[Report 1914] / Medical Officer of Health, Batley Borough.

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BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN,

For the Year 1914.

—o—

BATLEY:
J. S. NEWSOME, CENTRAL PRINTING WORKS, COMMERCIAL STREET.

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BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

1914.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Councillor G. Hirst, J.P.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor B. Turner, J.P., C.C. (Mayor).

Alderman F. W. Akeroyd, J.P.
Alderman J. W. Blackburn, J.P.
Councillor F. W. H. Auty.
Councillor H Blackburn.
Councillor J. E. Child.
Councillor W. Fenton.
Councillor A. Greenwood.
Councillor A. Milnes.
Councillor W. A. Parker.
Councillor J. Ramsden.
Councillor J. Rogers.
Councillor W. H. Summers.
Councillor H. Sykes.
Councillor C. H. Talbot.
Councillor T. Western.
Councillor N. Winfield.

Joseph Hanson Craik, *Town Clerk.*

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Councillor G. Hirst, J.P.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor B. Turner, J.P., C.C. (Mayor).

Alderman H. North.
Alderman F. Priestley.
Councillor O. Asquith.
Councillor E. Bruce.
Councillor J. E. Child.
Councillor J. Rogers.
Councillor H. Sykes
Councillor C. H. Talbot.
Councillor T. Western.
County Alderman
J. W. Turner, J.P.
County Councillor
E. Talbot, J.P.
Mr. P. Grogan.
Mr. W. J. Ineson, J.P.
Mr. F. Oates.
Miss M. G. Auty.
Miss E. Critchley.

G. R. H. Danby, M.A., *Secretary and Director.*

Staff of the Health Department

Inspector of Nuisances:

+ ‡ ° JOSEPH LINDLEY.

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances:

° GEORGE MILNER. ° × ¶ * FRANK Q. BARRY.

Health Visitors:

§ † ‡ * ALICE MUSTO.

§ ‡ * FLORENCE RAY.

School Nurse:

§ MARIE NIBLETT.

Public Analyst:

F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon:

G. WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk:

FRANCIS WHITEHEAD.

Junior:

SQUIRE BOLLAND.

× *Holds Certificate of Sanitary Inspector's Examination Board.*

* *Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.*

‡ *Holds Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Nuisances.*

† *Holds School Nurse's and Health Visitor's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.*

§ *Holds Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.*

¶ *Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods Royal Sanitary Institute.*

\+ *Fellow of the Sanitary Inspector's Association.*

° *Member of the Sanitary Inspector's Association.*

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

GEORGE HARPER PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.),

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, &c.

Public Health Department,
Batley.
March, 1915.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you a report upon the health of this Borough relating to the year 1914.

The latter five months of this period are memorable as witnessing the outbreak and conduct of the greatest war known to history. In this town the residents have been singularly fortunate, up to the present, in so much as the poverty and privation generally associated with such circumstances has failed to materialise. The trade in articles manufactured here and necessary for warlike purposes has been of such an extensive nature that great financial prosperity has resulted, it being generally admitted that at no time in the town's history has anything approaching the present trade boom been recorded.

As poverty, insanitation, and disease are usually associated it should follow that the absence of the first-named in Batley would result in a curtailment of the last-named. Such has not exactly been the case, there being an increase in the infantile death rate, although the general death rate remains satisfactory.

The chief event of the year was the return visit paid to the town by Smallpox.

A perusal of the following pages will explain in more or less detail the work of the Public Health Department during the above mentioned period and I trust the several recommendations made by me will receive due consideration.

I have the honour to be
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. H. PEARCE.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1914.

Area of Borough (in acres)		3,227
Population (estimated) July 1st, 1914		36,949
Population at Census of 1911		36,395
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1911		9,114
Tenements with more than two occupants per room at Census, 1911 ...	No. 1,060; Population	6,975
Proportion per cent. to population in private families		19.3%
Average number of persons per house... ...		4.0
Density of Population per acre		11.4
Number of Births	(Males 441) (Females 376)	817
Birth Rate per 1,000 living		22.1
Number of Deaths, including residents who died outside Batley ...	(Males 282) (Females 282)	564
Net Death Rate per 1,000 living		15.2
Death Rate per 1,000 of residents who died within the district		13.2
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births		149
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000 of Population		1.7
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...		1.2
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...		1.2
Respiratory Disease Death Rate per 1,000 of Population (excluding Phthisis)		2.7
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...		1.0
Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified under Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889		193
Number of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified		89
Number of Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified		43
Rateable Value		£146,576
Rate of 1d. in £1 produces		£567
Rainfall in inches		28.62
Number of wet days...		179

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Batley is a municipal borough situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, eight miles south of Leeds and about an equal distance from Bradford.

The London and North Western and Great Northern Railway Companies have a joint station and both companies have a line from Batley to Leeds, the former passing through Morley and the latter running through Woodkirk and Beeston. The Great Northern Railway Company also gives access to Bradford and provides frequent communication with London, whilst the London and North Western Railway Company affords direct communication with Manchester and Liverpool. The Yorkshire (Woollen District) Electric Tramways, Ltd., provide a service by which it is easy to reach Bradford, Dewsbury, Cleckheaton, Heckmondwike, Birstall, Wakefield, etc. The Leeds City tramways come to within a short distance of the Borough boundary.

The parish of Batley includes the hamlets of Brownhill, Carlinghow, Clark Green, Havercroft, Chapel Fold, Healey, Staincliffe, White Lee, Upper Batley, Kilpin Hill, Purlwell, and part of Batley Carr.

The town was constituted a municipal borough by Royal Charter, on the 8th December, 1868, and is governed by a Mayor, seven Aldermen, and twenty Councillors, and is divided into four Wards.

The Borough has a separate Commission of the Peace.

Geologically, Batley is situated mostly upon clay, under which is sandstone, through which is reached the various beds of coal. The situation is fairly hilly, most of the town being built upon rising ground, with a valley running through it. The highest point in the Borough is near the old Windmill, Upper Batley, being 475 feet above sea level. The lowest point is near Jack Lane, Bradford Road, Batley Carr, it being 150 feet above sea level. A peculiar feature is the fact that 450 feet above sea level is the height which is common to most of the landmarks seen from the lower lying

parts of the Borough, viz. :—Staincliffe, near the Church, 450; Soothill, near the Colliery, 450; Brownhill, near the Vicarage, 450; and upper Batley Lane, 450.

Batley is entirely an industrial town. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the manufacture of heavy woollen goods and the making of shoddy and mungo. The rag trade is also responsible for the employment of a large proportion of the inhabitants. The bulk of the workers find employment in the numerous mills in the town both males and females following their occupation there. It is quite usual for husbands and wives to work together at the same mill. The rest of the workers amongst the population of the Borough find employment in the coal mines—a large proportion of miners residing in the town—at ironworks, on the railway, as teamers, general labourers, etc. More females than males are employed in textile manufactures.

GROUPED OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS, AT CENSUS OF 1911.

Total Occupied and Unoccupied	13516
Retired or Unoccupied	1579
Engaged in Occupation	11937
General or Local Government	136
Defence of the Country	3
Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services	246
Domestic Outdoor Service	70
Domestic Indoor or other Service	61
Merchants, Agents, Accountants; Banking, etc.; Insurance	218
Commercial or Business Clerks	245
On Railways.	202
On Roads	485
On Seas, Rivers, and Canals	2
Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers, Coalheavers; Coal-Porters, Labourers	4
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government)	96
Others in Conveyance of Men, Goods, or Messages ...	6

Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens ...	172
Coal and Shale Mine-workers (including Mine Service)	1744
Others working in and about, and in the products of Mines and Quarries	99
General Engineering, and Machine Making ...	550
Iron, Steel, etc. Manufacture; Tools; Dies, etc.; Arms; Misc. Metal Trades	51
Electrical Apparatus	31
Ships and Boats	—
Cycles, Coaches, and other Vehicles	50
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games	24
Building and Works of Construction	661
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations ...	149
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta Makers	24
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Glass Manufacture ...	5
Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soaps, etc. ...	94
Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness	43
Printers and Lithographers	63
Others in Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery (excluding Stationers, Booksellers, Publishers, Newspaper Agents, and other Dealers).	3
Textile Manufacturers:—	
Wool and Worsted Manufacture	3804
Other Textile Manufactures	160
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	294
Tailors	105
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers... ...	119
Other Workers in Dress	56
Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers, Dealers in Dress ...	88
Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging	655
General Labourers; Factory Labourers (undefined)	113
All other Occupations	1006

GROUPED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS, AT CENSUS OF 1911.

Total Occupied and Unoccupied	Unmarried	6938
	Married	7502
	Widowed	1444
Retired or Unoccupied		9282
Engaged in Occupations	Unmarried	4739
	Married	1462
	Widowed	401
Civil Service. Telegraph, Telephone-Service ...		12
Municipal, Parish, etc. Officers. Hospital and Institution Service		9
Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants ...		34
Teaching		150
Literary, Scientific, and Political, Art, Music, Drama		17
Domestic Indoor Service	In Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses	4
	Other Domestic Indoor Servants ...	451
Charwomen, Day Girls, Day Servants		72
Laundry and Washing Service		62
Others engaged in Service		21
Commercial, Bank, and Insurance Clerks, Law Clerks		29
Agriculture. On Farms, Woods and Gardens ...		4
Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances (including Electrical Apparatus)		9
Makers of Jewellery, Watches, Instruments, and Tackle for Sports and Games		—
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations ...		6
Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. ...		2
Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness		11
Hair and Feathers		2
Papers, Prints, Books and Stationery (excluding Stationers, Booksellers, Publishers, Newspaper Agents and other Dealers)		19
Textile Manufactures (including Dyeing, etc. :—		
Wool and Worsted Manufacture		3940
Others		328
Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers, Dealers in Dress ...		53
Tailoresses		139
Milliners		37
Dressmakers		216

Staymakers, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses ...	...	28
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers...	...	10
Other Workers in Dress	...	10
Food-Workers	...	37
Food-Dealers. General Shopkeepers, Dealers	...	140
Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks — Coffee, Eating, Lodging House Keepers ...	...	23
Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks — Others	...	56
All Other Occupations	...	671
Proportions per 1000 of Unmarried, Married, Widowed, and Widowed engaged in Occupations — Married ...	...	683
Proportions per 1000 of Unmarried, Married, Widowed, and Widowed engaged in Occupations — Unmarried ...	...	195
Proportions per 1000 of Unmarried, Married, Widowed, and Widowed engaged in Occupations — Widowed ...	...	278
Proportions per 1000 of Unmarried, Married, Widowed, and Widowed engaged in Occupations — Married and Widowed ...	...	208
Proportion per 1000 of "Other Domestic Indoor Servants" to total number of Separate Occupiers or Families	...	49

In consequence of the outbreak of the European War in August 1914 the mills in Batley during the latter part of the year were largely engaged in the manufacture of Khaki cloth and other materials for the use of the British troops and their allies. Machinery ran day and night and the conditions in the town were exceedingly prosperous owing to the large amount of work available. The Home Office Regulations as to overtime were relaxed. The following remarks extracted from a newspaper report of the annual meeting of the Batley Chamber of Commerce shew the position with respect to the trade of the town. They were made by the Secretary (Mr. G. C. Harrison) in his Annual Report:—"To find anything like a parallel to the remarkable year which 1914 had proved to be to those engaged in the staple trade and the attendant rag and shoddy trades, it was necessary to recall the time and conditions of the Franco-Prussian War. The slight depression in trade which characterised the latter half of 1913 continued during the first seven months of 1914, and then, after some trying weeks of short time and uncertainty, the whole district entered upon a period of activity, resulting in a total output such as had never previously been approached. Orders for civilian cloths had recently been fairly plentiful,

but few manufacturers had been able to accept them. At the present time, manufacturers were working their mills to the utmost capacity, and were likely to do so for some time to come, as the demand was still great."

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of property within the Borough is £146,576. A penny rate realises the sum of £567. During 1914 the General District Rate was 5s. 4d. in the £ and the Poor Rate 4s. 8d.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

The number of voters on the Parliamentary Register for Batley for 1914 is 5,896. The number of names on the Burgess Roll for the same year is 8,451.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

During 1914 in the Parish of Batley this amounted to £1381 17s. 6d.

Apart from the Poor Law, gratuitous medical relief is obtained at the Batley and District Hospital, an institution established in 1878, supported by voluntary contributions and containing 45 beds. A consulting physician, a consulting surgeon, five honorary medical officers and an honorary radiologist are attached. Further gratuitous medical relief is obtained by Batley inhabitants at the Bradford and Leeds Infirmaries.

POPULATION.

At the Census of 1911 the population of Batley was returned at 36,395. The Registrar General estimates the population of Batley at the middle of 1914 as 36,949, and it is upon these figures the various rates in this Report are calculated. The estimated population of the Borough (calculated by taking the excess of births over deaths) on the 31st December 1914 is 37,025.

The growth of Batley is shewn by a comparison of the figures taken at each Census since 1851:—

Census ...	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Population	9,308	14,173	20,868	27,508	28,719	30,321	36,395

Four Wards are comprised in the Municipal Borough as under:—

Ward	Population 1911 Census.	Estimated Population 1914.	Estimated Area in Acres.
East Ward	12,148	12,326	350
West Ward	8,171	8,295	606
North Ward	11,116	11,285	1,087
Soothill Ward	4,960	5,043	1,184

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

At the Census of 1911 the number of persons to the acre in Batley was 11.2. At the middle of 1914 this figure was approximately 11.4 or 7,296 persons to the square mile.

Whenever there are more than 400 persons to the square mile mortality is adversely affected.

MARRIAGES IN THE BOROUGH.

As in previous years, I have attempted to obtain these figures without success, being informed they are not available.

The following is extracted from the Census of 1911 and shews the position in the town at that date:—

Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
Persons	Males	Females	Females 15—45 Years	Persons	Males	Females	Females 15—45 Years	Persons	Males	Females	Female 15—45 Years
19519	9010	10509	4748	14834	7332	7502	4943	2036	592	1444	158

In consequence of the European War sixty-two Belgian Refugees were received and accommodated in the town by public subscription up to Dec. 31st, 1914.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1914.

Month.	BAROMETER CORRECTED AND REDUCED to 32° Fah. at mean sea level.										TEMPERATURE. Mean.					RAINFALL.		Rainfall for last 14 years.		
1914.	Mean 8 a.m.	Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date	Mean 8 p.m.	Maximum Reading.	Date	Minimum Reading.	Date	8 a.m.	Max. in Air	Date	Min. in Air	Date	Rainfall in Inches	No. of Wet Days.	Year.	No. of Wet Days.	Rainfall in Inches.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.		deg.	deg.		deg.				1901	122	20·75
																		1902	158	22·48
January ...	30·18	30·58	12th	29·66	5th	30·17	30·56	12th	29.56	5th	41	54	9 & 31	27	1st	1·70	15	1903	161	29·22
February ...	29·68	30·20	2nd	28·89	23rd	29·67	30·20	27th	29·06	23rd	49	56	1st	32	25th	1·80	15	1904	121	21·35
March ...	29·56	30·08	28th	28·99	20th	29·57	30·03	28th	29·00	20th	46	58	31st	30	10 & 11	2·68	24	1905	135	21·29
April ...	30·09	30·54	26 & 27	29·34	7th	30·10	30·56	25th	29·35	7th	58	69	22nd	35	15th	0·98	12	1906	168	23·41
May ...	30·14	30·49	16th	29·39	7th	30·15	30·48	19th	29·40	7th	59	71	18th	33	2nd	1·16	13	1907	165	24·84
June ...	30·17	30·47	26th	29·79	9th	30·17	30·43	25th	29·76	9th	66	79	30th	43	1 & 3	2·20	6	1908	134	19·22
July ...	29·98	31·24	9th	29·55	25th	29·95	30·32	9&10	29·58	25th	70	84	21st	49	4th	3·12	15	1909	153	26·12
August ...	30·11	30·45	12th	29·54	2nd	30·12	30·45	31st	29·68	2nd	68	78	14th	49	8th	2·32	13	1910	182	30·26
September...	30·14	30·48	1st	29·52	14th	30·13	30·44	1st	29·43	14th	63	76	3rd	50	30th	1·24	11	1911	172	23·52
October ...	30·12	30·43	7th	29·58	31st	30·11	30·43	6th	29·52	31st	55	63	3rd	40	29th	2·38	11	1912	200	37·10
November ...	29·87	30·59	18th	29·38	30th	29·90	30·59	18th	29·32	13th	48	57	8 & 30	32	15,21&24	3·38	21	1913	166	23·98
December ...	29·53	30·26	25th	28·88	14th	29·51	30·32	24th	28·95	14th	44	51	3,4 & 6	28	24th	5·66	23	1914	179	28·62
For the Year	29·96	31·24	9 July	28·88	14th Dec.	29·96	30·59	18th Nov.	28·95	14th Dec.	55	84	21st July	27	1st Jan.	28·62	179	Average for 14 years.	158	25·15

Figures supplied by Mr. F. B. Hirst, M.P.S.

The prevailing wind in Batley is westerly, it being in this direction for about 9 months in the year.

Figures supplied by the Borough Engineer, Mr. O. J. Kirby, A.M.I.C.E.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough of Batley is supplied with water from its own reservoirs situated amongst the hills near Holmfirth. These reservoirs are three in number, and are known as the Yateholme, Riding Wood, and Ramsden. An additional supply is obtained from the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Board. The Urban District of Soothill Upper was supplied with water by the Halifax Corporation, and the part of this district absorbed into Batley still retains this source of supply.

There are four reservoirs in connection with the water supply of the Borough, viz:—Yateholme, Riding Wood, Ramsden, and Staincliffe. A full description of these is given in the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1911.

There has been no shortage in the supply during 1914. It is constant.

The water, coming from the moorlands as it does, may be expected to occasionally dissolve lead from the service pipes and cause lead poisoning in some of those persons who may consume it. There are specially constructed flood gates in the streams which feed the impounding reservoirs and by their means the flood waters which contain the first washings off peaty soil after heavy rain—which washings are most likely to act on lead—are excluded from the reservoirs.

No case of lead poisoning due to drinking water has become known to the Medical Officer of Health during 1914 and with one exception such has been the case during the last five years.

Batley is dependant upon one 15 inch trunk main 17 miles in length which originally had a theoretical discharge of 1,680,000 gallons per day. Inevitable incrustation however gradually reduced the discharge to 1,092,936 gallons per day during a period of 18 years.

The Water Engineer advised the Corporation the cost of providing and laying a new main would be £40,000,

whilst the alternative would be the scraping of the existing main, the cost of which would be £1,500. The Corporation determined to adopt the latter method with the result that the 17 miles of main was successfully cleansed of incrustation, the amount removed being at the rate of 28 lbs. per yard or 22 tons per mile. The delivery of the main was increased from 1,092,936 gallons to 1,527,462 gallons per day.

The average number of wet days each year at Ramsden reservoir taken over a period of the last 35 years was 158, and the average yearly rainfall for the same period was 58.7 inches.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Batley Beck is polluted by dye waters and trade waste. The Authority exercising supervision is the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A description of the drainage and sewerage of Batley will be found in my Annual Report for 1913.

