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## Borough of Brighouse



# ANNUAL REPORT

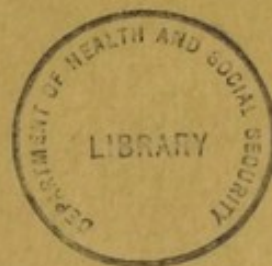
of the

## Public Health Services

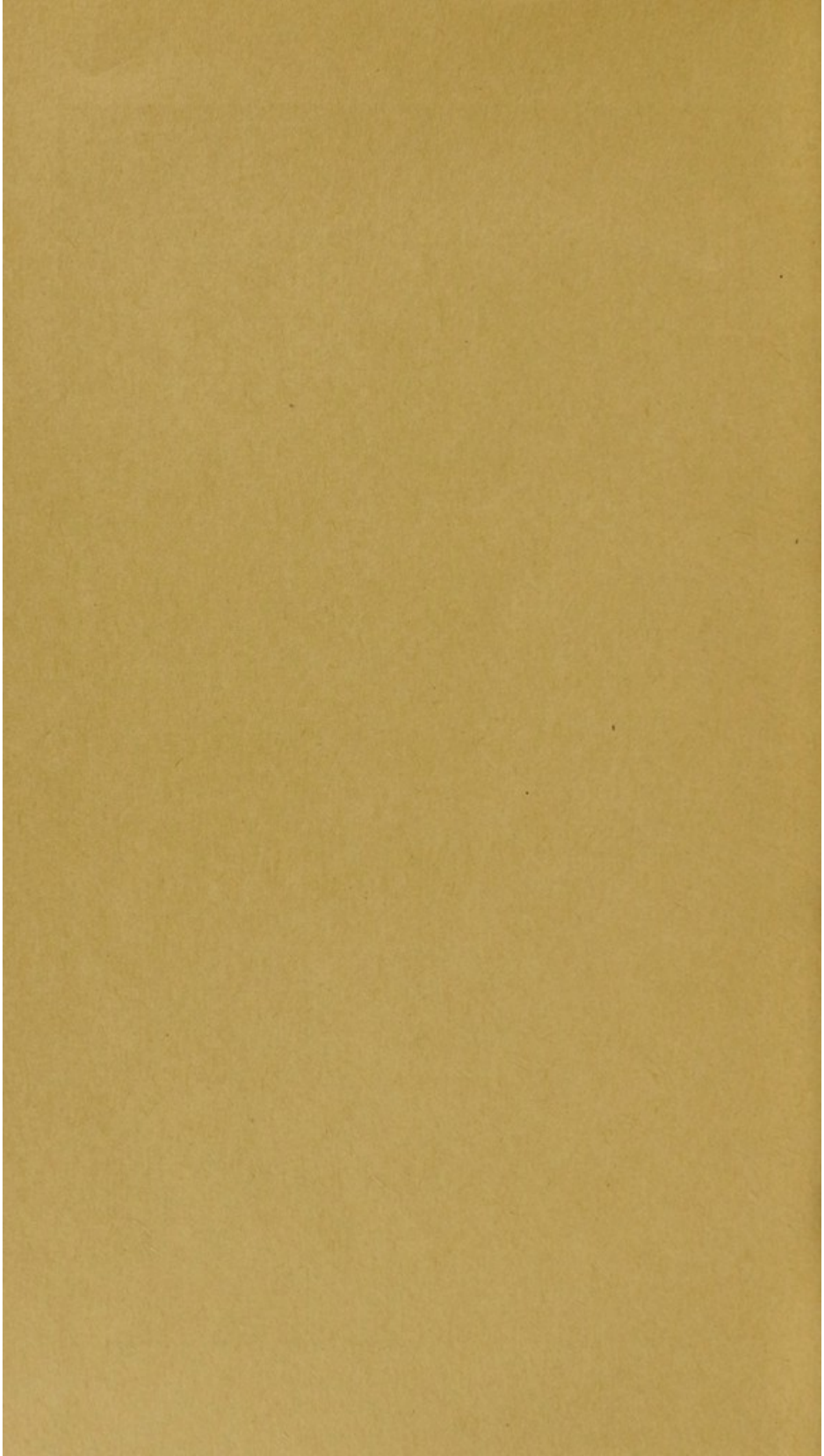
of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

**1966**



NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*



**Borough of Brighouse**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Public Health Services**

of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

**1966**

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*

Borough of Bingham



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Public Health Services

of the Borough of Bingham

For the Year

1966

NORMAN A. GORDON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

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Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at 31st December, 1966)

**His Worship the Mayor :**

Councillor H. PREST, J.P.

**Chairman :**

Alderman S. WILLIAMS

**Vice-Chairman :**

Councillor M. G. W. ARMITAGE

Coun. E. ARMITAGE

.. R. BROWN

.. P. M. CURRAN

.. W. FURNESS

.. Mrs. E. HIONS

Coun. D. R. MARSHALL

.. Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL,  
O.B.E., C.C.

.. Mrs. F. M. MOSS, J.P.

.. R. SUNDERLAND

.. Mrs. B. M. WOODWARD

# Health Department

---

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

### Medical Officer of Health :

N. E. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer. Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Police Street, Brighouse. Telephone Brighouse 2515.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :

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

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

G. H. COOPER, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds) (Terminated December, 1966).

### Orthopaedic Surgeon :

\*\*J. HUNTER ANNAN, F.R.C.S. (Terminated July, 1966).

\*\*K. S. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (Commenced September, 1966).

### 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. (Retired March, 1966).

### Dental Staff :

Miss R. SCLARE, D.Orth., L.D.S., Consultant Orthodontist.

M. R. HOLLINGS, F.D.S., B.Ch.D. Specialist in Advance Conservative Dentistry

W. A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.

H. G. THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.

E. THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.

Mrs. J. A. NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

### 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. 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 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 :**

- A. W. GREENWOOD. M.A.P.H.I.  
Meat and Food Inspector's Diploma, Royal Society of Health.  
(Terminated January, 1966).
- A. R. PRYKE M.A.P.H.I.  
Diploma in Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Association of  
Scotland.  
Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.  
(Commenced June, 1966).
- 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 (Terminated February, 1966).  
E. HEPTINSTALL (Commenced April, 1966).

**Technical Assistant, General Duties :**

- W. O. BURTON (Commenced March, 1966).

**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.
- 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 (Terminated February, 1966).
- Miss N. HUNT, S.R.N.  
1st Part Midwifery.  
Health Visitor's Certificate.
- Miss E. H. M. GILL, S.R.N.  
Health Visitor's Certificate.  
(Commenced June, 1966).
- Miss E. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Health Visitor's Certificate.

**Assistant Health Visitors :**

- \*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.  
\*Mrs. E. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
\*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
\*Mrs. J. SHELLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**Midwives :**

- 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.
- Miss B. E. V. REID, S.R.N., S.C.M.



**Home Nurses :**

- Mrs E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Commenced March, 1966).  
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.  
(Terminated February, 1966).  
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.  
M. A. MAY, S.R.N., R.M.N.

**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 (Terminated December, 1966).  
Miss J. S. TAYLOR.

**Cleansing and Sanitary Section :**

- M. D. ALLEN.  
Mrs. E. GOMMERSALL.  
Miss B. L. MITCHELL.

**Clerk/Pupil Public Health Inspectors :**

- G. HARTLEY (3rd year Student).  
R. I. MARSDEN (4th 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 1966.

I was appointed to the position of Medical Officer of Health for the Borough in October, when the County Council amalgamated the Brighouse and Todmorden Health Divisions to form an enlarged Division consisting of eight District Councils and comprising the whole of the catchment area of the Halifax Hospital Group, other than Halifax County Borough. Under the Divisional Health Scheme, your Medical Officer of Health is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's Local Health Services, and this Scheme has led to the close integration of Local Authority Health Services. The Service in Brighouse has been working under a severe handicap in the past in that the Divisional Office and the Clinics have been housed in three separate buildings. However, the new Divisional Health Office was nearing completion at the end of the year and when it comes into operation it will provide adequate accommodation for both the local Clinic Services and the administration for at least the former Brighouse Health Division.

The population of Brighouse continued to increase during the year, and the Registrar General estimated that the mid-year population was 32,340, which is 160 more than the previous year and represents an increase of over 1,000 in the past five years. For each of the past three years, more than 600 babies have been born in the Borough, and the adjusted birth rate has been 20 per thousand or more. This is a very high figure for West Yorkshire, and is, in fact, considerably higher than the figures recorded even in the post-war period. Both the stillbirth rate and the infant mortality rate are satisfactory, and for the fifteenth successive year no maternal deaths have been recorded.

The adjusted death rate was 12.3, which is an average figure for the Borough. Of the 406 deaths, it is disturbing to note that 109 took place under sixty-five years of age. By far the commonest cause of death amongst people of this age was Disease of the Coronary Arteries, followed by Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, Cancer of the Lung, Bronchitis and motor vehicle accidents.

In 1966, the most prevalent infectious disease was Measles, of which 347 cases were notified. No deaths were recorded from Measles, and it is usually regarded as one of the inevitable infections of childhood. It causes parents much concern; in an epidemic year it takes up a lot of the General Practitioners' time, and recent research suggests that its complications may be more frequent and more severe than has been suspected in the past. A Measles vaccine has now been fully tested and is available on prescription for any child whose General Practitioner recommends should have this protection. As yet, there is no general approval for Measles vaccine, but experience in other countries suggests that this disease could be virtually eliminated.

Chickenpox has been a notifiable disease in Brighouse since the Smallpox outbreak in 1928. A six-months' Order made in March of that year was renewed in September without a time limit and has been in operation ever since. This notification does not serve any useful purpose, and the Council is now seeking the approval of the Ministry of Health to revoke the Order.

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon the care of the elderly in recent years, both with regard to the Health and Welfare Services of the County Council and the provision of special housing accommodation by the Borough Council. An analysis of the work of both the Home Helps and the Home Nursing Service shows that the majority of their time is being spent attending to the needs of the elderly. Financial help is given to the W.V.S., who organise both the 'Meals-on-Wheels' Service and the Luncheon Club, and the County Council also contribute towards the cost of communal facilities for the old people on the Council's estates, particularly with regard to the employment of Wardens for groups of old people's dwellings. This latter scheme was recently extended in order that two Wardens could be appointed to supervise old people in their own homes nearer the town centre, and this has been so successful that the Council has agreed to the appointment of four more Wardens to serve in other parts of the Borough, subject to the approval of the County Council.

The Hospital Plan for England and Wales envisages a substantial reduction of the number of hospital beds for old people in the Halifax area, and this has not been modified despite many representations from local bodies and Councils and despite the fact that there is constant pressure on hospital beds for the aged. The Hospital Plan also suggests that the larger Mental Hospitals should be run down, presumably by a transfer of long-stay patients to hospitals nearer home, or to Local Authority accommodation. These changes, if they come about, will produce even greater pressure upon our Services, upon places in welfare residential homes, and upon the Borough's own units of special accommodation for the elderly in the years to come.

In an industrial area such as ours, there is a large legacy of environmental problems, such as housing and sanitation. The Public Health Inspectors also have to absorb the work produced by increasing legislation. This is reflected in the increasing number of visits paid, which in 1966 was over 17,000. The Department has a responsibility to ensure that there is an adequate and wholesome water supply to each dwellinghouse. Almost all the Borough receives water from the public supply but constant vigilance is still required to supervise the small number of private water supplies which still remain. Water from the public mains is also tested to ensure that bacteriological standards are maintained, and also to check upon its lead content. The public depends upon the Health Department for the purity of its milk supply, and routine sampling continued throughout the year. One unusual difficulty concerned a series of unsatisfactory samples from an automatic milk vending machine from which the milk failed the prescribed tests for keeping quality. With the co-operation of the owners, this was resolved, and there was a marked improvement. A considerable amount of untreated farm-bottled milk is produced and retailed in this area.

In 1966, Brucella Abortus organisms were cultured from 11 samples, which represents some 5% of routine samples taken. The milk producers are themselves keen to eliminate this infection and are most co-operative about identifying and isolating infected animals, often to the extent of selling them for slaughter, despite the fact that this may well involve them in financial loss. Many producers submit samples from newly-purchased and newly-calved cows in an effort to keep their herds free from infection, and the Department gives them every possible assistance.

