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Borough of Brighouse



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Services

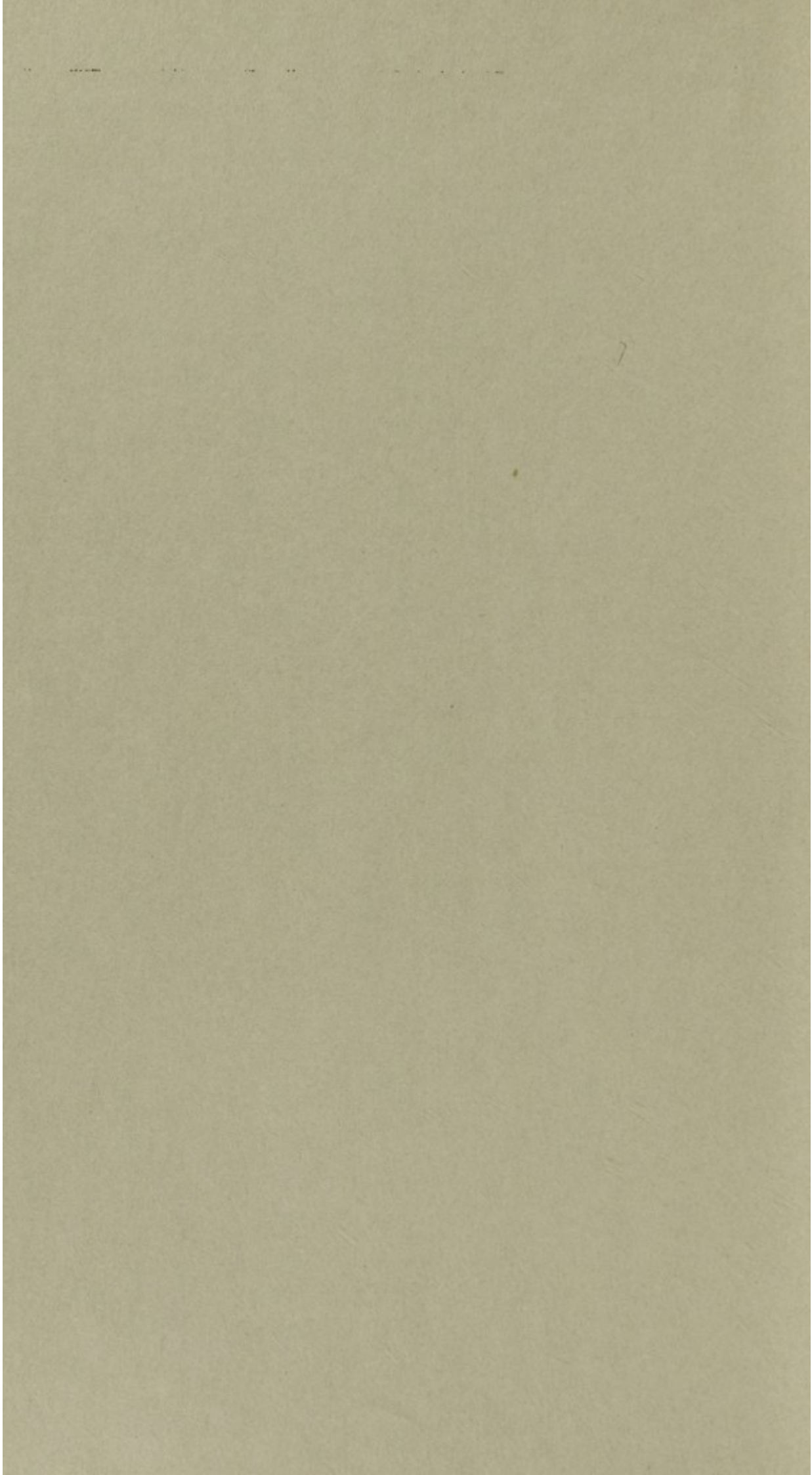
of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

1965

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

Acting Medical Officer of Health



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BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at 31st December, 1965)

His Worship the Mayor:
Councillor D. GOODGER, J.P.

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

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor Mrs. E. HIONS

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship the Mayor:
Councillor D. GOODGER, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. E. HIONS (Vice-Chairman)

Coun. M. G. W. ARMITAGE	Mrs. 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
„ E. R. HINCHLIFFE	

Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Mill House, Huddersfield Road, Brighouse. Telephone: Brighouse 796 (Terminated June, 1965).

Acting 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:

G. H. COOPER, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

Orthopaedic 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.

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

Technical Assistant, Smoke Control Areas:

B. DRAKE (Commenced August, 1965).
J. OLDROYD (Terminated August, 1965).

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. D. M. DACK, S.R.N.
1st Part Midwifery.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Commenced November, 1965).
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.
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.
(Terminated May, 1965).
Miss E. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Assistant Health Visitors:

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.
*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.
(Terminated December, 1965).
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).

A. B. BURTON, S.R.N., R.M.N. (Commenced August, 1965)

M. A. MAY, S.R.N., R.M.N.

R. O'KANE, R.M.N. (Terminated July, 1965).

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.

Miss J. S. TAYLOR.

Cleansing and Sanitary Section:

M. D. ALLEN (Commenced March, 1965).

F. CLAYTON (Terminated March, 1965).

Miss B. L. MITCHELL.

Miss E. WHITAKER.

Clerk/Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

G. HARTLEY (2nd year Student).

R. I. MARSDEN (3rd year Student).

Divisional Depot Superintendent County Ambulance Service:

W. ANDERSON.

* Part-time.

** Part-time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1965.

In comprising this report, it was considered desirable to follow the general pattern as in previous reports made by your Medical Officer of Health, who was also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council.

All information referable to the personal health services within the Borough has been obtained through the courtesy of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The vital statistics for 1965 do not make pleasant reading. The live birth rate has decreased by 6 per 1,000 population since last year, whilst the adjusted death rate has increased by 7 per thousand. The majority of these increased deaths were due to vascular lesions of the Coronary and Cerebral arterial systems, but there was also a noticeable increase in deaths ascribed to Cancer in general; whilst deaths due to Cancer of the lung and bronchus rose from 13 in 1964 to 18 in 1965.

With the increasing age of the total population and more widespread knowledge of control devices, a fall in the birth rate might be expected. No doubt this is offset considerably by the extreme youthfulness of many of the mothers.

Although there has been this fall in the live birth rate, that of illegitimate births rose from 6.8% of the total live births in 1964 to 7.3% in 1965. Such a rise in the illegitimate birth rate has been found generally throughout the country.

The low Infant Mortality Rate reported in 1964 has been almost doubled in 1965 with a rate of 24.3 per 1,000 live births, which represents a total of 15 deaths under 1 year of age. It should be noted here that three of the six deaths of infants over one month of age, viz., two of Asphyxia and one of Suffocation, were accidental deaths occurring in healthy infants whilst in their own homes.

Brighouse has an excellent record regarding maternal deaths, of which, once again, there has been none. The last maternal death in Brighouse was in 1951.

In June of this year we had the unwelcome task of saying goodbye to Dr. Frank Appleton who had been your Medical Officer of Health for nineteen years. It would be gratuitous for me to extol his virtues to you who have known him so much longer than I. For my part I must say that it was with real regret that this goodbye was said. He was an understanding Chief, a loyal colleague, and a sincere friend. He has the good wishes of all his friends of the Health Department and we hope he will be as happy in his new appointment as he obviously was here.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all members of the Council who conferred this temporary honour upon me, and to the Health Committee members who made this closer association a most pleasant one.

My thanks are due to colleagues in all departments who were always ready with their advice. In particular, my thanks are due to Mr. Jennings, your Chief Public Health Inspector, and members of his staff, from whom I received all possible co-operation and assistance, and with whom this association was always most happy.

Mr. Jennings' report speaks for itself of the vast amount of work effected in this department during the year, despite staff changes and depletions.

My most sincere thanks are made also to Dr. N. E. Gordon, the Divisional Medical Officer, who has made all relevant data and tables readily available to me.

By the time this report goes to press, Dr. Gordon will be your Medical Officer of Health. I should like to express here my good wishes for what I am certain will be a mutually satisfactory association.

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

Your obedient Servant,

PATRICIA MILLIGAN,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

December, 1966.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,873
Population: Census 1961, 30,804: 1965 (est.)	32,180
Average number of persons per acre	4.09
Number of inhabited houses	12,259
Number of inhabited houses per acre	1.56
Average number of persons per house	2.63
Rateable Value	£843,264
Product of a Penny Rate	£3,375

I am indebted to the Manager of the local Employment Exchange, Miss Brinnand, for the following information:—

“There has been no significant change in the general employment position in this area; full employment with increased activity continues, with the exception of one small firm closing down at the end of December”.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	283	290	573
Illegitimate	26	19	45
Total	309	309	618

Live Birth Rate: 19.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 20.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births: 7.3.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	1	11	12
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	2	11	13

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 20.6.

Total Live and Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
	311	320	631

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	229	203	432

Crude Death Rate: 13.4 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 13.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths—					M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	10	5	15
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—total:							24.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate:							24.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate:							22.2
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (First four weeks):							16.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (Under one week):							16.2
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined):							36.5
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):							
No.					Rate per 1,000 live and still births		
Nil.					Nil		

TABLE 1

**BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1965 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	18.0	18.7	18.2	18.0	19.2
Adjusted Birth ..	18.3	18.1	18.4	—	20.9
Crude Death	12.3	9.9	11.6	11.5	13.4
Adjusted Death ..	12.7	11.8	12.4	—	13.0
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
Other	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
All Forms	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06
Cancer	2.19	1.77	2.07	1.67	2.58
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ..	1.95	1.50	1.82	*	2.24
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.83	3.62	4.48	*	5.59
Respiratory Diseases ..	1.39	1.07	1.30	*	1.12
Maternal Mortality ..	0.13	0.21	0.16	0.25	—
Infant Mortality ..	21.0	20.1	20.7	19.0	24.3
Neo-natal Mortality ..	14.3	13.1	13.9	13.0	16.2
Stillbirth	17.0	13.7	16.0	15.7	20.6

* Figures not available

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

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

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

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1965

Causes of Death	1965 All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
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 ..	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	6	3	9
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ..	16	2	18
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	—	10	10
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	24	45
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	30	42	72
18. Coronary disease, angina	72	43	115
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	20	25	45
21. Other circulatory disease	6	11	17
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	8	7	15
24. Bronchitis	9	8	17
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	4	—	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	15	12	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
34. All other accidents	4	3	7
35. Suicide	—	3	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	229	203	432

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 32,180, as compared with 31,830 in 1964. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 350. There were 618 live births and 432 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in population of 186.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 19.2 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 19.8 for 1964. 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 20.9. This is 2.9 above the rate for England and Wales, and 2.5 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 45 illegitimate live births, representing 7.3% 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 thirteen stillbirths. This gives a still-birth rate of 20.6 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 16.0 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 15.7 for England and Wales, and 23.3 for this town last year.

Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 13.4 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.97 this year, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 13.0. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.5 for England and Wales, and 12.4 for the Administrative County.

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

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—180 (compared with 159 in 1964).
2. Cancer—83 (compared with 69 in 1964).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System—72 (compared with 55 in 1964).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—36 (compared with 39 in 1964).

Infant Deaths

Fifteen children (ten males and five 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 24.3 This rate is above that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 20.7, and above that of the country as a whole, which is 19.0.

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

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

Ten of the fifteen deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 16.2, as compared with 13.9 for the Administrative County and 13.0 for the country as a whole.