Building operations for the extension of the main sewage outfall works in Bradford Road are still in progress and when completed the capacity of these works will be considerably increased. At the present time the dry weather flow to the main outfall works at Bradford Road is 650,000 gallons of domestic sewage and 350,000 gallons of trade waste in 24 hours. Storm water beds are provided 2,800 yards in area and 3 feet deep. Flushing of the sewers is frequently performed by special carts each having a capacity of 300 gallons of water and ventilation is attained by means of manholes and shafts.

During the year about 400 yards of sewers have been repaired and manholes and lampholes have been inserted at changes of gradient or change in direction. Several other sewers are about to be repaired.

At the present time special interest attaches to the experiments which have been, and are at present being car-

ried out at Manchester, Salford, and Wakefield Corporation Sewage Works concerning the oxidation of sewage without filters by forcing air at a pressure of about 2 lbs for 3 hours into tanked sewage through perforated pipes laid near the floor, the pipes being in a bed of what is described as "activated sludge" i.e. sludge which has had air repeatedly pumped through it. Up to the present the results are stated to be very remarkable, the purification effected at Salford—where some 100,000 gallons of sewage are being daily pumped by this means—on the oxygen absorbed test was 90% and on the albuminoid ammonia test 76%. It is possible we may be entering upon an entirely new era in so far as the treatment and disposal of sewage is concerned.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During 1914 the number of privies converted to water closets amounted to 108. The number of additional water closets provided for old property was 9 and 54 were provided for new houses.

The closet accommodation in Batley at the close of the year 1914 was as under:—

Number of Water Closets	6,719	7,014
Number of Trough and Automatic Water Closets	295	
Blocks of Trough Water Closets	50	
Number of Pail Closets	9	165
Number of Privies	156	

It would be an advantage if the existing blocks of trough water closets in the town were abolished. When they were introduced years ago they were an improvement upon the old fashioned privy midden but they are now, in the light of modern sanitation, quite obsolete and frequently liable to become a source of nuisance.

It costs the Batley Corporation £70 8s. 4d. per annum in a man's wages to have these trough closets discharged and cleansed. Were separate pedestal closets installed in their place sanitary improvement would result and this needless expense would cease.

It is very desirable that the Corporation should insist upon a separate water closet being provided for every house when new building plans are considered. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this, the reasons being obvious.

It seems difficult to understand why a working man and his family should be obliged to share a closet with their neighbours when his more fortunately situated fellow citizen would be indignant at such a suggestion being made to him.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the public streets is under the control of the General Works Committee through the Borough Surveyor. All other scavenging is performed by a staff of men employed by the Sanitary Committee.

The town possesses a four cell Horsfall Destructor erected in 1904 at a cost of £6,061. Until April 1st 1914 this Destructor was under the control of the Electricity Committee the primary object being the raising of steam from it. From a sanitary standpoint this was unsatisfactory and I have several times previously drawn attention to it. Since the above-mentioned date the Destructor has been under the control of the Sanitary Committee and its primary object is now the destruction of refuse, the raising of steam being the secondary consideration. The Destructor when in efficient working order should be quite large enough to destroy all the refuse of this town but unfortunately since the Sanitary Committee obtained control it has not been possible to have more than 2 cells working, and for a considerable period one only, owing to repairs and alterations being necessary. In consequence it has only been possible to burn 4,221 loads during 1914 and it has been necessary to tip 7,400 loads. Most of this tipping has taken place at the Park for the purpose of levelling up certain ground for tennis playing and other games.

Strict instructions are given that vegetable refuse or any noxious material is not to be deposited and of course no nightsoil is, or ever has been, allowed to be placed there. Soil to the depth of two feet is laid on the top of all and will be sown with grass

For special purposes of this nature and temporary in character no objection can be raised from a public health standpoint provided the above instructions are complied with and the place of deposit is suitable.

The case of the Grange Road Tip at Soothill is somewhat different. There every kind of refuse is tipped as was the custom before this portion of Soothill came into the Borough. I have previously referred to the desirability of this practice ceasing at Grange Road, and it is hoped such will be the case so soon as the Destructor is in full working order.

The total annual cost of scavenging during 1914 was £1,883 18s. 9d., as against £2,004 13s. 6d. in 1913 and £2,247 2s. 4d. in 1912, a reduction of £363 3s. 7d. in three years.

Twenty-six truck loads of nightsoil have been sent out of the town by rail for tillage purposes. The amount received in payment for this was £4 17s. 6d. and £12 12s. 5d. has been received in payment for glass and old iron, a total of £17 9s. 11d. Against this must be put £2 8s. 0d. the cost of 12 visits to Wakefield by the Inspector of Nuisances to dispose of the nightsoil and £13 11s. 10d. the cost of repairs and renewals to wagons.

The scavenging is performed on the following occasions:—

Centre of town	...	52	times yearly
Park Road District	...	26	„ „
Mount Pleasant District ...	...	18	„ „
Batley Carr District	...	17	„ „
Soothill and Hanging Heaton ...	...	15	„ „
Pail closets, Slaughter house refuse, &c.		52	„ „

Extra attention is given to congested areas in hot and dry weather.

The number of covered metal ash bins in the Borough on December 31st 1914 was 3,149 and the number of fixed brick receptacles for dry ashes and refuse 1,040.

During the last few months of the year congestion arose through the impossibility of engaging hired teams, as had been the custom for many years, in order to cope with the increase in domestic refuse through the winter months. The scavenging got into a backward state in consequence and it was out of the power of the workmen to overtake the arrears. I am of opinion that the Committee might well consider the advisability of abolishing the present system of scavenging and copy the example of those towns which remove the household refuse by means of motor transport. Greater efficiency is attained, it is possible to empty the dustbins more frequently, and the cost compares very favourably with the old fashioned methods in vogue at present.

Table showing for each month the Scavenging of the Borough.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
No. of Slaughter Cans emptied	237	187	201	228	235	222	213	185	203	209	163	213	2496
,, Pails emptied	260	211	148	194	145	115	105	42	25	30	16	14	1305
,, Fish Cans emptied	307	238	262	274	282	236	272	275	271	322	259	230	3228
,, Dry Ash-places and Metal Bins emptied	16614	14589	15521	15967	15794	16090	18704	15772	15432	17170	15070	16184	192907
,, Loads of Nightsoil delivered into Trucks	36	27	23	26	28	31	17	19	21	27	18	29	302
,, ,, carted and delivered to Farmers ...	7	8	11	10	11	5	6	4	6	9	5	5	87
Totals...	43	35	34	36	39	36	23	23	27	36	23	34	389
,, Trucks loaded with Nightsoil ...	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	26
,, Loads of refuse destroyed by Destructor	727	536	463	—	—	145	469	488	499	305	365	224	4221
Bunkers Lane Quarry (Clinker Ashes) ...	3	5	7	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	33
W. C. Boocock's Tip, Howden Clough ...	28	13	18	20	20	17	20	15	15	19	15	18	218
Grange Road Tip, Soothill	152	169	225	363	335	316	124	97	93	184	173	223	2454
Carlinghow Shay (Ashes for levelling up ground at Park for construction of Tennis Courts, etc.)	252	308	371	623	664	534	301	205	234	430	356	450	4728
Totals...	1162	1031	1084	1007	1022	1013	915	807	842	939	912	920	11654

INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

The following is a list of work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances and the Assistant Inspectors during 1914.

	Mr. Lindley, Inspector of Nuisances.	Mr. Milner, Assistant Inspector.	Mr. Barry, Assistant Inspector.
Inspections of Slaughter Houses ...	11		1348
,, ,, Cowsheds and Milk Purveyors	12		276
,, ,, Bakehouses	12		78
,, ,, Common Lodging Houses	4		132
,, ,, Offensive Trade Premises	3		160
,, ,, Fried Fish Shops ...	3		485
,, ,, Ice Cream Shops ...	4		74
,, ,, Workshops	47		129
,, ,, Houses under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations ...	907	833	227
Visits to Infected Houses	178	32	128
Visits paid respecting Keeping of Animals	8	19	2
,, ,, to Factories	125		3
,, ,, ,, Manure Accumulations	6	145	19
,, ,, ,, Overcrowded Houses	11	10	2
,, ,, on Various Accounts ...		813	463
Complaints Registered	128	18	40
Houses found damp through leaking roofs	17	13	18
Houses found damp through defective fall pipes	18	5	5
Drains Inspected	957	1102	11
Drains found defective or stopped ...	44	79	11
Notice verbally given to persons ...	116	135	31
Informal notices served in writing ...	100		
Smoke observations taken	127		
Food samples purchased for analysis	77		
Flock ,, obtained ,, ,,	3		

Total number of Inspections made in 1914...	... 6675
Informal Notices served 382 Complied with	... 382
Statutory Notices served 61 Complied with	... 59
Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1913	... 132
Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1914	... 34
Total number of nuisances reported during 1914	... 317
Total number of nuisances abated during 1914 including those outstanding Dec. 31st, 1913 ...	... 415
Total summonses or other legal proceedings respecting nuisances	2

In this town, in common with others, the insanitary custom prevails amongst many householders of throwing their slops and household refuse broad cast into the streets, and pouring liquid sewage down the untrapped gullies in the streets, instead of using the properly trapped household gullies which are provided for that purpose. I am fully convinced that in a number of cases during the last five years this latter practice has had a direct connection with outbreaks of Diphtheria.

The Inspectors do their best by warning offenders to try and obtain an improvement but I must confess that the results so far are not at all encouraging.

Unlike most other towns the Corporation cleanses the house gullies on private property two men being employed for this purpose at an annual cost of £140 16s. 8d.

When a house gully is in need of cleansing it should be the duty of the occupier of the house to carry out this most simple process which can easily be done by means of a coal rake, poker, or similar article. In my opinion, this money could easily be spent to very much greater advantage and better employment found for the two men.

The periodical removal of stable manure as provided for in the Borough byelaws is insisted upon and by this means some of the favourite breeding places of flies are attacked and eggs prevented from coming to maturity.

The byelaws relating to pig keeping are also enforced and nuisances likely to arise from pigstys prevented.

The Borough Byelaws as to Nuisances only stipulate that swine must not be kept within fifty feet of a dwelling house. This distance is very small and should be increased to one hundred feet which is generally looked upon as a reasonable minimum and was the standard in Soothill Upper before that portion of the Borough was taken within the boundaries.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year the following structural work has been carried out:—

Alexandra Mill	...New Boiler and Mechanical Stokers.
Anchor Mill	...New Boiler and Mechanical Stokers.
Bright's Mill	...Mechanical Stokers.
Chapel Fold Mill	...Green's Economiser.
Old Mill	...Patent Steam Tubular Grate Bars.
Union Mill	...Increased Grate Bar Area.

On December 21st a firm of manufacturers on the outskirts of the Borough was prosecuted for causing a nuisance through the emission of black smoke from their mill chimney. After hearing the case the magistrates made an order for abatement of the nuisance within 21 days and required the firm to pay the costs.

The following table shews the number, nature, and results, of the various smoke observations made by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year, all of which have been reported to, and considered by, the Sanitary Committee:—

Name of Mill.	Dates when report considered by Committee and duration of emission of black smoke.
Providence Mill ...	Jan. 7—5 min., May 27—3 min., July 22—1min., Oct. 21—2 min., Dec. 9—5½ min.
Staincliffe Low Mill	Jan. 7—4 min., May 27—6½ min., July 22—2 min., Oct. 21—1 min., Dec. 9—5 min.
Spring Mill ...	Jan. 7—4 min., Mar. 11—under 1 min., May 27—9 min., July 22—5½ min., Sept. 23—1 min., Oct. 21—4 min., Dec. 9—4 min.
Chapel Fold Mill ...	Jan. 7—3 min., May 27—12½ min., July 22—6 min., Oct. 21—6 min., Dec. 9—7 min.
Staincliffe Mill ...	Jan. 7—3 min., May 27—5 min., July 22—3 min., Oct. 21—4½ min., Dec. 9—6½ min.

Name of Mill.	Dates when report considered by Committee and duration of emission of black smoke.
Highfield Mill ...	Jan. 7—under 1 min., May 27—4 min., July 22—2 min., Oct. 21—2 min., Dec. 9—3 min.
Queen Street Mill...	Feb. 11—5 min., Apl. 8—4½ min., Oct. 7—5 min., Nov. 25—7 min.
New Ing Mill ...	Feb. 11—4 min., June 24—2 min., Aug. 26—2 min., Nov. 11—4 min.
Bottoms Mill (short chimney) ...	Feb. 11—3 min., Apl. 8—1 min., Oct. 7—under 1 min., Nov. 25—under 1 min.
Bottoms Mill (long chimney) ...	Feb. 11—1 min., April 8—under 1 min., Oct. 7—under 1 min., Nov. 25—1 min.
Phœnix Mill ...	Feb. 11—2 min., April 8—1 min.
Hick Lane Mill ...	Feb. 11—2 min., Apl. 8—under 1 min., June 24—nil, Aug. 26—nil., Nov. 11—nil.
Greenhill Mill ...	Feb. 11—2 min., April 8—4 min., Oct. 7—3 min., Nov. 25—3 min.
Cheapside Mill ...	Feb. 11—½ min., Apl. 8—under 1 min., June 24—½ min., Aug. 26—1 min., Oct. 7—under 1 min., Nov. 11—3 min., Nov. 25—1 min.
Valley Mill ...	Feb. 11—nil.
Dock Ing Mill ...	Mar. 11—4½ min., Sept. 23—2 min.
Print Works ...	Mar. 11—4 min., Sept. 23—5 min.
Smithies Mill ...	Mar. 11—3 min., Sept. 23—1 min.
Little Dock Ing Mill	Mar. 11—2 min., Sept. 23—2 min.
Brookroyd Mill ...	Mar. 11—2 min., Sept. 23—nil.
Wensleydale Mill ...	Mar. 11—2 min., Sept. 23—4 min.
Victoria Mill ...	Mar. 11—under 1 min., Dec. 23—3½ min.
Ridings Mill ...	Mar. 11—under 1 min., Sept. 23—2 min.
Bulrush Mill ...	Mar. 11—nil., Sept. 23—nil.
Union Mill ...	Apl. 8—13 min., Oct. 7—3½ min., Nov. 25—4½ min.
Brights Mill ...	Apl. 8—10 min., Oct. 7—5½ min., Nov. 25—5 min.
Alexandra Mill ...	Apl. 8—6 min., Oct. 7—6 min., Nov. 25—6 min.
Savile Mill ...	Apl. 8—1 min., Oct. 7—9½ min., Nov. 25—1 min.
Anchor Mill ...	June 24—10 min., Aug. 26—1½ min., Nov. 11—nil.
Perseverance Mill...	June 24—8 min., Aug. 26—5 min., Nov. 11—5 min.
Bankfoot Mill ...	June 24—7½ min., Aug. 26—2 min., Nov. 11—1 min.
New Branch Mill ...	June 24—5 min., Aug. 26—4 min., Nov. 11—4 min.
Old Mill ...	June 24—2½ min., Aug. 26—1½ min., Nov. 11—½ min.
Blakeridge Mill ...	June 24—1 min., Aug. 26—1½ min., Nov. 11—1 min.
Branch Road Mill...	June 24—½ min., Aug. 26—nil, Nov. 11—nil.
Brighton Mill ...	Sept. 23—nil.
Bankfoot Foundry	Nov. 11—3 min.
Albion Mill ...	Dec. 23—5 min.
Springwell Mill No. 2	Dec. 23—5 min.
do. No. 1	Dec. 23—nil.
Dale Street Mill ...	Dec. 23—4 min.
Livingstone Mill ...	Dec. 23—3½ min.
Warwick Road Mill	Dec. 23—2½ min.
Victoria Oil Works	Dec. 23—2 min.
Stanley Mill ...	Dec. 23—nil.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that he has issued cautions on 15 occasions and served 7 legal notices.

In this town the permissible limit of time for the emission of black smoke from mill chimneys is 7 minutes in 1 hour without having regard to the number of boilers connected with the chimney. Periods of time varying from 2 to 15 minutes are fixed by different towns. In Sheffield 1 boiler 2 minutes per hour, 2 boilers 3 minutes per hour, 3 boilers 4 minutes per hour, 4 and more 6 minutes per hour is the limit allowable.

The London County Council is of opinion that the escape of black smoke for 5 minutes from the lighting of the furnace might be permitted and that afterwards a discharge of 1 minute or more per hour should be the subject of legal procedure.

It is well understood that clouds of black smoke hanging over towns are very detrimental to the health of the inhabitants. Sunlight is cut off, large quantities of sulphur and tarry products are found in the atmosphere and enter the lungs, causing irritation. Vegetation also suffers, and buildings are corroded. In a town of this nature—where there are so many back-to-back houses and a considerable number of persons who suffer from Tuberculosis in its various forms—it is highly desirable that the atmosphere should be kept in as pure a state as is possible. The inhabitants have as much right to expect that the air they breathe is unpolluted as they have to the protection of their water supplies from contamination, but the fact must not be forgotten that in all industrial towns certain inconveniences have to be experienced, although it is expected that every effort should be put forth to minimise them as much as possible. From the manufacturer's standpoint it is of course an established fact that a considerable saving in the coal bill is effected when methods to lessen the emission of black smoke from their chimneys are adopted.

During the year continuous attention has been paid by the Sanitary Committee to the noxious gases and vapours

which have been continually given off for some years from the burning waste heap in connection with the Soothill Wood Colliery. A number of meetings have been held, mining and chemical experts have been consulted, and certain courses of action have been considered in consequence of the advice given to the Committee by these experts. It is a most difficult problem to discover a practicable means of quenching a fire extending over thousants of tons of pit waste but at the same time there is no doubt the gases discharged are of such a nature as to exercise a detrimental effect upon those inhabitants of the town who may have the misfortune to be compelled to respire them. To my personal knowledge this burning waste heap has for five years been a serious nuisance and a danger to health. The nuisance varies in intensity according to climatic conditions, temperature, humidity of the atmosphere and barometric pressure being the chief controlling factors.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are five tripe boiling establishments. At one of these bone grinding is carried on, and four of them render fat which is largely sold for frying fish and potatoes.

The premises are inspected weekly, and are kept in fair condition. Difficulty in administration is experienced as up to the present no Byelaws respecting Offensive Trades have been adopted by the Corporation.

I have several times during preceding years called attention to this fact and I again emphasise it. Frequently during the hot weather complaints are received respecting foul odours arising from one building in particular, where an offensive trade is carried on, and were my suggestion adopted the firm would be compelled to observe these byelaws whilst at the same time Batley would simply obtain powers which have been possessed by other towns, and even small districts, for many years.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Byelaws with respect to Houses let in Lodgings were adopted by the Corporation in February, 1889, and approved by the Local Government Board in April of the same year. There are no houses of this nature in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are four registered Common Lodging Houses in Batley. One is for both males and females, and is kept in good condition. The other three are for males only. They are all regularly inspected and their condition is now quite as good as can be expected.