The Borough has an extensive clearance programme, with 2,278 houses listed as unfit. This represents more than one house in every five in the Borough. In 1966, only 54 houses were represented and 58 were demolished. In the previous ten years, an average of 79 houses were cleared each year. The Council proposes to increase its building programme in the near future, particularly to meeting the requirements on clearance areas but also to allow for town centre redevelopment and by-pass roads which will shortly be required. The clearance programme, however, will also benefit from these latter schemes as many unfit houses will be affected. The Council's policy is to encourage the improvement of existing buildings as far as possible, and they would very much like to be able to offer assistance, even to those with a relatively short life. The Department has investigated the possibility of declaring Improvement Areas but has found these not practicable under present legislation in view of the very high proportion of owner-occupied houses in every suitable area.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Council for their kindness, patience and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Jennings, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his willing assistance at all times. I should also like to pay tribute to Dr. Milligan, who was your Acting Medical Officer of Health for more than a year, and who has given me every possible co-operation during our rather difficult period of transition.

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

Your obedient Servant,

NORMAN E. GORDON

July, 1967.

Medical Officer of Health.



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### FOR THE YEAR 1966

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#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

Area (in acres) ... ..	7,873
Population : Census 1961. 30,804 : 1966 (est.) ... ..	32,340
Average number of persons per acre ... ..	4.11
Number of inhabited houses ... ..	12,464
Number of inhabited houses per acre ... ..	1.58
Average number of persons per house ... ..	2.59
Rateable Value ... ..	£882,195
Product of a Penny Rate ... ..	£3,530

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

“At the end of December, 1966, there were 159 persons unemployed and 59 persons on short-time work. This shows an increase on previous years but Brighouse is still relatively well-placed in comparison with the Regional and National figures.

“The number of workers involved in short-time working given above, although correct on the date of the count, does not give an adequate picture of the incidence of short-time working over the past few months. Although relatively few firms have introduced short time working the numbers of men and women involved have been quite substantial; in all about 800 men and women have been temporarily stopped at some time since September last year and at present there is a large short-time register. The wholly unemployed register continues to rise but only gradually.”

#### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate ... ..	273	285	558
Illegitimate ... ..	14	21	35
Total ... ..	287	306	593

Live Birth Rate : 18.3 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.  
 Adjusted Birth Rate : 20.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.  
 Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births : 5.9.

Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate ... ..	4	3	7
Illegitimate ... ..	1	—	1
Total ... ..	5	3	8

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 13.3.

Total Live and Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
	292	309	601
Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	221	185	406

Crude Death Rate: 12.6 per 1 000 of estimated resident population.

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

Infant Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate ... ..	9	3	12
Illegitimate ... ..	2	—	2
Total ... ..	11	3	14

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — total: 23.6

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — legitimate: 21.5

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — illegitimate: 57.1

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks): 18.5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (under 1 week): 15.2

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined): 28.3

**Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):**

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

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	273	282	555
Illegitimate	14	27	41
Total	287	309	596

Live Birth Rate: 18.3 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.  
 Adjusted Birth Rate: 20.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.  
 Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 5.9

Still Births—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	5	3	8

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 13.3

**TABLE 1**  
**BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1966 FOR THE**  
**WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY**  
**AND ENGLAND AND WALES**

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Brighouse
Crude Birth ... ..	17.8	18.4	18.0	17.7	18.3
Adjusted Birth ... ..	18.2	17.9	18.2	—	20.0
Crude Death ... ..	12.9	10.1	12.1	11.7	12.6
Adjusted Death ... ..	13.3	12.1	12.9	—	12.3
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory ... ..	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.09
Other ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
All Forms ... ..	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.09
Cancer ... ..	2.16	1.62	2.00	2.25	1.55
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.02	1.52	1.87	*	2.10
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	4.77	3.78	4.48	*	5.10
Respiratory Diseases	1.88	1.33	1.72	*	1.67
Maternal Mortality ...	0.31	0.10	0.25	0.26	—
Infant Mortality ...	20.1	19.0	19.8	19.0	23.6
Neo-Natal Mortality	13.2	11.4	12.6	12.9	18.5
Stillbirth ... ..	14.9	13.0	14.4	15.4	13.3

\* Figures not available

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

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

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



**TABLE 2**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1966**

Causes of Death	1966 All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory ... ..	3	—	3
2. Tuberculosis—other ... ..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ... ..	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	12	1	13
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ... ..	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ... ..	—	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	15	12	27
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	—
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	33	68
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	67	42	109
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease ... ..	11	32	43
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	7	3	10
22. Influenza ... ..	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia ... ..	15	12	27
24. Bronchitis ... ..	12	8	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	—	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	1	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	3	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	5	3	8
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	13	11	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	2	2	4
34. All other accidents ... ..	5	5	10
35. Suicide ... ..	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>406</b>

## VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 32,340, as compared with 32,180 in 1965. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 160. There were 593 live births and 406 deaths so that there was a natural increase in population of 187.

### Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 18.3 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 19.2 for 1965. 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 20.0. This is 2.3 above the rate of England and Wales, and 1.8 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 35 illegitimate live births, representing 5.9% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were eight stillbirths. This gives a still-birth rate of 13.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 14.4 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 15.4 for England and Wales, and 20.6 for this town last year.

### Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 12.6 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.98 this year, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 12.3. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales, and 12.9 for the Administrative County.

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

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation — 165 (compared with 180 in 1965).
2. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System — 68 (compared with 72 in 1965).
3. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases — 54 (compared with 36 in 1965).
4. Cancer — 50 (compared with 83 in 1965).

### Infant Deaths

Fourteen children (eleven males and three females) under one year of age died during the year. There were two deaths among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 23.6. This rate is above that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 19.8, 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:—

- 9 (10) under one week.
- 2 (—) between one week and one month.
- 3 (3) between one month and one year.

Eleven of the fourteen deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 18.5, as compared with 12.6 for the Administrative County and 12.9 for the country as a whole.

There were two deaths among the illegitimate children but as there were only thirty-five illegitimate births, this gives a rate of 57.1 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, 1966**

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	Between 4 weeks and 12 months	Total
Prematurity ... ..	5	—	—	5
Congenital Abnormalities ... ..	4	2	2	8
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	9	2	3	14

### **Premature Births**

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

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

### **Laboratory Facilities**

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

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

### **Ambulance Service**

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for both Brighouse Borough and neighbouring areas of the County. This service has recently be re-organised and is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to this Centre.

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 accident, emergency and transfer cases, which have shown a slight increase.

### **Home Nurses**

Four full-time Home Nurses are employed in Brighouse Borough, and three of these are qualified Queen's Nurses. In February, Mrs. F. Sykes retired after thirty years' service in the district. Mrs. Briggs has been appointed to take her place, and arrangements will be made for her to undertake her Queen's training in the near future.

Altogether, 625 cases were visited and 12,167 visits were made by the Home Nurses.

### **Home Helps**

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to 14 Home Helps working a 42-hour week with two weeks' annual holiday.

At the beginning of the year, 216 domestic cases were being attended, 192 of these being old people. During 1966, there were 65 new domestic cases, of whom 53 were old people. This compares with the figures of 75 domestic cases last year, of whom 60 were old people. Twenty-five new maternity cases were attended, as compared with 40 last year.

At the end of the year, 215 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and ninety-one of these were old people. At the end of December, 1966, 36 Home Helps were working part-time in Brighouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighouse during 1966 was 29,114. This figure compares with 33,438 for 1965 and 36,974 in 1964. There has been no appreciable change in the number of cases, so there is a tendency for each case to receive fewer hours service, largely due to difficulty in attracting suitable people to this type of work.

### **Chiropody**

The County Council's Chiropody Service makes provision for treatment for persons of pensionable age, for the physically handicapped,

and for expectant mothers upon the recommendation of their Family Doctor or a Nurse. The Scheme continues to be very much appreciated, and, altogether, 1587 Brighthouse patients, almost all old people, received 8570 treatments.

This Service was initiated by various voluntary associations in Brighthouse, and treatment was carried out, both in the County Clinics and in the Chiropodists' own surgeries. In Rastrick and Southowram, it was possible to arrange for all treatments to be carried out in the Clinics, and when the new premises in Brighthouse and Hipperholme are completed, it is proposed to transfer treatments to these clinics as far as possible. We shall then be able to relieve the voluntary associations of the responsibility of administering and financing this Scheme, and operate a direct service whereby the Chiropodists are reimbursed by the County Council.

**TABLE 4**  
**BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION**  
**Statistical Return for this Period January to December, 1966**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<b>PATIENTS</b>													
(a) Out-Patients ... ..	1420	1271	1544	1404	1542	1632	1263	1267	1330	1266	1461	1385	16785 (17,047)
(b) Admissions ... ..	214	148	184	178	153	130	150	148	169	165	164	190	1993 (2,148)
(c) Discharges ... ..	85	50	66	84	56	47	62	72	61	65	73	75	796 (848)
(d) Transfers ... ..	3	7	11	12	7	11	15	6	18	7	17	13	127 (95)
(e) Accident Patients ... ..	77	55	76	49	62	85	57	75	59	61	61	67	784 (729)
<b>Total ...</b>	1799	1531	1881	1727	1820	1905	1547	1568	1637	1564	1776	1730	20485 (20,867)
<b>Emergency Patients ... ..</b>	103	85	93	77	89	64	67	77	107	106	122	117	1107 (1,056)
<b>Sitting Patients ... ..</b>	1522	1329	1627	1497	1618	1698	1359	1353	1416	1365	1546	1496	17826 (18,053)
<b>Stretcher Patients ... ..</b>	277	202	254	230	202	207	188	215	221	199	230	234	2659 (2,814)
<b>Miles ... ..</b>	11551	9566	10969	10263	12008	11367	9544	10581	10807	10639	11151	11191	129637 (129,255)

### **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 the patrons of a local hostelry. Their thoughtful generosity has assisted towards many treats culminating in the distribution of Christmas gifts of £1 to some 40 elderly residents in the Borough.

### **Meals on Wheels**

This service, which is now well into its fifth 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 three days a week, and now 60 elderly people receive this nourishing meal at the subsidised cost of 1/-.

### **Luncheon Club**

This club was opened two years ago 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.

### **Health Education**

Health Education forms an integral part of the work of the Health Visitors both when visiting the mother in her own home and when conducting a clinic. Posters, leaflets, films and other visual aids are available and several subjects were dealt with during the year. In addition, one of the Health Visitors conducted a series of lessons on Mothercraft in a Brighthouse Secondary Modern School.

The Brighthouse Home Safety Committee arranged poster displays in shops dealing with seasonal hazards, and a Christmas exhibition illustrated the theme "Safe Toys." Material from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents was distributed to school children.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres**

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended herewith.

TABLE 5 — 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 1.45-3.45 p.m. Wednesdays 1.45-3.45 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	Tuesdays, 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, Ophthalmic & Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road	By appointment
Chiroprody Clinic	The Miniclinic, Southowram	Thursdays, 8.30 a.m. (by appointment)
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday (by appointment)
do.	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Monday & Tuesday, 9 a.m.-12 noon
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Wednesdays, 9 a.m.-12 noon & 1.30-3.30 p.m.
		Thurs., 9 a.m. to 12 noon
Veneral Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Tuesday, 2-4, 4.30-6.30 (Females)
do.	Ward 25, Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield	Thursday, 2-4 p.m. 4.30-6.30 p.m. (Males)
		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.
		Females : Mon. 4.30-6.30 p.m., Wed. 11-12 noon. Friday 2-3 p.m.



### Health Visitors

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In Brighouse, the Health Visitors are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated. The work carried out by the Health Visitors in Brighouse is summarized in Table 6.

**TABLE 6**  
**VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1966**

First visits and subsequent visits to children born in 1966 ...	2,928
Visits to children born between 1965 and 1961 ...	4,714
Visits to expectant mothers ...	92
Miscellaneous ...	4,838
Total ...	12,572

### Ante-Natal Clinics

The attendances at ante-natal clinics are set out in Table 7. The figures show little change in recent years but give a very incomplete record of the total amount of ante-natal care received by mothers as in most cases the patients are also seen by their own Doctors, or attend the Hospital Out-Patient Clinic.