There was only one death among the illegitimate children but as there were only forty-five illegitimate births, this gives a rate of 22.2 for the infant death rate among illegitimate children.

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

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN
BRIGHOUSE BOROUGH, 1965

Cause of Death	1 day and under	2-7 days	7-14 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	1- 3 months	3- 6 months	6- 9 months	9-12 months	Total
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Atelectasis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Abnormalities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
TOTALS ..	5	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	15

Premature Births

There were forty-four children born prematurely during the year. Eight of these were born at home, seven of whom survived one month. Twenty-eight of the thirty-six 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 who survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	1	1	1	1
5 4	2	2	2	2
5 3	1	1	1	1
5 1	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	1	1
3 4	1	1	1	1
2 9	1	—	—	—
Totals	8	7	7	7

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5 8	2	2	2	2
5 7	1	1	1	1
5 5	2	2	1	1
5 4	3	3	3	3
5 2	3	3	3	3
5 0	1	1	1	1
4 15	2	2	2	2
4 14	2	2	2	2
4 10	2	2	2	2
4 8	1	1	1	1
4 7	1	1	1	1
4 5	1	1	1	1
4 4	1	1	—	—
4 3	2	2	2	2
4 0	2	2	1	1
3 15	1	—	—	—
3 12	1	1	1	1
3 10	1	1	1	1
3 9	1	1	1	1
3 7	1	1	1	1
3 6	1	1	1	1
2 8	1	1	—	—
2 0	1	1	—	—
1 13	1	—	—	—
1 12	1	—	—	—
Totals	36	33	28	28

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

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

Divisional Ambulance Service

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

These figures show that there has been a slight reduction in all the categories of patients, as compared with the previous year, with the exception of accidents which have shown a slight increase.

Nursing in the Home

Altogether, 552 cases were visited and 10,867 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

Home Helps

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

At the beginning of the year, 219 domestic cases were being attended, 197 of these being old people. During 1965, there were 75 new domestic cases, of whom 60 were old people. This compares with the figure of 76 domestic cases last year, of whom 60 were old people. Forty new maternity cases were attended, as compared with 41 last year.

At the end of the year, 216 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and ninety-two of these were old people. At the end of December, 1965, 41 Home Helps were working part-time in Brighouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighouse during 1965 was 33,438. This figure compares with a figure of 36,974 for 1964.

Chiropody

As will be seen from the following figures, the Chiropody Scheme continues to be very much appreciated, particularly by the old people throughout the Borough. Altogether, 1,657 Brighouse patients received 8,805 treatments in 1965, and of these patients, 473 were unable to get to the clinics or chiropodists' surgeries, and received treatment in their own home.

Of the total number of 1,657 persons receiving chiropody, only 29 physically handicapped people and two expectant mothers received treatment; all the others were old people.

Rastrick patients now attend at the Rastrick Clinic, and Southowram patients at the new miniclinic there. When the new Hipperholme Clinic and the Brighouse Central Clinic are opened, it should be possible for a completely direct service to be administered.

TABLE 5

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION

Statistical Return for the Period January to December, 1965

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
PATIENTS:													
(a) Out-Patients	1,301	1,338	1,310	1,371	1,511	1,536	1,355	1,295	1,455	1,555	1,537	1,483	17,047 (17,240)
(b) Admissions	187	198	202	169	174	163	163	149	173	173	179	218	2,148 (2,155)
(c) Discharges	76	64	72	58	62	60	60	56	85	88	79	88	848 (810)
(d) Transfers	6	8	8	7	10	6	6	10	3	12	11	8	95 (130)
(e) Accident Patients	44	59	54	46	64	61	64	57	75	69	78	58	729 (671)
	1,614	1,667	1,646	1,651	1,821	1,826	1,648	1,567	1,791	1,897	1,884	1,855	20,867 (21,006)
Emergency Patients	84	78	103	87	88	78	83	87	80	90	77	121	1,056 (1,128)
Sitting Cases	1,383	1,419	1,396	1,428	1,592	1,617	1,439	1,392	1,563	1,663	1,610	1,551	18,053 (18,113)
Stretcher Cases	231	248	250	223	229	209	209	175	228	234	274	304	2,814 (2,893)
Miles	10,133	10,281	10,713	10,430	11,212	10,607	10,498	10,061	10,982	11,542	11,542	11,254	129,255 (129,402)

Old People's Welfare Committee

This Committee under the enthusiastic chairmanship of Mr. A. Broomhead meets at bi-monthly intervals. It is a large widely-representative Committee and the attendance of members indicates a sincere interest in the work.

The Committee has attracted a large number of generous admirers in the Borough, more particularly amongst patrons of a local hostelry. Their thoughtful generosity has assisted towards many treats culminating in a widespread distribution of Christmas parcels to some 200 elderly residents in the Borough.

Meals on Wheels

This service which is now well into its fourth year of operation continues to function smoothly and efficiently under the aegis of the Women's Voluntary Services.

During the year it became possible to distribute these meals on two days a week and now 48 elderly people receive this nourishing meal at the subsidised cost of 1s. 0d.

Luncheon Club

This club was opened last year and is being run most successfully by a Sub-Committee of the Old People's Welfare Committee and co-opted voluntary helpers. It has proved a great boon to those elderly people who are encouraged when able to go out. At present it is possible to serve this truly excellent meal only on one day a week for 24 people.

However, the Centre is open every day of the week, excepting Sunday, and has become a very popular rendezvous. Here the older people can have a rest, a chat, and a cheap cup of tea. Tea and biscuits are served morning and afternoon.

Home Safety

Whilst world over-population and its consequences are filling many with apprehension, human life is deemed by most people still to be sacred. Previously killing devices have been conquered and many are being controlled. The reasons for other deaths are in some instances only surmised. Yet in 1965 in Brighouse, of infant deaths alone 25% need not have happened.

There is press value in road accidents and everyone is made aware of their increase, but less attention is paid to accidents in the home. Yet 80% of all accidents to people over 65 occur at home, 3% of all medical admissions of children to hospital are due to poisoning, and more children die from this alone than from the principal infectious diseases.

Interest in this subject is fairly readily obtained but only with great difficulty maintained in otherwise enthusiastic people. Its gravity is overshadowed continually in contrast with the persistent vigour of Road Safety propaganda.

Yet of all measures towards preservation of life and prevention of maiming which are known to us, these are the most readily controlled. Their public presentation should be maintained. Even if old methods must be repeated, there is always a new audience.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended herewith.

TABLE 6—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name	Situation			When Open
Child Welfare Clinic	Huddersfield Road	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
Do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
Do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
Do.	The Miniclinic, Southowram	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m. Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Huddersfield Road	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
Do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme	Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
Do.	The Miniclinic, Southowram	Wednesdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
Do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
Minor Ailments Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Every Weekday at 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	Bonegate House, Bradford Road	By appointment
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat,	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	
Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	
Chiropody Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	
Do.	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Royal Halifax Infirmary	By appointment
	The Miniclinic, Southowram	Thursdays, 8.30 a.m. (by appointment)
	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Mon., Tuesday & Wednesday (by appointment)
	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Monday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
		Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
		Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
		Tuesday, 2-4, 4.30-6.30.
		Thursday, 2-6.45 p.m.
		Males: Mon. 2-4 p.m., Wed. 10-11 a.m., 4.30-6.30 p.m., Friday 10-11 and 3-4 p.m. (11-12 noon by appointment)
		Females: Mon. 4.30-6.30 p.m., Wed. 11-12 noon. Friday 2-3 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	
Do.	York Place, New North Rd., Huddersfield	

Health Visitors

TABLE 7

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1965

First visits and subsequent visits to children under one year of age	2,544
Visits to children one to five years of age	4,353
Visits to expectant mothers	84
Miscellaneous	4,395
Total	11,376

It is interesting to note the changing pattern in the work of the Health Visitors. Out of a somewhat similar number of domiciliary visits made by them in 1961 roughly 34% were to children under one year of age, whilst "miscellaneous" visits accounted for approximately 28%. In 1965 these percentages were approximately 22% and 39% respectively.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives the particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and seventy-one confinements took place at home and 208 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics. These mothers made 1,185 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.

Generally in the 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.

Very few G.P.'s carry out their own blood sampling, the vast majority being content to leave this responsibility to the Medical Officer at the Ante-Natal Clinic. Blood samples for grouping, Rhesus factor, and haemoglobin are taken at the first visit to the Clinic and subsequently at appropriate intervals.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics showed a sustained increase. This is indeed greatly to be desired. Although maternal deaths in England and Wales have been more than halved since the early 1950/s, still an untoward proportion of such deaths have had avoidable factors. Many such avoidable factors are directly attributable to inadequate ante-natal care.

TABLE 8

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of sessions	99	100	100	102	100
Total number of individual expectant mothers	267	263	192	201	208
Total number of attendances ..	1061	1065	972	1198	1185
Average number of patients per session	10.72	10.65	9.72	11.7	11.9

Relaxation Clinics

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

TABLE 9

ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS

Total Individual Mothers	136
Total Attendances	1,037

Domiciliary Midwifery

Although there has been a decrease in the total number of births, there was a further increase in the number of domiciliary confinements.

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

TABLE 10

WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1965

Labours conducted: (a) as Midwives	171
(b) as Maternity Nurses	—
Ante-Natal visits	785
Post-Natal visits	2,576

Dental Scheme

During the year, 77 expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in 70 cases.

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, 1965

	Brig-house	Rastrick	Hipperholme	South-owram	Totals
Number of sessions	102	52	47	61	262
Individual children attending ..	518	282	237	186	1223
Medical Consultations	944	457	623	274	2298
Attendances of children born in 1965	1957	742	951	707	4357
Attendances of other children ..	1819	1428	1054	1222	5523
Total attendances	3776	2170	2005	1929	9880
Average attendances per session	37.0	41.7	42.7	31.6	37.7
Highest attendances at one session	76	67	72	61	

Voluntary Helpers

Once again, considerable thanks are due to 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 1965, 1,567 tins of National Dried Milk, 997 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 9,458 bottles of Orange Juice and 719 packets of Vitamins A and D Tablets were issued.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, 35 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:—

Genu Varum	2
Genu Valgum	14
Deformed Thumbs	1
Eversion of Foot	2
Inversion of Foot	1
Hemiherophy	1
Deformed Toes	4
Talipes Equino Varus	1
Torticollis	5
Congenital Deformity of Hip (?)	1
Bruised Sacrum	2
Low Arches	1

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1965, 31 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, all suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in 19 cases.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The work of the Nursery continued during the year, and the average number of daily attendances has been 23, the same as last year.

MENTAL HEALTH

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

Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer for the Storthes Hall Hospital Area, which includes this Division, completed the Psychiatric Social Worker's Course and returned last summer. During his absence, Mrs. Carter from the neighbouring Huddersfield Division, deputised for him. The year has seen further change in the staff of Mental Welfare Officers, Mr. O'Kane having left to work for another Authority, being replaced by Mr. Burton.

The Mental Welfare Officers were posted with General Practitioners and are increasingly being asked for their help in dealing with patients, arranging out-patient appointments, and finding employment. It is considered that as much preventive care as aftercare is undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers, who also continually support the relatives. A good liaison exists between these Officers and the different voluntary agencies that are available to help. The Youth Employment Officer has been helpful regarding employable subnormal patients.

In-Service Training

The County Council has arranged regular courses for in-service training at Grantley Hall, and all Mental Welfare Officers in this Division have attended at least one of these. In addition, fortnightly seminars have been held in Brighouse, when the Officers have the opportunity of discussing difficult cases with their teacher, Mrs. Farrow. Regular conferences with the Consultants are also held at Storthes Hall Hospital, and all Officers are encouraged to attend whenever possible.

