock Making and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cylinder Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diecasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dress Making and Alteration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Electric Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Firefighters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplace Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Joinery and Cabinet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Laundering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Machine Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Windows, Glazed Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mortar Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Motor Body Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Oil Refining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plastic Moulding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Precast Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Road Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radiograms (Hi-fi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio and Television Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Repairs to Surgical Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Saw Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steam and Hydraulic Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wire M/C Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodworking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act for the most part came into force during the year though some more detailed requirements are not effective until various dates in 1965, 1966 and 1967.

The Act provides a similar charter for office and shop workers to that the Factories Acts have provided for factory workers for so many years.

All premises coming within the scope of the Act had to be registered by July 1st, 1964 and this was achieved and a register prepared. Table A gives the varying classes of premises registered in the Borough with the number of detailed or general inspections made, while Table B gives the total number of visits, many of which, it must be admitted, were for 'chasing' non-applications for registration. Table

C gives the numbers employed in the varying classes of workplace, and Table D shows that no applications for exemption from requirements of the Act were applied for or granted. Table E gives details of prosecutions. Table F shows the accidents reported. As only one accident was notified, one must presume that not all accidents are coming to our notice. Where necessary, accidents are investigated and all have to be coded in accordance with procedure laid down by the Ministry of Labour, summarised and reported quarterly to the Ministry.

In Table G, the contraventions detected and remedied in the first few months of the operation of the Act are detailed. Not many revisits were made in 1964 and no doubt many of the contraventions had, in fact, been remedied by the year end.

Table A.

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	74	74	47
Retail Shops	229	229	87
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	8	8	3
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	34	34	—
Fuel Storage Depots	2	2	—
Total	347	347	137

Table B.

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to Registered premises 488

Table C.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices	348		
Retail Shops	742		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	41		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	163		
Canteens	Nil		
Fuel Storage Depots	8		
Totals	539	763	1302

Table D. — Exemptions

Exemption	Number
Part 1—Space (Sec. 5(2))	Nil
Part 2—Temperature (Sec. 6)	Nil
Part 3—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	Nil
Part 4—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	Nil

Table E. — Prosecutions

No. of Prosecutions 0

Table F. — Accidents reported

Accidents reported	1
Type of Workplace	Retail Shop
Fatal or Non Fatal	Non Fatal
Cause of injury	Hand Tool (45)
Nature of injury	Open Wound (14)
Site of injury	Upper Limb (52)

Table G.

Contraventions in respect of :—	Found	Remedied
Sec. 4—Cleanliness	3	—
Sec. 5—Overcrowding	1	—
Sec. 6—Temperature	20	1
Sec. 7—Ventilation	—	—
Sec. 8—Lighting	1	—
Sec. 9—Sanitary Conveniences	10	—
Sec. 10—Washing facilities	12	—
Sec. 11—Supply of drinking water	—	—
Sec. 12—Accommodation for clothing	—	—
Sec. 13—Sitting facilities	—	—
Sec. 14—Seats for sedentary workers	—	—

Contraventions in respect of :—	Found	Remedied
Sec. 15—Eating facilities	—	—
Sec. 16—Floors, passages, stairs	—	—
Sec. 17—Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	—	—
Sec. 18—Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—	—
Sec. 19—Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	—	—
Sec. 23—Prohibition of heavy work	—	—
Sec. 24—First Aid—General Provisions	18	1
Total	65	2

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.

13 Gentlemen's Hairdressers, 29 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered. 48 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.

RODENT CONTROL

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

	TYPES OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				Agricultural
	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 ...	34	361	115	510	2
(b) Survey under the Act ...	7	378	434	819	21
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when primarily visited for some other purpose) ...	10	1,739	686	2,435	12
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats - Major ...	3	—	1	4	—
Minor ...	6	54	26	86	2
(b) Mice - Major ...	—	1	1	2	—
Minor ...	6	87	38	131	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority. ...	15	142	66	223	2

Warfarin has still formed the basis of treatment for rats and no resistance to the poison has been recorded in this district, but due to previous failures with mice, tracking dust was used more extensively for this pest where suitable.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

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

Month	Point of Supply	Plate Count 24 hrs. 37° C per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	Inlet	2	—
	Outlet	4	—
February	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
March	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
April	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
May	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
June	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
July	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
August	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
September	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
October	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	6	—
November	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
December	Inlet	4	—
	Outlet	2	—

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 business for a great number of years and once again have given no grounds for complaint during the year.