**TABLE 7**  
**ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of sessions ...	100	100	102	100	101
Total number of individual expectant mothers ...	263	192	201	208	198
Total number of attendances ...	1065	972	1198	1185	1122
Average number of patients per session ...	10.65	9.72	11.7	11.9	11.1

### Relaxation Clinics

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

**TABLE 8**  
**ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS**

Total Individual Mothers ...	128
Total Attendances ...	900

### Domiciliary Midwifery

The West Riding County Council employs three full-time Midwives in the Borough. In 1966, there was a small increase in the number of domiciliary confinements, 28.8% of babies being born at home. The Midwives are trained in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia, and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The Midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and this year a new type of portable incubator has been brought into service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighthouse Ambulance Station and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 9 below :—

**TABLE 9**

#### WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING 1966

Labours conducted : (a) as Midwives	...	...	...	173
(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	—

Maternity Outfits are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

### Dental Scheme

During the year, 85 expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in 72 cases.

#### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the respective centres is set out in Table 10 which follows :—

**TABLE 10**

#### Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics, 1966

	Brig- house	Rastrick	Hipper- holme	South- owram	Totals
Number of sessions	102	52	48	84	286
Individual children attending	597	279	274	175	1325
Medical Consultations	1016	521	664	299	2500
Attendances of children born in 1966	1930	652	835	442	3859
Attendances of other children	1904	1122	1201	1411	5638
Total attendances	3834	1774	2036	1853	9497
Average attendances per session	37.59	34.12	42.4	22.06	33.21

### 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

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc. are distributed at the Centres and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

### Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, 31 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below :—

Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	3
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	3
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	3
Inversion of Foot	...	...	...	...	6
Curly Toes	...	...	...	...	3
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformity of Hip (?)	...	...	...	...	4
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	2
Perth's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Erb's Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	4

### Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1966, 40 Brighouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, 34 of whom were suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in 12 cases.

### WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The West Riding County Council maintains a 40-place Day Nursery at Wellholme Park, Brighouse. This is staffed by a Matron, Deputy Matron, a Warden, a Nursery Nurse and two Assistants. Admissions to the Nursery are restricted to young children within the approved priority categories, including the young child whose mother is ill or having a baby, the illegitimate child whose mother is required to work, the young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted, and the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

In 1966, the number on the roll varied between twenty-two and thirty-four, and the average number of daily attendances was 21, as compared with 23 in the previous year.

### MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Services is administered on a Divisional basis and two Mental Welfare Officers are based on Brighouse to serve this area. In addition, we share the services of Mr. Parkinson, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, who has responsibilities throughout the very much larger catchment area of Storthes Hall Hospital. There have been no staff changes during the year, and the holiday and off-duty relief arrangements with the Todmorden Officers have worked very well. Quarterly rotas have been prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners and Hospitals, and also to the Police and Ambulance staffs.

### In-Service Training

All newly-appointed Welfare Officers attend an induction course at Leeds and subsequently arrangements are made for them to attend County Courses at Grantley Hall once a year. Suitably qualified Officers

are encouraged to apply for vacancies on the two-year Younghusband Course for Social Workers, and if successful, they are seconded by the County Council on full salary. In addition, fortnightly seminars are held in Brighouse and regular case conferences are held at Storthes Hall Hospital.

#### **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.

#### **Residential Hostels**

There is an increasing demand for places in residential hostels for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal patients. The County Council's provision has so far been limited to one hostel at West Ardsley, but we have usually been able to find places in hostels situated in neighbouring County Boroughs. With the increasing turnover of patients in mental hospitals, and the emphasis on community care, it seems likely that very many more hostels will have to be provided in the future.

#### **Divisional Training Centre**

Brighouse Junior Training Centre continued to provide places for nine females over the age of sixteen years in addition to twenty-three juniors. Both staff and patients are working under acute difficulties in the very limited accommodation in this building. A new comprehensive Training Centre is proposed for the Brighouse and part of the Todmorden areas but the starting date has again been deferred because of financial difficulties. There has been an arrangement whereby six youths travelled daily to a training centre in Bradford but last year the demand for this service increased and Bradford was unable to offer us any additional places. Arrangements have now been completed to enable a total of twelve adult patients from this area to travel daily to the West Riding Centre at Kirkburton.

#### **Mental Subnormality**

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

No. of subnormal patients receiving care and guidance ...	80
No. awaiting admission to hospital ... ..	1
No. admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1966 ...	3

#### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA**

Of the 12,464 houses in the Borough, 12,436 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of six houses supplied by standpipe, all those on public supply 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 7 samples out of 14 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 5613 yards of main were installed during 1966, and supplies to 32 properties 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 1966.

### **Rivers and Streams**

The Yorkshire Ouse River Authority 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**

Twenty-five smoke observations were made during the year and full particulars of the 23 recorded observations made on 13 chimneys are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

We received notification of seven new furnaces. Eleven visits were made to boiler plants and there were 9 interviews with management and staff.

### **Public Baths**

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

						<b>Attendances</b>	
						1965/66	1966/67
Mixed Bathing	...	...	...	...	...	45,013	38,056
Segregated Bathing	...	...	...	...	...	8,639	14,355
Swimming Club	...	...	...	...	...	6,852	4,005
Schoolchildren and organised classes	...	...	...	...	...	35,200	34,723
Ashlar and Spen Valley Institute of Further Education	...	...	...	...	...	688	238
Slipper Baths	...	...	...	...	...	6,429	6,023
						102,821	97,400

## HOUSING PROGRAMME

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1966 :—

### Clifton Cricket Field :

Old People's Bungalows ... ..	15
Single Person's Flats ... ..	16
Two Persons' Flats ... ..	8
Two-Bedroomed Houses ... ..	26
Three-Bedroomed Houses ... ..	18

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83

Communal Centre and Warden's Flat ... ..	1
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84

### St. Martin's View :

Two Persons' Flats ... ..	12
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The programme envisaged for 1967 is as follows :—

### Clifton Cricket Field Estate :

Two-Bedroomed Houses ... ..	6
Three-Bedroomed Houses ... ..	6

---

12

### Smith House Lane Estate :

Old Persons' Bungalows ... ..	27
Single Person's Flats ... ..	28
Two Persons' Flats ... ..	12
Two-Bedroomed Houses ... ..	4
Three-Bedroomed Houses ... ..	4

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75

### New Hey Road :

Two Persons' Flats ... ..	16
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In addition to the 96 houses built by the Council, 159 were built by private enterprise.

There were 87 applications for standard grants this year, and 80 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 767 visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 722 visits made in 1965. 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 twelve premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream.

A total of 26 samples of ice cream were taken for examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

No coliform organisms were found in the 14 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 the neighbouring County Borough.

### **Adulteration**

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 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, 1966, who had completed

a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1952):—

Age at 31.12.66.	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
i.e. Born in Year	1966	1965-62	1961-57	1956-52	Total
A. 1962-1966	227	1794	1367	117	3505
B. 1952-1961	—	—	403	1194	1597

During 1966, five hundred and thirty-seven children completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, three children were immunised separately for Diphtheria/Tetanus, and 478 were given a reinforcing dose against Diphtheria.

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

### Vaccination against Smallpox

Records were received in respect of three hundred and forty-six primary vaccinations and 15 re-vaccinations carried out on persons under the age of sixteen years. This compares with last year's figures of 101 primary and 15 re-vaccinations.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 685 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of 545, or 80%, consented to this valuable measure as compared with the County average for 1965 of 76%. Of these children, 507 were tested. Sixty-six of them, or 13%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 419 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Thirty child contacts received skin tests. Five of these were positive. Fifty-three children received B.C.G. vaccination, including thirty babies not previously given a skin test.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In the course of the year, records were received in respect of 1,176 persons who had received three doses of oral vaccine, and, in addition, a further 760 children were given booster doses.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### Measles

Measles was the infectious disease most prevalent during 1966, and, altogether, 347 cases were notified during the year.

### Chickenpox

Chickenpox, which is notifiable in this area, was again prevalent, there being 253 cases notified.



### **Scarlet Fever**

Sixty cases of Scarlet Fever were notified this year. At present this infection continues its mild course.

### **Erysipelas**

There were two cases of Erysipelas notified during the year.

### **Pneumonia**

Six cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, as compared with eight in 1965. There were, however, twenty-seven deaths from the disease.

### **Whooping Cough**

Eight cases of Whooping Cough were notified in 1966. Of these, five had completed a course of vaccination. Whooping vaccination does not give full protection but it has the effect of delaying the incidence of Whooping Cough until later in childhood, when complications are much less likely to occur, and, in addition, has caused a dramatic reduction in the number of cases. Before the introduction of this vaccination scheme, eight cases in the district would have been sufficient to have started a serious epidemic.

### **Sonne Dysentery**

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year.

### **Tuberculosis**

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 13.

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 1966, notifications were received in respect of seven cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, as compared with eighteen in 1965. In addition, one respiratory case was transferred into the district. Six respiratory cases were transferred out, and eleven respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. Ten respiratory cases, all males, died during the year. The number on the register was thus reduced by 19 to 160.

There were no cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

All the seven respiratory cases notified were males.

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.

**TABLE II**  
**MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1966**

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	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
February	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	19	37	37	—	—	—	—	1	—	64
March	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	34	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
April	...	...	...	1	—	3	—	54	35	35	—	—	—	—	2	—	96
May	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	27	13	13	1	—	—	—	1	—	45
June	...	...	...	—	—	7	—	31	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
July	...	...	...	—	—	5	—	47	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
August	...	...	...	—	—	4	—	11	19	19	1	—	—	—	2	—	37
September	...	...	...	—	—	8	—	7	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
October	...	...	...	—	—	13	—	1	25	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	40
November	...	...	...	—	—	9	—	2	76	76	2	—	—	—	—	—	90
December	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	17	77	77	3	—	—	—	—	—	100
Totals	...	...	2	1	—	60	2	253	347	347	8	—	—	—	7	—	686

TABLE 12

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1966**

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles ... ..	347	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	60	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	6	—	27
Chickenpox ... ..	253	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	2	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	8	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—
Totals ...	679	—	27

TABLE 13

**TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1966**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

TABLE 14

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Ent'c Fever	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis			Pneumonia	Measles	Who'p Cough
					Lungs	Other	Total			
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
1966	60	—	—	2	7	—	7	6	347	8
Totals	2755	401	35	304	1113	321	1436	898	8728	1411
Av'rg's	55.1	8.0	0.7	6.1	22.3	6.4	28.7	19.1	311.7	50.4

**TABLE 15**  
**BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE**  
**FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896**

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Infantile Mortality Rate		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life Rate per 1,000 total births
	Brighouse (adjusted)	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
1966	20.0	17.7	13.3	23.6	19.0	36.6

**TABLE 16**  
**DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1926**  
**BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE**

Decade	Maternal Mortality Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population										All Causes		
		Typhoid and Para typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis		B'house	Engl'd & Wales	
										Lungs	Other			Total
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	0.01	0.00	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
1966	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.54	0.09	0.00	0.09	12.3	11.70

**TABLE 17**  
**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 Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894 .....	20	66	45	4	181	68	152	135	474	2846	1314	312	1626
Average Deaths Per Annum .....	0.27	0.90	0.62	0.55	2.48	0.93	2.08	1.85	6.49	38.99	18.00	4.27	22.27
Total Infectious Diseases Notified .....	—	—	304	164	Notifiable only since 1939, 8728	4463	Notifiable only since 1939, 1411	830	Not Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1278 only since 1913	369 Notifiable since 1913	1647 since 1913
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases .....	—	—	14.80	2.44	0.05	1.52	0.71	16.27	—	—	53.36	47.70	52.03
					4 d'ths since 1939		10 d'ths since 1939				681 d'ths since 1913	176 d'ths since 1913	857 d'ths since 1913

**TABLE 18  
ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE  
FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS**