Psychiatric Social Club

There is no social club in this Division but clubs are readily accessible in neighbouring districts. The Queensbury patients go to Bradford, and those from the remainder of the Division attend the 4U Club at Halifax. One of the Mental Welfare Officers attends this Club each week and it offers an effective service for follow-up and supervision of several patients.

Divisional Training Centre

At the beginning of the year, there were twenty-seven on the register at the Training Centre. During the year, there were six discharges and seven admissions, and at the end of the year the number on the register was twenty-eight.

The Training Centre is still operating under difficult conditions in a prefabricated structure which was formerly a Day Nursery. The accommodation is limited and consequently only children can be accepted, although exceptions have been made in the case of six of the older girls who have grown up in the Centre. These girls are engaged in industrial work for a period every day but unfortunately the facilities are limited by

the fact that everything has to be cleared away for meals, physical training and other activities, with the result that it is not possible to install any equipment or carry out any specialised operations. Nevertheless, there has been a considerable range of contract work, including making fibre plant pots, bean bags, soft toys and making up telephone books.

Senior boys must leave the Centre at the age of sixteen years and at present six are travelling daily to the Bradford Training Centre. Progress on the new Training Centre in Brighouse has been held up by the Government's financial policy but it is hoped that this will only be a short postponement.

Mental Subnormality

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all defectives in the area who are under their care.

No. of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance	83
No. awaiting permanent admission to hospital	1
No. admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1965 ..	3

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

Considerable regret was expressed throughout the Borough when the Leeds Regional Hospital Board found it expedient to transfer this service to the new hospital in Crosland Moor.

The General Practitioners particularly felt that this move was a withdrawal from rather than a step towards community care.

They emphasised the great increase in travelling which would be necessitated, as well as the greater apprehension associated with visits to a hospital compared with a local Clinic premises. It was feared that an already reluctant group of people would be more resistant to taking the desirable first step at a sufficiently early time, with a similar tendency to resist continuance of necessary visits.

A deputation from your Health Committee attended a meeting of the Mental Health Sub-Committee held in Harrogate in September, 1965. The deputation appeared to have the sympathy of the Mental Health Sub-Committee members and subsequently correspondence to this effect was received. This indicated that certain of the Psychiatric Clinic functions would be resumed in Clinic premises in Brighouse.

The Brighouse Psychiatric Clinic ceased to function locally in April, 1965, and Brighouse residents requiring such attention continue to attend the psychiatric clinic now held at Crosland Moor Hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Of the 12,259 houses in the Borough, 12,198 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 stand-pipe, 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 the report contributed by the Chief Public Health Inspector, it will be seen that 12 samples out of 23 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 2,999 yards of main were installed during 1965, and supplies to 39 houses in slum clearance areas were disconnected prior to demolition.

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. No re-drainage works were carried out during 1965.

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

Sixty smoke observations were made during the year and full particulars of the 57 recorded observations made on 19 chimneys are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

We received notification of seven new furnaces. Thirty-two visits were made to boiler plants and there were 32 interviews with management and staff.

Public Baths

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

Attendances						1964/65	1965/66
Mixed Bathing	..	..	..	..	..	46,346	45,013
Segregated Bathing	..	..	..	..	..	9,757	8,639
Swimming Club	..	..	..	..	..	5,478	6,852
Schoolchildren and organised classes	..	..	..	..	..	35,634	35,200
Ashlar and Spen Valley Institute of Further Education	..	..	..	..	..	731	688
Slipper Baths	..	..	..	..	..	6,421	6,429
						<hr/> 104,367	<hr/> 102,821

HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1965:—

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

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

22

Clifton Cricket Field:

Old People's Bungalows	2
Three-bedroomed houses	2

4

The programme envisaged for 1966 is as follows:—

Clifton Cricket Field:

Old People's Bungalows	15
Single Person's Flats	16
Two Persons' Flats	8
Two-bedroomed Houses	32
Three-bedroomed houses	24

95

Communal Centre and Warden's Flat	1
---	---

96

Little Smith House:

Old Persons' Bungalows	..	..	..	..	27
Single Person's Flats	..	..	..	..	48
Two Persons' Flats	..	..	..	..	16
Two-bedroomed Houses	..	..	..	..	4
Three-bedroomed Houses	..	..	..	..	6
					<hr/> 101 <hr/>

New Hey Road:

Two Persons' Flats	..	..	..	..	16
St. Martin's View:					
Two Persons' Flats	..	..	..	..	12

In addition to the 130 houses built by the Council, 161 were built by private enterprise.

There were 124 applications for standard grants this year, and 98 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 722 visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 677 visits made in 1964. 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.

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.

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 one premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of 33 samples of ice cream were taken for examination and all but one were found to be satisfactory.

No coliform organisms were found in the 17 samples of "iced lollies" submitted for examination. None of the "iced lollies" was 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

Although many factors such as better housing, improved diets and increased social education have played their part in reducing the number of cases and deaths from certain notifiable infectious diseases, there is no doubt that the major part has been that of active immunisation.

This has been demonstrated most vividly in the case of Diphtheria. In the early 1940's, there was a dramatic fall both in the number of cases and the percentage of deaths immediately following upon the first major immunisation campaign against this disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950.

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

Number of children at 31st December, 1965, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (*i.e.* at any time since 1st January, 1951):—

Age at 31.12.65	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
<i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	1965	1964-61	1960-56	1955-51	Total
A. 1961-1965	252	1657	1220	224	3353
B. 1951-1960	—	—	329	1097	1426

During 1965, five hundred and eighty children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, five children were immunised separately for Diphtheria/Tetanus and two against Diphtheria only and 442 were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria. Of the children immunised against Diphtheria, five hundred and thirty-three were under one year of age.

The prophylactics used were three doses of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Three hundred and one vaccinations and fifteen re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of 149 primary and 12 re-vaccinations.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 525 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of only 422, or 80%, consented to this valuable measure as compared with the County average for 1964 of 71%. Of these children, 410 were tested. Fifty-five of them or 14%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 348 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Seventy-nine child contacts received skin tests. Six of these were positive. One hundred and thirteen children received B.C.G. vaccination, including forty babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In the course of the year records were received in respect of 1,371 persons who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 371 children were given booster doses. To date, 14,727 persons in this Divisional area have completed a course of injections of Polio vaccine and 5,067 have been protected by oral vaccine.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Measles

Measles was the infectious disease most prevalent during 1965, and altogether, 390 cases were notified during the year.

Chickenpox

Chickenpox, which is notifiable in this area, was again prevalent, there being 114 cases notified.

Scarlet Fever

Thirty-eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified this year. At present this infection continues its mild course and only one of these cases was admitted to hospital.

Erysipelas

There were three cases of Erysipelas notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Eight cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, as compared with four in 1964. There were, however, fifteen deaths from the disease.

Whooping Cough

Five cases of Whooping Cough occurred in 1965.

Sonne Dysentery

Seven cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

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

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

During 1965, notifications were received in respect of eighteen cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis (including one old case restored to the register) as compared with twelve in 1964. In addition, six respiratory cases were transferred into the district. Six respiratory cases were transferred out, and one respiratory case recovered during the year and was removed from the register. Four respiratory cases, all males, died during the year.

There were three cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

Of the eighteen respiratory cases notified, thirteen were men and five were women.

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.

Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district during July and August, and sessions were held at the St. John's Ambulance Hall, and at T. F. Firth & Sons Ltd., Ormerod Bros., J. Blakeborough & Sons Ltd. and Kossett Carpets Ltd.

I give below the result supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out—			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	2060	846	2906
(b) Number recalled for large film ..	27	12	39
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings—			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis ..	3	—	3
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis ..	4	—	4
(c) Other abnormalities (See below)	14	10	24
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film ..	—	—	—

3. Anatomical abnormalities—Acquired ..	2	—	2
Bronchiectasis	2	1	3
Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous ..	—	1	1
Pneumoconiosis	4	—	4
Benign Neoplasms of Lungs and Mediastinum	1	1	2
Sarcoidosis	1	—	1
Pleural Thickening	2	1	3
Abnormalities of Diaphragm and Oesophagus	1	1	2
Cardiovascular Lesions: congenital ..	0	2	2
„ „ acquired ..	1	3	4

TABLE 12
MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1965

Month	Diphtheria	Smallpox	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid	Tuberculosis		Totals
															Lungs	Other	
January	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	14	67	5	—	—	—	3	—	92
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	19	85	—	—	—	—	1	1	109
March	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	—	6	55	—	—	—	—	1	—	73
April	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	94	—	—	—	—	7	1	109
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
June	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	31	25	—	—	—	—	1	1	62
August	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	11	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	36
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
October	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	13
November	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	—	—	3	—	8	38	7	114	390	5	—	—	—	—	18	3	586

TABLE 13

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1965**

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	390	2	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	38	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Pneumonia	8	—	15
Chickenpox	114	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—
Totals	565	3	15

TABLE 14

TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1965

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	13	5	—	3	2	—	—	—

TABLE 15
ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS
DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'e Fever	Erysi- pelas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia	Measles	Whooping 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
1965	38	—	—	3	18	3	21	8	390	5
Totals	3347	612	60	371	1271	369	1640	892	8381	1403
Av'rg's	58.7	10.7	1.1	6.5	24.0	6.5	30.9	19.4	310.4	52.0

TABLE 16
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 Birth	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
1956-1965	16.4	17.2	16.6	21.0	21.6	37.2

TABLE 17
DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1926
BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Decade	Maternal Mortality	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population											All Causes	
	Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Lungs	Other	Total	Brighouse	England & 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	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	14.95	12.04
1946-1955	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	2.07	0.25	0.03	0.28	13.64	11.58
1956-1965	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	2.17	0.08	0.01	0.09	13.2	11.70

TABLE 18

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, AVERAGE DEATHS PER ANNUM, AND NOTIFICATIONS AND CASE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE 1894

	Maternal Mortality			Typhoid and 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	2796	1311	312	1623
Average Deaths Per Annum	0.28	0.92	1.20	0.63	0.06	2.51	0.94	2.11	1.88	6.54	38.83	18.21	4.33	22.54
Total Infectious Diseases Notified	—	—	—	304	164	Notifiable only since 1939, 8381	4403	Notifiable only since 1939, 1403	830	Not Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1271 only	369 since 1913	1640
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases	—	—	—	14.80	2.44	4 d'ths since 1939	1.54	10 d'ths since 1939	16.27	—	—	678 deaths since 1913	176 deaths since 1913	854 deaths since 1913
												53.34	47.70	52.07

TABLE 19

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 1,000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 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	23.9	29	81	195	47	124.4
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.8	25	67	108	49	123.4
1914	21,020	398	17	44.71	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	111.0	80	53	119.1
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	96.6	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	16	56.14	77		
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	13	44	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	23	47	70	31	99.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	11	44	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.3	16	44	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.7	11	90	74	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	15.8	15	75	60	29	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.3	20	73.2	66	31	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	14.4	10	78.4	64	18	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.8	15	48.4	59	31	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	230	12.78	14.8	9	64.00	64	18	106.4
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	15	37.97	57	31	116.6
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	30	116.3
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	57	26	112.1
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	35	82.4
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	86.1
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	17.6	29	57.54	46	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	16.5	20	42.73	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	34	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	24	51.84
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	22.3	28	17	40.86
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	13.6	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.4	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	35.53
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
1965	32,180	631	13	20.6	618	20.9	18.0	15	24.3	19.0	28	44.4