The number of beds available in Batley for persons of the class who frequent Common Lodging Houses is as follows :

Married couples ...	... 5
Single men ...	... 113
Single women ...	... 6
Total ...	... 124

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen Elementary Schools containing twenty-nine departments within the Borough of Batley under the control of the Batley Education Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health being also School Medical Officer, full particulars relating to the Medical Inspection of Children in the Elementary Schools together with the sanitary condition and water supply of such schools is to be found in the report of the School Medical Officer on the Medical Inspection of School Children within the Borough for 1914. Particulars are also given as to action taken in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of disease. That report is part of the present volume.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are sixty-four cowsheds in Batley with an approximate number of 401 milch cows.

The following table shews the cubic capacity per cow :—

Air space per cow.	Number of Sheds.
Over 1,000 cubic feet	11
do. 800 and under 1,000 cubic feet ...	12
do. 600 do. 800 do. ...	24
do. 400 do. 600 do. ...	13
do. 300 do. 400 do. ...	3
Under 300 cubic feet	1
	64

No. of Cowkeepers registered	30
No. of Milk purveyors registered who are cowkeepers	22
No. of Milk purveyors registered residing within the Borough...	39
No. of Milk purveyors registered residing outside the Borough...	27

Extensive alterations are at present being carried out at Manor Farm, Soothill Lane, including the reconstruction of practically the whole of the cowsheds on up to date principles and the abolition of the cowshed containing less than 300 cubic feet which is shewn in the table above. At the cowshed situated in Ealand Road and occupied by Mr. G. Brown new grips have been provided.

276 inspections of cowsheds and dairies were made during 1914.

I have previously pointed out the fact that when so much attention is being given throughout the country to the prevention of tuberculosis it cannot be said that all the ordinary sources of infection are guarded against if no steps are taken to ensure the milk supply being free from germs of this disease.

Out of 48 milk samples recently taken in London, living Tubercle Bacilli were found in 10% of these samples. It has recently been demonstrated in Edinburgh by Dr. Mitchell that 90% of the cases of Tubercular Glands in infants and children in that city are caused by the consumption of cow's milk.

Regular veterinary inspection of the cattle in cowsheds has not been adopted by the Batley Corporation although for a number of years such has been the custom in many other similar and smaller districts and I have often pointed out its desirability.

In one case a prosecution for failure to notify to the police under the Tuberculosis Order 1913 that a dairy cow in a Batley cowshed was suffering from an enlarged udder was undertaken. It was proved that the udder was Tubercular and a fine of £3 and costs was inflicted by the magistrates. This case was quite accidentally discovered through an Assistant Inspector in the course of his duty having called at the cowshed to ascertain whether the regulations respecting lime washing and cleansing were being carried out. He was not a veterinary surgeon and it was no part of his duty to examine the cattle, but he stated that in walking through the cowshed he at once noticed the enlargement of this cow's udder. On returning to the Public Health Department he reported what he had seen to me and on his statement it seemed that this cow was suffering from a diseased udder. Subsequently examination by a veterinary surgeon, who was called in by the Police, confirmed the presumption that tuberculosis was the disease the animal was suffering from. A little thought will at once demonstrate the dangers persons are exposed to in drinking milk which is obtained from cattle suffering from tubercular disease. It should also be realised that milk from such an animal mixed with the milk of other animals in the herd immediately infects all the milk from that dairy with consequent danger to all persons consuming the milk. The object of veterinary inspection is that any cases of commencing disease may be immediately detected by a veterinary surgeon and the animal removed from the herd.

ICE CREAM.

For the year 1914 only 24 persons were known to be manufacturing this commodity for sale, a reduction from 35 in the previous year. It is singular to notice that the Inspector reported only two causes of complaint, which is exactly the number reported during 1913. The cause in each case was dirty preparation places.

FISH FRYING.

An increase of two premises has arisen since the previous year, making 48 on the register as against 46. They are regularly visited and in only four instances was it necessary to complain respecting the dirty condition of preparation places. In one instance a floor required concreting and in another a defective gully and sink waste were found. All the nuisances were abated.

The fish refuse is taken by arrangement twice weekly to Bradford on a Bradford Corporation motor waggon in closed metal vessels to be dealt with and converted into manure.

BAKEHOUSES.

There has been an increase of three in the number of registered bakehouses during 1914 making 23 as against 20 previously. In two cases it was necessary to complain respecting failure to limewash the bakehouse. It was discovered that in two instances bakers had fitted up and occupied underground bakehouses which they were using for the purposes of their trade without the knowledge of the Health Department and without any reference being made to it by the persons concerned. The illegality of the proceeding was pointed out as soon as the discovery was made and the occupiers were compelled to dismantle the underground bakehouses and to cease occupying them as such.

Generally speaking there is room for improvement in the condition in which the bakehouses in Batley are kept.

More regular cleansing is very desirable in some of them and it may be necessary in the future for more drastic action to be taken unless there is an improvement. On the other hand there are bakehouses in the town to which little, if any, exception can be taken to their condition with respect to cleanliness.

OTHER FOODS.

Fourteen stones of cod and haddock which were unsound were found and surrendered for destruction.

No cases of ptomaine poisoning have been brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Seventeen are on the register. Eight of these are licensed annually from March 1st and nine are registered. All the buildings are structurally unsuitable for their purpose but efforts are concentrated upon the enforcement of the byelaws and the prevention of nuisances so far as is possible under the circumstances.

I am pleased to state that during the year the relationship between the Public Health Department and the butchers of the town has continued to be of a cordial nature.

The remarks respecting slaughter houses made in my previous Annual Reports still hold good and the circumstances are precisely the same.

During the period between August 26th and September 29th the Assistant Inspector—who during a portion of his time carries out the inspection of meat and other foods so far as is possible—was obliged to cease all his routine work in order to spend a fortnight watching the Soothill Colliery burning waste heap and coke ovens in connection with the alleged nuisance arising therefrom, and for a further fortnight he was away from the town on his annual holiday. No diseased meat was dealt with by the Corporation officers during that period and no communication respecting such was received from any butcher.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT SURRENDERED DURING PERIOD JAN. 1st to DEC. 31st, 1914.

Jan.	5th	Pig's head	Tuberculosis
	5th	Two pigs' plucks	do.
	7th	Beast's spleen, mesentery, portion of diaphragm, and portion of liver	Peritonitis
	12th	Pig's pluck	Tuberculosis
	14th	Set of beast's lungs	do.
	15th	Beast's mesentery	do.
	20th	Pig's pluck	do.
	21st	Pig's liver and lungs	do.
	26th	Set of beast's lungs	do.
	26th	Two pigs' plucks	do.
	28th	Set of beast's lungs	Abscess
	28th	Portion of beast's liver... ...	Fluke
Feb.	2nd	Pig's liver, stomach, intestines and mesentery	Abscess
	2nd	Beast's liver	do.
	2nd	Portion of beast's liver... ...	Fluke
	9th	Pig's head	Tuberculosis
	9th	Pig's liver	Fatty degeneration
	11th	Pig's pluck	Tuberculosis
	11th	Pig's liver	Echinococcus cysts
	18th	Beast's liver	Fluke
	18th	Portion of beast's liver... ...	do.
	23rd	One fore quarter of cow's carcase and set of lungs	Tuberculosis
	26th	Beast's stomach	do.
Mar.	11th	Beast's carcase and set of offal ...	do.
	16th	Pig's pluck	do.
	16th	Pig's head	do.
	23rd	Pig's carcase and set of offal ...	do.
	30th	Pig's head	do.
	30th	Pig's pluck	do.
	30th	Pig's pluck	do.
Apl.	8th	Beast's head	do.
	15th	Pig's liver	Echinococcus cysts
	28th	Set of beast's lungs	Tuberculosis
	29th	Beast's liver	do.
May	5th	Pig's carcase and set of offal ...	Swine Erysipelas
	6th	Beast's liver, kidney, portion of kidney fat and portion of stomach	Abscess
	20th	Pig's head	Tuberculosis
	20th	Pig's pluck	do.

MEAT SURRENDERED, ETC., Continued.

June 10th	Pig's liver	Abscess
10th	Pig's liver	Echinococcus cysts
15th	Pig's head	Tuberculosis
29th	Three pig's heads	do.
29th	Two pigs' plucks	do.
July 13th	Two pigs' heads	Lymphomata
16th	Pig's head	do.
16th	Pig's head	Tuberculosis
22nd	Eight pieces of meat seized by Dr. Pearce	do.
22nd	Beast's head	do.
27th	Carcases and offal of two pigs ...	do.
Aug. 24th	Pig's head	do.
24th	Pig's head	do.
26th	Pig's head	do.
Sep. 29th	Carcase of a beast and offal ...	do.
Oct. 5th	Pig's liver	Cirrhosis
7th	Set of beast's lungs	Tuberculosis
12th	Four pigs' heads	do.
12th	Two pigs' heads	do.
12th	Six pigs' heads	do.
12th	Pig's pluck	do.
12th	Pig's liver	Echinococcus cysts
14th	Carcases and offal of two pigs seized by Dr. Pearce... ...	Tuberculosis
19th	Pig's liver	Echinococcus cysts
28th	Three pig's heads	Tuberculosis
28th	Pig's pluck	do.
Nov. 10th	Set of beast's lungs	do.
30th	Two pigs' heads	do.
Dec. 2nd	Two pigs' heads	do.
7th	Three pig's heads	do.
7th	Pig's head	do.
14th	Beast's liver	Pyæmic abscess
14th	Pig's liver	Tuberculosis
16th	Pig's head	do.
21st	Pig's head	do.
22nd	Three pig's heads	do.
29th	Beast's liver and set of lungs ...	do.
30th	Fore quarter of a beast's carcase and set of lungs seized by Dr. Pearce	do.

SALES OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS 1875 to 1899.

During the year in accordance with these Acts 77 samples of food have been submitted to and analysed by the Public Analyst at Bradford (Mr. F. W. Richardson).

Articles.	Genuine.	Poor quality.	Adulterated	Totals.
New Milk	58	3	10	71
Skimmed Milk ...	2			2
Butter	1			1
Lard	1			1
Coffee	1			1
White Pepper... ...	1			1
Totals	64	3	10	77

The following table gives the results of milk sampling in Batley for a period of 25 years and for the last 5 years :—

Year	Samples taken	Results supplied by the Public Analyst			Summonses	Convictions	Fine
		Genuine	Poor quality	Adulterated			
		o/o					
1890	14	9=64	4	1	1	1	£2 10s. and costs
1891	23	14=61	7	2	2	1	£5 and costs
1892	25	13=52	8	4	1	1	£10 and costs
1893	15	10=66	4	1	—	—	——
1894	27	22=81	5	—	—	—	——
1895	22	18=82	4	—	—	—	——
1896	22	15=68	7	—	—	—	——
1897	24	11=45	11	2	3	3	£5 and costs 10s. and costs £1 10s. and costs
1898	21	18=85	3	—	—	—	——
1899	24	19=79	4	1	1	1	£1 10s. and costs
1900	25	6=24	17	2	1	1	£5 and costs
1901	19	2=10	10	7	2	2	£5 and costs in each case
1902	29	9=13	15	5	3	3	£5 and costs £5 and costs £5 7s.6d.and costs
1903	25	9=36	12	4	3	3	£2 10s. and costs in each case
1904	19	6=31	11	2	—	—	——
1905	33	31=93	—	2	—	—	——
1906	36	34=94	—	2	1	1	£5 and costs
1907	33	27=82	4	2	1	1	£1 and costs
1908	31	25=80	3	3	1	1	£7 10s. and costs
1909	29	27=93	1	1	—	—	——
1910	58	38=65	11	9	3	3	£3 and costs £1 and costs £1 and costs
1911	69	56=81	—	13	3	3	£1 and costs £1 and costs 10s. and costs
1912	74	56=75	5	13	1	1	£3 10s. and costs
1913	69	66=95	2	1	—	—	——
1914	71	58=81	3	10	2	2	£1 and costs 10s. and costs
TOTAL	837	599=72	151	87	29	28	

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING LAST FIVE YEARS, 1910-1914.

	341	274=80	21	46	9	9	

ly average for 25 years, 1890-1914.
Number of samples taken 837
Genuine samples ... 72%
Other 28%

Yearly average for 5 years, 1910-1914.
Number of samples taken 341
Genuine samples ... 80%
Other 20%

Special interest attaches to the fact that during 1912 arrangements were made for increased attention to be paid to the milk supply and samples were taken on Sundays, at night, and at other irregular occasions. It is obvious that this is the only satisfactory method of carrying out this work and it is very desirable that it be continued. Apart from samples found by the analyst to be adulterated there are other samples which are found to be on the border line and it is well known throughout the country both by analysts and milk vendors that by careful manipulation of new milk, skimmed milk, water, and a lactometer, it is possible for what is known in the trade as a toning down process to be carried out by which the natural standard of the milk may be reduced and kept at a level just exceeding the minimum fixed by the Board of Agriculture. It is only fair to state that several of the Batley milk dealers are known to the Public Health Department as selling milk of an excellent standard whilst others are well known who are not in this category.

The Board of Agriculture recommends that three samples should be taken annually for every thousand of the population. On this basis 110 should be the Batley figure but the highest was 74 in 1912.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the serious injury likely to be caused to the health of infants who are fed on milk which is adulterated but which the mother has bought in good faith. This adulteration, apart from being a mean and contemptible fraud, has far more serious consequences to the health of individuals whilst infants, and in after life, than would appear at first sight and, in my opinion, where a case is proved a heavy penalty should be inflicted. Unfortunately in many districts throughout the country the magistrates inflict nominal fines or dismiss the cases.

Two prosecutions were undertaken by the Sanitary Committee as follows :-

New milk adulterated with 2.5% of added water and 84% of 3% of cream abstracted.

New milk having 72% of 3% of cream abstracted.

In the former case a fine of 10/- and costs and in the latter a fine of £1 and costs was imposed.

Three samples of new milk were examined for dirt which was found in the following proportions :—17.7, 26, and 27, parts per 1,000,000. This was a mixture of cow's manure, hair, sandy particles and such like.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Three manufacturers and thirteen upholsterers are upon the register.

Three samples of Rag Flock were taken during 1914 with the following results :—

No. 10 Rag Flock contained 28.38 parts per 100,000 chlorine.

No. 11 do. 21.3 do.

No. 12 do. 22.7 do.

HOUSING.

In Batley supervision over the construction of new houses is exercised by the Borough Surveyor and an inspector from his department is in touch with the work of the builder until the house is completed. The Borough Surveyor certifies as to the fitness for occupation of all new houses. The Medical Officer of Health has submitted to him for his observations the plans of all new buildings which it is proposed to erect.

The Bye Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings in Batley were allowed by the Local Government Board in April, 1889.

These byelaws are now quite obsolete and it would be a great advantage if steps were taken for a new set of modern building byelaws to be obtained thereby bringing the town up to date in this respect. As examples, it may be mentioned that there is no stipulation at present with regard to the height of rooms and the ventilation of the same. This is particularly necessary in the case of bedrooms. It is quite common for plans to be presented in which the ventilation of houses can never be sufficient, and under the present byelaws they cannot be disapproved. For the same reason, that objectionable type of house known as the "single house" is regularly being erected and it seems a ridiculous position for a landlord to be called upon under the Housing and Town Planning Act to effect structural alterations by which existing houses of this type may have their ventilation and lighting improved, whilst at the same time he may present a plan for the erection of new houses of this type which plan cannot be disapproved.

It is very desirable that all bedrooms should have fireplaces. Although the fire may not often be required the chimney being there renders it certain that there will always be some ventilation, a chimney being of great use in this respect.

Another enemy to health is that part of an artisan's house which is frequently seen on a plan and termed a box room. In reality this so called box room becomes a bedroom and owing to its diminutive proportions is certainly a danger to health. The box room should remain a box room, or in the alternative, it is highly desirable that power be obtained to prevent its construction unless its cubic contents are sufficient to permit of its being used as a bedroom.

Although it may not be necessary for all cottages to contain more than two bedrooms it is highly necessary that the great majority be constructed with three. The Local Authority is only concerned with matters of health and sanitation, and not of morals. On the former grounds

little intelligence is necessary to perceive that where there is a family of moderate size less than three bedrooms cannot be sufficient, whilst it is highly improper to expect any working man with a family, particularly of up grown children, to live in any house where the expedient of screening off the beds of adult males and females from one another has to be resorted to.

A very important necessity, regularly neglected, is the provision of a small larder properly lighted and ventilated in order that the food for the family may not have to be kept on a shelf at the top of the stairs, in a hot cupboard next to the fireplace, or in various drawers, all of which hasten its decomposition causing risk of illness with possible ptomaine poisoning in hot weather, apart altogether from the inconvenience of not having a proper food storage place.

Where possible the copper should not be inside the house as the steam from this on washing days makes the whole house and its contents more or less damp.

Some form of bath is also necessary in every house as is also a separate water closet for each family. The former may be in the scullery covered with a lift up boarding which can be used as a table. whilst the latter may be either inside the building or closely connected to it.

The yard should be properly paved with asphalte, or some similar material, and properly covered galvanised iron bins for household refuse should be provided in all cases, and, where it still exists, the insanitary brick dust bin should be abolished.

In common with other towns in this part of the West Riding of Yorkshire back-to-back houses abound in Batley, the great majority being of this nature. Ventilation can never be satisfactory in such dwellings and it is now an established fact that the death rate amongst the inhabitants of back-to-back houses is considerably greater than amongst those who occupy through houses.

The following table is taken from the Census of 1911 and shews the conditions under which the inhabitants of Batley were living in that year.

Tenements in the occupation of Private Families in Batley at Census 1911.

	No. of Rooms per Tenement.	Number of Persons in Private Families.															Total number of Private Families.	Population in Private Families
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
		Number of Private Familes.																
Total Population—	1	100	64	33	13	2	1										213	395
1901, 34708; 1911, 36389.	2	206	744	641	490	315	158	87	35	8	2						2686	9081
Total families, or separate	3	82	615	737	632	445	281	192	79	34	20	6	4		1		3128	12572
occupiers, private or other,	4	27	238	347	322	247	185	116	60	33	17	12	3	2			1609	7130
1901, 8417; 1911, 9114.	5	8	105	160	161	122	114	75	46	23	14	3					831	3909
	6	4	34	54	70	50	28	27	12	10	5	4	1				299	1413
Tenements with more than	7		12	28	31	29	22	13	5	3	2	1	1	1			148	723
two occupants per room—	8	1	6	17	13	15	7	5	4	2		1					71	329
No. 1,060; Popn., 6975;	9	1	1	9	11	6	8	12	2				1				51	264
Proportion per cent. to population in private families, 19·3.	10 & upwards			6	12	13	16	3	4	1	2	1					58	320
TOTALS ...		429	1819	2032	1755	1244	820	530	247	114	62	28	10	3	1		9094	36136

The Registrar General's standard is that a room is considered to be overcrowded if more than two persons occupy it. On that basis it appears that 6975 Batley people were living under conditions of overcrowding in 1911, or 19.3% of the total population of the town.