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of Registered			Brighouse	England and Wales		
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3
1918	19,364	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	17.7	36	118	97	37	121.3
1919	21,000	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	18.5	26	88.6	89	53	119.1
1920	20,871	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	31	73.16	80	60	144.2
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670	299	14	46.82	331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77	30	100.4
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	32	101.9
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	33	108.9
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	99.7
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	127.3
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	11	90	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.3	20	80	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.7	11	44	66	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	74	31	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	80	60	29	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	73.2	66	28	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	78.4	65	18	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	48.4	64	30	116.3
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	64.00	59	26	116.3
1936	19,450	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	37.97	57	30	112.1
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	84.82	58	35	82.4
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	41.77	58	39	86.1
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	20	46.08	55	36	81.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	50	38	104.1
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	55	44	110.5
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	14.29	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
1945	27,540	420	6	28.9	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
1946	29,810	516	22	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	12	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	16.7	11	24.44	30	17	36.88
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.5	9	22.3	28	18	51.84
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.3	10	22.3	28	18	43.58
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	24.5	27	16	38.65
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	26.6	26	15	45.11
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	22.2	25	15	36.41
1957	30,500	458	4	18.0	454	14.9	16.1	9	32.0	24	21	47.19
1958	30,490	445	8	8.7	437	14.3	16.4	7	19.8	23	13	28.38
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	16.5	12	17.6	22.0	18	36.89
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2	17.4	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9	18.0	10	23.9	21.4	17	33.53
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5	18.2	10	18.1	20.9	24	44.2
1964	31,830	644	15	23.3	629	21.5	18.4	9	14.3	20.0	24	33.8
1965	32,180	631	13	20.6	618	20.9	18.0	13	24.3	19.0	28	44.4
1966	32,340	601	8	13.3	593	20.0	17.7	14	23.6	19.0	22	36.6



**TABLE 19**  
**ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE**

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths										Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population										All Causes	
		Puer- eral Sep- sis	Other Puer- eral	Total Death Rate Per 1,000 Births	Whooping Cough		Influenza		Cancer		Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation		Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		Lungs		Tuberculosis		Total		
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.
1917	19,332	1	0.00	8	0.38	19	1.03	32	1.66	37	1.91	18	0.93	19	0.93	12	0.60	31	1.53	299	15.51		
1918	19,364	1	0.00	15	0.77	22	1.13	27	1.39	45	2.32	22	1.14	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26		
1919	21,000	1	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	10	0.50	41	2.04	22	1.10	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60		
1920	20,871	—	0.00	4	0.19	28	1.34	24	1.15	42	2.01	23	1.10	23	1.10	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98		
1921	20,610	—	0.00	3	0.14	7	0.34	19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.87	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25		
1922	20,670	—	0.00	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16		
1923	20,390	—	0.00	3	0.15	9	0.44	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	27	1.32	265	12.82		
1924	20,100	—	0.00	3	0.15	23	1.14	28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14	7	0.34	30	1.48		
1925	19,920	—	0.00	1	0.05	10	0.50	35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85	6	0.30	23	1.15		
1926	19,440	—	0.00	1	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		
1927	19,380	—	0.00	—	0.00	25	1.29	34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02	6	0.30	26	1.33		
1928	19,460	—	0.00	—	0.00	6	0.31	20	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5		
1929	19,640	—	0.00	1	0.05	24	1.22	36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21		
1930	19,640	—	0.00	2	0.10	3	0.15	39	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66	14	0.71	266	13.5		
1931	19,940	—	0.00	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		
1932	19,740	—	0.00	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		
1933	19,670	—	0.00	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		
1934	19,550	—	0.00	—	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		
1935	19,510	—	0.00	—	0.00	38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7		
1936	19,430	—	0.00	2	0.10	4	0.20	38	1.96	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61		
1937	30,120	—	0.00	1	0.03	24	1.22	55	2.83	15	0.75	164	8.40	24	1.22	17	0.86	4	0.20	12	0.61		
1938	30,140	—	0.00	3	0.15	3	0.15	52	2.73	14	0.70	183	9.23	14	0.70	17	0.86	4	0.20	12	0.61		
1939	29,900	—	0.00	4	0.13	61	3.09	52	2.64	7	0.35	228	11.43	14	0.70	14	0.70	3	0.15	17	0.86		
1940	29,540	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	2.39	18	0.91	18	0.91	126	6.33	16	0.80	10	0.50	4	0.20	14	0.70		
1941	29,680	—	0.00	2	0.06	56	2.83	19	0.95	19	0.95	142	7.23	16	0.80	10	0.50	4	0.20	14	0.70		
1942	29,170	—	0.00	3	0.10	47	2.42	13	0.65	13	0.65	130	6.63	13	0.65	13	0.65	3	0.15	17	0.86		
1943	28,500	—	0.00	16	0.56	77	3.98	11	0.55	11	0.55	141	7.23	13	0.65	13	0.65	5	0.25	18	0.91		
1944	27,840	—	0.00	4	0.14	1	0.05	52	2.64	12	0.60	114	5.81	12	0.60	12	0.60	2	0.10	14	0.70		
1945	27,540	—	0.00	2	0.09	65	3.07	12	0.60	12	0.60	141	6.56	12	0.60	12	0.60	1	0.05	16	0.75		
1946	29,810	—	0.00	3	0.10	72	3.42	10	0.50	10	0.50	155	7.23	10	0.50	10	0.50	1	0.05	16	0.75		
1947	30,350	—	0.00	1	0.03	55	2.64	12	0.60	12	0.60	142	6.63	12	0.60	12	0.60	1	0.05	16	0.75		
1948	30,810	—	0.00	13	0.42	65	3.07	10	0.50	10	0.50	166	7.81	10	0.50	10	0.50	1	0.05	16	0.75		
1949	30,760	—	0.00	2	0.06	79	3.78	7	0.35	7	0.35	170	8.12	7	0.35	7	0.35	2	0.10	17	0.86		
1950	30,710	—	0.00	1	0.03	86	4.15	6	0.30	6	0.30	188	9.08	6	0.30	6	0.30	1	0.05	17	0.86		
1951	30,500	—	0.00	13	0.42	56	2.64	17	0.81	17	0.81	199	9.63	17	0.81	17	0.81	3	0.15	17	0.86		
1952	30,420	—	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.83	8	0.40	8	0.40	192	9.54	8	0.40	8	0.40	4	0.20	17	0.86		
1953	30,370	—	0.00	—	0.00	74	3.65	15	0.75	15	0.75	204	10.02	15	0.75	15	0.75	8	0.40	4	0.20		
1954	30,400	—	0.00	1	0.03	54	2.64	10	0.50	10	0.50	186	9.12	10	0.50	10	0.50	8	0.40	4	0.20		
1955	30,360	—	0.00	1	0.03	61	2.95	10	0.50	10	0.50	156	7.52	10	0.50	10	0.50	2	0.10	17	0.86		
1956	30,490	—	0.00	2	0.07	47	2.31	15	0.75	15	0.75	154	7.52	15	0.75	15	0.75	1	0.05	17	0.86		
1957	30,500	—	0.00	—	0.00	57	2.83	14	0.68	14	0.68	174	8.40	14	0.68	14	0.68	5	0.25	15	0.75		
1958	30,490	—	0.00	—	0.00	76	3.65	14	0.68	14	0.68	187	9.12	14	0.68	14	0.68	—	0.00	1	0.05		
1959	30,460	—	0.00	5	0.16	61	2.95	21	1.03	21	1.03	165	7.81	21	1.03	21	1.03	—	0.00	1	0.05		
1960	30,570	—	0.00	—	0.00	63	3.07	7	0.35	7	0.35	178	8.63	7	0.35	7	0.35	4	0.20	4	0.20		
1961	30,980	—	0.00	11	0.36	58	2.83	14	0.68	14	0.68	164	7.81	14	0.68	14	0.68	1	0.05	2	0.10		
1962	31,260	—	0.00	2	0.06	75	3.53	24	1.15	24	1.15	166	7.81	24	1.15	24	1.15	6	0.30	6	0.30		
1963	31,540	—	0.00	1	0.03	58	2.73	24	1.15	24	1.15	182	8.63	24	1.15	24	1.15	1	0.05	6	0.30		
1964	31,830	—	0.00	—	0.00	69	3.23	15	0.75	15	0.75	176	8.40	15	0.75	15	0.75	1	0.05	5	0.25		
1965	32,180	—	0.00	—	0.00	83	3.98	15	0.75	15	0.75	159	7.52	15	0.75	15	0.75	—	0.00	2	0.10		
1966	32,340	—	0.00	—	0.00	50	2.31	15	0.75	15	0.75	180	8.63	15	0.75	15	0.75	—	0.00	2	0.10		
		—	0.00	—	0.00	50	2.31	27	1.31	27	1.31	165	7.81	27	1.31	27	1.31	—	0.00	3	0.15		

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1966**

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To His Worship The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Brighouse,

I have pleasure in submitting my eleventh Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services — for 1966. 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, 1967.

The year can best be described as one of steady progress in each section of the Department once again impeded by changes in the Technical Staff.

On the Cleansing side difficulties in obtaining labour earlier in the year eased and from July onwards we had the best collection frequency for many years. The new garages were completed and so were the elevator from the reception hopper and the waste paper conveyor. Provision of tipping facilities was a pressing problem.

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. Gordon.

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 ... ..	17,004
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS</b>	
Nuisances—Dwellinghouses ... ..	405
Other premises, etc. ... ..	71
Re-inspections—Dwellinghouses ... ..	1,466
Others ... ..	291
Drainage—obstructed drains/sewers ... ..	717
Inspections—existing drainage ... ..	436
new drainage ... ..	77
Smoke Tests ... ..	14
Water Tests ... ..	5
Colour Tests ... ..	569
Olfactory Tests ... ..	10
Cesspools and unsewered premises ... ..	15
Cleanliness of houses ... ..	12
Conversions ... ..	42
Disinfections, re ... ..	4
Disinfestations, re ... ..	32
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	41
Hotels and Places of Entertainment—	
Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	3
Infectious Disease Enquiries ... ..	154
Infestations—(except rodents) ... ..	84
Keeping of Animals ... ..	9
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	25
Public Conveniences ... ..	903
Rivers, Streams, etc.—pollution ... ..	14
Water Supply—visits, re ... ..	111
Water Samples—Bacteriological ... ..	54
Chemical ... ..	6
Swimming Bath Samples—Bacteriological ... ..	28
<b>PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE</b>	
Refuse Collection ... ..	458
Refuse Disposal ... ..	577
<b>HOUSING ACTS</b>	
Standard Grants—Visits ... ..	114
Re-visits ... ..	229
Housing Consol. Regulations ... ..	135
Re Overcrowding ... ..	3
Re Rehousing ... ..	13
Survey ... ..	328
Re-inspections ... ..	164
Houses let in lodgings—Visits ... ..	3
Re-visits ... ..	4

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	...	448
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	...	...	60
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	...	10
Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	...	227

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Waste food plants	...	...	...	...	...	4
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	General	Re-visits	Total
Offices	11	15	26
Retail Shops	60	304	364
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	4	5
Catering Estabs. Canteens	12	34	46
Fuel storage Depots	—	—	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	19
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NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	112
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CLEAN AIR ACT

(A) Industrial—Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	39
Grit Observations	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plant Visits	...	...	...	...	...	11
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	9
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	28
(B) Domestic—Preliminary Survey	...	...	...	...	...	1,001
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	396
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	85
Work of Adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	997
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	71
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	483
Re Grant Claims	...	...	...	...	...	18
Re Work in Default	...	...	...	...	...	1
(C) Pollution Gauges	...	...	...	...	...	31

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1—Power	...	...	...	...	...	34
Non-power	...	...	...	...	...	5
Outworkers, re	...	...	...	...	...	10
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	2

PET ANIMALS ACT

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1
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RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	5
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## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Bakehouses	25
Butchers	82
Confectionery and sweet shops	75
Fried fish shops	44
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	52
Grocery and General	193
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	87
Licensed Premises and Clubs	25
Other Food Preparing Premises	9
Ice Cream—Manufacturers	12
Selling Points	32
Wholesale Delivery Vehicles	8
Retail Delivery Vehicles	2
Market Inspections	73
Food Hawkers—Vehicles	35
Premises	1
Unsound Food, re	50
Miscellaneous Food Visits	22
Slaughterhouse	729
Milk and Dairies	29
Sampling—Milk : Bacteriological	282
Brucella Abortus	253
Chemical	40
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	29
Ice Lollies—Bacteriological	15
Other Foods—Bacteriological	2
Food Containers	3
Visits to Laboratory	44
Veterans' Shelters	6
Talks to outside bodies	1
Betting Shops	4
Boarding Kennels	2
Abandoned Vehicles	55
Meetings and Interviews re work	826
Miscellaneous Visits	1,682