TABLE 20

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE

Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population																								
Year	Population	Maternal Deaths			Whooping Cough	Influenza		Cancer		Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation		Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		Tuberculosis			All Causes					
		Puer-peral Sepsis	Other Puer-peral	Total Births		Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	46	2.06	13	5.81	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320	14.30	
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	8	7	0.31	16	0.71	29	1.29	33	1.47	25	1.11	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283	12.60	
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	5	2	0.09	27	1.20	18	0.80	34	1.07	19	0.84	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264	11.72	
1911	22,843	—	1	5.44	2	3	0.14	14	0.67	18	0.86	35	1.68	16	0.77	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258	12.53	
1912	20,900	1	1	8.04	3	0.15	—	25	1.19	11	0.53	39	1.86	11	0.52	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294	14.06	
1913	20,960	1	2	5.57	—	—	0.00	18	0.85	29	1.38	39	1.86	11	0.52	34	1.62	6	0.28	45	2.19	284	13.55	
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	6	0.28	—	27	1.28	14	0.67	43	2.05	22	1.09	22	1.04	9	0.42	43	2.04	290	13.80	
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	2	0.10	4	0.17	30	1.51	17	0.86	42	2.13	23	1.16	27	1.42	11	0.52	33	1.56	331	16.40
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	2	0.10	4	0.17	30	1.51	17	0.86	42	2.13	23	1.16	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	15	0.77	59	3.04	22	1.13	27	1.39	45	2.32	22	1.14	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	10	0.50	41	2.04	22	1.10	26	1.31	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	4	0.19	28	1.34	24	1.15	42	2.01	23	1.10	23	1.10	6	0.34	26	1.25	265	12.76
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	3	0.14	7	0.34	19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.77	19	0.91	7	0.29	24	1.16	265	12.82
1921	20,610	—	—	6.04	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87	6	0.29	27	1.32	272	13.33
1922	20,670	—	2	7.01	3	0.15	9	0.44	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	6	0.34	30	1.48	283	14.08
1923	20,390	1	1	3.38	3	0.15	23	1.14	28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98
1924	20,100	—	1	10.20	1	0.05	10	0.50	35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85	6	0.34	26	1.25	265	12.76
1925	19,920	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.51	36	1.85	17	0.87	39	2.01	17	0.87	20	1.02	5	0.25	25	1.27	297	15.3
1926	19,440	—	—	3.90	—	0.00	25	1.29	34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297	15.3
1927	19,380	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	24	1.22	36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91	6	0.30	14	0.71	266	13.7
1928	19,460	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	6	0.31	30	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.92	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5
1929	19,640	—	—	8.80	2	0.10	3	0.15	35	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66	1	0.05	14	0.71	266	13.7
1930	19,640	—	2	4.60	1	0.05	5	0.25	35	1.75	20	1.03	45	2.26	23	1.15	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	1.05	273	13.7
1931	19,940	—	1	7.60	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	9	0.46	94	4.76	17	0.86	12	0.61	2	0.10	14	0.71	266	13.4
1932	19,740	—	1	4.70	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	18	0.92	106	5.39	18	0.92	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283	14.4
1933	19,670	—	3	15.04	—	0.00	3	0.15	40	2.05	12	0.61	92	4.71	24	1.22	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0
1934	19,550	—	1	3.88	2	0.10	4	0.20	38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7
1935	19,510	—	1	12.99	1	0.03	24	0.99	35	1.86	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1936	19,430	—	3	2.35	—	0.00	55	2.73	38	1.96	15	0.80	164	8.07	24	1.22	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1937	30,120	1	1	2.21	—	0.00	4	0.13	52	2.73	14	0.46	183	9.07	14	0.46	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1938	30,140	—	—	4.53	—	0.00	9	0.30	61	3.09	18	0.61	228	11.44	46	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1939	29,940	—	2	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.13	61	3.09	18	0.61	228	11.44	46	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1940	29,540	—	—	2.46	2	0.06	5	0.16	56	2.73	18	0.61	228	11.44	46	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1941	29,680	—	—	2.18	—	0.00	16	0.80	58	2.86	19	0.64	230	11.44	46	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1942	29,170	—	1	10.55	4	0.14	16	0.80	57	2.70	12	0.44	124	6.27	43	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1943	28,500	—	4	1.93	2	0.07	1	0.03	72	3.42	11	0.40	141	6.27	43	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1944	27,840	1	1	2.38	—	0.00	2	0.10	65	3.09	12	0.44	153	7.27	43	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1945	27,540	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.10	72	3.42	12	0.44	153	7.27	43	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1946	29,810	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	1	0.03	55	2.73	12	0.44	153	7.27	43	2.36	17	0.87	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1947	30,350	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	13	0.65	72	3.42	10	0.33	166	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1948	30,810	—	1	1.75	—	0.00	1	0.03	63	2.04	12	0.39	170	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	2	0.06	15	0.62	394	16.38
1949	30,760	—	—	—	—	0.00	13	0.65	65	3.09	12	0.39	170	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	2	0.06	15	0.62	394	16.38
1950	30,710	—	1	2.16	—	0.00	1	0.03	74	3.42	10	0.33	166	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	2	0.06	15	0.62	394	16.38
1951	30,500	—	—	—	—	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	8	0.26	152	7.27	62	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1952	30,420	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	74	3.42	10	0.33	166	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1953	30,370	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1954	30,400	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1955	30,360	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	61	2.01	10	0.33	156	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1956	30,490	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	47	1.54	15	0.49	174	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1957	30,500	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	57	1.87	14	0.46	187	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1958	30,490	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.07	76	2.49	14	0.46	187	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1959	30,460	—	—	—	—	0.00	5	0.16	61	2.00	21	0.69	165	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1960	30,570	—	—	—	—	0.00	11	0.36	63	2.13	7	0.23	178	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1961	30,980	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.06	75	2.40	24	0.77	166	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1962	31,460	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	58	1.84	14	0.46	187	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1963	31,540	—	—	—	—	0.00	2	0.06	75	2.40	24	0.77	166	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1964	31,830	—	—	—	—	0.00	1	0.03	69	2.23	15	0.47	159	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13
1965	31,830	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	83	2.58	15	0.47	180	7.27	58	2.73	12	0.44	1	0.03	13	0.66	294	15.13

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1965**

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

I have pleasure in submitting my tenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services—for 1965. 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, 1966.

Once again staff shortages interfered with progress, the Department being one inspector below establishment as from November, 1964. Repeated advertisements brought no replies at the salary offered and eventually a Technical Assistant was appointed to carry out certain duties. Unfortunately this assistant had left before the year end. The Technical Assistant for Smoke Control Areas also left in August but was replaced reasonably soon though not for long. Staff shortage and change, with ever increasing work to be done, was the ever present problem.

On the Cleansing side the main difficulty was in obtaining labour of the standard of many of our older serving employees. Improved bonuses for refuse collectors, "in lieu" bonus for other collection and disposal personnel, the commencement of work on providing new garage accommodation and the extremely bad and wet winter weather, which made collection and disposal so much more difficult, were the most noteworthy items of 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 left the service of the Corporation during the year, and Dr. Milligan his temporary successor.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A)—Inspections

Total Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	16,243
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS						
Nuisances—Dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	..	536
Other premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	103
Re-inspections—Dwellinghouses	..	..	..	..	..	1,210
Others	..	..	..	..	..	185
Drainage—obstructed drains/sewers	..	..	..	..	..	470
Inspections—existing drainage	..	..	..	..	..	357
new drainage	..	..	..	..	..	53
Smoke Tests	..	..	..	..	..	16
Water Tests	..	..	..	..	..	4
Colour Tests	..	..	..	..	..	270
Olfactory Tests	..	..	..	..	..	18
Cesspools and unsewered premises	..	..	..	..	..	22
Cleanliness of houses	..	..	..	..	..	13
Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	26
Disinfections, re	..	..	..	..	..	2
Disinfestations, re	..	..	..	..	..	42
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	35
Hotels and Places of Entertainment—						
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	7
Infectious Disease Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	631
Infestations—(except rodents)	..	..	..	..	..	88
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	32
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	17
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	772
Rivers, Streams, etc.—pollution	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water Supply—visits, re	..	..	..	..	..	39
Water Samples—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	56
Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	5
Swimming Bath Samples—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	22
PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE						
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	670
Refuse Disposal..	..	..	..	..	..	609
HOUSING ACTS						
Standard Grants—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	135
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	253
Housing Consol. Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	94
Re Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	3
Re Rehousing	..	..	..	..	..	8
Survey	..	..	..	..	..	214
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	254
Certificates of Disrepair—Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	7
Houses let in lodgings—Visits..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	6
AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956						
Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Domestic Premises	302
Local Authority premises	35
Agricultural premises	12
Industrial premises	244

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Waste food plants	4
---------------------------	---

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	<i>General</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Offices	27	17	44
Retail Shops	138	255	393
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	3	—	3
Catering Estabs. Canteens	5	6	11
Fuel storage Depots	—	—	—

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Visits	113
----------------	-----

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951

Visits	1
----------------	---

CLEAN AIR ACT

(A) Industrial—Smoke Observations	72
Plant Visits	32
Interviews	32
Smoke Nuisances	10
Grit Nuisances	1
(B) Domestic—Preliminary Survey	522
Re-visits	473
Interviews	396
Work of Adaptation	920
Smoke Observations	30
Miscellaneous Visits	639
Re Grant Claims	291
(C) Pollution Gauges	37

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1—Power	21
Non-power	4
Outworkers, re	13
Building Operations	4

PET ANIMALS ACT

Visits	1
----------------	---

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Bakehouses	35
Butchers	81
Confectionery and sweet shops	66
Fried fish shops	46
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	37
Grocery and General	149

Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	64
Licensed Premises and Clubs	32
Other Food Preparing Premises	21
Ice Cream—Manufacturers	9
Selling Points	27
Wholesale Delivery Vehicles	8
Retail Delivery Vehicles	24
Market Inspections	85
Food Hawkers—Vehicles	36
Premises	2
Unsound Food, re	49
Miscellaneous Food Visits	23
Slaughterhouse	688
Milk and Dairies	35
Sampling—Milk: Bacteriological	331
Brucella Abortus	350
Chemical	48
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	33
Ice Lollies—Bacteriological	17
Other Foods—Bacteriological	1
Food Containers	2
Visits to Laboratory	41
Court Attendances	16
Food poisoning investigations	3
Meetings and Interviews re work	660
Miscellaneous Visits	1,272
Veterans' Shelters	1
Talks to outside bodies	2
Betting Shops	1

**(B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY
IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1965.**

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst water pipes repaired	1
Walls repointed	1
Walls replastered	5
Steps taken to combat dampness	4
Defective doors renewed or repaired	3
Water gaining access to house abated	4
Ceilings replastered	5
Fireplaces renewed/repared	2
Defective tiling round sink renewed/repared	1
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	2
Sinks renewed	9
Defective floors repaired	1
Sash cords renewed or provided	2

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	13
Leaking roofs repaired	16
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Mastic pointing to windows renewed	2
Putty pointing to windows renewed	1
Water service provided/improved	2

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	103
Inspection chambers repaired/renewed	2
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided	8
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	8
Sink waste pipes cleansed/renewed/repared	17
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	11
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repared	11
Soil pipes renewed/repared	2
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed	19
Cesspools emptied	5
Rodent infestation in drain abated	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisances from insects abated	9
Offensive odours abated	8
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/repared	33
W.C. seats refixed/renewed	1
W.C. walls repaired/renewed/rebuilt/replastered	4
W.C. roofs repaired/renewed	1
W.C. floors repaired/renewed	1
W.C. doors repaired/renewed	2
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstruction	6
W.C. pedestals renewed/repared	1
W.C.'s cleansed	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	24
W.C. cisterns renewed/repared	3
W.C. provided	1

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided	197
Accumulation of rubbish removed	10

Public Supply**WATER**

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	5	5	—
Clifton	7	7	—
Hipperholme	3	3	—
Hove Edge	5	5	—
Lightcliffe	4	4	—
Longroyde	3	3	—
Southhowram	6	6	—
Woodhouse	2	2	—
Totals	35	35	—

Private Water Supplies

During the year 23 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 28 houses, 2 food premises and 3 factories:—

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml.	B. Coli. Count per 100 ml.
11	—	—
1	1	1
1	13	13
1	17	3
2	25	25
1	35	0
1	35	13
1	35	35
1	50	0
1	160	50
1	160	90
1	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies only the 11 results included in the first line 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 (public supply now used for some purposes in one factory), 12 houses.