The gut scraper occupies one room at the local slaughterhouse.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are in the Borough two sites used for moveable dwellings of Showmen who are members of the Showmen's 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 are added to the site licences in each case.

The sites licensed at the year end were :—

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

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, 1964. These are cleansed by one man and two 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 & urinal
Bradford Road	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. & urinal
Bramston Street	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. & urinal
Birds Royd Lane	Nil	1 W.C. & urinal
Bus Station	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s & urinal
Mill Lane	Nil	Nil urinal
Crowtrees Lane	Nil	Nil urinal
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. & urinal
Whitehall, Hipperholme	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. & urinal
Stray, Lightcliffe	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s & urinal
Bailiff Bridge	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Clifton Road	Nil	Nil urinal
Rydings Park	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. & urinal
Wellholme Park	4 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s & urinal
Lane Head Recreation Ground	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s & urinal
King George V. Memorial Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Towngate, Clifton	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Towngate, Southowram	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal

A new ladies and gents convenience was to be erected in Rast-rick above Church Street in 1963/64 but was not commenced nor was it started in the 1964/65 financial year. Bailiff Bridge Conveniences were also to be completely reconstructed during 1964/65 but again had not been started by the end of the financial year.

The new design of conveniences has very considerable advantages over any other conveniences in the Borough, and while offering similar facilities to those erected before the war, they cover half the ground area and are far less susceptible to vandalism and frost. Though every thought was given to the former of these factors, vandalism has still taken place even inter alia to the extent of breaking glass brick windows and knocking down ceiling plaster.

Generally there is no respite in the amount of vandalism occurring in Public Conveniences, and this causes not only the cost of repair and the inconvenience and unsightliness of damaged fittings, but also very considerable administrative time of departmental officers which could well be spent on inspectorial duties.

The public as a whole are very understanding about our difficulties with regard to vandalism, but very occasionally a complainant is so aggrieved as to put pen to paper, either privately or — as once occurred during the year — in the local press. It is the simplest thing in the world to be destructively critical, but while the older (and from some aspects even our new vandalism proof) conveniences are with us, we shall get pilfered locks, use of foreign coins which block locks, stolen door catches, broken tiles, plaster and sparge pipes, broken and missing light fittings, and countless other acts of vandalism, the cost of which last year was £219 for reinstatement alone. No figure is available of the cost of officers' time investigating and dealing with vandalism, and the Convenience attendant's and handyman's time dealing with minor vandalism themselves, and having to go out of their way to give first aid treatment for vandalism and report it. It is considerable.

The cost of the service for the financial year ended 31st March, 1965 was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	1,079	16	9			
Gratuities	39	0	0			
Graduated Pensions	7	19	1			
National Insurance	41	3	4			
Superannuation Contributions		15	11			
Superannuation — Additional Allowances	4	18	4 cr.			
Superannuation — Equal Annual Charge		1	10			
Lighting and Cleaning	448	9	9			
Rents, Rates and Insurances	149	4	5			
Repairs	466	14	8			
			—————	2,228	7	5
Loan Charges:—						
Interest	140	17	2			
Sinking Fund Contribution	98	0	0			
			—————	238	17	2
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay:—						
Erection of Conveniences — Rastrick				5	0	4
				2,472	4	11

INCOME

Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	15	4	
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	10	11	
										504 16 3
										1,967 8 8

LETHAL CHAMBER

The Department continues to operate the Lethal Chambers for the disposal of unwanted pets, the charges being 2/6d. for each animal dealt with. Cats are chloroformed and dogs electrocuted. With certain alterations at the Refuse Disposal works the lethal chambers have been installed in a separate hut during the year.