## (B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1966

### INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Houses provided with Town's water for first time	2
Burst water pipes repaired	6
Walls repointed	2
Walls replastered	4
Steps taken to combat dampness	15
Defective doors renewed or repaired	5
Defective weatherbar and threshold repaired/renewed	1
Water gaining access to house abated	6
Ceilings replastered	7
Fireplaces renewed/repared	1
Defective flues repaired	2
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	4

Sinks renewed ... ..	6
Defective floors repaired ... ..	2
Sash cords renewed or provided ... ..	2
Windows repaired/renewed ... ..	4
Leaking skylight repaired ... ..	3
Whole house cleansed ... ..	1
<b>EXTERIOR OF HOUSES</b>	
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired ... ..	31
Leaking roofs repaired ... ..	27
Mastic and/or putty pointing to windows renewed ... ..	3
Water service provided/improved ... ..	3
Wall repointed ... ..	1
<b>DRAINAGE</b>	
Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction ... ..	97
Inspection chambers cleansed from obstruction ... ..	53
Inspection chambers repaired/renewed ... ..	2
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided	4
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired ... ..	7
Sink waste pipes cleansed/renewed/repared ... ..	24
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired ... ..	3
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repared ... ..	23
Soil pipes renewed/repared ... ..	2
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed ... ..	30
Cesspools emptied ... ..	7
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drain ... ..	1
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
Nuisances from insects abated ... ..	18
Offensive odours abated ... ..	7
Nuisance from keeping animals abated ... ..	1
Nuisance caused by tipping abated ... ..	2
Nuisance caused by the burning of tipped materials abated	2
<b>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</b>	
Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/ repaired ... ..	53
W.C. seats refixed/renewed ... ..	5
W.C. walls repaired/renewed/rebuilt/replastered ... ..	3
W.C. roofs repaired/renewed ... ..	3
W.C. doors repaired/renewed ... ..	4
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstruction ... ..	13
W.C. pedestals renewed/repared ... ..	6
W.C.'s cleansed ... ..	1
Defective joint between flush/drain and W.C. pedestal repaired ... ..	1
W.C. drain renewed/repared/cleansed ... ..	26
Earth Closets converted to fresh water closets ... ..	4
<b>HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION</b>	
Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided ... ..	86
Accumulation of rubbish removed ... ..	5

## WATER

### Public Supply

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

Ward	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Central ... ..	3	3	—
Clifton ... ..	4	3	1
Hipperholme ... ..	6	6	—
Hove Edge ... ..	4	4	—
Lightcliffe ... ..	10	10	—
Longroyde ... ..	8	6	2
Southowram ... ..	3	3	—
Woodhouse ... ..	4	4	—
Totals ... ..	42	39	3

### Private Water Supplies

During the year 14 samples were taken from the private water supplies serving 28 houses, 1 food premise and 3 other factories :—

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml.	B. Coli. Count per 100 ml.
6	—	—
1	2	—
2	1	1
1	2	1
1	2	2
1	3	3
1	—	180+
1	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies only the 7 results included in the first two lines would be considered satisfactory ones.

The following are the localities of the private water supplies :—

Brighouse town centre—1 factory. 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 (the possibility of providing a supply being investigated at year end).

Other parts of Southowram—5 houses.

Fixby—3 houses.

Clifton—4 houses, 1 quarry.

During the year 2 houses at Southowram were connected to the public water supply 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	19.4.66	Grove House Farm, Southowram	20 ft.	Nil	6.4
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	19.4.66	Grove House Farm, Southowram	20 ft.	Nil	6.6
After standing in pipe all night	13.10.66	9 Cookson Street, Brighouse	30 ft.	Nil	6.4
After standing in pipe for measured period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	13.10.66	9 Cookson Street, Brighouse	30 ft.	Nil	6.5

## FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

### Milk Supply

#### Registration

There are 82 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year 220 samples of "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. Two samples could not be tested due to the temperature having exceeded that allowed. Of the 218 tested, 189 were satisfactory and 29 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 it is exceptional for samples of heat treated milks to be taken by Officers of this Council.

Some 29 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, advice to, and co-operation from, the management concerned, and liaison with the Local Authority from where the milk supplies originated, considerable improvement in subsequent bacteriological sample results were obtained.

#### **Brucella Abortus**

During 1966 *Brucella Abortus* organisms were detected 11 times in raw milk supplies as a result of routine milk sampling. Eight of the affected milk samples were produced in the Borough from seven 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, 1959. In all, 24 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 in the district ensures locally produced and retailed milk generally has a good record.

In all, 408 samples were tested by the "Ring Test", of which 328 were negative, 10 doubtful and 70 positive. Of the samples subsequently submitted to the culture test, 35 were negative and 35 were positive.

#### **Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis**

Those samples of untreated milk submitted for biological examination were all 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.

40 samples were submitted for analysis, 15 of which were formal samples and 25 informal samples. 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 40 samples	12.59	8.71	3.88

All samples except 3 were classed as genuine, though in 4 cases the non-fatty solids were below 8.50% but the normal freezing point indicated that the deficiency was due to natural causes and not to added water. Three samples, two formal and one informal, were found to contain at least 0.4%, 1.5% and 4.1% of extraneous water respectively. Two milk supplies were concerned and warnings were issued by the Clerk of the County Council.

## MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 729 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat, compared with 688 visits the previous year. In actual fact table 5 shows that the 1966 kill was the heaviest since the return to private slaughtering in 1954.

The Council have generally adopted the maximum meat inspection charges (i.e. Beasts 2/6d., Sheep 6d., Pigs and Calves 9d.) but so far as the Brighthouse Co-operative Society Slaughterhouse is concerned, a special yearly 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 1966 the fee for meat inspection was £520.

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

### 1. Monthly Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

Month	Goats	Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January ... ..	—	25	200	1,576	237	5	2,043
February ... ..	—	20	184	1,121	239	4	1,568
March ... ..	4	12	176	1,221	309	7	1,729
April ... ..	—	31	211	947	258	2	1,449
May ... ..	—	33	176	889	211	3	1,312
June ... ..	—	39	168	864	252	2	1,325
July ... ..	—	21	190	1,072	135	—	1,418
August ... ..	—	29	165	1,193	144	2	1,533
September ... ..	—	28	202	1,174	190	7	1,601
October ... ..	—	33	202	1,537	203	5	1,980
November ... ..	—	35	184	1,751	217	5	2,192
December ... ..	—	28	198	1,012	321	5	1,564
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>14,357</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19,714</b>

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
1966	Nil	0.04	0.47

3. Carcasses found Unfit in whole or in part surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed ... ..	2,256	334	47	14,357	2,716	4
Number inspected ... ..	2,256	334	47	14,357	2,716	4
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	2	10	6	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	873	48	—	1,625	163	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	38.69	15.27	4.26	11.39	6.22	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	0.04	—	—	—	0.47	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis ... ..	0.44	—	—	—	—	—

4. List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the Slaughterhouse, giving Weights and Causes of Condemnation in monthly order

Disease	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses	141	253	287	108	210	92	196	211	91	69	68	78	1,804
Actinobacillosis			32		38			107		36	5	12	230
Actinomycosis												34	34
Angiomatosis	30	26	13	14	104	15	7	15	41	26	29	27	347
Arthritis			12	6									18
Ascariis	10	25	12	20	4	27	11	5	10	8	14	19	165
Bruising	24		31				4	200					259
Cirrhosis				3		6				4	4		17
Cloudy Swelling						12							12
Cysticercus Bovis	66			30	4				38	9		64	211
Distomatosis	757	468	208	149	173	121	588	683	1,003	1,184	1,653	1,212	8,199
Emaciation	32	18	40	21			3				63		174
Endocarditis													3
Fatty Infiltration				6			104						8
Fever								163					104
Heated Beef													163
Hepatitis			4										4
Hydronephrosis			4				7						11
Immaturity					19								19
Inflammation	24												24
Johnes Disease													303
Joint Ill											303		303
Mastitis	9	12	57	12	65			20	10		40		40
Moribund					110		16						116
Necrosis			1		3								167
Nephritis													31
Oedema	46			21	264						2		3
Parasitic Infestation	15	6	38	8	17	7	48	39	62	69	17	390	721
Pericarditis	8	1	6	5	4	1		4	4	3	6	47	89
Peritonitis									2			6	8
Pleurisy			26	4		1	11	3	7	2	7	17	86
Pneumonia	52	2		53	1				1	2	25	5	141
Pyæmia				96							56		152
Tuberculosis	8	8	24			30	18	18			9	10	125
Totals	1,222	829	795	556	1,016	312	1,013	1,468	1,269	1,412	2,301	2,020	14,213

**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
1966 ...	334	2,256	14,357	2,716	4	47	19,714

\* Slaughterhouse closed for 3 months for extensive alterations

**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958**

Nine persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 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 ...	108	108	108	108
Confectioners ...	42	42	42	42
Greengrocers ...	27	27	27	27
Butchers ...	40	40	40	40
Bakehouses ...	11	11	11	11
Cafes and Canteens ...	66	66	66	66
Fish Fryers ...	27	27	27	27
Licensed Premises ...	56	56	56	56
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 ...	414	414	413	413

In addition there are an average of 15 stallholders selling food in the local Market.

During the year 25 visits were paid to bakehouses, 82 to butchers' shops, 44 to fried fish shops, 193 to grocery shops and general stores, 52 to greengrocers' and fishmongers' shops, 87 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 75 to confectionery and sweet shops, 25 to licensed premises and clubs, and 9 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 767 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 1966**

Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. walls and ceilings cleansed/redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot and cold water provided to sinks	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective gas hot water geyser repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hand washing facilities provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food trays exposed to contamination remedied	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food stored below 18" from ground remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warning re smoking in food room given	...	...	...	...	...	2
Warning re unsatisfactory handling of food given	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls and ceilings of food room cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	19
Floors cleansed and/or re-covered	...	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse Storage improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
No name and address on market stall remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1

Due to pressure of other work the number of visits paid to food premises was only 767. 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 inspectoral staff, emphasised by increasing duties.

There were, of course, occasions when visits to food premises took first call 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

Seventy-three visits were made to the twice-weekly open-air market. There was an average of 15 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.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 were made during the year but did not become operative until January, 1967.

## Food Hawking

Section 76, West Riding (General) Powers Act, 1951, is in force in the Borough and 61 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.

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

16 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of ice cream.

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

During the year 35 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:—

76 tins vegetables	4 packets vegetables
267 tins fruit	16 packets fish
118 tins meat and meat products	8 packets of meat products
4 tins fish	3 packets cheese
90 lbs. imported lamb	

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

40 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The number of visits to these premises was 107.

### (b) Ice Cream

112 premises are registered under the above Act, 1 for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream, and 111 for the storage and sale of ice cream.

12 inspections of the one ice cream manufacturer's premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture is carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory. 32 visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with the pre-packed products.

A total of 26 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 ...	11	11	—	—	—
Outside the Borough	15	15	—	—	—
Total ... ..	26	26	0	0	0

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 Grade I.

14 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 times 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 1966 and the conditions detailed in the following list show there is still ground for improvement :—

<i>Food</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bottle of pasteurised milk	Deposit of black sandy matter and vegetable debris	Attention of producer drawn to condition
Packet of cereal	Dark stain found to be black mould growth	Warning given to producer
Tin of semolina pudding	Decomposing	Warning given to producer



Tin of corned beef	Alleged unfitness	No pathogenic organisms isolated. Satisfactory
Biscuit	Wire embedded in biscuit	Warning given to producer
Tin of lamb tongues	Black pigment on tongues	Due to natural causes Satisfactory
Tin of fruit cocktail	Wasp in fruit cocktail	Warning given by Health Committee
Tin of lamb tongues	Granular appearance on surface	Natural occurrence Satisfactory
Beef paste	Mouldy and unsound	Warning given by Health Committee to retailer
Bottle of pasteurised milk	Dirty milk bottle	Warning given to producer
Fish cake	Mouldy	Warning given to retailer
Teacake	Green sealing paper embedded in teacake	Warning given to baker by Health Committee
Currant bun	Contrary matter found in bun	Attention of manufacturer drawn to condition

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 55 and 56.