Off Church Lane, Southowram—4 houses.

Other parts of Southowram—5 houses.

Fixby—3 houses.

Clifton—4 houses.

During the year 3 existing houses were connected to public water supplies for the first time.

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 which Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination	
				Lead contents (Grains per Gal.)	pH value
After standing in pipe all night.	5-4-65	9, Cookson Street, Brighthouse.	30ft.	Nil.	6.6
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	5-4-65	9, Cookson Street, Brighthouse.	30ft.	Nil.	6.7
After standing in pipe all night.	6-10-65	59, Crowtrees Lane, Brighthouse.	30ft.	Nil.	6.3
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.	6-10-65	59, Crowtrees Lane, Brighthouse.	30ft.	Nil.	6.0

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 234 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. Fourteen samples could not be tested due to the temperature having exceeded that allowed. Of the 220 tested, 183 were satisfactory and 37 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.

Some 63 samples of "Pasteurised" milk were, however, taken over a period from bulk milk supplies, milk carton machines and tea and coffee machines at a local works. The cartoned milk must comply with the Statutory standard for "Pasteurised" milk but this would not be applicable to the milk in the hot drink machines. As a result of the sampling and following discussions with advise to and co-operation from the management concerned, and liason with the Local Authority from where the milk supplies originated, considerable improvement in subsequent bacteriological sample results were obtained.

Brucella Abortus

During 1965 Brucella Abortus organisms were detected 12 times in raw milk supplies as a result of routine milk sampling. Nine of the affected milk samples were produced in the Borough from six herds and were dealt with by the Department's Officers, while the other three were produced in two 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. On no occasion was it necessary to serve a Notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1960. In all, 23 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.

In all, 366 samples were tested by the "Ring Test", of which 283 were negative, 14 doubtful, 68 positive, with 1 unsuitable for testing. 83 samples were afterwards submitted to the culture test and of these, 53 were negative, 25 were positive and 5 were unsuitable for testing.

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

Of the samples of untreated milk submitted for biological examination 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.

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

	Total Solids	Solids not fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 32 samples ..	13.00	8.79	4.21

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

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 688 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 720 visits the previous year. In actual fact table 5 shows that the 1965 kill was the heaviest since the return to private slaughtering in 1954.

The Council generally adopted the maximum meat inspection 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 Slaughterhouse owners and in practice this has proved to be the case. In 1965 the fee for meat inspection was £530.

It is regretted that Sunday slaughtering and meat inspection 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. This means regular Saturday Meat Inspection and some overtime two or three nights a week on meat inspection alone. The dissolution of Parliament in early 1966 was therefore regretted, as a Private Members Bill to enable Local Authorities to control hours of slaughtering was being introduced to Parliament. At the time of printing this report the Meat Inspection (amendment) Regulations 1966 have been received and these Regulations deal, inter alia, with slaughtering times.

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. The more detailed inspection now required by law and the carcass marking has obviously made further inroads into your Inspectors' available time.

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	16	223	931	261	1	1432
February	15	176	736	219	5	1151
March	15	184	688	217	4	1108
April	4	205	619	249	4	1081
May	3	206	616	211	—	1036
June	3	174	725	190	1	1093
July	4	203	1034	204	1	1446
August	3	170	1206	187	5	1571
September	11	177	1364	296	5	1853
October	10	230	1347	240	8	1835
November	24	210	1378	265	12	1889
December	10	182	1247	409	3	1851
Totals	118	2340	11891	2948	49	17346

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
1965	Nil	Nil	0.17

3. Carcasses found Unfit in whole or in part surrendered

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ..	2,340	118	49	11,891	2,948
Number inspected ..	2,340	118	49	11,891	2,948
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	3	2	4	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	658	46	—	880	172
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	28.12	38.98	4.08	7.44	6.11
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.17
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	13	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.56	0.85	—	—	—

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.	April lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses	200	222	93	219	125	163	116	147	72	158	206	181	1,902
Actinobacillosis	—	77	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	236
Acute Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	107
Adhesions	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	19
Angiomatosis	54	24	26	—	—	—	5	11	12	—	60	16	208
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—	—	15
Ascariis	—	7	4	—	12	2	7	—	14	—	28	11	85
Bone Taint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	76
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Bruising	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	73
Cirrhosis	11	—	—	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	54	3	96
Cysticercus Bovis	38	62	—	30	16	—	—	—	96	64	30	32	352
Degenerated Cysts	11	—	—	1	10	2	4	—	—	39	—	—	71
Degenerated Parasites	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	23
Distomatosis	594	239	102	112	95	165	432	532	1,018	1,053	550	850	5,742
Emaciation	—	42	42	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	66
Fatty Infiltration	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	26	67	13	—	66
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	49
Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
Hydatid Cysts	2	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	9
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Immaturity	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Inflammation	8	5	36	8	8	37	3	52	73	—	—	33	263
Malignant Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Growth	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	80
Mastitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Melanosis	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Milk Spot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
Nephritis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	7
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Parasites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42
Pentestomes	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	24	—	17	—	—	52
Pericarditis	4	1	4	4	1	4	—	2	—	4	8	4	36
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	64	121
Physiological Fatty Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	9	—	28	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Pneumonia	8	—	—	15	2	18	8	30	16	—	2	5	119
Pulmonary Distoma	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	39
Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	550	580	—	—	—	8	—	8	32
Septic Endocarditis	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130
Septic Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Wounds	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	245
Swine Erysipelas	—	230	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	37	66
Tennicollis Cysts	8	10	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	288
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tumours	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	63
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Totals ..	1,020	936	353	584	1,013	986	624	958	1,454	1,643	1,120	1,576	12,267

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
1965 ..	118	2,340	11,891	2,948	—	49	17,346

*Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1958

Eleven persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1958. None of the licenses extend to the slaughter of horses.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following tabulated list gives the number of the various types of food premises in the Borough together with the information called for in Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health:—

Description of Premises	Total Number of Premises (i)	Number of Premises which Comply with Regulation 16 (ii)	Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies (iii)	Number of Premises which Comply with Regulation 19 (iv)
Grocers & General Mixed Stores	129	129	129	129
Confectioners	34	34	34	34
Greengrocers	30	30	30	30
Butchers	43	43	43	43
Bakehouses	12	12	12	12
Cafes and Canteens ..	74	74	74	74
Fish Fryers	33	33	33	33
Sweet Manufacturers ..	1	1	1	1
Licensed Premises ..	54	54	54	54
Licensed Clubs	23	23	23	23
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Chicken Barbecue ..	1	1	1	1
Wholesale or Retail Fishmongers	7	7	7	7
Food Hawkers Premises	1	1	—	—
Flour Miller	1	1	1	1
Boarding Houses	2	2	2	2
Slaughterhouse	1	1	1	1
Totals	446	446	445	445

In addition there are an average of 20 stallholders selling food in the local Market.

During the year 35 visits were paid to bakehouses, 81 to butchers' shops, 46 to fried fish shops, 149 to grocery shops and general stores, 37 to greengrocers' and fishmongers', 64 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 81 to confectionery and sweet shops, 32 to licensed premises and clubs and 21 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 722 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 effected 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 1965

Walls and ceilings repaired	2
W.C. walls and ceiling repainted/cleansed	4
Walls and ceilings of basement cleansed/redecorated	2
Hot and cold water provided to sinks	2
Defective gas hot water geyser repaired	1
Hand washing facilities provided or renewed	1
Food exposed to contamination remedied	1
Food trays exposed to contamination remedied	3
Food stored below 18" from ground remedied	1
Adequate cover provided to food	1
Warning re smoking in food room given	2
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters	2
Walls and ceilings of food room cleansed or redecorated	8
Floors cleansed and/or re-covered	3
Food hawkers' vans registered	1
Dustbins provided	1
No name and address on market stall remedied	2
Equipment cleansed	1

Due to pressure of other work the number of visits paid to food premises was only 722. This figure is again less than half of what it should be and once more 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. Meat Inspection is a Statutory duty now and, of course, incidents of alleged food poisoning take first priority of inspectors' time.

Market

Eighty-five 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 36 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:—

177 tins vegetables	2 packets cereals
204 tins fruit	2 packets biscuits
215 tins meat and meat products	2 packets fruit
6 tins milk	2 packets cheese
19 tins fish	53 lbs. dried vegetables

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

37 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 116.

(b) ICE CREAM

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

9 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 the pre-packed product.

A total of 33 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	14	13	—	1	—
Outside the Borough	19	16	3	—	—
Total	33	29	3	1	—

Once again these results indicate that locally produced samples of Ice Cream were bacteriologically satisfactory.

All the samples produced outside the Borough were also satisfactory being placed in Grades 1 or 2.

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

Examination of Other Foods

A number of complaints regarding food were received during the year. It is a sign of the time that the incidence of such complaints seems to increase annually. Over the years we have seen different aspects of pure, wholesome and hygienically produced food the subject of special importance and one looks back on the days of watered milk, gross and intended adulteration of other food and drink, surreptitious slaughter and subsequent sale of diseased meat, with some degree of satisfaction that they are gone for ever. Such conditions as foreign bodies, of animal, vegetable and mineral origin, and bacterial and mould spoilage are bye-products of modern food production, and handling and the modern human element. Reputable manufacturers and retailers go to great lengths to produce a satisfactory product but a perusal of the complaints made to this Health Department in 1965 and the conditions detailed in the following list show there is still ground for improvement:—

<i>Food</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Tin of corned beef	Alleged unfitness	No pathogenic organisms isolated. Satisfactory
Loaf of bread	Fibres from conveyor embedded in loaf	Warning given
Bottle of Malt Vinegar	Stringy deposit resembling worms	Due to acetic acid bacteria usually removed by filtration. Producer informed.
Bottle of raw milk	Deposit of black sandy matter and vegetable debris	Conditions exaggerated by lens affect of bottle wall. Warning given to producer
Bottle of raw milk	Red deposit or stain on inner surface due to blood cells	Warning given to producer
Bun	Feather embedded in bun	Warning given to manufacturer
Loose Bran	Contained mice droppings	Warning given to retailer
Jar of jam	Wasp in jam	Warning given to producer
Loaf of bread	Contained unbaked dough	Attention of manufacturer drawn to condition
Cornish Pasty	Mouldy	Warning given to cafe proprietor and manufacturer

<i>Food</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Packet of cooking fat	Rancid odour	Fat 15 weeks old. Matter taken up with retailer and manufacturer
2 loaves of bread	Mouldy	Intimation given to retailer
6 bars of chocolate	Larval infestation with <i>Plinus tectus</i> and <i>Anagasta</i> <i>Kuhliella Zell</i>	Shopkeeper prosecuted under Section 8, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fined £10
Slice of bread	Mouldy	Served in cafe. Warning given to cafe proprietor
Cornish pasty	Fly in substance	Warning given to manufacturer
Bottle of raw milk	Contained sediment	Warning given. Reported to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Milk Regulations Officer

In 4 of the above instances the foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

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 are given on pages 23 and 24.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) Smoke Observations

Sixty observations of smoke were taken in 1965. The following is a summary of 57 of which records were kept:—

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	19
Total number of observations of which records were kept ..	57
(a) Observations of half hour period	51
(b) Observations of less than half-hour period	6
(c) Observations of eight hour period	—
(d) Observations of four hour period	—

Number of Contraventions

(a) Black Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half hour	—
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes	2
(c) Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours	—
Number of notifications of offence served	2
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. However, industrial smoke is no longer the serious problem it was when

the Clean Air Act came into force under a decade ago. The 1963 report gave figures to show the considerable progress that had been made in the 7 year period of grace allowed under the Act. Now a good number of large industrial premises are in Smoke Control Areas and during the year the whole of the industrial belt of Bradford Road between Smithy Carr Lane and the Borough Boundary came under an operative Smoke Control Order—progress by any standards.