Eleven cases of overcrowding were dealt with by statutory notices and all abated.

It is admitted that there is a shortage of houses in Batley and private enterprise does not seem at the present to be overtaking that shortage although 56 new houses were erected during 1914 of which 11 were villas and 45 were artisan's dwellings.

On December 31st, 1914, the population of Batley in round figures was at least 37,000. If we take the census figures at 19.3% of the population living under overcrowded conditions it shews roughly at least 7,000 persons require provision making for them in order that the overcrowding may be abated.

A reasonable average number of occupants for a four roomed artisan's dwelling is four. On this basis no less than 1750 houses are required according to the Census.

Allowing for all errors and cutting these figures down by a thousand we are still left with 750 as being the number. Whether the scarcity of houses will be remedied by private or municipal enterprise, if at all, I am unable to say, but upon the census figures it would appear that the building of at least 500 houses for workmen in Batley would certainly be a scheme of moderate proportions whoever attempted to deal with the problem. Although money cannot be borrowed at the present time for such purposes it might be well to consider what actually is necessary to increase the housing accommodation in the town in order that when normal times come again a scheme may be ready to hand.

In my Annual Report for 1913 reference is made to the appointment of a sub-committee during that year to consider the state of the housing accommodation in Batley. The fol-

lowing are extracts from the minutes of the Sanitary Committee during 1914:—

February 11th. "The Town Clerk read letter from the Local Government Board of the 26th January ultimo on the subject of housing accommodation in this Borough."

March 11th. "The Town Clerk stated that he had received a further letter from the Local Government Board on this subject, and submitted and read a copy of his reply thereto, which was approved, on the motion of Councillor Ramsden, seconded by Councillor Milnes."

April 29th. "The Town Clerk submitted and read further letter from the Local Government Board of the 28th instant, with reference to the question of housing accommodation in Batley and asking when the Board might expect to receive a further communication on the subject."

It was moved by Councillor Fenton, seconded by Councillor Milnes, and resolved "That the Town Clerk be instructed to reply to the Board in the terms of the draft now submitted by him."

June 10th. "The Town Clerk submitted and read Memorandum from the Local Government Board of the 4th instant, asking to be furnished with certain information as to the housing conditions in this Borough.

It was moved by Councillor Ramsden, seconded by Councillor Winfield, and resolved "That the Memoandum be referred to the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the matter, and that Councillor Western be added to such Sub-Committee."

June 24th. The following report of the Sub-Committee was read:—Monday, 15th June, 1914.
Present: The Mayor (Councillor Ben Turner), in the chair; Councillors Fenton, Ramsden, Western, G. Hirst, and A. Milnes.

It was resolved, on the motion of Councillor Ramsden, seconded by Councillor Fenton, "That this Sub-Committee report that in their opinion there is a necessity for further accommodation for the housing of the working classes in this Borough, and that such accommodation is not being provided by private

enterprise ; that the Town Council may properly consider the provision of such accommodation by the Local Authority under the provisions of the above-named Acts and that it be referred to this Sub-Committee to prepare, in consultation with the Borough Surveyor, a building scheme with draft plans, together with estimates of the initial cost and probable annual return and charge (if any) upon the rates, and submit same to the Town Council for consideration."

Later in the year alternative plans of artisans' dwellings were prepared by the Borough Surveyor who presented them to a meeting of the Housing Sub-Committee and explained the same, but as the war had commenced the position had become uncertain and the further consideration of this matter was adjourned. The suggested site for the above houses was in Victoria Avenue near the Electricity Works on land which is owned by the Corporation. This position is convenient, being quite close to the centre of the town and near a number of the mills, but in any future scheme it is advisable that too much attention be not given to these circumstances, and that the desirability of artisans' dwellings being erected on garden city lines where there is a maximum of fresh air and sunlight should be considered. The open land in the neighbourhood of the Park behind Shay Terrace, and also in the Coal Pit Lane district, presents opportunities for such a scheme and is out of the smoke area so far as such is possible in this district, close to the trams, and within easy reach of all parts of the town. In the Staincliffe district and on the land between Woodhall and the footpath from Dark Lane to Staincliffe could also be found suitable sites. These lands do not belong to the Corporation and I am not familiar with any conditions attaching to them, but assuming everything of this nature was favourable for the project it would appear that in these localities some very desirable houses could be erected for workmen and if the number was fixed at about twelve per acre the cost of roadmaking and sewering would be reduced to a minimum whilst at the same time modern ideas of restricting the numbers of persons and buildings per acre would not be lost sight of.

Another possible site, although further removed from the town, is the ground originally purchased at White Lee for the erection of a hospital for infectious diseases. This is Corporation property, is completely walled round, and the ground is sewered. Many worse sites for artisans' dwellings have been selected throughout the country and time given to the consideration of this site would not be wasted.

No regulations have been made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under section 17 (7) of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1909. At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on May 13th 1914 this matter was discussed and the Medical Officer of Health reported that so far as he was aware there were no underground sleeping rooms in Batley but he advised that these regulations should be adopted, as had been done in neighbouring towns, in order that additional powers might be possessed to deal with any places of this nature if discovered, or in view of any possible development in the future. The Sanitary Committee were of opinion there was no necessity for the adoption of such regulations and in consequence no action was taken.

Since that date one such sleeping place was discovered and closed under section 17 (7) of the Act.

No action has been taken under section 15 of the Act of 1909.

THE HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

The following is a list of the work done during 1914:—

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ...	907
Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	5
Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders ...	5
Number of closing orders made	5
Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ...	112
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	3

Closing Orders, &c., made under Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Situation.	Date of Representation to Sanitary Committee.	Date of Closing Order.	Date of Determining Order.	Date of Demolition Order.	Remarks.
94. 96, 98, Oaks Road	Sep. 28th, 1910	Oct. 6th, 1910	——	Sept. 7th, 1911	Used as Rag Warehouses
192, 194, Halifax Road	Dec. 7th, 1910	Jan. 5th, 1911	May, 1911	——	Rendered fit for habitation
4, 5, Spa Field (cellars)	May 24th, 1911	June 1st, 1911	——	——	Closed by owner
27, Upper Batley Lane	Dec. 20th, 1911	Jan. 4th, 1912	——	——	Demolished by owner
6, 6a, 7, 9, 10, 14, Scargill's Fold	Jan. 24th, 1912	Feb. 1st, 1912	Jan. 2nd, 1913	——	Rendered fit for habitation
15, Scargill's Fold	Do.	Do.	March 6th, 1913	——	Do.
8, 11, 12, 13, Scargill's Fold ...	Do.	Do.	——	——	Demolished by owner
133, 135, 143, High Street ...	March 13th,1912	May 2nd, 1912	July 4th, 1913	——	Rendered fit for habitation
1 and 3, Upper Lane	Do.	Do.	——	——	Demolished by owner
21, Jack Lane	July 11th, 1912	Aug. 1st, 1912	Jan. 2nd, 1913	——	Rendered fit for habitation
64, Mower's Place	Oct. 23rd, 1912	Oct. 31st, 1912	Nov. 10th, 1913	——	Added to next house
196, Halifax Road	Nov. 27th, 1912	Dec. 5th, 1912	——	Aug. 7th, 1913	Outstanding, Dec. 31st, 1914
1 and 2, yard 1, Victoria Street ...	March 12th,1913	May 1st, 1914	Dec. 4th, 1913	——	Converted into through houses
28, 30, White Lee Road... ...	Aug. 13th, 1913	Sept. 4th, 1913	——	——	Demolished by Owner
21, 22, 23, Bankfoot Place ...	Oct. 22nd, 1913	Oct. 30th, 1913	——	——	Outstanding, Dec. 31st, 1914
17, 19, 21, Bradford Road ...	April 8th, 1914	May 7th, 1914	——	——	Do. do.
152, Soothill Lane	Do.	Do.	——	——	Do. do.
13, Spa Field (cellar)	June 24th, 1914	July 2nd, 1914	——	——	Closed by owner

SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1914.

Table shewing action under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, dated September 2nd, 1910, or matters arising therefrom.

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1913.		Houses with minor defects (Public Health Acts).	17
		Houses totally unfit for human habitation. (Section 17).	3
		Houses inspected under the Act and Regulations in 1914.	907
		Houses found satisfactory on inspection.	773
	Action under P.H. Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under Section 15, owing to the tenancy having commenced before December 3rd, 1909.	Houses found with defects.	134
		Houses made fit after preliminary notice.	129
		Houses in regard to which notices were served to remedy defects.	134
		Houses made fit after notice.	129
	Action under Section 17.	Houses found to be totally unfit for habitation.	5
		Houses represented to Local Authority as being totally unfit for human habitation.	5
		Houses made fit for human habitation without the issue of a closing order.	none
		Houses closed voluntarily.	1
		Houses in respect of which closing orders were made.	5
		Houses closed as unfit for human habitation after closing orders were made.	5
		Houses made fit for human habitation after closing order was made, for which the Local Authority determined the order.	3
		Houses demolished voluntarily.	5
		Houses for which demolition orders were made.	none
		Houses demolished compulsorily.	none
Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1914.		Houses with minor defects. (Public Health Acts).	22
		Houses totally unfit for human habitation. (Section 17).	4

The general character of the defects found to exist and the requirements made were as follows :—

Nature of Defects.	No. of Houses.	Houses where defects were remedied.
Outstanding December 31st, 1913 ...	17	17
Defective roof	23	19
Defective roof and windows to open ...	3	2
Defective roof and dry area ...	1	1
Defective roof and bedroom ceiling ...	1	1
Defective roof, skylight, and window cords	1	-
Defective roof and general repairs ...	1	1
Defective eave spouting	6	5
No eave spouting	2	2
Defective eave spouting and sink waste pipe	1	1
Defective rain water pipes	6	5
Defective rain water pipe, sink waste pipe, and back of sink ...	1	1
Windows to open	17	13
Windows to open, defective eave and rain water pipes	1	1
Window cords to repair	22	18
Light and ventilation to scullery ...	8	8
Light and ventilation to pantry ...	5	3
Defective kitchen floor	2	2
Dilapidated stair case wall plaster ...	1	1
Defective sink drains	18	14
Sink waste pipe to disconnect ...	1	1
Stopped sink drain	1	1
Untrapped sink drain	1	1
Stopped water closet drain	1	1
Back wall of sink dilapidated ...	4	4

Dilapidated ceiling and back wall of sink	1	1
Dry area required at the back of house	2	2
Bedroom ventilation, back wall of sink dilapidated, defective waste pipe, and rain water pipe	3	3
Outstanding December 31st, 1914 ...	22	

Six houses and one cellar dwelling have been voluntarily closed by the owners.

Nine yards have been paved or asphalted.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1. INSPECTION.

of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	128	7	
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	176	—	
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	
Total	304	7	

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects. Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector (4)	Number of Prosecutions (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.*				
Want of Cleanliness	8	8		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors ...				
Other Nuisances	11	11		
Sanitary Accommodation — insufficient ...	3	3		
Sanitary Accommodation — unsuitable or defective ...	28	28		
Sanitary Accommodation — not separate for sexes ...				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)	2	2		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (S.S. 97—100) ...	2	2		
Other Offences ... ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	54	54		

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3. HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Lists.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel.	2	4

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Rag Sorting	144
Boot Repairing	32
Dressmaking	26
Breadmaking	23
Umbrella Repairing	11
Millinery	11
Tailoring	10
Blacksmiths	7
Waste Sorting	6
Plumbing	6
Joiners	6
Tinplate Working	5
Watch Repairing	4
Wheelwrights	3
Rug Making	4
Carriage Building	1
Stocking Knitting	4
Saddlery	4
Basket Making	3
Various	17
Total	327

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1).		Number (2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	16
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	16
Other		—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		None
In use at the end of the year		2

The following are details of the defects remedied:—

Workshops limewashed	8
Pail privies converted to water closets	19
Privies converted to water closets	9
Additional water closets fitted	3
Foul water closet basins cleansed	5
Stopped drains remedied	3
Roof defective remedied	2
Horse stabled in workshop removed	1
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse ...	2
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouse	2

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are sent to the Oakwell Joint Hospital from the old Borough of Batley, and to the Dewsbury Joint Hospital from that portion of the Borough which was formerly within the Urban District of Soothill Upper.

Full particulars have been given in previous annual reports respecting these hospitals. Both are under the medical superintendence of practitioners residing in Birstall and Dewsbury respectively.

The following tables give particulars of the admissions from the Borough of Batley during 1914.

OAKWELL JOINT HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1913.	Admitted to Hospital during 1914.	Discharged cured.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1914.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality % of admissions.
Scarlet Fever	16	59	59	15	1	1.6
Diphtheria	5	32	27	5	5	15.6
Typhoid Fever	1	16	10	5	2	12.5
Small Pox	—	6	5	—	1	16·6
Totals	22	113	101	25	9	7.9

DEWSBURY JOINT HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1913.	Admitted to Hospital during 1914.	Discharged cured.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1914.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality % of admissions.
Scarlet Fever	1	6	6	1	—	—
Diptheria	4	12	16	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	18	22	1	—	—

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in Batley :—

	Parts or Sections in force	Date of adoption
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	II., III., IV. & V.	November 1st, 1892
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	Whole Act	November 1st, 1892
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Whole Act	January 2nd, 1908

The following Bye-laws and Regulations are also in force.

Bye-law.	Date.
Prevention of Nuisances	1889
Common Lodging Houses	1889
Houses let in Lodgings	1889
New Streets and Buildings	1889
Slaughter-houses	1889
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order	1891
Hackney Carriages	1891
Baths and Wash-houses	1893
Markets and Fairs	1898
Betting in Streets	1899
Pleasure Grounds	1910

The time has now arrived when in my opinion consideration should be no longer delayed regarding the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907. This would be of great assistance to the Public Health Department. Even if the whole Act were not adopted much benefit would result from the adoption of the sections relating to yard paving and offensive trades.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The greater part of this work is done by the West Riding County Council at the Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. During the year examinations were made of many specimens. Some examinations were also made in Batley by the Medical Officer of Health. They were in connection with the following :—

Disease suspected.	Total number examined.	Result.		
		Positive	Negative	Doubtful.
Typhoid	17	10	7	0
Diphtheria	421	80	341	0
Phthisis	42	15	27	0
Urine Examined	1	—	1	0
Totals	481	105	376	0

There is a small laboratory at the Public Health Department, Batley, which was equipped jointly by the Sanitary and Education Committees during 1908. Most of the bacteriological and microscopic work called for in connection with the schools is done by the Medical Officer of Health on the premises in this laboratory.

No chemical analyses have been made but several samples of milk were examined for dirt by Mr. Richardson, the Public Analyst, Bradford.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Table shewing the Death Rate in Batley from Zymotic Diseases since 1884.

Year.	Rate per 1000.	Year.	Rate per 1000.
1884	5·6	1900	3·4
1885	3·6	1901	3·6
1886	3·1	1902	2·3
1887	4·8	1903	1·9
1888	2·1	1904	5·8
1889	3·6	1905	2·9
1890	2·2	1906	3·5
1891	3·1	1907	1·7
1892	4·4	1908	2·5
1893	5·1	1909	0·7
1894	1·8	1910	0·7
1895	2·0	1911	2·7
1896	4·0	1912	1·0
1897	3·2	1913	1·0
1898	3·0	1914	1·2
1899	2·4		

Table shewing the Annual Number of Notifications of Infectious Disease received since 1893 under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1893	377	1904	469
1894	301	1905	380
1895	173	1906	144
1896	233	1907	76
1897	225	1908	125
1898	326	1909	171
1899	212	1910	131
1900	126	1911	165
1901	143	1912	67
1902	117	1913	143
1903	249	1914	193

The following table gives the deaths from the various non-notifiable diseases since 1890, and the number of notifications received since 1909.

Year.	Chicken-Pox.		Mumps.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhœa.	
	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths
1890	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	33
1891	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	20
1892	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	17
1893	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	9	...	77
1894	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	12
1895	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	3	...	46
1896	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	17	...	19
1897	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	18	...	44
1898	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	20	...	30
1899	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	3	...	53
1900	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	8	...	35
1901	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	...	86
1902	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	7	...	20
1903	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	34
1904	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	19	...	84
1905	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	55
1906	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	18	...	84
1907	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	39
1908	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	7	...	52
1909	54	0	8	0	34	1	78	7	42	6
1910	41	1	2	0	414	3	90	4	30	8
1911	77	0	114	0	225	3	214	25	123	56
1912	111	0	104	0	606	21	44	3	4	4
1913	111	0	7	0	51	2	104	5	30	30
1914	59	0	19	0	80	5	62	7	24	24

The following table gives the number of notifications received, and deaths from the various notifiable diseases, during the period 1890 to 1914.

Year.	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup		Enteric and Continued Fevers.		Small-Pox.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.		Tuberculosis all forms.		Epidemic Poliomyelitis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths	No. of Notifications	Deaths
1890	74	1	28	4	33	12	0	0	30	4	5	2						
1891	85	8	68	7	139	17	89	13	35	0	1	3						
1892	130	16	121	18	33	8	453	49	58	3	5	0						
1893	95	7	100	13	60	8	14	3	53	3	5	3		50				
1894	120	11	83	10	57	11	3	0	36	4	2	2		33				
1895	47	0	29	3	47	6	0	0	41	1	1	3		39				
1896	127	7	12	0	52	10	0	0	35	0	2	2		64				
1897	135	16	20	3	41	10	0	0	22	1	1	0		53				
1898	146	10	24	8	111	15	1	0	32	1	2	0		45				
1899	64	2	33	7	73	16	1	0	31	3	3	3		61				
1900	38	0	23	9	46	11	0	0	14	2	2	1		64				
1901	62	1	16	3	53	13	0	0	11	0	1	2		50				
1902	21	0	39	6	30	27	10	2	15	1	1	0		34				
1903	88	6	51	4	42	8	57	2	9	1	0	0		62				
1904	202	14	46	9	104	22	103	6	12	1	1	2		62				
1905	233	15	23	3	82	11	21	2	18	1	3	2		61				
1906	74	5	18	4	35	3	0	0	12	1	4	4		41				
1907	19	2	28	6	22	2	0	0	7	0	0	1		48				
1908	48	1	27	5	31	7	0	0	17	0	2	0		54				
1909	122	3	25	4	24	4	0	0	13	1	1	1	25	53				
1910	35	1	60	7	10	2	0	0	24	2	2	2	20	39				
1911	22	0	66	9	50	8	0	0	25	3	2	1	42	57				
1912	26	2	11	5	19	2	0	0	10	1	1	1	66	51				
1913	91	1	30	0	6	1	0	0	15	0	1	1	124	37				
1914	76	1	55	6	18	4	8	1	26	1	3	2	132	63	2	1	7	—

From the previous tables it will be seen that the Public Health Department investigated 413 cases of infectious disease during the year. 193 were cases of notifiable diseases and 220 non-notifiable. Information of the existence of these latter diseases is principally obtained from the head teachers and the attendance officers.