### 2. Industrial Pollution

#### (a) Smoke Observations

Twenty-five observations of smoke were taken in 1966. The following is a summary of 23 of which records were kept:—

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken	13
Total number of observations of which records were kept	23
(a) Observations of half hour period ... ..	17
(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 ... ..	2
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Shade No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes ... ..	—
(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 ... ..	—

**Deposited Atmospheric Pollution**  
(a) 1966

	Cliffe Hill School				Carr Green				
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	
January ...	1.89	2.48	4.83	7.31	1.56	4.61	4.40	9.01	
February ...	5.79	6.01	8.86	14.87	6.47	9.22	11.52	20.74	
March ...	1.21	5.44	6.31	11.75	0.86	4.85	3.95	8.80	
April ...	2.37	22.08	4.56	26.64	4.21	8.94	8.05	16.99	
May ...	2.47	10.47	9.46	19.93	2.43	15.03	4.33	19.36	
June ...	3.11	12.72	6.71	19.43	2.97	16.27	6.81	23.08	
July ...	1.37	8.46	2.28	10.74	2.32	6.64	5.92	12.56	
August ...		DAMAGED				4.59	5.85	7.56	13.41
September ...	2.09	2.18	2.42	4.60	2.59	5.71	2.34	8.05	
October ...	4.79	3.86	9.20	13.06	4.53	5.23	6.95	12.18	
November ...	3.05	3.89	5.37	9.26	3.40	5.67	4.75	10.42	
December ...	2.89	13.49	11.41	24.90	3.78	17.54	10.18	27.72	
Yearly Aggregate	31.03	91.08	71.41	162.49	39.71	105.56	76.76	182.32	
Monthly Averages	2.82	8.28	6.49	14.77	3.31	8.79	6.40	15.19	

(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE 1953

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile											Average for Period			
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956		1955	1954	1953
Wellholme Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	189.39	155.19	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.30	159.31	145.62	158.51
Carr Green	182.32	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	163.26
Cliffe Hill School	†162.49	†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	138.27
Southwram Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	†150.49	†107.65	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	131.08
Clifton : Towngate	—	—	—	—	—	—	†141.68	122.06	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	134.40

† Refers to 11 months only.

‡ Refers to 10 months only.

\* Refers to 9 months only.

### Sulphur Pollution — Lead Peroxide Method

(a) 1966

STATION	Milligrams of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day												Total Daily Av'ge
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Carr Green ... ..	1.25	1.20	1.38	0.95	0.90	0.59	0.73	0.66	0.95	0.80	1.22	1.53	1.01
Cliffe Hill School ... ..	2.05	2.21	2.13	1.48	1.38	0.81	0.94		0.82	1.12	1.77	1.99	1.52
<b>Total Daily Average ...</b>	1.65	1.70	1.76	1.21	1.14	0.70	0.84	0.66	0.88	0.96	1.50	1.76	1.26

### (b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE 1953

STATION	Milligrams of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day												Average for period	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955		1954
Wellholme Park ... ..						1.01	1.17	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.31
Carr Green ... ..	1.01	1.05	1.37	1.32	1.36	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	1.23
Cliffe Hill School ... ..	1.52	1.55	1.67	1.87	1.66	1.34	1.36	1.51	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	1.55
Southwram 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
<b>Total Daily Average ...</b>	1.26	1.30	1.52	1.59	1.51	1.33	1.31	1.44	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.45

The practice of notifying industrialists of all observations — good or bad — continues.

During the year 11 visits were made to boiler plants. 9 interviews were also held with management and staff of firms with boiler plants in addition to the smoke observations taken.

Two "black" smoke offences were detected but both were accounted for by plant trouble : only 6 years ago 12 were found. No "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed were observed — 6 years ago the figure was 36.

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, every year, more industrial premises are included in Smoke Control Areas and industrial smoke is no longer any major problem as it was a decade ago when the Clean Air Act came into force.

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

One application was received for prior approval of a new furnace in 1966 and this was approved by the Council.

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

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

These notifications embraced :—

Type	Number
Coal fired boiler with underfeed stoker ... ..	1
Oil fired boilers ... ..	4
Gas fired boiler ... ..	1
Sealed flame disposal unit ... ..	1

#### **(d) Height of Chimneys**

Three plans of new chimneys, for approval of chimney height, were received during the year 1966.

In all cases, heights were agreed with the developers.

The consideration of chimney heights has been made much simpler by the publication a few years ago 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, and 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 ensure that the chimneys of this particular exempted process in Brighthouse are comparable with other industrial chimneys in the town as soon as practicable. Once ceramic works gave very little trouble from smoke, one was converting to oil firing and in the third case automatic firing of a kiln was being tried at the year end so some progress is being made.

### 3. Smoke Control Areas

No. 11 Smoke Control Order, which covers Hove Edge and some of Slead Syke, was made in April and confirmed in August. Adaptations were taking place at the year end.

No. 12 Area which covers Rastrick Common and Bridge End and embraces some 781 houses was surveyed during the year and the Order made in January 1967. This Area will complete Smoke Control in Rastrick apart from Birds Royd area. The table on page 59 gives progress to date and shows that very nearly half the houses in the Borough are now covered by Smoke Control Orders.

### 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.

**SMOKE CONTROL AREAS — PROGRESS**

Area		No.	Approximate Area covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
Locality	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		Tofts Grove, New Hey Road (part), Lower Edge and Dewsbury Road, Wakefield Road, Cornwall Estate, Stoney Lane, Stoney Lane Estate.	314	832	856	Confirmed and operative from 1/10/61.
Lightcliffe	3		Clough Lane (part), Slade Lane (part), Land only in Toothill area.	97	721	733	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62.
Rastrick	4		Between Cricket Field, Boudry and Blakelaw Lane.	159	36	41	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62
Clifton	5		Wakefield Road, Knowle Top (part), Mayfield Estate.	511	3	4	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/62
Lightcliffe	6		Area bounded by confirmed Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Smoke Control Areas, New Hey Road (part), Slade Lane (part), Crowtrees Lane, Ogden Lane.	399	422	452	Confirmed and operative from 1/10/62
Rastrick	7		Huddersfield Road, Toothill, Woodhouse and Newlands.	103	450	497	Confirmed and operative from 1/7/63.
Woodhouse	8		Bailiff Bridge, Birkhouse, Smith House.	324	466	475	Confirmed and operative from 1/11/63.
Hove Edge	9		Rastrick Common (part), Thornhill Road (part).	235	740	771	Confirmed and operative from 1/11/65.
Longroyde	10		Hove Edge and Slead Syke	215	639	659	Confirmed and operative from 1/6/66.
Sleed Syke	11		Rastrick Common, Bridge End, and Thornhill Road	208	791	826	Confirmed. Not yet operative.
Bridge End	12			85	781	860	Area surveyed. Order made Jan. '67
Total to 31.12.66			12 Areas	2,810	5,951	6,250	
			Percentage of whole Borough ...	36%	48%	41%	



## HOUSING

### Slum Clearance

#### (a) Progress during the year 1966

Seven Areas involving 54 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council :—

New Laithe Terrace Clearance Area ... ..	5 houses
Grange Lane Clearance Area ... ..	4 houses
Rastrick Common No. 2 Clearance Area ... ..	3 houses
Croft Hollow Clearance Area ... ..	5 houses
Vulcan Street Clearance Area ... ..	8 houses
Ganny Court Clearance Area ... ..	7 houses
St. Martin's View Clearance Area ... ..	22 houses

In all the Areas above, except Ganny Court and St. Martin's View, Clearance Orders were made by the Council and in Ganny Court and St. Martin's View Areas, Compulsory Purchase Orders were made.

58 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 54 families with 120 persons were displaced.

6 houses were represented under Section 16. Three houses were demolished and six were closed. In addition, 16 local authority owned houses, 7 recently purchased and 9 prefabricated bungalows were certified as unfit and closed pending subsequent demolition. 6 families of 20 persons were displaced from houses to be closed and 20 families embracing 61 persons were displaced from houses to be demolished.

In all 63 families were rehoused by the Council from houses in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase areas or houses the subject of Demolition or Closing Order or Certificates of Unfitness.

#### (b) General Position

The position at the end of 1966 was as follows :—

(a) Houses scheduled for action before 1971 ... ..	309
(b) Houses scheduled for action 1971-75 ... ..	229
(c) Houses scheduled for action 1971-80 ... ..	798
(d) Houses recommended for eventual action to complete Slum Clearance Programme ... ..	942
Total Houses remaining to be dealt with at 31st December, 1966 to complete the programme ... ..	
	2,278

Since 1956, 60 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders involving 714 houses have been made while in addition 149 unfit houses have been dealt with by individual action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957 or Certificates of Unfitness where the houses were Local Authority owned — a grand total of 863 houses or an average of 79 per year.



## Standard Grants

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council this Scheme has once again been operated and 87 applications for standard grants were made and 80 approved during the year compared with 124 and 98 last year and 139 and 103 in 1964. 109 improvements by means of these grants were actually completed, compared with 93 last year. Since the inception of the standard grant scheme in June, 1959 some 968 applications have been received, over 800 approved and nearly 800 houses have been provided with standard grant facilities.

While steady progress is being made with these grants it is still not 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.

Also it is still owner-occupiers who are making use of the grants, only 17% of applications made over the last few years being from owners of tenanted houses.

Last year the local problem of solidly built type 1 back-to-back houses that have only one combined living room/kitchen and possibly one or two bedrooms was discussed in its relationship to the Slum Clearance programme and the expectancy of life of the houses. The older and worst blocks of this type have already been included on the Slum Clearance programme for many years but others of better and more recent construction, though now earmarked for clearance eventually, will be in existence for many years and the Chief Public Health Inspector's proposals for giving them reduced standard grant amenities were summarised in last year's report. It is interesting to note that Leeds C.B. obtained even wider powers to give grants in very similar circumstances during the year under review by virtue of a Private Act of Parliament. The Report of the Sub-Committee on Standard of Housing Fitness of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Central Advisory Committee on Housing and Local Government also supported the Council's views and it is hoped that legislation to enable improvement grants to be given in respect of houses without the necessity of the dwellings having to be fit after the work and possibly with a life of less than 15 years is completed will not be long delayed. By virtue of the type and construction of houses in the Borough we can benefit tremendously from some flexibility in the scheme of standard grants and our proposals of grants for providing the reduced standard amenities to houses with a life expectancy of 10 years, irrespective of whether they would be completely fit as a result of the provision of amenities is still considered to be practical and worthwhile — certainly in sandstone areas like Brighouse.

The size of this problem can be gathered from the fact that out of the 12,464 houses in the Borough there are still approximately 1,450 back-to-back houses (1,200 of which are type 1) and approximately 650 back-to-back and back-to-earth houses.

Towards the end of the year consideration was given by the Council to the improvement and clearance of houses and arising out of this consideration, the Chief Public Health Inspector was authorised to

publicise standard grants, and to contact those owners of good houses lacking standard amenities, particularly where other houses in a group or terrace had the facilities. This was being implemented at the year end and owners of some 300 houses contacted. The Council also resolved to again give loans for repairs and an owner's share of the cost of improvement in suitable cases. It was too early at the year end to assess the result of these steps.

### **Discretionary Improvement Grants**

The Council do not operate the discretionary improvement grant scheme. Further consideration was given to this matter in November but the Council's policy was not changed.

### **Compulsory Improvement Grants and Improvement Areas**

In November, when the decisions relating to Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants referred to above were taken, consideration was also given to the desirability of declaring one or more Improvement Areas. Having regard to the overall local problem and the current legislation for implementation of Improvement Areas, it was decided that for the present the action referred to in the final paragraphs of the section on Standard Grants should be the Council's policy.