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, 1965 :—

Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,559
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	148

In addition to the pails used at the 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.

In recent years much publicity has been given to the use of plastic bins and paper sacks instead of galvanised iron dustbins for refuse retention. The 2½ cubic foot B.S.S. dustbin is now considered by many to be too small for one week's refuse but the only larger B.S.S. bin, of 3¼ cubic feet, weighs 28 lbs. empty while the 2½ cubic foot bin now mostly used, itself weighs 23 lbs. It needs only elementary calculations to confirm that each collector carries over 2 ton of dead-weight every day. A plastic bin can weigh less than half that of a metal bin and it is hoped that a well designed receptacle of this type

will be marketed at a reasonable cost as soon as possible. Many plastic bins so far produced have, in addition to the common difficulty of inability to accept hot ashes, been basically poorly designed or constructed and consequently not satisfactory for general refuse. At last there seems to be some prospect of a really good plastic bin and one hopes that the price will be such as to make it a practical possibility.

So far as paper sacks are concerned there are two difficulties in the way of their adoption in Brighouse. Firstly, as we do not, like most of our immediate neighbours, have municipal ownership of dustbins, the adoption of paper sacks is not really feasible, secondly while they could be used for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the district the adoption for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Borough from which the refuse passes through the separation plant is not practicable either.

(ii) Refuse Collection

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

	1964/65	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61
Dustbins	631,424	561,070	509,320	504,800	519,203
Privy Middens	128	86	135	521	975
Pail Closets	8,246	9,073	10,090	9,709	8,705
Kitchen Waste bins	12,064	13,223	11,579	10,986	11,035
Weight in Tons	9,995	10,966	10,275	9,955	10,312

The Borough is divided into five areas for refuse collection and on the four main rounds each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders. The fifth round was established during the year because the four existing rounds had become too large as a result of new building. At present the fifth round is served by a driver and two men on the three days of the week that the truck is not used for kitchen waste collection.

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 the pail and privy collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal collection rounds.

The frequency of collection was generally 7-8 days, a seven day collection being achieved for most of the year through, over three-quarters of the Borough. It is however a fact that the closer to a regular seven day collection the service gets the more frequent are the complaints when for any reason dustbin emptying is delayed.

Some 563 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 this 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 simplifies the procedure and makes arrangements for collection easier. On the whole this scheme is simple and works extremely well. The town is not as unduly troubled (except with one noteworthy exception) by dumping of household furniture over the more rural parts and any spare ground, as some authorities, and I feel that this is in no small way attributable to the free service offered for removal of bulky items. Many local authorities charge for the service and obviously while such a scheme may be welcomed and used by some, there will be a greater tendency to dumping.

With the increasing number of houses in built-up areas I often feel that a chargeable service for garden refuse and "do-it-yourself" materials would be welcomed by many householders and possibly in the future some such service may become a necessity as and when the odd sites where people now dump such refuse disappear.

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

Vehicle	Type	Duty	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Fore & Aft 23 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,869	13	2
S.D. Fore & Aft 28 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,184	18	2
S.D. Fore & Aft 31 ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,130	18	2
S.D. Fore & Aft 34*	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,009	14	0
S.D. Freighter 19† ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	70	6	3
S.D. Freighter 18‡ ...	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	174	7	3
S.D. Freighter 35* ...	Side Loader	Refuse & Kitchen Waste Collection	496	0	0
Morris 32	Side Loader	Pail, Privy & Refuse Collection	451	14	3
Fordson 20‡	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection	54	0	0
Bedford 21	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	—	—	—
Morris 30	Van	Paper Collection	553	6	0
Morris 33	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	—	—	—
J.C.B. 36*	Loading Shovel	Tip Work	—	—	—
TOTAL ...			9,994	19	3

*Came into service during the year

†Spare Vehicle

‡Disposed of during the year

(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	182 8 3
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS	
House Refuse passed through plant	6,682 16 2
3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP	
House Refuse	2,511 9 0
4. MARSH LANE TIP	
House Refuse	630 10 3
5. TRADE REFUSE	
Amount tipped	491 10 0
Total	10,498 15 0

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 Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram, and the remaining twenty-six per cent — from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas — was tipped at Bailiff Bridge. Controlled tipping was practiced, screened dust from the Disposal Plant being used for cover.