DISINFECTION.

On the termination of an infectious disease, or the removal of the patient to the isolation hospital, disinfection of the premises is immediately carried out by fumigation with formalin vapour or by the use of the formalin spray.

Bedding, articles of clothing, and similar things which cannot properly be disinfected by these means are removed to the depôt in Bradford Road where they are submitted to the action of steam by being passed through the steam disinfector which was erected there some twenty-three years ago by Messrs. John Illingworth & Co.

Books belonging to the Free Library which may be at the homes of persons where infectious disease occurs are taken away and are not returned to the library to be reissued until they have been submitted to the action of formalin vapour in a special cabinet which is used for this purpose.

Two separate vehicles are used for the purpose of dealing with the removal of infected articles. One carries infected things away from the homes, and the other is used to return the articles after they have passed through the process of disinfection.

The disinfection of beddings, &c., belonging to the Batley and District Hospital is carried out free of charge by the Public Health Department.

The following schools were sprayed with formalin and cleansed during the year:—Technical School, Parish Church School, Carlinghow School and St. Mary's R. C. School.

In houses where infectious disease is known to have occurred liquid disinfectants are supplied free of charge to the occupiers.

The following table gives a list of the various articles disinfected during 1914:—

	Beds.	Pillows.	Cushions.	Blankets.	Mattresses.	Sheets.	Quilts.	Wearing Apparel.	Carpets.	Miscellaneous Articles
Destroyed for the Borough	50	20	10	3	169	2	—	28	4	21
Disinfected for the Borough	433	1057	216	1090	227	437	522	2388	461	1325
Disinfected for Batley and District Hospital	35	124	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	518	1201	226	1272	396	439	522	2416	465	1346

No. of houses disinfected 235
No. of rooms disinfected 74
No. of times Apparatus charged ... 461
No. of Library books disinfected ... 85
No. of rooms disinfected at schools ... 49

The 309 houses and rooms were disinfected for the following reasons:—

After Scarlet Fever.... 79
„ Diphtheria 55
„ Enteric Fever 15
„ Erysipelas 24
„ Tuberculosis 97
„ Variola 3
„ Various, including Smallpox contact disinfections 36

In my Annual Report for 1913 I drew attention to the dilapidated condition of the wooden disinfecting station for contacts at the Corporation Depôt, Woodwell, and I stated "It is very desirable that steps should be taken to provide a suitable modern contact station. A place of this nature

is also urgently necessary in order that persons may be accommodated whilst their own houses are being disinfected instead of having to go into neighbours' houses or walk the streets as at present."

Proof of the truth of this statement was quickly forthcoming for in the spring the town was visited by a sudden outbreak of Small Pox and difficulty in checking the spread of the disease was encountered through the lack of a sufficient and suitable modern contact station.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on June 10th I made the following report "During the last fortnight certain baths have been given at the Disinfecting Station to persons who were Small Pox contacts.

Much difficulty was experienced owing to the apparatus being to a large extent worn out. The proper course to take, and which I strongly recommend as desirable, is for the Corporation to erect a suitable building which can be used as a contact station and also as a resort for persons during the period in which their houses are being disinfected in the case of the more usual infectious diseases, instead of having to walk about the streets, or to go into neighbours houses, as is the custom at present.

It is desirable in the meantime that instructions be given for the repair of the existing apparatus."

The Committee decided that the existing apparatus be repaired but did not accept my advice respecting the erection of a proper contact station. Emphasis should be laid on the fact that notwithstanding the repairs referred to above the existing contact station is obsolete and of little practical use and it should be thoroughly understood that when next the town is visited by Small Pox the officers of the Corporation will be seriously handicapped in fighting the disease if the present conditions are allowed to continue.

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act 1890 was adopted by the Batley Corporation on November 1st 1892 and Section

15 of this Act reads as follows:—"The local authority shall from time to time provide, free of charge, temporary shelter or house accommodation with any necessary attendants for the members of any family in which any infectious disease has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected by the local authority."

SMALL POX.

The last time Small Pox was prevalent in Batley was in the year 1905 when there were 21 cases notified. The disease had also been continuously present in the town for the three preceding years there being 10 cases in 1902, 57 in 1903, and 103 in 1904.

The number of vaccination exemption certificates granted by the magistrates during 1914 was 383, and since 1905 a very large number had been disbursed, so much so that from the figures taken at the end of 1914 it was seen that of the scholars examined in the elementary schools no less than 43.8% of them were unvaccinated. Here was presented a most suitable ground for the ravages of Small Pox and in addition to that it is well known that a large proportion of the adults are unvaccinated. I had frequently drawn attention in my Annual Reports and otherwise to the dangerous conditions existing amongst us but the town having been free from Small Pox for more than eight years my statements were received with incredulity and in some cases with derision. The fact that Batley had suffered so severely both in loss of life, and financially, appeared to be quite forgotten and a false sense of security had grown up in the town. During the fifteen years from 1891 to 1905 the disease was present in Batley for ten of those years resulting in the loss of 77 lives, disfigurement and suffering for the survivors, and heavy expenditure from the rates. The conditions were therefore not at all encouraging and the next outbreak had been looked forward to with no small amount of apprehension. How remarkably lucky we were in getting off so lightly will now be related but at the same time it should not be forgotten that it is most improbable that such good fortune will so far favour the town when next Small Pox appears.

On the afternoon of May 1st I was asked to see a man J.H. aged 37, at his home, in consultation with his medical attendant. He had been taken ill on April 12th and thought he was suffering from a cold, or probably influenza. He had alternatively been in and out of bed between April 12th and April 23rd when he finally got up and came downstairs, went about in the house, and out into the yard. On April 27th he went out for a walk and mixed more or less with other persons, continuing this practice daily until May 1st when I saw him. He had three vaccination scars on his left arm which had been put on in infancy, but had never been re-vaccinated. It being established that he was recovering from the acute symptoms of Small Pox enquiry was made respecting the other inmates of the house.

E.H. aged 36, wife of J.H. was found to be ill in bed upstairs. She had been quite well until April 28th when she also thought she had influenza. She took to her bed after tea on April 29th and when I saw her was very ill. Like her husband she had been vaccinated in infancy, possessing three scars, but had never been revaccinated.

Hy. H. son of the two previous patients was a boy aged 13 who worked at a hairdresser's shop. He was at work on the morning of April 30th but was compelled to go to bed in the afternoon and appeared very ill. He had never been vaccinated.

Hd. H. a boy aged 11 was in bed with his brother Hy. H. but did not appear to be so ill as the former. He was at school on the morning of April 30th but went to bed in the afternoon. He had never been vaccinated.

W. H. a male aged 12 months. This child was the youngest member of the family and was unvaccinated. He was also seen to be very poorly, his illness commencing on the same day as his mother, April 28th.

All the above patients were definitely suffering from Small Pox and they were immediately removed to the Oakwell Joint Hospital.

There were five other members of the family.

Es. H. a boy aged 14, employed at a butcher's shop, unvaccinated.

Ea. H. a girl aged 10, scholar at an elementary school. She showed three vaccination marks which had been put on in infancy.

Eh. H. a girl aged 8, scholar at an elementary school. She showed four vaccination marks which had been put on in infancy.

El. H. a girl aged 6, scholar at an elementary school. She showed four marks which had been put on in infancy.

Ha. H. a girl aged 4. Did not attend school and had never been vaccinated.

These children were also sent to the Hospital for observation. Three days after admission the boy Es. H. and two days after admission the girl Ha. H. developed Small Pox. The three other children did not develop the disease.

As recent vaccination or re-vaccination constitutes the only safe guard against attack for persons exposed to the infection of Small Pox, it is interesting to analyse the facts regarding vaccination and incidence of the disease in the above cases. The father and mother had both been vaccinated 37 and 36 years previously. They both recovered, although the mother in particular was extremely ill and both were badly marked. Of the children five were unvaccinated, one of these dying within a few hours of the onset of the disease. The four others were all extremely ill and their ilves were despaired of but they untimately recovered although very badly disfigured. Three of the children had been vaccinated within ten, eight, and six years respectively and not one of these contracted the disease.

The origin of the outbreak in the case of this family may briefly be given in the following facts :—

The father J.H. was employed in handling foreign rags at a shoddy mill in the Borough of Dewsbury. From investigations carried out all the evidence pointed to the fact that he had contracted the disease through handling one or more pieces of rag which contained the infection. For more than a fortnight before being taken ill he had never been to any place of amusement, never to any person's house, never associated with other persons, never been in any public conveyance or train, but had simply gone to his work, to which he always walked, and straight back to his home.

The Medical Officer of Health for Dewsbury in whose area the mill is situated where J. H. worked informed me that he had made an examination of all persons employed there with negative results.

During the period that this man remained at home without the nature of his illness being recognised he infected the other members of his family with the results given above.

On Monday May 4th I received an intimation from the Medical Officer of Health of Dewsbury that J. E. J. a male aged 18 who lived in that Borough had just expired and that shortly before death it was discovered that the nature of his disease was Small Pox. Unfortunately for us this youth was employed as a tailor at an establishment just within the Batley boundary and had handled a large quantity of clothing which had been sent out to various addresses in Batley.

Steps had to be taken for the discovery of all these persons who were immediately visited by myself and the usual precautions adopted at their homes and at the tailor's shop.

No further case of Small Pox was traced to this source and the Medical Officer of Health for Dewsbury informed me that it had been impossible to discover where this person became infected.

On May 27th a further case of Small Pox in quite a different quarter of the town was notified to me and immediately removed to Hospital. The patient was a female E. P. G. L. aged 36 and lived at home with her husband and four children. She was unvaccinated but after having a very severe illness she ultimately recovered, with much deformity. For several months previously this person had been going backwards and forwards from her home to the Oakwell Joint Hospital in connection with her four children all of whom had been recently patients there suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. She was there on May 9th, 13th, and 15th, when her last child who had been an inmate was brought away from the Hospital by her. A full enquiry into the possible sources of infection was made and I am quite satisfied that by some means she had contracted the disease through visiting the Hospital during the time that Small Pox cases were being treated in the Small Pox block.

The last case was notified to me on June 7th. The patient was a female B. S., aged 29, who lived at home with her husband and two children. She possessed one vaccination mark which had been put on in infancy. She was immediately removed to Hospital and recovered. The most exhaustive enquiry failed to shew any connection between this case and the others and it was impossible to come to any conclusion as to how she had contracted Small Pox.

Both for some time afterwards, and during the period the disease was prevalent in Batley, there were also cases in several neighbouring towns.

The steps which were taken to cope with the outbreak were briefly as follows :—

On notification each of the patients was immediately visited and examined by the Medical Officer of Health in consultation with the doctor in attendance. They were then removed to the Oakwell Joint Hospital without delay.

The disinfection of the infected houses and their contents was thoroughly carried out including the stripping of all wall paper and the limewashing of the walls. A complete list of all persons who might possibly have been in contact with any of the patients was prepared, and these contacts were kept under careful daily supervision for sixteen days after exposure to infection. In this outbreak these persons were very numerous and the task was exceedingly difficult necessitating day and night work. At one period we had nearly two hundred persons under daily surviellance. The Common Lodging Houses were also regularly visited each day and the occupants examined. The Public Vaccinator, Dr. Fitton, and the Vaccination Officer, Mr. Sykes, were immediately communicated with and they responded with alacrity. I wish to express my grateful thanks to both these gentlemen also to Dr. Applegate who on one occasion acted as Dr. Fitton's deputy at some personal inconvenience to himself. Dr. Fitton attended on several occasions at the Public Health Department and visited a number of houses where contacts resided, in company with myself, and also without me. Owing to the combined efforts of all of us Dr. Fitton was able to vaccinate more than 100 persons, although many refused to permit it, whilst many others were known to have undergone the operation at the hands of their own doctors. On the occurrence of the first cases I wrote without delay a confidential letter to each of the doctors practising in the district informing them that Small Pox had appeared in order that through being forwarned they would be the better enabled to keep a special look out when called to a case of illness.

Certain difficulties with respect to the disinfection of contacts arose and this disability is referred to in the previous section under the heading "disinfection."

On June 10th I made the following report to the Sanitary Committee:—"It will be remembered that at the time when an alteration in the telephone system was made at the Town Hall I strongly urged that the Public Health

Department should remain directly connected to the Exchange as it previously had been, instead of it being cut off and connected to the Town Hall. My recommendations were of no avail and the disconnection was made. Much inconvenience has resulted since that date on account of this.

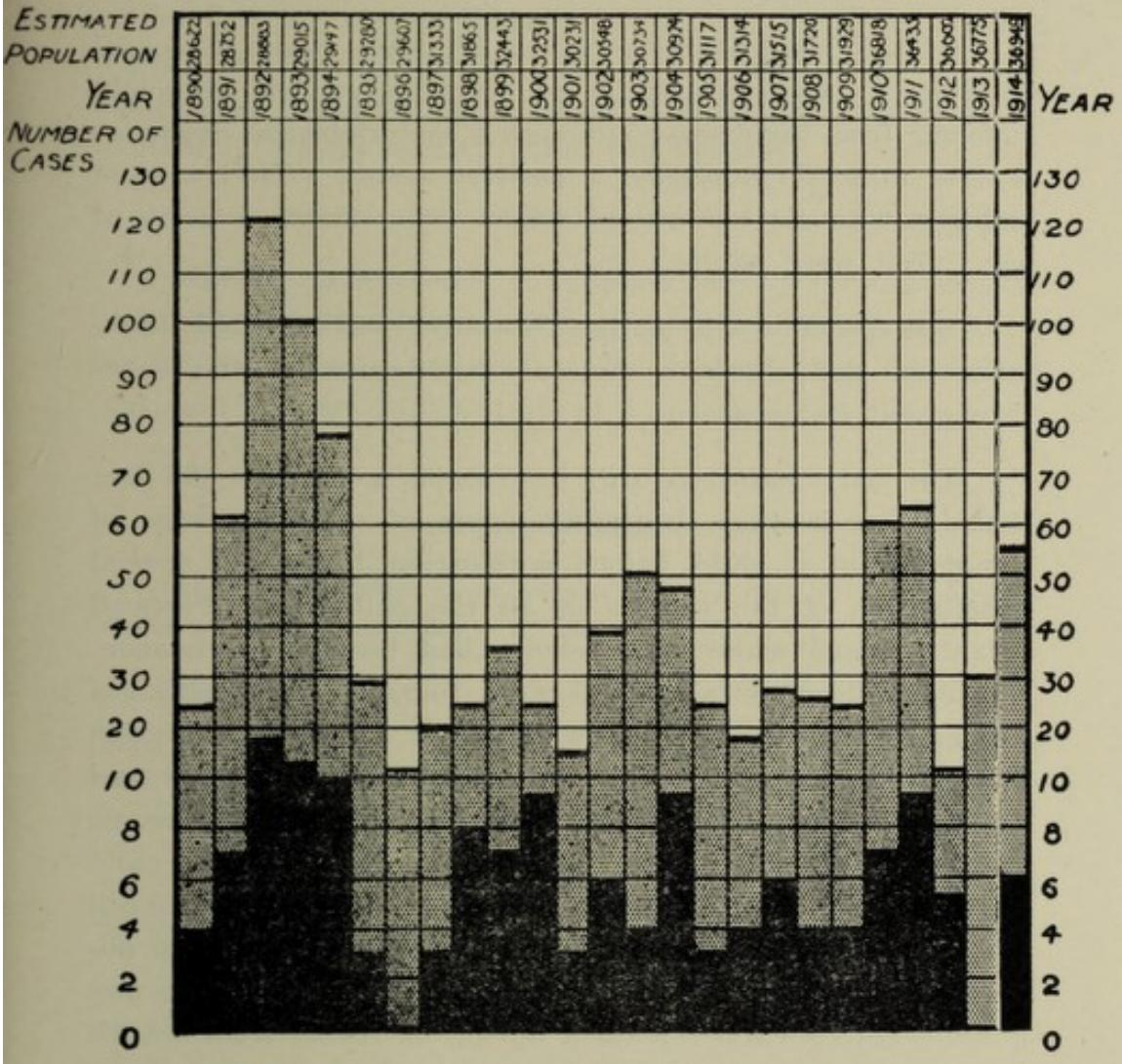
It is only possible to use the office telephone during certain hours when the Town Hall is open and it is often necessary to telephone at all times in connection with the work of the department.

Since Small Pox has been in Batley the difficulty has become intensified and on Sunday last it was necessary to visit private houses and ask to be allowed to use their telephones because the office telephones were useless through not being connected with the exchange. No remarks of mine should be needed to shew the Committee that obstruction to the work is caused. It is not fair that private householders should be put to this inconvenience and, in addition, to the risk of having infectious diseases taken into their homes."

The cost of adopting the foregoing suggestions would have been from £2 to £3 yearly a sum out of all proporportions to the benefits which might arise therefrom. I regret therefore that the committee did not decide to acquiesce in my suggestion and no action having been taken the position remains the same at the present time.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diagram shewing the number of notifications received each year since 1890. The darker shading corresponds to the number of deaths during the same period.



55 cases of this disease were notified during the year. Two other notifications of Diphtheria were also sent in but withdrawn after the patients had been admitted to Hospital where it was found that an error in diagnosis had been made, pneumonia being the disease suffered from and in each instance causing a fatal termination. 44 cases were removed to Hospital, the ward distribution being as follows: North 6, East 21, West 5, Soothill 12.

Six of the cases of Diphtheria ended fatally four being females varying in age from 9 to 4 years and two males aged 4 and 5 years respectively. Five succumbed in the Oakwell Joint Hospital. The sixth died at home before the notification of the disease had been posted.

Of the notifications received 33 were those of school children a large proportion of whom were not clinically suffering from the disease although a bacteriological examination of their throats gave a positive result. Twelve were children who did not attend school being under 5 years of age. Ten were adults.

No special part of the Borough was affected there being on the whole a general distribution of the cases throughout its area.

The only matter to call for special mention is the fact that in one instance becoming aware of the occurrence of the death of a child before notification I made a special examination of the throats of all the children at Purlwell Infants School where this scholar had been in attendance. Of 235 children swabbed 13 were found to be Diphtheria carriers. The usual steps were taken for their exclusion from school together with disinfection of the premises and the articles used by the scholars with the result that no further cases were notified from this quarter. No child found to be a carrier was allowed to return to school until two successive negative swabs from its throat had been obtained. In no instance was there a second case in any house where a carrier resided during exclusion from school.

In one instance four children in one house were notified as suffering from the disease. One of the children had been ill for several weeks the nature of the disease being unrecognised and in consequence the others became infected.

In another instance, in the same house 2 cases were notified one of the children having been ill nearly a fortnight before a doctor was sent for this only being done when the second child commenced.

At one house a child aged 8 was most probably infected by the maidservant who suffered from chronic enlargement of her tonsils and was at times a carrier.

At another the mother of two children was sent to Hospital with Scarlet Fever. For several years she had suffered from enlarged tonsils and at various periods was a carrier of the diphtheria bacillus. Shortly after her discharge her children developed diphtheria, the source of infection in all probability being the mother.