No applications were received from tenants of dwellings outside Improvement Areas for houses to be provided with standard grant facilities.

### **Houses in Multiple Occupation**

In Brighouse, only about 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 remains, in total, not 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.

### **Overcrowding**

There is now no serious problem. From time to time over recent years individual cases of gross overcrowding have arisen but these have mostly occurred amongst families who have been evicted from or left other more suitable or larger accommodation or are immigrants, usually from Ireland.

Where statutory or serious moral overcrowding has arisen amongst local families with current applications for rehousing, as a result of normal family increases, the Housing Committee have invariably been most helpful and six cases of statutory overcrowding were relieved by rehousing in Council Houses in 1966.

### **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. Simplification of formal procedure for a Certificate of Disrepair is, it is considered, long overdue.

#### **Applications for Certificate 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 ... ..	—
8. Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... ..	—
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ... ..	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	—

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

### **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963**

### **RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964**

These three Acts are administered by the Department.

One person was licensed to keep a pet shop, 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 and 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 of the 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 complaints dealt with :

Users of amplifiers to advertise Ice Cream outside permitted hours ... ..	4
Noise from barking dogs ... ..	1
Noise from club ... ..	2
Noise from escaping steam ... ..	1
Noise from machinery ... ..	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 some previous years, but there was a continued use of hand bells for advertising the arrival of the ice cream van during those hours when amplifiers could not legally be used. 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 25 chemical closets) ... ..	115
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.

80 of the Pail and chemical closets are used at houses and the others at workplaces.

## DRAINAGE

Seven hundred and seventeen inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 513 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 14 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 569 instances, the Water Test was applied on 5 occasions and the Olefactory Test was used 10 times.

Drainage work arose to a large degree as a result of complaints or calls for assistance from owners or occupiers with smells, water in their buildings, flooded yards, or unusable conveniences. Investigation may be simple and the trouble solved in a few minutes or it may take many hours or even days or weeks — on and off — 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfestation of house on removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maggots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

During the last decade it has been the exception for bed bugs to be found. However, this year there have been more cases than for some years.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 154 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

### 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	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	244	34	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	2	—	—
Total	251	41	—	—

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				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

#### 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.	16	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	2	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

It will be noticed that only 4 factories now fall into the category of "A" factories. This is due to the fact that the majority of the factories in this category have been closed or are in the process of being closed. The number of factories in this category is therefore very small. The number of factories in this category is therefore very small. The number of factories in this category is therefore very small.

Cases in which Delays were found

No. of cases in which delays were found	Number of cases in which delays were found		Total
	Delays	No. of cases in which delays were found	
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

4. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133	Section 134		Total
	No. of cases	No. of cases	
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

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

Sanitary accommodation Cleansed ... .. 1

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1966 :—

Bakehouses ... ..	8
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 ... ..	1
Cycle Repairs ... ..	1
Diecasting ... ..	1
Dressmaking and Alteration ... ..	2
Dry Cleaners ... ..	1
Dyers ... ..	3
Electric Trades ... ..	4
Electro Plating ... ..	2
Engineering ... ..	22
Engraving ... ..	2
Firelighters ... ..	1
Fireplace Manufacture ... ..	1
Flour Milling ... ..	1
Food Preparation ... ..	6
Generation and Transformation of Electricity ... ..	4
Glazed Pipes ... ..	1
Gramophone Parts ... ..	1
Gut Scraping ... ..	1
Handling and Distribution ... ..	1
Ice Cream ... ..	1
Insulated Wires ... ..	1
Iron Foundries ... ..	4
Joinery and Cabinet Making ... ..	19
Leather Goods ... ..	3
Laundering ... ..	2
Machine Tools ... ..	8
Maltsters ... ..	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping ... ..	1
Metal Windows and Glazed Roofs ... ..	2
Mortar Grinding ... ..	2
Motor Body Building ... ..	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs ... ..	32
Non-Ferrous Foundry ... ..	2
Oil Refining ... ..	1
Paint Manufacture ... ..	1
Paper Cutting and Printing ... ..	1



Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plastic Moulding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plastic Coating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saw Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Steam and Hydraulic Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Towel Repair and Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wire M/C Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
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 1966 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 the requirements of the Act were applied for or granted and Table E gives details of prosecutions. Table F shows the accidents reported. As only four accidents were 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	6	76	11
Retail Shops	20	233	60
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	9	1
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	1	32	12
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>84</b>

**Table B — Visits**

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to Registered Premises ... .. 437

**Table C.**

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
	Male	Female	Total
Offices		373	
Retail Shops		749	
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses		55	
Catering Establishments open to the Public		159	
Canteens		—	
Fuel Storage Depots		8	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1,344</b>

**Table D — Exemptions**

Exemptions	No.
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 ... ..	Nil
----------------------------	-----

**Table F — Accidents reported in 1966**

Accidents reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Type of Workplace	...	...	Retail Shop	1			
			Catering Establishment	3			
Fatal or Non-Fatal	...	...	All Non-Fatal				
Cause of injury	...	...	Falls on the same level (54)	2			
			Machinery at rest (14)	1			
			Handling goods (62)	1			
Nature of injury	...	...	Bruising (15)	1			
			Open wounds (14)	3			
Site of injury	...	...	Hand alone (51)	2			
			Head (33)	1			
			Lower leg (63)	1			

**TABLE G**

Summary of contraventions found and remedied in 1966 :—

Contraventions in respect of :	Found	Remedied in 1966
Sec. 4—Cleanliness	4	5
Sec. 5—Overcrowding	—	—
Sec. 6—Temperature	30	33
Sec. 7—Ventilation	3	—
Sec. 8—Lighting	5	8
Sec. 9—Sanitary Conveniences	44	50
Sec. 10—Washing Facilities	17	19
Sec. 11—Supply of drinking water	2	—
Sec. 12—Accommodation for clothing	1	1
Sec. 13—Sitting facilities	—	2
Sec. 14—Seats for sedentary workers	—	—
Sec. 15—Eating facilities	1	2
Sec. 16—Floors, passages, stairs	26	28
Sec. 17—Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	8	25
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	22	33
Sec. 49—Notification of fact of employment of persons	—	—
Sec. 50—Information for employees	31	33
Total	194	239

**SHOPS ACT**

These Acts which, apart from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, were previously administered by a Shops Act Inspector from one or other of the Council Departments on a part-time basis were, in 1965, passed to the Health Department for enforcement and

all Public Health Inspectors were appointed Shops Act Inspectors. This seemed a practical and proper step in view of this Department's recently increased responsibilities in connection with Shops under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Advice was given and informal action was taken on a number of occasions but no formal action was necessary during the year.

### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

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

13 Gentlemen's Hairdressers, 31 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered. 41 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, 1966.

	TYPES OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Totals of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ... ..	19	255	122	396	1
(b) Survey under the Act	60	448	227	735	10
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when primarily visited for some other purpose)	15	2,161	830	3,006	4
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats Major ... ..	1	—	2	3	1
Minor ... ..	5	70	37	112	—
(b) Mice Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	13	77	33	123	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	19	147	72	238	—

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 and the new narcotic poison Alphakil was also tried with success in some instances.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

28 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 1ml. 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	80	—
	Outlet	55	—
February ... ..	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
March ... ..	Inlet	uncountable	—
	Outlet	plate overgrown	—
March ... ..	Inlet	uncountable	—
	Outlet	60	—
April ... ..	Inlet	6	—
	Outlet	3	—
April ... ..	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
May ... ..	Inlet	50	1
	Outlet	10	—
June ... ..	Inlet	25	—
	Outlet	19	—
July ... ..	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	1	—
September ... ..	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
September ... ..	Inlet	3	—
	Outlet	1	—
October ... ..	Inlet	2	—
	Outlet	—	—
November ... ..	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—
December ... ..	Inlet	—	—
	Outlet	—	—

## 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 Showmen's Guild.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

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

The following is a list of such conveniences as at the 31st December, 1966. 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	urinal
Crowtrees Lane ... ..	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & 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 rebuilding and extension of Crowtrees Lane Public Conveniences was completed. The Council decided to give priority to replacing Bramston Street Conveniences over replacing Wellholme Conveniences and decided to try and carry out the rebuilding during the financial year 1966/67 — though in fact this was not achieved.

Once again it must be reported that vandalism was rife and the approximate figure of £367 for reinstating damage — an increase of £30 over last year — does not cover much of the very considerable time spent by officers and workmen of the Department in investigating and dealing with vandalism.

The cost of the services in the year ended 31st March, 1967 was :—

EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Wages	...	1,302	4	11
National Insurance	...	70	11	10
Superannuation Charges	...		17	10
Gratuities	...	37	10	0
Repair and Maintenance of Buildings	...	761	2	8
Fuel, Light, Cleaning Materials and Water	...	319	5	7
Rent and Rates	...	156	4	3
Toilet Requisites	...	37	18	3
Transport and Heavy Plant	...	166	0	7
Insurances	...	10	6	0
Central Administrative Charge	...	235	0	0
Debt Charges—Principal	105 0 0			
Interest	144 10 4	249	10	4
Capital Fund Repayments—Principal	61 0 0			
Interest	47 5 7	108	5	7
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —				
New Conveniences, Rastrick	...	869	18	10
		4,324 16 8		
<b>INCOME</b>				
Fees and Charges —				
Receipts from Conveniences	...	378	6	5
Market Street Bus Station —				
Contributions by Operators	...	184	14	6
Rents	...	30	0	0
		593 0 11		
		Net Expenditure £3,731 15 9		

### LETHAL CHAMBER

The Department continued 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, 1967:

Dustbins	...	15,189
Privy Middens	...	1
Pail Closets (including 25 chemical closets)	...	115

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 collection with previous years' figures :—

	1966/67	1965/66	1964/65
Dustbins ... ..	654,274	630,075	631,424
Privy Middens ... ..	48	77	128
Pail Closets ... ..	6,396	7,447	8,246
Kitchen Waste Bins ... ..	2,879	12,074	12,064
Weight in Tons ... ..	10,224	9,816	9,995

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 but does not yet constitute a full week's work.

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

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

The frequency of collection was generally 7-8 days, a seven day collection being achieved for most of the year. 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 a waste paper service together with a limited number of additional refuse collections from certain food premises on payment.

The collection of Kitchen Waste, which had been carried out for many years, originally under direction as a war-time measure from both street bins and food premises, and since 1956 from food premises only, was discontinued during the year when it became necessary to supplement the normal refuse collection rounds due to the effect of new house building.

Some 641 special visits were also made for the collections of such articles as surplus furniture. 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 works extremely well and the town is not unduly troubled by dumping of household furniture over the more rural parts and any spare ground.

With the increasing number of houses in built-up areas I still 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. C. Q.</i>
S.D. Fore & Aft 23	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,874 18 2
S.D. Fore & Aft 28	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,062 12 2
S.D. Fore & Aft 31	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	1,882 3 3
S.D. Fore & Aft 34	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	2,233 14 1
S.D. Fore & Aft 39†	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	814 14 3
S.D. Freighter 19*	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection	— — —
S.D. Freighter 35	Side Loader	Refuse & Kitchen Waste Collection	362 19 1
Morris 32	Side Loader	Pail, Privy and Refuse Collection	234 9 0
Morris 30	Van	Paper Collection	758 16 0
Morris 33	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	— — —
J.C.B. 36	Loading Shovel	Tip Work	— — —
Bedford 38	Specialised	Tailings & Cover Material	— — —
			10,224 8 0

† Came into service during the year \* Spare vehicle

### (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 :

	<i>T. C. Q.</i>
1. KITCHEN WASTE	
Delivered for processing ... ..	37 9 0
2. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS	
House refuse passed through plant ... ..	5,770 16 0
3. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP	
House refuse ... ..	3,912 19 2
4. MARSH LANE TIP	
House refuse ... ..	457 1 3
5. TRADE REFUSE	
Amount tipped ... ..	261 15 3
Total ... ..	10,440 2 0

Fifty-seven 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-eight 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 over 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.

During the year under review the belt elevator with its lifters and unsatisfactory elevator pit were replaced by continuing the plate conveyor from the reception hopper direct to the screen. This work was completed in November and by the year end had proved itself to be a really worthwhile improvement.