Though now 40 years old the Refuse Disposal Plant continued to function satisfactorily but deals with considerably more, and much bulkier, refuse than it was originally designed for. Nine years ago the new reception hopper could adequately, on “low feed”, cope with all the town’s refuse—today on “full feed” the plant can just deal with the refuse from three districts — such is the increase in the bulk of house refuse we have experienced in the last few years as a result of an increased number of larger houses and an increase in the number of bins per house. One often hears talk of disposable cartons replacing the milk bottle — it needs only a little contemplation to appreciate the effect on refuse collection and disposal if this possibility becomes a reality, as the number of bottles of milk supplied daily must be between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population of the town.

The dust and cinder hoppers at the Refuse Disposal Works, which had given yeoman service with, of necessity, daily and excessive ill treatment for 40 years, reached the end of their useful life and were being replaced at the year end.

The increased throughput of refuse brought the elevator pit problem of excessive spillage to a head and as minor works to solve the problem had not been successful the Council decided to carry out major works in the next financial year to extend the reception conveyor direct to the screen and so eradicate the problem and modernise this section of the plant.

After the refuse taken to Atlas Mill Road has passed through the separation plant the tailings are taken to Bailiff Bridge Tip, some

1½ miles away, for final disposal by controlled tipping. The Atlas Mill Road Plant, therefore, now operates as a transfer loading point with separation.

The increasing amounts of the ever bulkier refuse was becoming too much for one man to deal with at the tip and though our tip attendant was something of a master at his job it was improbable that we could replace him and in any case it was a most unsavoury job. Accordingly during the year we followed the trend of virtually all authorities on mechanising the tip work and, while we have had difficulty, we are better able to cope with the current type of refuse.

The satisfactory disposal of the increasing amounts of surplus furniture we have collected continues to be a problem.

Bailiff Bridge Tip became extensively infested with crickets during the late Summer and considerable amounts of insecticide — both liquid and powder — were applied to the whole tip area.

Considering other vandalism that occurred at both the Atlas Mill Road and Bailiff Bridge Tips we were fortunate that our tips escaped being set on fire. The regular and thorough covering of refuse prevented spontaneous combustion and vigilance from workmen prevented the odd load of refuse which was burning on arrival from being tipped where serious consequences would result. No serious tip fires were experienced during the year though a few minor ones were quickly dealt with by using mechanical equipment in co-operation with the Fire Brigade who were most helpful whenever we sought their assistance.

Continuing recent practice, areas of tips were grassed down as soon as possible after tipping, it being found that this not only improved the appearance of the tip but also effectively prevented weeds from growing.

(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 is 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 low price. The market is always somewhat precarious but this year it was again possible to dispose of all our production of this low grade item.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the total tonnage of 736 tons was the highest in amount ever disposed of in one year.

One cannot, however, feel real satisfaction from this fact because as refuse is seen being discharged from the vehicle and again as

it is seen passing over the picking belt, containing excessive quantities of paper, 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 card are mixed. The loss of potential revenue to the Council can be classed as considerable. The paper baling plant is capable of dealing with more paper than it does at the present, and trades people 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	1964/65			Percentage of grades sold
	Tonnage		Revenue	
	T.	C.	Q.	£ s. d.
Newspapers	176	12	3	... .. 24%
Fibreboard	167	8	3	... .. 23%
Mixed Paper	294	17	1	... .. 40%
Low Grade	96	17	0	... .. 13%
Total	735	15	3	... 5,968 11 5 ... 100%

During the year the market for clean waste paper eased from the position of a quota which we had had enforced on us for several years to one where the restrictions were removed and finally towards the end of the year when local authorities were being pressed not only to increase their output of waste paper but also to undertake extensive publicity. At long last prices improved somewhat also. The main difficulty with waste paper from trade premises today is the ever increasing amounts of contraries of one type or another which have increased out of all proportion to what they were a few years ago.