(b) Prior Approval of New Furnaces

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1965.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces

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

These notifications embraced:—

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>
Coal fired boiler with underfeed stoker	1
Oil fired boilers	4
Gas fired boiler	1
Sealed flame disposal unit	1

(d) Height of Chimneys

Four plans of new chimneys, for approval of chimney height, were received during the year 1965.

One chimney was in the Birds Royd area, one in Thornhill Briggs, one in Brookfoot and one in the Lightcliffe area. In all cases increases in height were agreed by the developers.

The consideration of chimney heights has been made much simpler by the publication last 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.

(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 these 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. In view of observations by your inspectors, complaints that are frequently received regarding chimneys of the premises dealing with ceramics and the fact that Smoke Control Areas are in ever closer proximity to them, Her Majesty's Alkali Inspector has been constantly pressed to do all he can to

Deposited Atmospheric Pollution (a) 1965

	Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ..	3.78	4.95	18.74	23.69	3.42	5.07	16.11	21.18
February ..	0.70	13.79	3.58	17.37	2.53	9.80	10.34	20.14
March ..	2.86	12.44	8.43	20.87	1.42	9.23	3.95	13.18
April ..	1.13	14.55	4.88	19.43	2.00	6.24	5.10	11.34
May ..	2.10	15.06	6.19	21.25	1.44	6.44	2.55	8.99
June ..	1.73	15.06	4.61	19.67	4.73	5.50	10.87	16.37
July ..	5.39	9.46	11.69	21.15	1.79	6.81	6.85	13.66
August ..	2.27	11.25	6.39	17.64	5.47	5.80	13.93	19.73
September ..	5.94	9.04	10.59	19.63	1.47	3.05	4.13	7.18
October ..	1.46	2.82	4.81	7.63	5.00	5.27	6.38	11.65
November ..	4.86	8.22	5.57	13.79	5.74	4.29	12.42	16.71
December ..	5.99	14.17	15.27	29.44	35.01	67.50	92.63	160.13
Yearly Aggregate..	38.21	130.81	100.75	231.56	3.19	6.14	8.42	14.56
Monthly Averages	3.18	10.90	8.39	19.29				

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile																		Average for Period
STATION	1965	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	231.56	†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	156.59	
Cliffe Hill School	†160.13	†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	140.10	
Southwram Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	†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 10 months only.

*Refers to 9 months only.

† Refers to 11 months only

† Refers to 10 months only.

*Refers to 9 months only.

Sulphur Pollution—Lead Peroxide Method
(a) 1965

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day												Total daily Average
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Carr Green ..	1.66	1.52	1.66	1.13	1.03	0.80	0.61	0.80	0.97	0.88	1.55	1.37	1.05
Cliffe Hill School	2.07	1.56	2.29	1.56	1.22	1.28	0.90	1.06	1.31	1.75	2.05	1.58	1.55
Total Daily Average	1.86	1.54	1.97	1.34	1.12	1.04	0.75	0.93	1.14	1.31	1.80	1.48	1.30

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED

STATION	Milligrams of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cms. per day													Average for period
	1965	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.. .. .	1.05	1.37	1.32	1.36	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	1.24
Cliffe Hill School	1.55	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	1.30	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

ensure that the chimneys of this particular exempted process in Brighouse are comparable with other industrial chimneys in the town as soon as practicable.

(f) Progress

During the year 32 visits were made to boiler plants. 32 interviews were also held with management and staff of firms with boiler plants in addition to the smoke observations taken.

It will be noted that no "black" smoke offence was detected, yet only 5 years ago 12 were found. The number of "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed fell from 12 to 2.

It is now 10 years since the Clean Air Act became operative—the reduction in Industrial smoke in this period has surely been a memorable feature of the decade. In 1956, the hand and sprinkler fired boilers and annealing furnaces were belching out their dark and black smoke—that our forefathers associated with full employment but which an enlightened generation associate with waste of fuel—for long periods. Now such smoke, except when associated with plant breakdown, is a memory of the past, eradicated by a combination of legislation and the more efficient use of fuel.

Whilst the industrial chimney is no longer a major smoke producer, the industrial bonfire remains with us. Incineration in the open air of some trade wastes, such as car bodies, sawdust and chemical bye-products can cause excessive smoke, yet in the past unless there has been a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood they could 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 however have now obtained powers to deal with this problem under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964.

3. Smoke Control Areas

No. 9 Smoke Control Order, which covered parts of Bailiff Bridge, Whinney Hill and Hove Edge, became operative on the 1st November, 1965, and No. 10 Area, which covered much of Toothill, Rastrick Common, Longroyde and West Lillands, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in January, 1965. It was due to become operative on June 1st, 1966. Adaptations were continuing at the year end.

No. 11 Smoke Control Area, which covers the remainder of Hove Edge and some of Slead Syke, was surveyed during the year but the Smoke Control Order was not made until April, 1966.

Progress was hampered by staff shortages as one Technical Assistant left during the year and another soon after his training had been completed. However, including No. 11 Area, some 42% of all houses in the Borough were covered by Smoke Control Orders by early 1966.

4. General

The Borough Council has a seat on both the Executive Committee of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and the Council of the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air, the Chief Public Health Inspector being the appointed representative in each case.

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

Area		Approximate Area covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
Locality	No.			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	314	832	856	Confirmed and operative from 1/10/61
Lightcliffe	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, Boundary and Blakelaw Lane	511	3	4	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62
Lightcliffe	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 operative 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	235	740	771	Confirmed and operative from 1/11/65
Longroyde	10	Smith House, Rastrick Common (part), Thornhill Road (part), West Lillands	215	639	659	Confirmed and operative from 1/6/66
Slead Syke	11	Hove Edge and Slead Syke	208	791	826	Surveyed only (Order made April, 1966)
Total to 31/12/65		11 Areas	2725	5170	5390	
		Percentage of whole Borough ..	35 %	42 %	35 %	

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

(a) Progress during year 1965

Six Areas involving 40 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council:—

Towngate, Clifton No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Area	..	8	houses
Towngate, Clifton No. 2 Clearance Area	.. ..	3	„
Towngate, Clifton No. 3 Clearance Area	.. ..	4	„
Clifton Common Compulsory Purchase Order	.. ..	7	„
Elland Road, Brookfoot Clearance Area	.. ..	4	„
St. Peter's Square Compulsory Purchase Order	.. ..	14	„
<hr/>			
			40 houses

66 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 99 families with 213 persons were displaced.

In addition, 21 houses were represented under Section 16. Four houses were demolished and eight were closed, while undertakings were accepted in two further cases. 13 families and 38 persons were displaced from these houses.

In addition, three local authority owned houses, all recently purchased, were certified as unfit but the occupants were not rehoused from these houses during the year.

(b) General position

In March, 1965, a joint report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector on Slum Clearance. The report gave the present Slum Clearance position and brought up to date, amended, and amplified the joint report submitted to the Health Committee in July, 1955, and subsequently modified and amended in joint reports of November, 1957 and October, 1960. The original report had indicated that there were 2,271 back-to-back houses, of which 80% were Type 1, and 1,353 single type houses in this Borough. After referring to the serious common deficiencies of these houses, the report concluded that it would be impracticable to deal with all the houses in a reasonable period of time, and a realistic programme of under 1,500 houses was recommended and accepted by the Council. As the programme was in the process of being brought up to date in March, 1965, the position was complicated by the receipt of Circular 11/65 from the Minister of Housing and Local Government asking for "a *final* estimate" of the total number of houses considered unfit for human habitation by the standard which the Local Authority now apply when considering whether property should be condemned *regardless* of the time which could be needed to deal with them. The circular clearly indicated that the Minister wanted to know the "full scale of the problem" and not "what authorities thought they could clear" as given in some cases (including Brighouse) in the past.

The 1965 report, therefore, proposed that excepting for a few exceptions, where type 1 back-to-back houses were so situated, or of a type, that dealing with them would create difficulties or not be advisable, all

type 1 back-to-back houses and the bulk of the single and back-to-earth houses should be included in a further list of dwellings to be dealt with on the completion of the previous programme. 946 houses were included in the list bringing the final total of houses to be dealt with on the 1st March, 1965, as 2,426. It was felt that though the 946 additional houses should appear in the return to the Ministry, it would be unrealistic to include these houses in the present scheduled and detailed programme.

The position at the end of 1965 was as follows:—

(a) Houses left on 2nd phase of programme (1961-65)	..	45
(b) Houses scheduled for action 1966-70	.. ..	346
(c) Houses scheduled for action 1971-75	.. ..	251
(d) Houses scheduled for action 1971-80	.. ..	794
(e) Houses recommended for eventual action to complete Slum Clearance Programme	.. ..	946
<hr/>		
Total houses remaining to be dealt with at 31st December, 1965		
to complete the programme	.. ..	2,382
		<hr/>

Standard Grants

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council this Scheme has once again been operated and 124 applications for standard grants were made and 98 approved during the year compared with 139 and 103 last year and 130 and 126 in 1963. 93 improvements by means of these grants were actually completed, compared with 126 last year. Since the inception of the standard grant scheme in June, 1959, nearly 900 applications have been received, nearly 800 approved and nearly 700 houses have been provided with standard grant facilities.

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.

With the receipt of the Ministry Circular referred to above, the fact that the Slum Clearance Programme was likely to be embarrassed by sporadic standard grants in terraces of houses likely to be dealt with before the specified life of 15 years could be achieved, and the fact that type 1 back-to-back houses would not satisfy Section 4, Housing Act, 1936, the Health Committee decided that no further grants could be made in respect of normal type 1 back-to-back houses. Such a decision obviously would bring borderline cases where difficult decisions would have to be made, but it was felt that the ever reducing life of back-to-back houses made such a decision necessary. It was considered that there were terraces of well built type 1 back-to-back houses which would still be with us for over 10 years, and the Committee adopted a suggestion by the Chief Public Health Inspector that the Ministry should be approached to see if steps could be taken to apply the reduced standard of the Housing Act, 1961, (i.e. internal water closet, a supply of hot water and a food store) to any house having a life expectancy of ten years, irrespective of whether it would be fit as a result of the provision of the amenities. For a maximum cost by way of grant of £75 per house, the way would have been opened

for that iniquitous symbol of local terraced houses, the shared outside water closet—often approached by a long walk along a public street—to be replaced. Experience has shown that the suggested facilities would have been popular. The Ministry received the suggestions courteously but pointed out legislation would be required to legalise such a proposal, which, of course, is local to the West Riding. In Brighouse, no “reduced standard” grants have been made—the power is considered superfluous and this seems to be the opinion of others too—how useful and practical the “reduced standard” could have been had it followed the lines given above!