In no instance was infection traced to a milk supply.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free by the Corporation under the Diphtheria Antitoxin (outside London) Order, 1910, to medical men on request. The amount thus distributed during 1914 was 34,000 units at a cost of £2 2s. 6d.

ERYSIPELAS.

26 notifications were received, seventeen being in respect of female and nine of male patients.

The ages were :—

5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
2	3	11	8	2

One death resulted from this disease, the patient being aged 55.

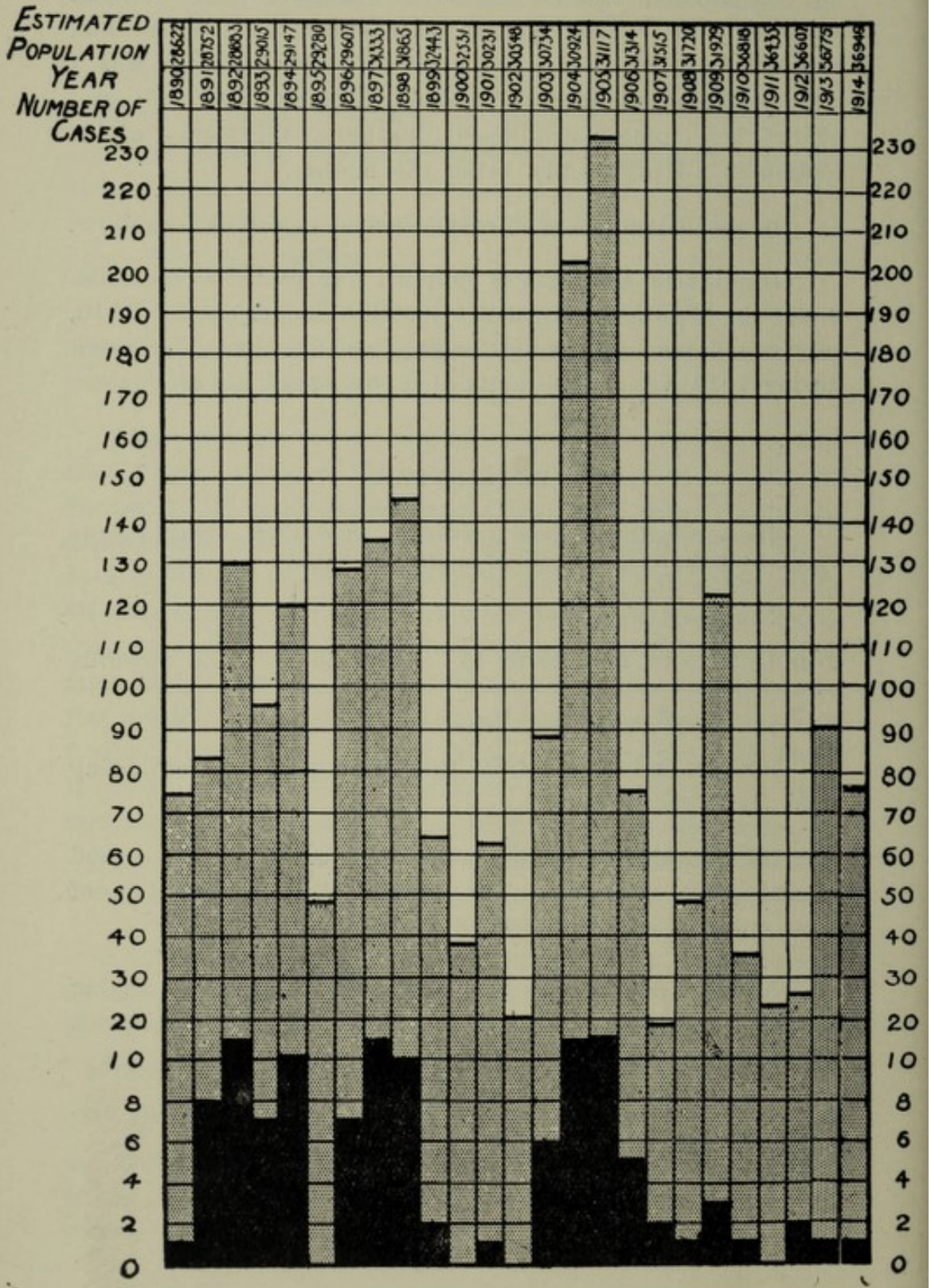
One patient was the wife of a milk purveyor and special steps were taken to prevent the contamination of such milk as was supplied by the husband.

Another patient was the manageress of a public dining room and here again the safe guarding of food from pollution was seen to.

In every instance on the recovery of the patient disinfection was carried out.

SCARLET FEVER.

Diagram shewing the number of notifications received each year since 1890. The darker shading corresponds to the number of deaths during the same period.



As in the previous year, the number of cases was high although there was a reduction of 14 notifications. One case turned out subsequently not to be Scarlet Fever and the notification was withdrawn.

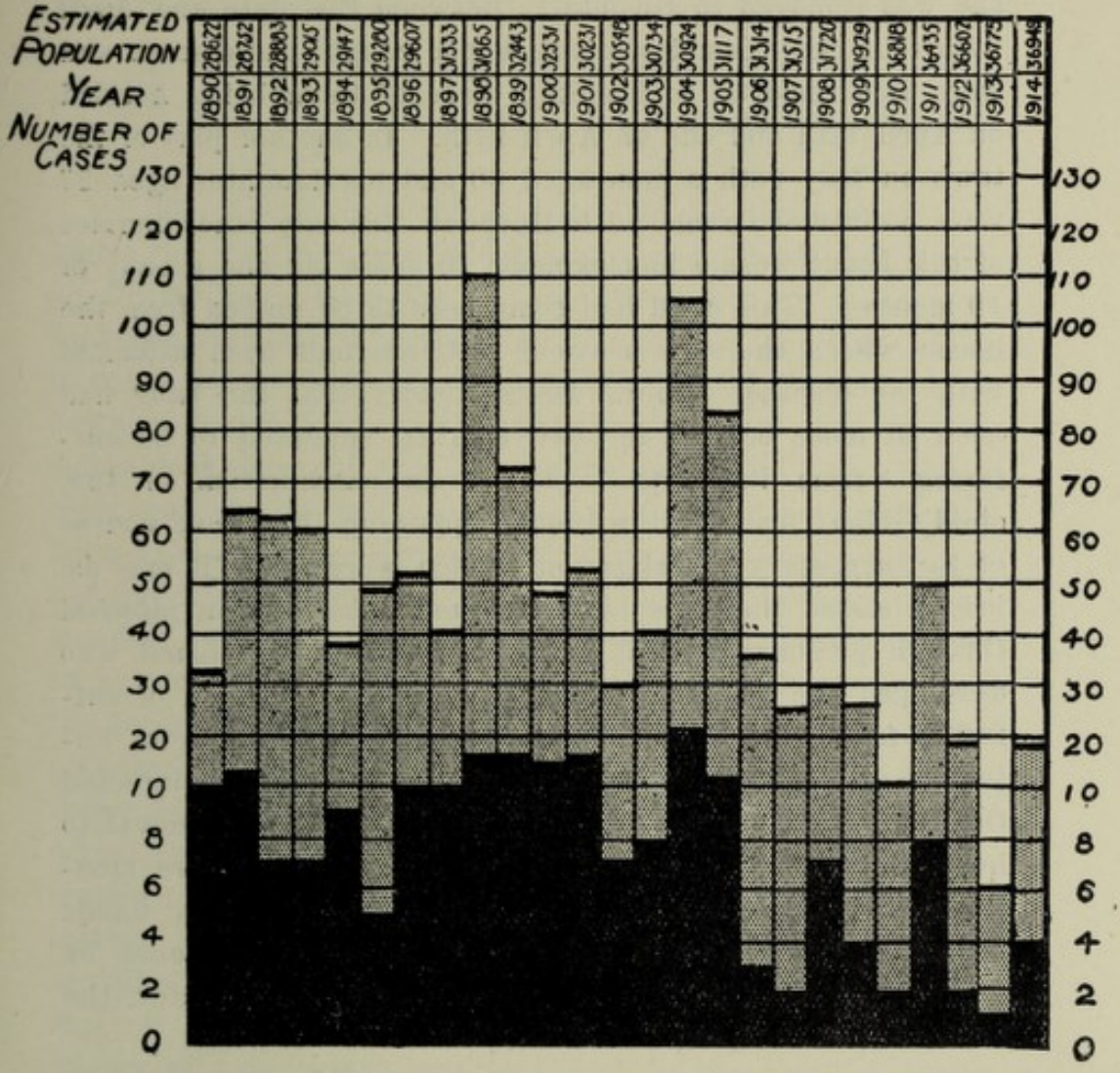
Only one death was caused, the patient being a child aged 9 years who previously to developing Scarlet Fever had suffered from heart disease.

The type of the disease prevalent in the town during 1914 was extremely mild and in no small proportion of the cases much doubt existed as to whether the patient was actually suffering from Scarlet Fever or not. There is no doubt there were many other cases which were never recognised and no doctor ever in attendance. These persons would be ill for one or two days and probably think they had a cold or slight sore throat. On these symptoms subsiding they would go about their ordinary occupations and innocently distribute the disease to others.

Many persons undoubtedly contracted the disease through frequenting places of amusement. It will be recollected that on August 8th 1913, the County Council intimated to the Batley Corporation that they had issued revised regulations under the Cinematograph Act, 1909, regarding exclusion from Cinematograph Exhibitions of children under 14 years of age during outbreaks of infectious disease and inviting the co-operation of the Batley Corporation through its Medical Officer of Health when such a course appeared desirable. Between September 1st and November 4th a considerable number of cases of Scarlet Fever having been notified amongst school children and Diphtheria also being prevalent in one of the elementary schools I was of opinion that advantage should be taken of the offer of the County Council through its Licensing Committee. On November 4th I wrote stating that it was desirable that the above mentioned regulation should be put into force in Batley for a period of not less than 14, nor longer than 21 days. On November 6th I received from the Medical Officer of Health

to the County Council a letter in which he stated "It is not possible to put the County Regulations into operation until a department of a public elementary school has been closed." So far as Batley is concerned therefore the regulalations will be of little use for in all efficiently administered towns school closure is never resorted to as a routine procedure and is only adopted in special instances. Had I recommended school closure in the case above mentioned all the advantages would have been lost as we should immediately have lost touch with the children, whereas through the schools remaining open the Medical Officer of Health knows of all suspicious cases and appropriate action is at once taken by him either personally, or with the assistance of the School Nurse. It would appear therefore that efficiency is sometimes a disadvantage. Had we been a small ill equipped district it would have been necessary to close the schools and we should then have been able to make use of the additional powers which, under the circumstances related above, were denied to us. This is a further illustration of the great desirability of the County Council delegating its powers, where such is possible, to efficiently administered sanitary districts.

Diagram shewing the number of notifications received each year since 1890. The darker shading corresponds to the number of deaths during the same period.



18 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during 1914 and 4 ended fatally. 11 of the cases were connected with three houses. The cause of infection was due to the consumption of sewage polluted shell fish in 15 cases, in 2 the infection was contracted away from Batley, and in one instance in which the patient died the same day as the notification was received the cause could not be traced. No bacteriological examination of this patient's blood was made and the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The following points are of interest:—

A girl aged 16 developed Enteric Fever through eating sewage polluted cockles. She began to be ill on March 15th and the disease was notified on March 23rd, on which date she was removed to Hospital. Between this date and April 27th four other females in this house caught the disease and were also removed to hospital, three of them being notified on April 12th and one on April 27th. In another part of the town on May 28th a man aged 60 and his daughter aged 27 were notified and removed to Hospital. The only other inmates of this house were a housekeeper 70 years old and a baby of 10 months. This child had come here to be nursed from the house where the five previous patients had been attacked with the disease. There was a history that the baby had been ill more or less for two months, supposed to be suffering "from its teeth." I had an examination of this child's blood made and without explaining the whole course of the necessary investigations which were made it may be briefly stated that this baby had undoubtedly been infected through personal contact with the girl first mentioned who developed the disease from eating cockles. Instead of suffering from "its teeth" it was actually suffering from Enteric Fever and through being nursed by them it infected the four other females in this house. On their removal to hospital the baby was sent to the other house above mentioned to be looked after by the housekeeper. Her hands became infected and in consequence the food prepared by her carried the infection to the man and his daughter, the housekeeper escaping.

In another instance a man caught the disease through eating infected mussels. There were nine people living in this house, five being over 10 years, and four below. The accommodation consisted of only a bedroom and a living room. This man commenced to be ill on November 13th and the nature of his complaint was diagnosed on November 25th, on which day the notification was received. Meanwhile the disease had been contracted by three members of the family, most probably through his wife's hands conveying

the infection to their food. It will be seen that had it not been for the eating of polluted shell fish we should only have had three cases of Enteric Fever during the year, of which two, as previously stated, were infected away from Batley.

At the time of writing it is announced that a step forward has been taken with regard to infection from shell fish.

"The Local Government Board in England has issued under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, an Order, dated February 16, requiring sanitary authorities to make regulations prohibiting the sale of shellfish likely to cause danger to public health. The Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal in its fourth report stated that a considerable number of cases of enteric fever and other illness were caused by the consumption of shellfish which had been exposed to sewage contamination. As opportunity has not yet been found for altering the law in the way recommended, the Order now issued has been made with a view to providing an alternative procedure under powers which the Board already possess. The regulations have been drawn up after consultation with the Fishmongers' Company. The Order gives power to the sanitary authority of a district in which shellfish layings are situated to close any layings in regard to which there is evidence that shellfish from such layings have actually caused infection or other danger, or are likely to be a source of danger to public health. The M. O. H. of such a district is instructed to examine the conditions of the layings and to report to the local authority any case in which they are so situated as to be liable to dangerous contamination, with a view to steps being taken under the regulations to prevent shellfish being distributed for sale for human consumption from such layings unless relaid in fresh water for a period sufficient to free them from contamination; the period suggested is not less than a fortnight. The Order requires a sanitary authority of a district in which layings are situated to take action on receipt of a representation from another local authority in

whose district the shellfish are consumed. If the local authority where the layings are fails to act, the local authority complaining will have an appeal to the Local Government Board; so also any person interested may appeal to the Board, and in either case the Board may require the local authority of the district in which the laying is situated to make such order in the matter as the Local Government Board may think fit. The Order comes into effect on March 1st, 1915."

PUERPERAL FEVER.

3 cases of this disease were notified resulting in 2 deaths. The patients were aged respectively 27, 28, and 35 years.

I have previously pointed out on several occasions the great disabilities we are under in this town through not having the supervision of the midwives practising here. On two separate occasions during the year the County Council has been asked to delegate its powers to the Batley Corporation but has refused. Other County Councils have delegated these powers to boroughs similar to Batley within their areas and it is regrettable that the Batley Corporation's request has twice been made without avail. On March 4th 1914 a list arrived from the Clerk to the County Council giving the names and addresses of ten certified midwives practising and living in Batley and of one who practises in the town but resides just over the border in another district. Of these one is a trained nurse and has obtained her midwive's certificate by examination. Another has obtained her certificate by examination but is not a trained nurse. The remainder are all persons who were placed on the midwives roll in virtue of having acted as midwives before the Act of 1902 came into force

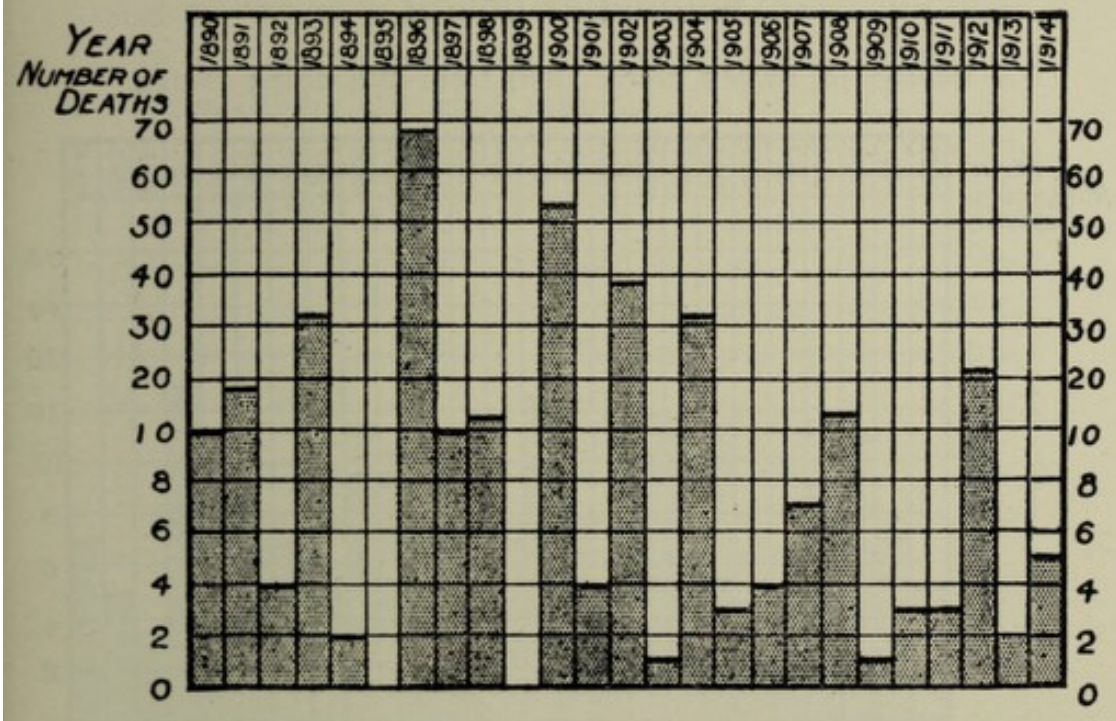
In a report made to me by the present Health Visitor (Miss F. Ray)—who has only held office for three months and whose experience of them is in consequence limited—some serious statements about the inefficiency and habits of

most of them are made. I have not reproduced the remarks here but they are amply sufficient to shew the need for an alteration.

On page 7 of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer to the County Council for 1913 it is stated that there are 695 practising midwives in the West Riding and that during 1913 875 visits were made to midwives from the Public Health Department at the County Hall. This means that approximately each midwife is visited once a year. It should require no observations of mine to shew that on these figures it is not possible for the County Council to exercise sufficient supervision.

MEASLES.