(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 182 tons 8 cwts. 3 qrs. were collected and sold compared with 184 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. in 1963/64.

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 dependant 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 again fortunate in having such an outlet.

(c) **Baled Destructor Scrap.** 267 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. were sold during the year compared with 309 tons 17 cwts. the previous year. The reduction in quantity here is due to the fact that manual picking of tins on the tip stopped with the mechanisation of the tip in July

1964. The electro magnetic separator at the works continues to work well and has been a very good investment.

(d) **Ferrous Metals.** The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 23 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. during the year under review which was some 3 tons less than the previous year.

Here again the mechanisation of the tip is no doubt the reason for some reduction in the amount of scrap iron salvaged.

(e) **Non-Ferrous Metals.** 2 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £233.

(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. 41 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. were recovered and sold but due to the state of the market the total value of this considerable tonnage was not encouraging, being £376.

Towards the year end a second-hand electric baler was purchased to take some of the heavy physical work out of textile baling which was formerly done by hand.

(g) **Rubber and Other Salvage.** Small quantities of old rubber tyres were salvaged and sold but here too the market is difficult.

(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
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
1963	702	185	52	310	27	4	1	22
1964	736	182	41	268	24	3	1	—

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

(v) Transport

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

The Bedford Yard Waggon (No. 16) and two Refuse Vehicles (Nos. 18 and 20) were disposed of in 1964/65.

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

Vehicle No.	Departmental No.	Date of Registration	Make
JWT 19	... 19	... 26.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry (Spare)
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 1 Ton Van
209 DYG	... 31	... 1.6.63	Shelvoke and Drewry
54 EWY	... 32	... 4.7.63	Morris 2 Ton
995 EWY	... 33	... 15.7.63	Morris 4 Ton
AWW 587B	... 34	... 1.5.64	Shelvoke and Drewry
BWY 133B	... 35	... 7.7.64	Shelvoke and Drewry
BYG 736B	... 36	... 13.7.64	J.C.B.

Provision was made during the year under review for reconstruction of the garage facilities at the Department, which for many years had been unsatisfactory and which had now become inadequate as a result of the use of larger vehicles. While a tender for the work had been accepted, rebuilding had not commenced at the year end.

(vi) General

During 1964/65 we retained that portion of our labour who had been with us for many years — 14 men have over 10 years service — but greater difficulty than ever was experienced in obtaining suitable labour for vacancies that were all too frequent amongst the other personnel.

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 pleasing 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.

The canteen was improved and enlarged during the year as it was found that existing facilities were too small for the numbers staying for lunch.

(vii) Departmental Revenue

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

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION :—						
Trade Refuse Charges				462	11	3
Other Income				17	12	6
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—						
Trade Refuse Charges				103	4	3
(c) SALVAGE :—						
Baled Waste Paper	735	15	3	5,968	11	5
Kitchen Waste	182	8	3	632	14	6
Baled Destructor Scrap	267	17	1	1,372	4	10
Ferrous Metals	23	12	1	123	2	2
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	10	1	232	15	9
Textiles	41	9	1	375	13	8
Rubber	1	0	0	1	12	0
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—						
Transport Charges				369	4	0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—						
Sale of Dustbins				820	11	6
Lethal Chamber Charges				35	0	0
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc. ...				7	12	0
Totals ...	<u>1,254</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10,522</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