Discretionary Improvement Grants

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme.

Improvement Areas and Compulsory Improvement Grants

No proposals for improvement areas were considered during 1965 due to staff problems and pressure of other work. The district is not particularly suitable for extensive schemes as due to the increase in owner occupiership of the more suitable type of terrace houses built round the turn of the century most have already been provided with bathrooms, many with the aid of standard grants. Whenever time is found for this work, it will therefore usually involve a lot of administration for securing the facilities for the odd remaining houses, which may be occupied by old persons who do not want all the upset or worry anyway.

The real problem in Brighouse is that discussed at length under Standard Grants.

Only one application was received from a tenant of a dwelling outside Improvement Areas for his house to be provided with standard grant facilities but the application was subsequently withdrawn.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In Brighouse, under ten 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 sub-standard 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	..	..	..	—
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	—

3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	—
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	—
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	—

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. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	1
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

These three Acts are administered by the Department.

Two persons were licensed to keep pet shops, one to keep a boarding establishment for animals, and one to keep a Riding Establishment. The necessary inspections have been made and the Council have also appointed Messrs. J. McKinna & Son, Huddersfield, as Veterinary Officers to carry out appropriate inspections under the latter two Acts.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, 12 persons are licensed to collect and boil swill. 4 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 barking dog	1

Noise from alteration work to dwelling	..	..	..	1
Noise from car engines and doors	..	..	..	1
Noise from escaping steam	..	..	..	2
Noise from machinery	..	..	..	1
Noise from neighbouring occupants	..	..	..	1

There was no serious trouble from the use of amplifiers by ice cream hawkers outside the hours permitted by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, as had been the case in previous years but there was a marked return to the use of hand bells for advertising the arrival of the ice cream van. 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 28 chemical closets)	..	..	..	102
Privy Middens	..	..	..	1

There is still 1 Privy Midden but this is 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

Four hundred and seventy inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 410 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 16 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 270 instances, the Water Test was applied on 4 occasions and the Olfactory Test was used 18 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Flies	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Earwigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Disinfestation of house on removal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 631 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. Last year only 78 visits were made and the considerable increase was largely due to an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery at an Hipperholme School which necessitated repeated visits to the many families affected.

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	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	252	21	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	—	—
Total ..	259	29	1	—

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	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred 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	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	1	—	1	—

2. Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134)

Particulars	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	11	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	—	—	—	—	—

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

Sanitary accommodation provided 1

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1965:—

Bakehouses	8
Bedding Manufacture	1
Blacksmiths	1
Boot and Shoe Repair	4

Brick Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caravans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpet Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carpet Packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cattle Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clock Making and Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Concrete Blocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cycle Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diecasting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmaking and Alteration	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dry Cleaners	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electric Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electro Plating	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Engraving ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Firelighters	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fireplace Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flour Milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food Preparation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Generation and Transformation of Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gasket and Packing Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glazed Pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gramophone Parts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insulated Wires	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iron Foundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Joinery and Cabinet Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Leather Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Laundering	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Machine Tools	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Maltsters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Metal Windows and Glazed Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mortar Grinding	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Motor Body Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Oil Refining	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paint Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paper Cutting and Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pattern Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Photography	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Plastic Moulding	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumbing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Portable Buildings..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rag Grinding	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Road Machinery Repairs..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Radiograms (Hi-fi)	1
Radio and Television Repairs	6
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	2
Repairs to Surgical Instruments	1
Rug Manufacture	3
Saw Mill	1
Sheet Metal Workers	8
Soap Manufacture	2
Steam and Hydraulic Packing	1
Stone Trades	4
Stove Enamelling	3
Tailoring	1
Textiles	32
Tiles	1
Towel Repair and Packing	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

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

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

Table A gives the varying classes of premises registered in the Borough at the end of 1965 with the number of detailed or general inspections made, while Table B gives the total number of visits, and Table C gives the numbers employed in the varying classes of workplace. Table D shows that no applications for exemption from requirements of the Act were applied for or granted and 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 have to be coded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Labour, summarised and reported quarterly to the Ministry of Labour.

In Table G the contraventions detected and remedied during the year are detailed.

By Classes. Table A—Registration of Premises

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	4	77	47
Retail Shops	14	231	138
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	9	3
Catering Establishments open to the public—Canteens	2	35	5
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	—
Total	21	354	193

Table B—Visits

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to Registered Premises	451
---	-----

Table C.**Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace**

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number Employed</i>
Offices	379
Retail Shops	739
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	49
Catering Establishments open to the Public	169
Canteens	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots	8
Total	1,344
Total Males	559
Total Females	785

Table D.—Exemptions

<i>Exemptions</i>	<i>No.</i>
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 in 1965

Accidents reported	1
Type of Workplace	Retail Shop
Fatal or Non-Fatal	Non-Fatal
Cause of injury	Dropping article while handling (62)
Nature of injury	Bruising (14)
Site of injury	Hand alone (52)

Table G.**Summary of contraventions found and remedied in 1965**

<i>Contraventions in respect of:</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied in 1965</i>
Sec. 4—Cleanliness	12	4
Sec. 5—Overcrowding	1	—
Sec. 6—Temperature	56	34
Sec. 7—Ventilation	—	—
Sec. 8—Lighting	19	1
Sec. 9—Sanitary Conveniences	62	9
Sec. 10—Washing facilities	27	5
Sec. 11—Supply of drinking water	—	—
Sec. 12—Accommodation for clothing	2	—
Sec. 13—Sitting facilities	2	—
Sec. 14—Seats for sedentary workers	—	—

<i>Contraventions in respect of:</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied in 1965</i>
Sec. 15—Eating facilities	4	1
Sec. 16—Floors, passages, stairs	44	12
Sec. 17—Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	42	—
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 ..	70	42
Sec. 49—Notification of fact of employment of persons	1	1
Sec. 50—Information for employees ..	43	5
Total	385	114

SHOPS ACTS

These Acts which, apart from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation had previously been administered by a Shops Act Inspector from one or other of the Council Departments on a part-time basis was towards the end of the year, passed to the Health Department for enforcement and all Public Health Inspectors were appointed Shops Act Inspectors. This seems a practical step in view of this Department's recently increased responsibilities in connection with Shops under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

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 Hairdressers and Barbers are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council.

13 Gentlemen's Hairdressers, 28 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered. 35 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, 1965.

	TYPES OF PROPERTY				Agri-cultural
	NON-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 ..	18	317	97	432	—
(b) Survey under the Act	35	302	244	581	12
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when primarily visited for some other purpose)	12	1967	845	2824	5
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats Major ..	4	1	2	7	1
Minor ..	4	79	43	126	2
(b) Mice Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	10	80	38	128	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ..	18	160	83	261	3

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

22 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 Colonies per ml.	Coliforms in 100 ml.
January	Inlet	1	—
	Outlet	2	—
February	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
March	Inlet	2	—
	Outlet	8	—
April	Inlet	10	—
	Outlet	12	—
May	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	3	—
June	Inlet	1	—
	Outlet	—	—
July	Inlet	1	—
	Outlet	3	—
August	Inlet	13	—
	Outlet	13	—
September	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
October	*Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	3	—
December	Inlet	20	16
	Outlet	30	16

*Void—Spreading Organisms.

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.

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.
Brighthouse C.C. & B. Club.	1	Subject to conditions. Forms small portion of larger site used by Members of Show- men'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, 1965. 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	2 W.C's	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

During the year the Bailiff Bridge Public Conveniences were modernised and provided with washing and hand-drying facilities for both sexes. An electric incinerator was provided in the female section. Crowtrees Lane Urinal was demolished and was being replaced by ladies and gentlemen's conveniences at the year end.

Provision is made in the 1966/67 estimates to replace Wellholme Conveniences.

Generally there is no respite in the amount of vandalism occurring in Public Conveniences, and this increases not only the cost of repair and the inconvenience and unsightliness of damaged fittings, but also accounts for very considerable administrative time of departmental officers which could well be spent on inspectorial duties. The estimated cost of repairing fittings and other damage caused by vandalism was £330 in the year ended 31st March, 1966. No figure is available for the cost of officers' time investigating and dealing with vandalism, and Convenience attendants' and handyman's time remedying minor vandalism themselves, and having to go out of their way to give first aid treatment for vandalism and report it. It is considerable.

It is indeed tragic that in these days of universal education and improved living standards wanton destruction for no other reason than the will to destroy should be so prevalent throughout this country. Our conveniences are open and lit day and night and this service must be appreciated by many late night travellers—what a pity they are the target for such regular and unexplainable vandalism.

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	1,292	18	9			
National Insurance	69	19	6			
Superannuation Charges	0	19	1			
Gratuities	39	0	0			
Repairs and maintenance of buildings	367	11	11			
Fuel, Light, Cleansing Materials and Water	285	5	2			
Rent and Rates	144	9	10			
Toilet Requisites	46	5	2			
Transport and Heavy Plant	155	0	0			
Insurances	10	0	5			
Central Administrative Charge	499	0	0			
Debt Charges—Principal	102	0	0			
Interest	143	13	5			
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay:—						
New Conveniences, Rastrick	1,000	0	0	4,156	3	3
INCOME						
Receipts from Conveniences	368	0	0			
Market Street Bus Station—Contribution by Operators	184	18	6			
Rents	36	10	0	589	8	6
				3,566	14	9

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.

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, 1966:

Dustbins	14,712
Privy Middens	1
Pail Closets	130
Kitchen Waste Bins	92

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.

(ii) Refuse Collection

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

	1965/66	1964/65	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62
Dustbins	630,075	631,424	561,070	509,320	504,800
Privy Middens	77	128	86	135	521
Pail Closets	7,447	8,246	9,073	10,090	9,709
Kitchen Waste Bins	12,074	12,064	13,223	11,579	10,986
Weight in Tons	9,816	9,995	10,966	10,275	9,955

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 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 7-9 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.

The normal dustbin collection service from trade premises is supplemented by waste paper and kitchen waste collection services together with a limited number of additional refuse collections from certain food premises on payment.

Also some 617 special visits were made for the collections of such articles as surplus furniture. It is not always the case that this material 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 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 table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles:—

<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Duty</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>
S.D. Fore & Aft 23	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,761	6	0
S.D. Fore & Aft 28	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,006	8	2
S.D. Fore & Aft 31	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,977	15	0
S.D. Fore & Aft 34	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,111	9	2
S.D. Freighter 19*	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	—	—	—
S.D. Freighter 35	Side Loader	Refuse & Kitchen Waste Collection	1,050	19	2
Morris 32	Side Loader	Pail, Privy & Refuse Collection	246	6	3
Bedford 21†	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	—	—	—
Morris 30	Van	Paper Collection	—	—	—
Morris 33	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	—	—	—
J.C.B. 36	Loading Shovel	Tip Work	—	—	—
Bedford 38‡	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	—	—	—
Total			9,816	9	1

*Spare Vehicle †Disposed of during the year ‡Came into service 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	..	..	..	..	..		135	1	2
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS									
House Refuse passed through plant	..	..	..				6,065	2	2
3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP	..	..					
House Refuse	..	..	..	..	..		3,048	5	1
4. MARSH LANE TIP									
House Refuse	..	..	..	..	..		499	0	3
5. TRADE REFUSE									
Amount tipped	..	..	..	..	..		510	10	0
Total	..	..					10,258	0	0

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

Five per cent. of the house refuse—from Southowram area—was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram, and the remaining thirty-two 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. Ten 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.