Chart giving deaths from Measles in Batley since 1890:—



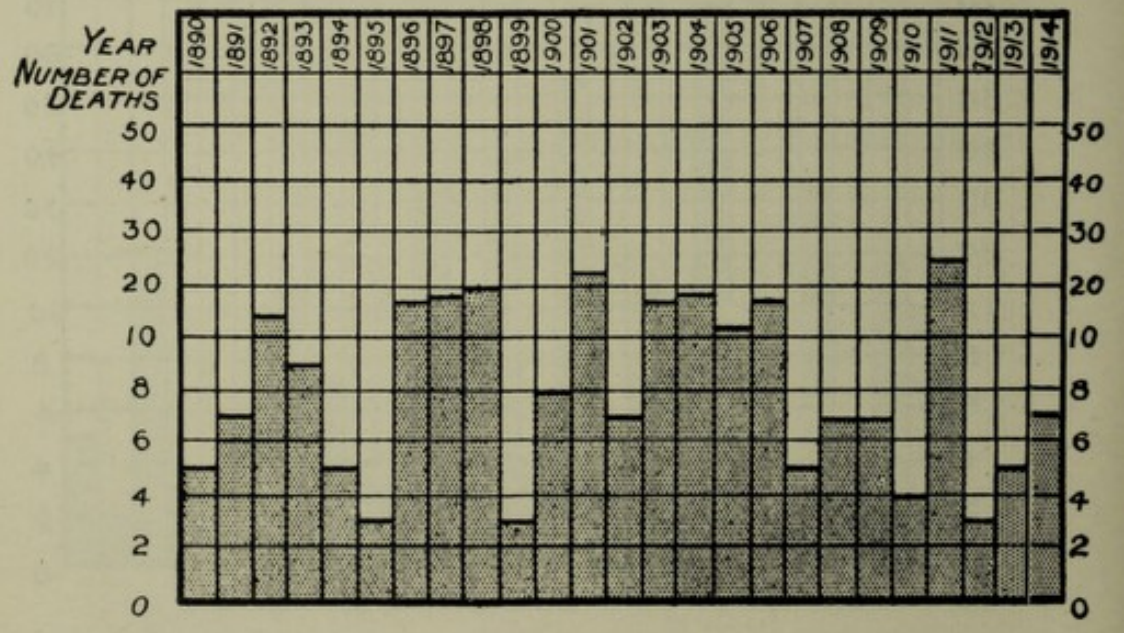
There were only five deaths caused by Measles during 1914. All were children varying in age from 17 months to 5 years.

The Health Department becomes aware of the existence of cases of Measles mostly through the agency of the head teachers and attendance officers. Eighty cases were investigated, the homes of the sufferers being visited in every case, appropriate advice given by the School Nurse, precaution bills left at each house, and disinfection carried out where thought necessary. Many cases doubtless also occurred which were not known to the Public Health Department.

In Batley, all children suffering from Measles are excluded from school for a minimum period of three weeks. All children who are not themselves ill are also excluded from school unless they are over seven years of age and have themselves already suffered from the disease. It was not necessary to resort to school closure on account of the prevalence of Measles at any time during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Deaths in Batley since 1890 from Whooping Cough.



Seven children died during 1914 from Whooping Cough their ages varying from 1 month to 4 years.

The Health Department, as in the case of Measles, becomes aware of the existence of Whooping Cough chiefly through the agency of head teachers and attendance officers.

Sixty-two cases were investigated during the year, but doubtless there were other cases which were unheard of.

The same procedure at the homes of the sufferers is followed by the Health Department as in the case of Measles.

Children attacked by Whooping Cough are excluded from the Batley Schools for five weeks, and also all children under seven years of age from the same house. Children over seven years of age are permitted to attend school, provided they themselves have already suffered from the disease even if they live in infected houses.

CHICKEN POX.

Fifty-nine cases became known to the Health Department during the year. The patient is always excluded from school for three weeks, and all children from the same family as the patient, who attend an Infant School, are also excluded for the same period.

MUMPS.

It frequently happens that children supposed by parents to be suffering from Mumps have in reality been attacked by Diphtheria. The cases of true Mumps discovered during 1914 amounted to nineteen. The patient only is excluded from school for a period of three weeks.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The following table shews the number of deaths from this preventable disease for each year since 1890:—

1890	33	1896	19	1902	20	1908	52
1891	20	1897	44	1903	34	1909	6
1892	17	1898	30	1904	84	1910	8
1893	77	1899	53	1905	55	1911	56
1894	12	1900	35	1906	84	1912	4
1895	46	1901	86	1907	39	1913	30
						1914	24

24 deaths were caused by diarrhœa during 1914 which is a reduction of four upon the previous year. It should not be forgotten that so far as the deaths of children are concerned—19 out of the 24—practically every one of these fatalities should never have occurred had the simple directions been carried out which are continually being given to mothers of infants both by printed pamphlets and by personal advice through the medium of the Health Visitor.

It will be seen from the table that the average yearly number of lives wasted in Batley through this disease since 1890 has been 38 and for the whole of that period 968 lives have been uselessly sacrificed to the prevalence of what is known as one of the filth diseases.

Zymotic Enteritis is usually confined to the months of July, August, and September, but it was remarkable that in 1914 the first death occurred on June 9th and the last on December 8th. There were deaths in each of the intervening months, 11 of them taking place in September alone. The amount of diarrhœa in any town is usually looked upon as an index of its sanitary condition. In Batley, owing to measures having been taken by the Corporation during the last few years, the sanitary conditions have been considerably improved and had the mothers of infants improved their methods accordingly there is no doubt the annual death roll from this complaint would be much less. Dirty women, dirty houses, long tube bottles, food left about the whole day on the table together with its pollution by flies, cats, and dogs, is a common cause of the disease; these conditions are found in many of the houses in the town. Bottle fed children as is well known are particularly susceptible and it is quite the usual thing to go into homes where the milk for the baby, after standing exposed to pollution by dust and flies for hours, is then put into a dirty long tube bottle, frequently sour, and given to the child. It is remarkable when all the circumstances are considered that many more infants do not die than is actually the case. Of the nineteen fatal cases amongst children seventeen were

fed on the bottle and only two on the breast. In each of these latter cases the home conditions were far from desirable.

The Health Visitor all the year round instructs mothers how to feed and bring up their infants and from May to October distributes leaflets on the fly danger and the risk of diarrhœa to young children. There is no doubt a great improvement has been the result but there is much to be done yet.

Efforts are made to enforce compliance with that portion of the Nuisance Bye Laws of the Borough which requires all manure to be removed at least once every seven days. By doing this many of the eggs laid by flies are prevented from reaching maturity. It is a simple matter to remove manure once each week, but it is remarkably hard to get owners of animals to banish their old fashioned ideas particularly if it means a little extra trouble.

RICKETS.

This is a disease which is very prevalent in Batley. The causes, as is well-known, are mostly improper feeding of infants, bad housing, defective ventilation, overcrowding, and general insanitary conditions. The resultant deformities of the disease are daily seen in our streets. Persistent efforts are made by the Health Visitor to teach mothers how to feed and bring up their children in a hygienic manner, and it is hoped that in the future this disease will become less prevalent as assuredly will be the case if the directions given are followed. It is regrettable to see so many cripples in Batley and neighbouring districts whose deformities have been caused by a disease which is entirely preventable. Rickets does not often in itself cause death, a fatal ending usually happening through the development of some secondary condition such as bronchitis, pneumonia, &c.

During the year two deaths of male children were registered as being caused primarily by Rickets.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

Three deaths were ascribed to this disease, one person being a female aged 44, the others being males aged 28 and 6 years respectively.

The above does not give a true picture of the ravages caused by acute rheumatism. Many adults and children are at present partly or entirely invalids on account of heart disease which has developed after one or more attacks of rheumatic fever. In some instances an interval of many years has elapsed between the attach of rheumatic fever and the development of heart disease.

PNEUMONIA.

This disease caused an increased number of deaths during 1914, the number being 54 as against 32 for each of the preceding years. There did not appear to be any special reason why such should be the case.

EPIDEMIC POLIOMYELITIS AND EPIDEMIC CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Two cases of the first named were notified. One of these was a male child aged 5 years who commenced to be ill on September 20th and ultimately recovered, but unfortunately paralysis of a number of muscles with resultant lameness was the sequel. The second case was that of a male child aged 4 months who commenced to be ill on November 10th. The notification was received on November 27th but the child had expired before its reception. Recent researches into the mode of the spread of infection has caused great suspicion to be fixed upon a certain fly known as the Stomoxys Calcitrans which inhabits stables and in all probability infects persons by biting them. In the first instance an inspection showed there were no stables within 100 yards of the house, but in the second case there were three stables within this distance in all of which this species of fly—which is quite different to the common house fly—were found.

There was no apparent personal connection between the two sufferers.

No cases of Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were notified although cases had occurred in various parts of the country, particularly amongst some of the troops in various camps in England and Wales. The latest theory is that in a large proportion of instances the germ is transmitted by a healthy carrier. The Local Government Board has recently issued a revised memorandum on the administrative and other measures which should be taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This is usually the result of venereal disease. At the time of birth the infectious discharges from the mother getting into the infants eyes cause acute inflammation which in many instances results in total blindness.

The Local Government Board issued an Order which came into force on April 1st 1914 making it compulsory for all medical practitioners or certified midwives on first becoming aware that a child upon whom he or she is in attendance is suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum to forthwith send a notification to the Medical Officer of Health. Between April 1st and December 31st seven cases were notified in Batley. Steps were taken by the Medical Officer of Health to see that these infants had medical attendance where such was not already supplied and in those instances where a doctor was in attendance the mother was shewn how to carry out her doctor's directions. The disease is quite curable if properly and promptly treated but a few days delay usually results in the most disastrous consequences to the child.

Owing to the refusal of the County Council to delegate their powers under the Midwives Act to the Batley Corporation, difficulties have arisen through not having control of the midwives, one of whom was found to be urging the

mother to adopt the disgusting practice of frequently spitting into her infant's eyes. One can only express the greatest sympathy with mothers who are so ignorant as to follow such directions and to wonder how it is that more children are not blinded for life than is the case at present.

CANCER.

Deaths from Cancer since 1900:—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1900	22	1908	43
1901	27	1909	34
1902	24	1910	39
1903	26	1911	34
1904	24	1912	32
1905	27	1913	40
1906	29	1914	40
1907	33		

Forty deaths were due to this cause the number being exactly the same as in the previous year but more than the average yearly number since 1900 which is 31.

The age groups were as follows:—

15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
1	4	18	17

The deaths were distributed amongst the wards as follows:—

North	East	West	Soothill
15	11	8	6

The portions of the body affected were:—

Stomach ...	...17	Female Generative Organs	3
Liver ...	... 6	Tongue ...	... 1
Rectum ...	... 5	Spleen ...	... 1
Breast ...	... 2	Femur ...	... 1
Lung ...	... 1	Mediastinum ...	... 1
Abdominal Wall	... 1	Intestine ...	... 1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Notifications of Phthisis.	Notifications of other Tubercular Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Phthisis Death rate.	Deaths from other Tubercular Diseases.	Death rate from other Tubercular Diseases.	Total Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.
1900			50	1.7	14	0.4	2.1
1901			33	1.1	17	0.5	1.6
1902			24	0.8	10	0.3	1.1
1903			36	1.2	26	0.8	2.0
1904			33	1.1	29	0.9	2.0
1905			34	1.1	27	0.8	1.9
1906			26	0.8	15	0.5	1.3
1907			33	1.1	15	0.4	1.5
1908			33	1.1	21	0.6	1.7
1909			29	0.9	24	0.7	1.6
1910			27	0.7	12	0.3	1.0
1911			34	0.9	23	0.6	1.5
1912	66		35	0.9	16	0.4	1.4
1913	80	44	20	0.5	17	0.4	1.0
1914	89	43	45	1.2	18	0.5	1.7

During the year 1914 the number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received by the Medical Officer of Health was 132, an increase of eight upon the previous year. Of these 89 were notifications of tuberculosis of the lungs (phthisis) and 43 were notifications of other forms of tuberculosis.

127 notifications were received on Form A.

From the register it appears that 15 of the patients notified during 1914 were admitted to a sanatorium and 5 of those notified during 1913 were also similarly treated.

Sanatorium, hospital, dispensary or other institutional treatment for cases of tuberculosis is under the direction of the West Riding County Council. The Local Insurance area corresponds with the Oakwell Joint Hospital area and the Local Insurance Committee comprises members from the several districts which constitute that area. It is known as the Batley District Committee.

The Clerk to this Committee, Councillor J. Ernest Child, has favoured me with the following statement in response to my enquiry as to the working of sanatorium benefit in Batley during 1914.

Total number of applications during 1914 ...		102
Recommended for treatment at Sanatorium...about		35%
„ „ „ „ Dispensary...	„	45%
Recommended for Domiciliary Treatment ...	„	20%

Included in above 16% received extra nourishment (milk, eggs, cod-liver oil) in addition.

Of Sanatorium patients discharged

30%	Working capacity restored with probability of continuance.
10%	Working capacity restored with probability of relapse.
20%	Improved considerably, but not able to work.
18%	„ moderately.
11%	Died after discharge.
11%	No report.

The following table gives a classification of the notifications received showing the sex and age distribution together with the form of tuberculosis, whether pulmonary or otherwise, since February 1st 1913 the date on which the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, came into force :—

		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upw'ds
MALES	Pulmonary	2	4	11	20	16	13	15	10	2
	Other Tubercular Diseases.	5	15	11	10	—	2	2	2	—
FEMALES	Pulmonary	—	2	11	20	20	16	6	—	1
	Other Tubercular Diseases.	4	12	13	7	2	1	—	—	1

Last year I gave a further table referring to pulmonary tuberculosis only from which fuller particulars were gained and from which it was seen how the sufferers lived and what was their accommodation at home. Such is not included this year the general conditions as to housing and occupations being of an exactly similar nature.

Sixty three deaths were caused by all forms of tuberculosis during 1914 which is an increase of twenty-six compared with the previous year.

Forty-five deaths were caused by phthisis against twenty the previous year and eighteen by other forms of tuberculosis as against seventeen in the previous year.

The age distribution of the deaths was as follows :—

Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25
4	2	6	7	14

25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.
15	13	2

The Ward distribution of the notifications and deaths was North Ward 34 cases, 12 deaths ; East Ward 62 cases, 32 deaths ; West Ward 24 cases, 9 deaths ; Soothill Ward 12 cases, 10 deaths.

The Health Visitor under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health deals with all cases of tuberculosis which are notified. She visits the patient (unless requested not to,) advises as to the means to be adopted to safeguard the health of other persons in the house, instructs the patient how to dispose of the expectoration, and lends a pocket spitoon which is the property of the Corporation and is returnable ; in addition she leaves a special leaflet of instructions for the use of the patient and other inmates of the house. Visits are paid as often as desirable, and assistance is rendered to the patient and relatives in helping to see that the instructions given by the doctor in attendance are carried out. In those cases where application has been made to the Insurance Committee and the Tuberculosis Officer has the patient in hand the Health Visitor ceases her visits which are no longer necessary.

A complete sanitary survey of the houses in which cases of tuberculosis are notified is also carried out under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910. Where defects are found, steps are taken to have them remedied.

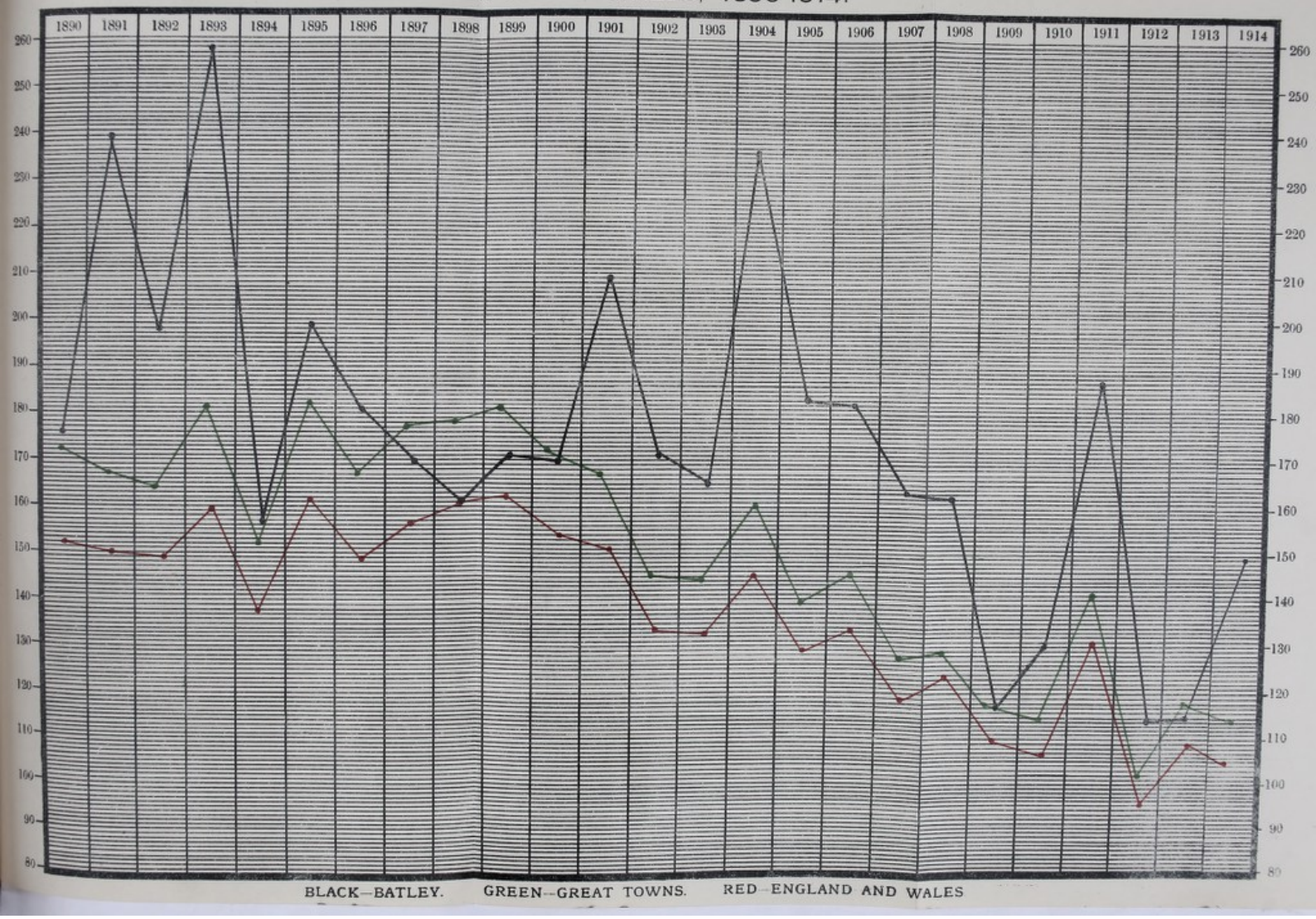
131 houses were thus inspected during 1914 of which 31 were through houses, 38 back-to-back, 46 single houses (those having only one entrance but in some cases having a small window at the back although in most cases not so), 16 back-to-back in blocks of four with side ventilation.

129 of the houses possessed sanitary water closets, one a privy and ashpit, and one a trough water closet.

65 were provided with dry brick ashplaces and 66 had galvanized ashbins.

As I have previously stated in former reports this section would be incomplete without a reference to the

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BATLEY AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1890-1914.