(viii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1965

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages and Salary	10,996 10 4	656 12 2	11,653 2 6
National Insurance and graduated Pensions Contribut'ns	556 8 11	29 16 6	586 5 5
Superannuation	213 19 6	27 16 7	241 16 1
Mechanical Transport	8,775 14 7	97 8 3	8,873 2 10
Disinfectants	— — —	26 8 0	26 8 0
Dustbins	675 7 10	— — —	675 7 10
Cesspool Emptying	— — —	87 7 10	87 7 10
Protective Clothing	68 12 2	1 10 0	70 2 2
Tools and Implements	121 8 2	— — —	121 8 2
Sundry Expenses	131 8 1	— — —	131 8 1
	21,539 9 7	926 19 4	22,466 8 11
INCOME			
Trade Refuse Charges	462 11 3	— — —	462 11 3
Kitchen Waste Sales	632 14 6	— — —	632 14 6
Dustbins	820 11 6	— — —	820 11 6
Other Income	17 12 6	— — —	17 12 6
TOTAL INCOME	1,933 9 9	— — —	1,933 9 9
NET EXPENDITURE	19,605 19 10	926 19 4	20,532 19 2

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs, Year ending 31st March, 1965

Refuse Disposal and Salvage :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	7,015	5	10
National Insurance and Graduated Pensions Contributions	353	7	11
Superannuation :—			
Equivalent Contributions	145	15	2
Additional Allowances	125	13	4
Coke and Coal	69	1	11
Gas	33	2	2
Electricity	720	19	8
Water	11	3	4
Rents and Acknowledgements		1	0
Rates	524	3	4
Insurance	108	1	3
Tools and Implements	285	19	11
Repairs :—			
Plant and Machinery	276	14	5
Buildings and Grounds	542	2	11
Protective Clothing	35	3	9
Loan Charges :—			
Loan Interest	210	15	4
Sinking Fund Contribution	163	0	0
Mechanical Transport	2,461	6	8
Other Expenses :—			
Enlargement of Canteen etc.	198	19	1
Cleaning Materials	36	14	3
Miscellaneous	40	12	11
	<hr/>		
Gross Costage	13,358	4	2
Revenue	8,219	16	1
	<hr/>		
NET EXPENDITURE	5,138	8	1
	<hr/>		

(x) Mechanical Transport Cost for the Year ending 31st March, 1965

Item	£	s.	d.
COST			
Wages and Salary	6,296	7	3
National Insurance and Graduated Pensions Scheme	316	15	5
Superannuation Contribution	130	13	0
Licences and Insurance	908	11	1
Petrol and Oil	1,359	7	8
Tyres	330	12	9
Repairs, etc.	759	14	8
Contribution to Renewal Account	1,600	0	0
	11,702	1	10
RECHARGED			
Refuse Collection	8,873	10	2
Refuse Disposal	2,459	7	8
Sanitation and Health	368	0	0
Other Departments	1	4	0
	11,702	1	10