The wire mesh waste paper conveyor from the salvage picking

room to the paper baling building was also replaced during the three months the plant was closed down for the elevator renewal. This time a plastic coated belt was used and this too — after teething troubles — seems to be a good improvement.

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.

A more satisfactory method of disposal of the increasing amounts of surplus furniture we have collected is becoming an urgent necessity.

All three tips were again infested with crickets during the summer and considerable amounts of insecticide — both liquid and powder — were applied. Luckily the pests were kept under control and never became a nuisance. It would seem possible that these pests are being brought in to the disposal plant in refuse and have then found their way to each tip in the screened dust, or breeze, used for cover. These cover materials are the only common factor between all three tips.

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 major tip fires were experienced during the year though the odd minor one was quickly dealt with by using mechanical equipment in co-operation with the Fire Brigade who were most helpful on those occasions 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.

Both Bailiff Bridge and Southowram tips have now very limited lives — at the most about 2 years — and for the last three years attempts have been made to secure alternative sites. A report to the Health Committee in November summarised the position as it then appeared the problem was becoming acute. Final arrangements for leasing a tipping site with a limited life were being made at the year end and a further long term site was under the long process of investigation and consideration.

#### **(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 outlets 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, though with some difficulty towards the year end.

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

Grade	1966/67						Percentage of grades sold
	Tonnage			Revenue			
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	
Newspapers ... ..	148	14	3				20%
Fibreboard ... ..	197	4	0				27%
Mixed Paper ... ..	282	5	2				39%
Low Grade ... ..	101	1	0				14%
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>

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.

In the October issue of "Unilever International" in an article "Putting Waste to Work" Brighthouse's waste paper collection scheme was highlighted at length as the example of what a small Authority could achieve in this field. This illustrated article resulted in a further half-page one on the same subject in the Industrial Section of the "Yorkshire Evening Post".

**(b) Baled Destructor Scrap :**

199 tons 7 cwts. were sold during the year compared with 246 tons 3 cwts. the previous year. The electro-magnetic separator at the works continued to work well and has been a very good investment. The fall in tonnage is due to the fact that the refuse disposal plant was shut down for 3 months for the elevator project.

**(c) Ferrous Metals :**

The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 25 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. during the year under review which was some 4 tons less than the previous year. Again the plant closure was responsible for the fall in tonnage.

**(d) Non-Ferrous Metals :**

1 ton 11 cwts. 3 qrs. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £172.

**(e) Kitchen Waste :**

Kitchen Waste was collected twice weekly from some 97 bins placed at food premises of all types until July when collection ceased as the truck and driver were required for improving house refuse collection. Many collections were taken over by private collectors and the remainder were incorporated in the normal refuse collection rounds.

**(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. 29 tons 12 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 £193.

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

**(g) 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	—
‡1966	729	37	30	199	25	2	—	—

\* Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets.

† Hand picking of Metals and Textiles at tip stopped.

‡ Kitchen Waste collection ceased — July  
Refuse Disposal Plant closed for 3 months.

**(v) Transport :**

The Department operates a fleet of ten 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 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 397C	37	1.9.65	Austin A35 Van
JWR 156C	38	12.11.65	Bedford 5 ton
MWT 168D	39	13.7.66	Shelvoke and Drewry

The new garage was completed during the year and is a considerable improvement.

#### (vi) General

During 1966/67 we retained that portion of our labour who had been with us for many years — 15 men have over 10 years' service — but some difficulty was still experienced in obtaining suitable labour for vacancies.

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.

#### (vii) Departmental Revenue

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

	£	s.	d.
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION :—			
Trade Refuse Charges ... ..	757	6	11
Other Income ... ..	21	2	0
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—			
Trade Refuse Charges ... ..	95	10	0
(c) SALVAGE :—			
Baled Waste Paper ... ..	6,354	10	4
Kitchen Waste ... ..	165	1	6
Baled Destructor Scrap ... ..	1,149	10	0
Ferrous Metals ... ..	99	0	1
Non-Ferrous Metals ... ..	171	18	0
Textiles ... ..	216	2	6
Miscellaneous ... ..		11	0
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—			
Transport Charges ... ..	415	0	0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—			
Sale of dustbins ... ..	718	6	2
Lethal Chamber Charges ... ..	30	13	0
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc. ... ..	8	14	0
Totals ... ..	10,203	5	6

(viii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1967

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Wages ... ..	13,654 16 0	757 8 8	14,412 4 8
National Insurance ... ..	801 13 8	85 4 2	886 17 10
Superannuation ... ..	295 12 7	15 9 6	311 2 1
Mechanical Transport Disinfectants and other Materials ... ..	10,695 5 4	149 5 11	10,844 11 3
Dustbins ... ..	568 10 8	48 3 7	568 10 8
Cesspool Emptying ... ..	— — —	48 4 10	48 4 10
Protective Clothing ... ..	53 9 11	2 10 0	55 19 11
Tools and Implements ... ..	2 11 2	— — —	2 11 2
Establishment Expenses ... ..	42 18 10	— — —	42 18 10
Central Administrative Charge	378 0 0	— — —	378 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses ... ..	7 18 11	— — —	7 18 11
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ... ..</b>	<b>26,500 17 1</b>	<b>1,106 6 8</b>	<b>27,607 3 9</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			
Trade Refuse Charges ... ..	757 6 11	— — —	757 6 11
Kitchen Waste Sales ... ..	165 1 6	— — —	165 1 6
Dustbins ... ..	718 6 2	— — —	718 6 2
Other Income ... ..	21 2 0	— — —	21 2 0
<b>TOTAL INCOME ... ..</b>	<b>1,661 16 7</b>	<b>— — —</b>	<b>1,661 16 7</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE ... ..</b>	<b>24,839 0 6</b>	<b>1,106 6 8</b>	<b>25,945 7 2</b>

(ix) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs, Year ending 31st March, 1967

Refuse Disposal and Salvage :—		£ s. d.
Wages ... ..	...	7,071 7 8
National Insurance ... ..	...	434 17 9
Superannuation Charges ... ..	...	220 16 2
Fuel, Light, Cleansing Materials and Water	...	796 8 3
Laundry ... ..	...	29 0 5
Rents and Rates ... ..	...	585 8 1
Establishment Expenses ... ..	...	103 12 3
Central Administrative Charge ... ..	...	375 0 0
Equipment, Tools and Materials ... ..	...	259 11 3
Repairs and Maintenance :—		
Plant and Machinery ... ..	...	467 6 6
Buildings ... ..	...	134 10 4
Grounds ... ..	...	519 8 6
Furniture and Fittings ... ..	...	11 0 8
Protective Clothing ... ..	...	8 7 8
Debt Charges — Principal ... ..	...	464 0 0
Interest ... ..	...	730 15 8
Mechanical Transport ... ..	...	3,882 10 2
Fuel Oil ... ..	...	115 0 10
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	56 0 8
<b>Gross Costage ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16,265 2 10</b>
<b>Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,126 8 11</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,138 13 11</b>

(x) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year ending 31st March, 1967

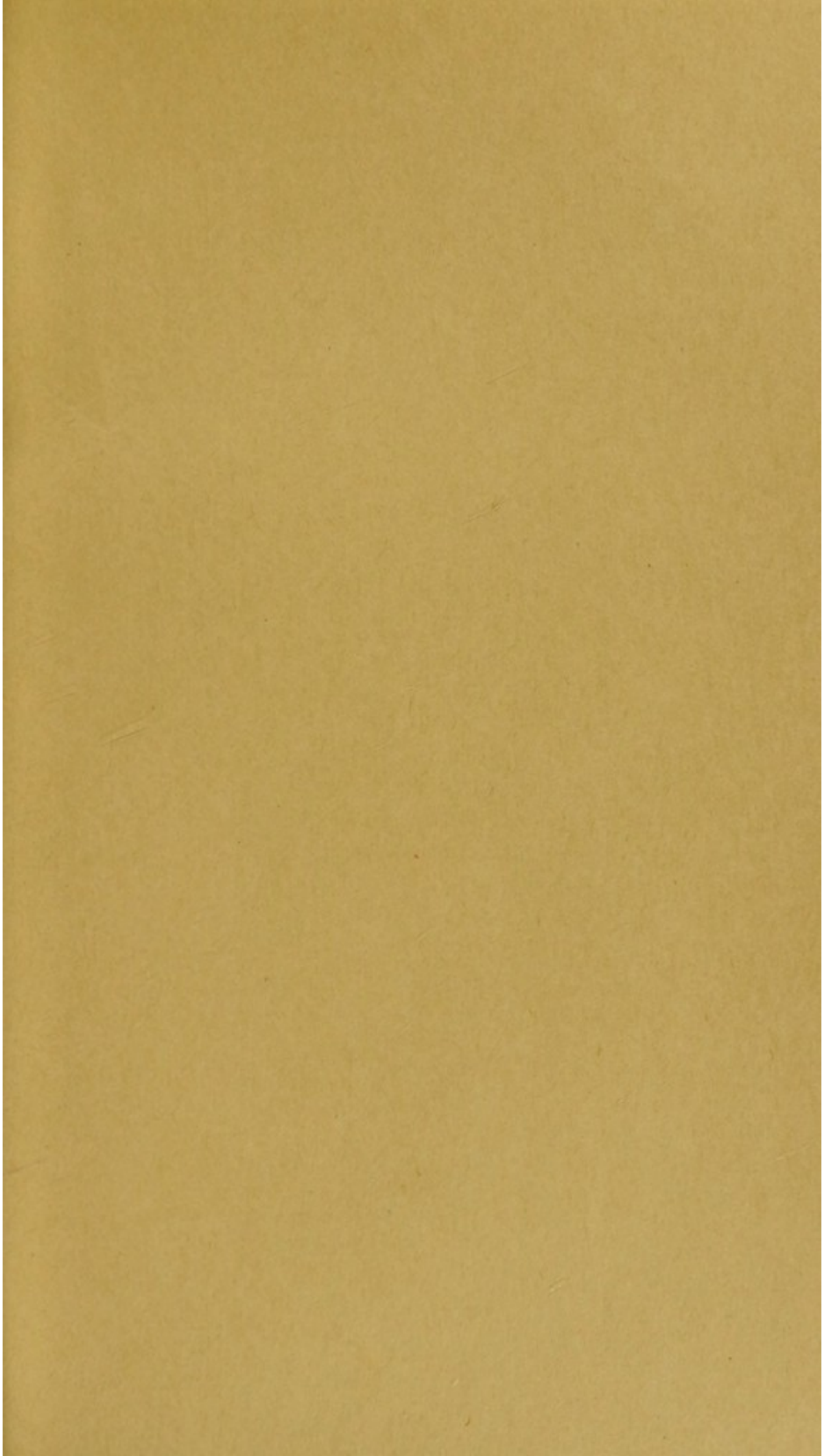
Item	£	s.	d.
<b>COST</b>			
Wages and Salary	7,268	2	9
National Insurance	450	8	0
Superannuation Charges	158	0	2
Licences and Insurance, Petrol, Tyres, Oil etc.	3,523	13	6
Repairs, etc.	971	3	4
Contribution to Renewal Account	2,200	0	0
Capital Fund Repayment	389	13	8
Central Administrative Charge	181	0	0
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay	1,000	0	0
	<u>£16,142</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>RECHARGED</b>			
Refuse Collection	10,844	11	3
Refuse Disposal	3,882	10	2
Other Departments	415	0	0
	<u>£15,142</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

(xi) Operational Statistics — Year ended 31st March, 1967

Area (statute acres) — land and inland water	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1966	32,340 persons
Total Refuse collected (estimated)	10,224 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	17.3 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,332
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	10,440 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):—	
(a) Crude Tipping	Nil
(b) Controlled Tipping	43%
(c) Direct Incineration	Nil
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	57%
	<u>100%</u>

Salvage Analysis of income and tonnage:—

	Income	Tonnage
	£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	165	37
(b) Scrap Metal	1,420	226
(c) Waste Paper	6,355	729
(d) Other Salvage	217	30
	<u>8,157</u>	<u>1,022</u>
Trade Refuse	853	262





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The Kirklees Printing Co. Ltd.,

Bethel St., Brighouse, Yorks.

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