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 to extend the reception conveyor direct to the screen and so eradicate the problem and modernise this section of the plant. Though the work was included in the estimates for the year 1965/66 the work had not commenced at the year end.

After the refuse taken to Atlas Mill Road has passed through the separation plant the tailings are taken to Bailiff Bridge Tip, some two miles away, for final disposal by controlled tipping. The Atlas Mill Road Plant, therefore, now operates as a transfer loading point with separation.

A J.C.B.2 loading shovel is used for moving refuse and covering the tips.

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

Bailiff Bridge Tip was again extensively infested with crickets during the summer and considerable amounts of insecticide—both liquid and

powder—were applied to the whole tip area. Luckily the pests were kept under control and never became a nuisance.

Considering other vandalism that occurred at both the Atlas Mill Road and Bailiff Bridge Tips we were again fortunate that our tips escaped being set on fire. The regular and thorough covering of refuse prevented spontaneous combustion and vigilance from workmen stopped 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 752 tons was the highest 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	1965/66						Percentage of grades sold			
	Tonnage			Revenue						
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	
Newspapers		179	14	2				24%
Fibreboard		175	18	0				23%
Mixed Paper		281	15	1				38%
Low Grade		114	13	2				15%
Total	..			752	1	1	6,640	15	6	100%

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 97 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 135 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. were collected and sold compared with 182 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. in 1964/65. The reduced tonnage during 1965/66 is due to the fact that during the year the Education Authority found a market for their kitchen waste and accordingly the Council ceased to collect the same.

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.** 246 tons 3 cwt. were sold during the year compared with 267 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. the previous year. 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 29 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qrs. during the year under review which was some 6 tons more than the previous year.

(e) **Non-Ferrous Metals.** 2 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £248.

(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. 35 tons 5 cwt. 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 £259.

A vertical electric baler is used for the baling of all textiles.

(g) **Rubber and Other Salvage.** Small quantities of old rubber tyres were salvaged but there is now virtually no market for this item of salvage.

(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	—
1965	752	135	35	246	29	2	1	—

*Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets—September, 1956. †Hand picking of Metals and Textiles at tip stopped.

(v) Transport

The Department operates a fleet of nine motor lorries, four 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. 21) was disposed of in 1965/66.

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)
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.
HWW 379C	.. 37	.. 1.9.65	Austin A35 Van
JWR 156C	.. 38	.. 12.11.65	Bedford 5 Ton

Work on the provision of a new garage for the Departmental Vehicles started in August but the scheme had not been completed at the year end, electrical work and heating still being required.

(vi) General

During 1965/66 we retained that portion of our labour who had been with us for many years—15 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. In an effort to help matters and reduce the ever growing differential between collectors and other Departmental workmen's wage packets an "in lieu bonus" was instituted during the year for all workmen engaged on refuse collection and disposal but who were not covered by the bin bonus scheme.

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. Unfortunately it is almost impossible to replace these men as they retire and the repeated advertisements and high turnover of labour is ample evidence of this. 90 men were employed at some time during the year to fill the 35 available jobs in the Cleansing section of the Department

(vii) Departmental Revenue

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

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:—						
Trade Refuse Charges				584	15	9
Other Income				14	19	0
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL:—						
Trade Refuse Charges				90	16	0
(c) SALVAGE:—						
Baled Waste Paper	752	1	1	6,640	7	0
Kitchen Waste	135	1	2	472	13	3
Baled Destructor Scrap	246	3	0	1,727	16	2
Ferrous Metals	29	4	3	156	9	4
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	2	2	247	12	4
Textiles	35	5	1	276	15	4
Rubber	1	0	0	0	15	0
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT:—						
Transport Charges				383	0	0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Sale of dustbins				755	18	6
Lethal Chamber Charges				26	2	6
Rents, Acknowledgments, etc. ..				8	8	0
Totals ..	1,200	18	1	11,386	8	2

(viii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1966

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EXPENDITURE			
Wages	12,056 8 1	666 9 4	12,722 17 5
National Insurance	729 14 9	43 3 9	772 18 6
Superannuation	225 9 5	29 13 10	255 3 3
Mechanical Transport	9,743 14 1	125 13 0	9,869 7 1
Disinfectants and Other Materials	2 10 9	46 8 0	48 18 9
Dustbins	639 18 0	— — —	639 18 0
Cesspool Emptying	— — —	78 5 1	78 5 1
Protective Clothing	209 9 4	2 10 0	211 19 4
Tools and Implements	20 8 4	— — —	20 8 4
Establishment Expenses	45 3 9	— — —	45 3 9
Central Administrative Charge	294 0 0	— — —	294 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses	43 10 9	— — —	43 10 9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	24,010 7 3	992 3 0	25,002 10 3
INCOME			
Trade Refuse Charges	584 15 9	— — —	584 15 9
Kitchen Waste Sales	472 13 3	— — —	472 13 3
Dustbins	755 18 6	— — —	755 18 6
Other Income	14 19 0	— — —	14 19 0
TOTAL INCOME	1,828 6 6	— — —	1,828 6 6
NET EXPENDITURE	22,182 0 9	992 3 0	23,174 3 9

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs, Year ending 31st March, 1966

Refuse Disposal and Salvage:—	£ s. d.
Wages	6,952 13 6
National Insurance	422 8 1
Superannuation Charges	277 17 1
Fuel, Light, Cleansing Materials and Water	841 14 1
Laundry	30 6 8
Rents and Rates	539 12 8
Establishment Expenses	115 9 9
Central Administrative Charge	296 0 0
Equipment, Tools and Materials	192 0 7
Repairs and Maintenance:—	
Plant and Machinery	403 0 4
Buildings	197 10 7
Grounds	397 19 4
Protective Clothing	58 19 3
Debt Charges—Principal	309 0 0
Interest	347 16 10
Mechanical Transport	3,783 6 0
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay:—	
Enlargement of Canteen, etc.	369 18 9
Miscellaneous	34 5 1
Gross Costage	15,569 18 7
Revenue	9,175 1 8
NET EXPENDITURE	6,394 16 11

(x) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1966

Item	£	s.	d.
COST			
Wages and Salary	7,120	13	8
National Insurance	432	14	7
Superannuation Charges	142	16	10
Licences and Insurance	1,350	0	3
Petrol and Oil	1,489	13	7
Tyres	458	15	0
Repairs, etc.	658	18	1
Contribution to Renewal Account	1,800	0	0
Capital Fund Repayment	405	1	1
Central Administrative Charge	177	0	0
	14,035	13	1
RECHARGED			
Refuse Collection	8,873	10	2
Refuse Disposal	3,783	6	0
Other Departments	383	0	0
	13,039	16	2

(xi) Refuse Collection and Disposal—Unit Costs for Year ended 31st March, 1966

UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection	Refuse Disposal	Total for Service
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ..	1 7 5	0 13 9	2 1 2
Gross cost per ton, transport only ..	0 19 1	0 7 5	1 6 6
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ..	2 7 4	0 12 3	2 19 7
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population ..	721	196	917
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,530	415	1,945

(xii) Operational Statistics—Year ended 31st March, 1966

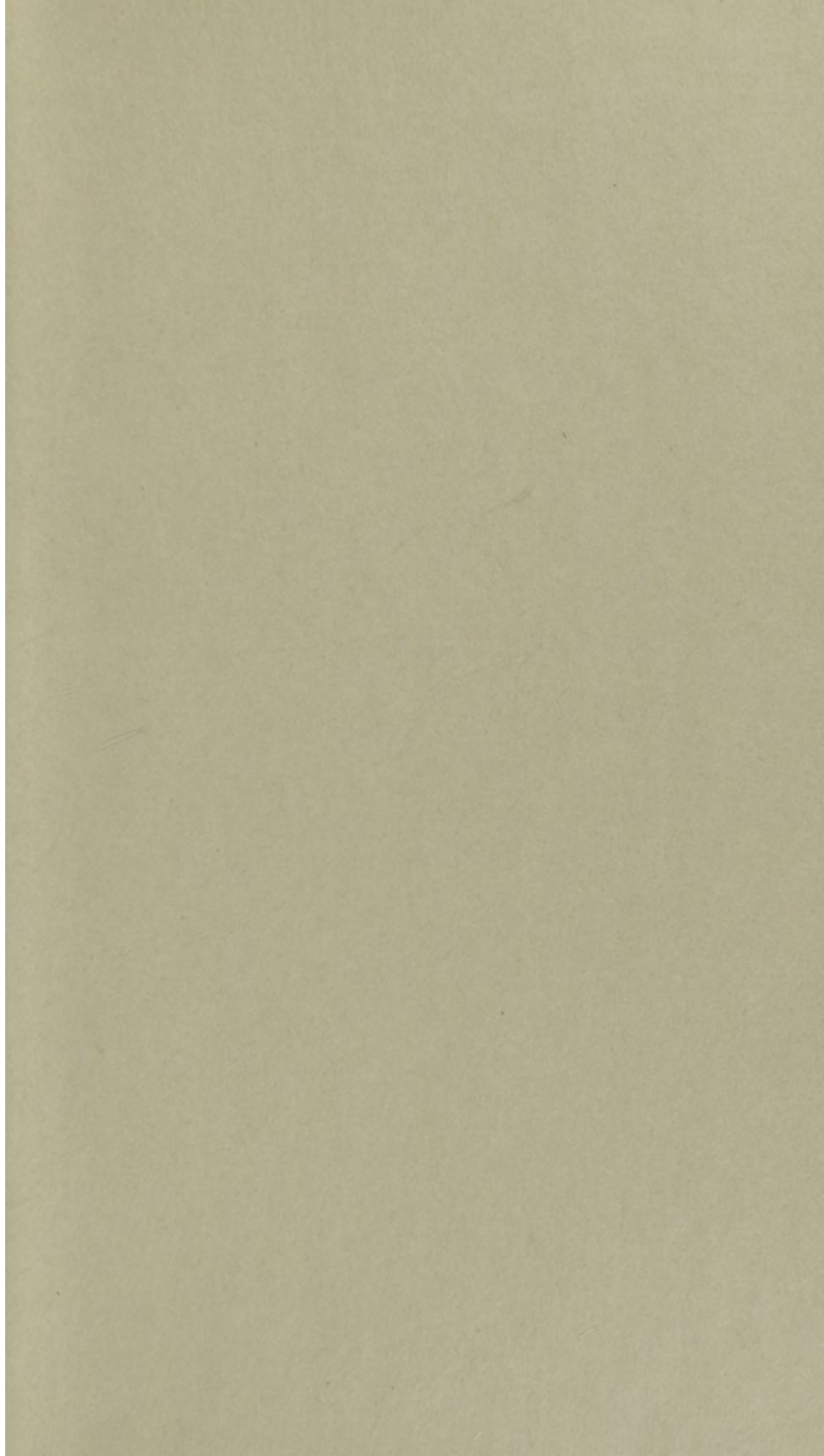
Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ..	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1965	32,180 persons
Total Refuse collected (estimated)	9,816 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	16.7 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,174 premises
Premises 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 an estimated percentage of total collection	Nil
Total refuse disposed of	10,258 tons

Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):—

(a) Crude Tipping	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Controlled Tipping	..	..	..	..	37%
(c) Direct Incineration	..	..	..	..	—
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	..	..	..	..	63%
					<u>100%</u>

Salvage Analysis of income and tonnage:—

					<i>Income</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
					£	Collected
						Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	..	..	..	..	473	135
(b) Scrap Metal	..	..	..	..	2,132	278
(c) Waste Paper	6,640	752
(d) Other Salvage	278	35
					<u>9,523</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Trade Refuse	676	511



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