(xi) Refuse Collection and Disposal — Unit Costs for Year ended 31st March, 1965

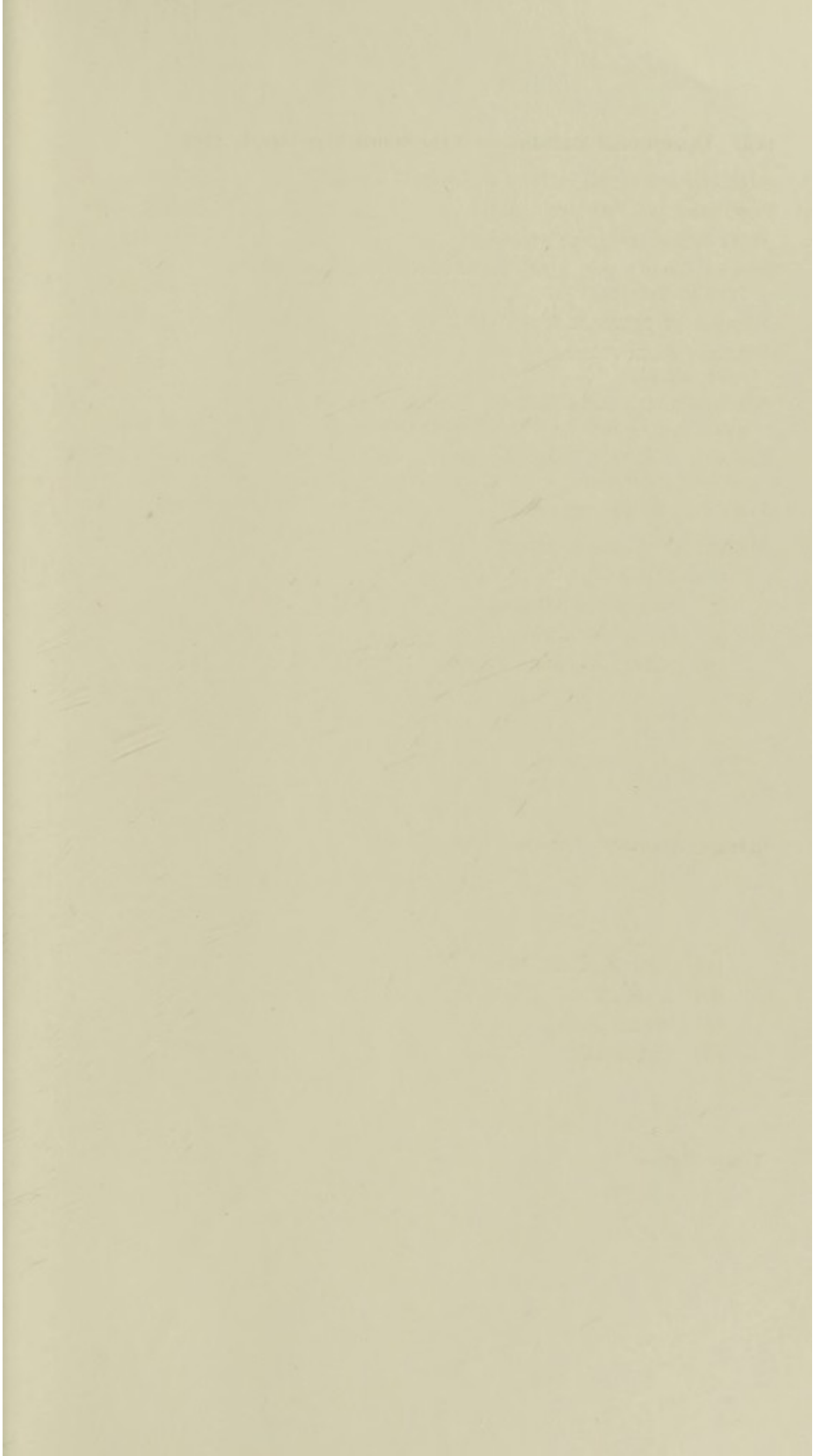
UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection	Refuse Disposal	Total for Service
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	1 4 3	13 4	1 17 7
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	16 10	4 8	1 1 6
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	2 1 4	9 8	2 11 0
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	649	160	809
Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,392	344	1,736

(xii) Operational Statistics — Year ended 31st March, 1965

Area (statute acres) — land and inland water ...	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1964	31,830 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	9,995 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	17.3 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	14,827 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	95%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point including 1½ miles by secondary transport	1½ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil
Total refuse disposed of	10,499 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	633	182
(b) Scrap Metal	1,728	295
(c) Waste Paper	5,969	736
(d) Other Salvage	377	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,707	1,255
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse	566	492

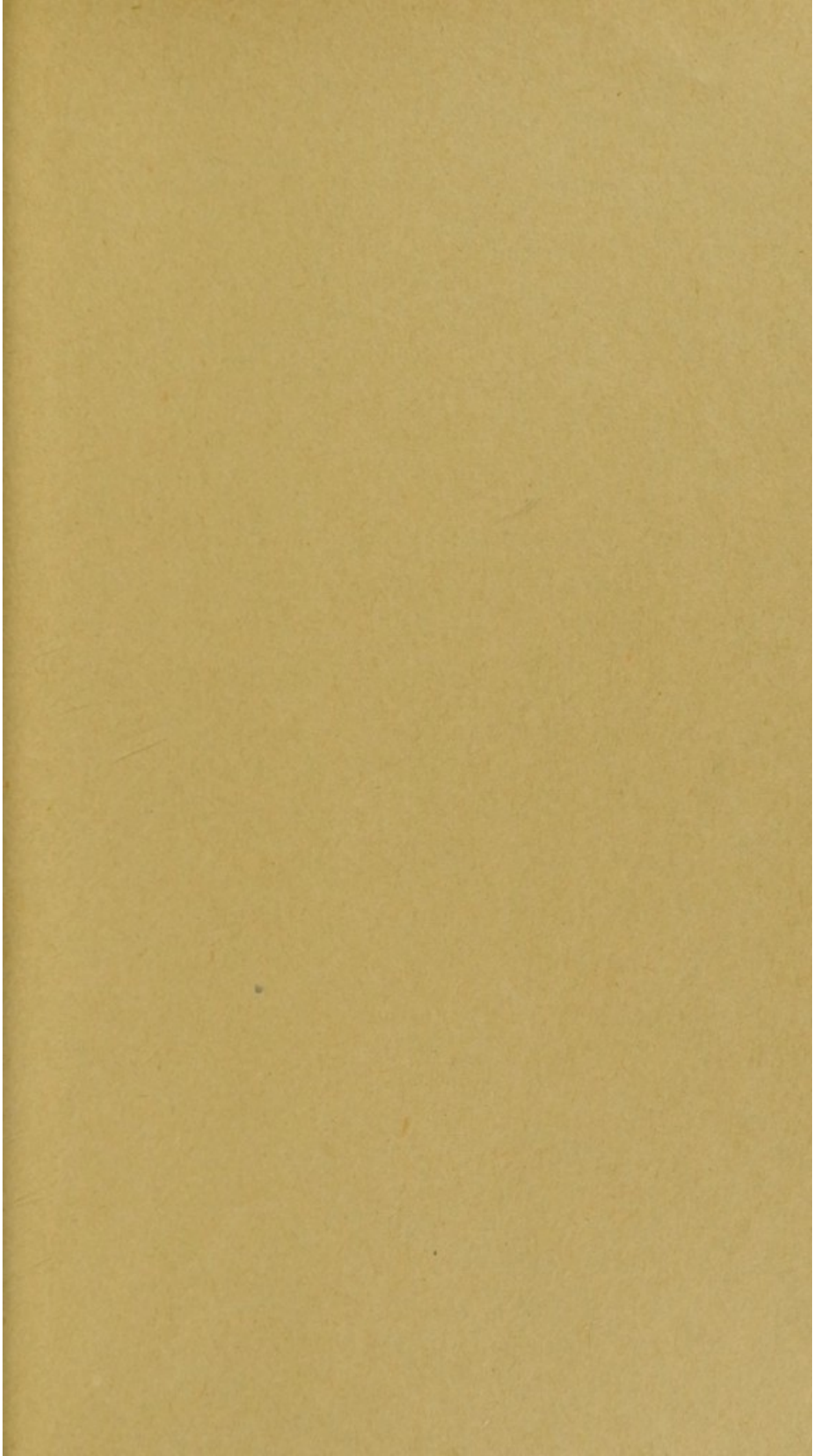


1961 - Treatment facilities - Year ended 31st March, 1962

Plant (works) capacity - land and inland water	2,077 acres
Population at 30th June, 1961	21,538 persons
Total refuse collected (pounds)	1,297 tons
Weight (Kwts) per 1,000 population per day (285 days in the year)	17.3 tons
Number of people from whom refuse is collected	16,812 persons
Number from which collection is made at least once weekly	10,000
Average road length journey to land disposal point including 14 miles by temporary haulage	14 miles
Kellogg collection expressed as percentage of total collection	10
Total refuse disposed of	1,287 tons
Methods of disposal (by weight)	
(a) Open Tipping	—
(b) Controlled Tipping	80%
(c) Direct Incineration	—
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	20%
	100%

Salvage Analysis of Insects and Other

	Items	Quantity
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	100	100
(b) Scrap Metal	120	25
(c) Waste Paper	1000	75
(d) Other Salvage	100	20
	1,300	1,200
Total Salvage	266	200



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