BLACK—BATLEY. GREEN—GREAT TOWNS. RED—ENGLAND AND WALES

liability of human beings to contract tuberculosis from cow's milk and the desirability of veterinary inspection of dairy cows. The subject is dealt with previously under the heading "Milk Supply."

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

A chart is given shewing the infantile mortality (that is the deaths of children under one year) in Batley during the last twenty-five years. A comparison is made with the infantile mortality of England and Wales and the Great Towns during the same period. Throughout this report the statistics for Batley should be compared with those for the Great Towns. Although Batley is not yet by virtue of its population one of the Great Towns it is in every respect one of them so far as the basing of statistics for Public Health purposes is concerned. There is a population in this district approaching 150,000, the various Boroughs and Urban Districts being divided by certain boundaries, although the streets and houses are so joined up to one another that a stranger is unable to tell without enquiry when he has left one district and entered another.

During 1914 the number of children registered as having been born in Batley was 817 which is a decrease of thirty-five upon the figures for the preceeding year. 122 of these children died before reaching the age of one year. There is an increase of 24 deaths upon the figures for 1913 and in consequence of this and the decrease in the number of births the infantile mortality of Batley for 1914 is 149 per 1000 births registered, which is a higher figure than those for the years 1912 and 1913 but considerably less than in 1911 when the number was 187. An infantile death rate of 149 is very unsatisfactory being much too high. The corresponding figure for the 97 Great Towns is 114.

The legitimate births numbered 774, the illegitimate 43. The illegitimate birth rate for Batley is 52.6 per 1,000 births registered. 112 of the deaths under one year were of legitimate infants and 10 illegitimate. The infantile death

rate amongst legitimate children was 144 per 1,000 and in the case of illegitimate 232 per 1,000. The mothers employed during pregnancy numbered 132 and those not employed during pregnancy numbered 685.

The occupations of mothers before and after confinement were weaving and other employment in the mills, rag picking, shopkeeping, and charing.

Of those infants who died before reaching the age of one year thirty-three of the mothers were at work before confinement and 89 were not employed.

The premature births amongst mothers at work before confinement numbered 8 and 13 premature births took place in the case of mothers not employed.

Fifty still births were known to have occurred of which fourteen were premature. Of the mothers concerned in these premature still births five were employed and nine not employed before the birth.

On page XVIII. of the Report for 1913-14 of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board the following paragraph occurs :—

> "The amount of syphilis shewn in the death returns represents only a fraction of the total disease caused by it. It is a common cause of still births and of premature birth ; a considerable proportion of the deaths from marasmus and atrophy, as well as a large amount of disease in childhood and during school life, owe their origin to it."

These facts are of course well known to all medical men. In Batley during 1914 there were 50 children born dead, 21 deaths owing to premature birth, and 13 from atrophy and marasmus. It will be seen therefore that syphilis—a veneral disease—was more or less responsible (apart from dead born children) for thirty-four out of 122 deaths amongst infants or approximately more than 25 per cent. These facts should give rise to serious consideration.

Twenty-eight infants or approximately 23 per cent died from diarrhoeal diseases and convulsions which are almost entirely caused by improper feeding and pollution of food. Four infantile deaths were caused by tuberculosis which is usually due in such cases to the feeding of an infant on tubercular milk. Without going further into the matter the above remarks are sufficient to shew that about 50 per cent of last year's infantile deaths should never have happened and it is not too much to say that probably 70 per cent of them were more or less preventable.

Infantile Deaths in Wards during 1914.			Infantile Mortality during each Quarter of 1914 per 1,000 births	
Ward	Number	Infantile Mortality per 1,000.		
North...	32	135.0	1st Quarter	161.0
East ...	49	166.1	2nd do.	87.3
West ...	33	181.3	3rd do.	145.7
Soothill	8	77.6	4th do.	199.1

In October the Health Visitor left the town to take up duty as a territorial nurse, and during November we were without the services of such an officer. On December 1st a temporary substitute, Miss Florence Ray, commenced work in the town.

I would point out to the Corporation that whilst the work which has been done in previous years by Health Visitors in this town is extremely valuable it is regrettable that only a portion of what should be done is able to be accomplished owing to the fact that it is quite impossible for one Health Visitor to do all the work necessary in this town. The Local Government Board now pays one-half the salaries of such officers the Batley Corporation having

received six months payment in September last. It would be now possible for two Health Visitors to be employed in Batley at exactly the same cost to the rates as previously only provided for one, and I would urge the necessity of my suggestions being carried out if determined efforts are to be made to reduce the high death rate amongst infants. In Dr. Newsholme's second report to the Local Government Board on Infant and Child Mortality it is shewn that in the first month of life Batley's death rate of 44 per cent. is above the average.

It is also highly desirable that consideration should be given to the establishment of a crèche where infants could be left to be cared for by skilled persons during the time their mothers are out working. At present it is quite common for mothers to pay from 4/- to 5/- per week for their infants to be nursed whilst they are at work and the consequences to the children are far from beneficial. Space does not permit me to go into the highly undesirable surroundings and want of attention given in many cases but it is not at all unusual to find babies being put out to be day nursed by persons who are well advanced sufferers from tuberculosis of the lungs.

Maternity and Child Welfare is now engaging the attention of many local authorities and the Local Government Board are urging further steps to be taken for securing improved anti-natal and natal conditions together with provisions for continuing the work in relation to children beyond the first year of life. Grants will be paid by the Local Government Board up to one-half the total cost.

1914.

Month.	Number of Deaths.		
First ...	16		
Second ...	7	1st Quarter	... 30
Third ...	7		
Fourth ...	3		
Fifth ...	5	2nd Quarter	... 18
Sixth ...	10		
Seventh ...	9		
Eighth ...	6	3rd Quarter	... 29
Ninth ...	14		
Tenth ...	14		
Eleventh ...	18	4th Quarter	... 45
Twelfth ...	13		

Week of Life.	Number of Deaths.	
First ...	26	
Second ...	6	44
Third ...	8	
Fourth ...	4	

Table showing the chief causes of death under one year of age since 1900.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total	Percentage
Diarrhœal Diseases (Diarrhœa, Enteritis, Gastritis)	23	67	21	26	69	47	61	27	43	6	10	48	4	16	20	488	23.7
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	28	35	31	19	21	12	16	17	9	4	2	8	20	15	13	250	12.1
Premature Birth	13	20	12	13	20	15	15	14	22	18	25	16	15	21	21	260	12.6
Convulsions	11	11	14	15	18	10	12	20	13	10	9	14	9	8	8	182	8.8
Congenital Malformations	5	4	6	9	10	4	2	10	14	14	12	11	7	2	5	115	5.5
Measles	10	1	8	...	9	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	4	1	...	48	2.3
Whooping Cough	1	10	2	10	6	4	6	4	2	5	2	11	2	2	3	70	3.4
Other Infectious Disease	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	0.2
Tuberculosis (All forms)	5	4	3	8	4	8	5	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	4	61	3.0
Meningitis non-Tubercular	1	...	5	...	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	24	1.1
Overlying	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	12	0.5
Bronchitis	26	19	20	18	14	18	15	12	10	9	15	14	11	6	9	216	10.4
Pneumonia	8	5	12	12	12	18	10	5	7	5	5	4	8	11	17	139	6.7
Other Causes	15	9	13	8	8	12	6	7	10	10	18	24	15	11	21	187	9.0
	148	189	148	139	193	151	155	123	139	86	107	160	100	98	122	2058	——

Mortality of children according to mother's age :—

	Under 25 years.				25 to 35 years.				35 and over.			
	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births	Average for 3 years.	Births.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 births	Average for 3 years.	Births.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 births	Average for 3 years.
Industrially employed	45	16	355	198	56	9	160	115	31	8	258	229
Not employed	162	14	86	154	374	54	144	117	134	21	156	131
TOTAL	207	30	144	167	430	63	146	114	165	29	175	145

Infantile Mortality and wages of father:—

	Father out of work or earning less than £1 per week.		Father earning £1 per week or over.	
	Infantile Mortality.	Average for 3 years.	Infantile Mortality	Average for 3 years.
Mother employed in factory ...	6	5	22	13
Employed at home or elsewhere	2	2	3	2
Total employed	8	7	25	15
Not employed	6	8	83	77
TOTAL	14	15	108	92

Mortality of children and occupations of mothers during 1914

	Births.	Deaths.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000	Average for 3 years
Mother employed in factory ...	116	28	241	150
Mother employed at home or elsewhere	16	5	312	192
Total employed	132	33	250	155
Not employed	670	89	132	120
Grand Total	802	122	152	128

Infant Mortality Rate and poverty in relation to methods of feeding.

	Father out of work or earning less than £1 per week.	Average for 3 years	Father earning £1 per week or over.	Average for 3 years
Baby fed at breast	5	4	50	49
Fed by hand (partly or entirely)	9	10	58	43
TOTAL	14	14	108	92

Infant Mortality and rental of houses.

	Rent under 5/- per week.	Average for 3 years.	Rent 5/- per week and over.	Average for 3 years.
Employed ...	32	20	1	1
Not employed ..	75	74	14	10
TOTAL ...	107	94	15	11

Infant Mortality during each of the first six months.

BREAST FED.	Father's wages under £1.	Average for 3 years.	Father's wages over £1.	Average for 3 years.
1st Month ...	4	3	30	32
2nd do. ...	—	—	1	2
3rd do. ...	—	—	2	2
4th do. ...	—	—	2	2
5th do. ...	—	—	2	2
6th do. ...	1	—	1	5
HAND FED PARTLY OR ENTIRELY.				
1st Month ...	1	3	24	16
2nd do. ...	—	—	4	4
3rd do. ...	2	—	2	2
4th do. ...	2	1	4	3
5th do. ...	—	1	4	2
6th do. ..	—	3	6	11

During the autumn Miss Bakewell, Head Mistress of the Girls Grammar School and the assistant mistresses there generously provided three maternity bags for the use of poor women who might be unable to provide proper clothing for themselves and their infants at the time of confinement. These bags are kept at the Public Health Department and will be lent in necessitous cases. The thanks of the Corporation were given to these ladies for their generous gift. It speaks well for the prosperity of this town when it is mentioned that notwithstanding efforts made to search out suitable cases none had been found up to December 31st.

A fund also exists to which the sole contributors are the teachers at the Girls Grammar School for providing meals for necessitous females about to be confined and also for supplying nourishment to mothers who have recently been confined. The benefits of this fund are distributed by Miss Bakewell and the Health Visitor in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health. No money is given but orders for articles to be supplied by tradesmen, the bills for such being paid out of the funds.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, makes it compulsory that the birth of any child who has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy whether alive or dead must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within thirty-six hours of its occurrence. This Act has been adopted in Batley and came into operation on the 6th February, 1908.

During 1914 852 births were thus notified, and in 9 cases no notification was received. The number of still births was 50. Where failure to notify took place, the defaulting parties were written to and their omission pointed cut. I have found no case of refusal to notify, the parents always showing that ignorance of the law on their part was the cause. Nearly all homes where births occur are visited by the Health Visitor, the exception, which is rare, being when her presence is obviously unnecessary. Appropriate advice is given and printed leaflets are distributed.

A certain number of births occur in which the child has not reached the stage of maturity which would bring it within the provisions of the Notification of Births Act. The Registrar of the Cemetery supplies a weekly list of all still-born children buried in the Cemetery. The Health Visitor calls at the house of the mother with the object of discovering whether there was a reasonable probability of the child having been born at full term instead of prematurely.

Appropriate advice is given respecting the management of the mother's health during the latter months of pregnancy in the hope that a similar occurrence shall not take place in the future.

It is not possible as has been the custom in previous years for the Health Visitor's Report on her work during the year to be incorporated herewith owing, as previously explained, to the fact that she was called up for military service in October. Her substitute has compiled a short statement covering the work performed by herself and has incorporated certain figures relating to work done by Miss Musto up to the time she was obliged to leave the town.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I beg to submit to you a report which comprises work done both by Miss Musto and myself and covers the period of twelve months ending December 31st, 1914.

Visits to mothers and infants :—

On receipt of notification	843
Re unnotified births	9
Re deaths of infants	122
Revisits	2213

Tuberculosis :—

Visits to patients	218
Visits to homes on death of patient ...	39
Visits for various reasons	110
Total number of visits paid ...	3554
Nuisances reported to Health Department	30

In following up the routine of visiting the newly born children I find much ignorance prevails amongst mothers in the care of young children and many old fashioned and superstitious ideas exist. I find great difficulty in many cases in persuading the mothers out of the notion that the weighing of the baby is to its detriment and in making them

understand the value of the only correct means of ascertaining as to its steady physical development. Much time is also spent in the endeavour to do away with the long tube bottle and the dumb teat and in trying to impress upon mothers the harm done by the use of such articles.

A Baby Clinic or Welcome is, in my opinion, a great necessity as simple lectures could be arranged and instructions given which it is quite impossible to impart successfully by visiting. A greater number of the mothers and infants could be seen and a more intimate knowledge of the cases obtained. It is otherwise quite impossible for the Health Visitor to keep in close contact with so many infants.

A number of mothers attend the Health Office on Monday but more would come with a little encouragement, and if lectures and advice on minor ailments were given I am of opinion they would probably draw the right kind of audience. The lectures given in the Technical School are too advanced for the ordinary working woman.

Much ignorance prevails as to the value and cooking of nourishing and economical foods.

In visiting children who are put out by the day to nurse I find the conditions under which they live most unsatisfactory both as regards housing and feeding. It is a great drawback in a town like this with so many working mothers that there is no suitable place for the care of young children in the absence of their parents. In many cases these are nursed in totally unfit surroundings and fed by ignorant and careless women in most unsatisfactory ways. The mothers often pay from 4/- to 5/- a week for such services and are glad to find anyone to take charge of their children even in the homes of phthisical patients. Twice have I come across children nursed for payment by notified consumptives. A great drawback is the somewhat lax supervision of the midwives. Several of the practising midwives are most unsuitable both on account of their ignorance and dirty habits. This greatly increases the work of the Health

Visitor as they hinder the adoption of better methods of feeding and clothing and encourage dirty and careless habits in many of their patients. I have spoken to several of the more intelligent bona fide midwives advocating the advantages of woollen clothing for infants as they often see the expectant mothers in time to procure suitable clothing for the new born child.

During the three months I have worked in Batley 29 cases of phthisis have been notified all of which I have visited, and 26 revisits have been made for various reasons. In visiting these cases advice is given and a leaflet left emphasising the value of fresh air, the necessity for nourishing food and personal hygiene. The conduct of the patient respecting the welfare of the other members of the community is also touched upon. In most cases Dispensary treatment is advised and where this is obtained the Health Visitor's work ceases as the Dispensary nurses follow up their own cases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FLORENCE RAY.

BIRTHS.

During 1914 the births of 817 children were registered as having occurred in Batley which is a decrease of 35 upon the preceding year.

The birth rate for 1914 is 22.1 as against 23.1 per 1,000 for 1913.

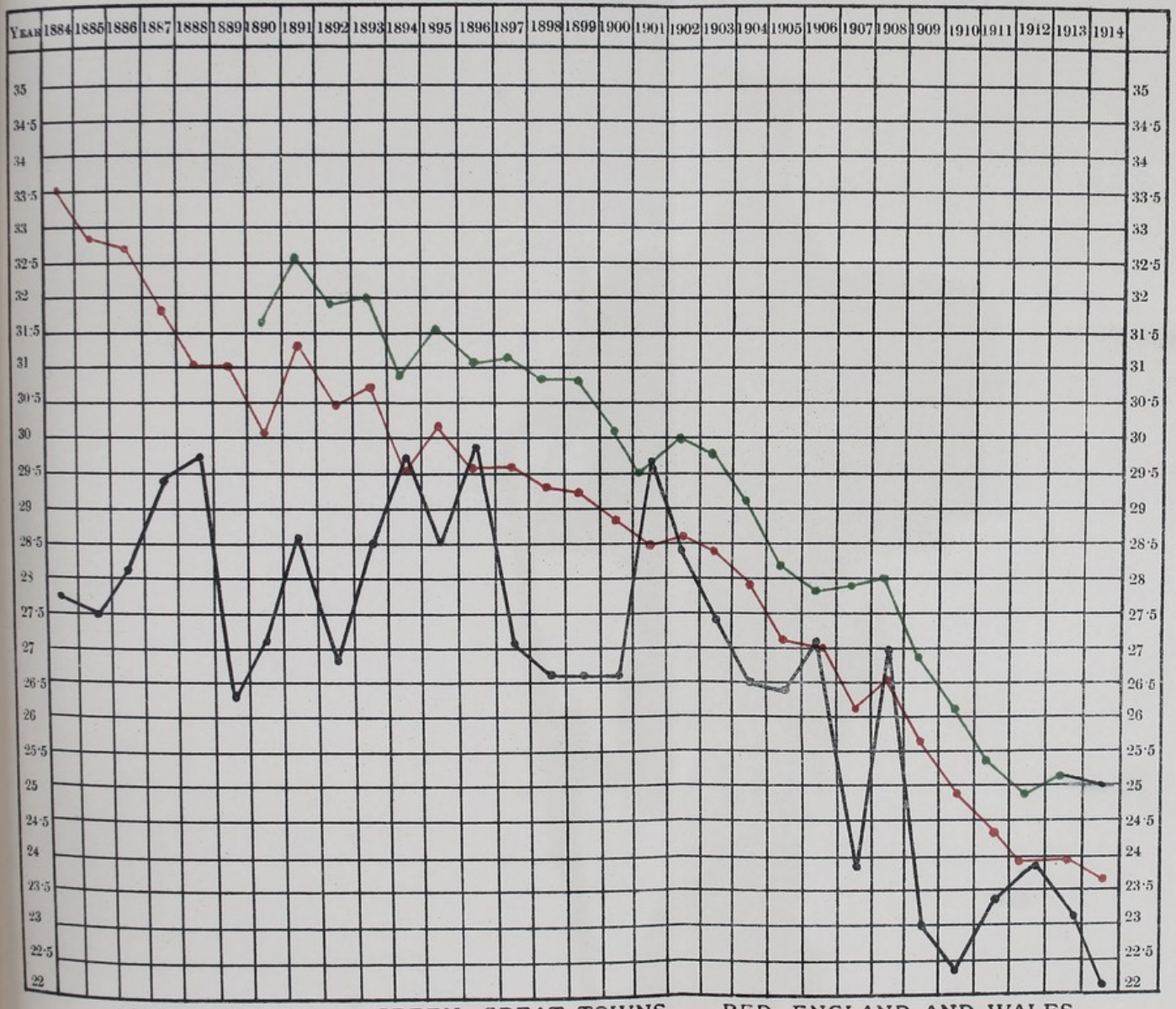
The birth rate for the country for 1914 is as under:—

England and Wales	23.8
97 Great Towns	25.0
145 Smaller Towns	23.9
England and Wales less the 242 Towns	22.2

Of the children born 441 were males and 376 females.

Forty-three were illegitimate births of which 23 were males and 20 females.

CHART SHEWING
BIRTH RATE OF BATLEY
SINCE 1884.



BLACK—BATLEY. GREEN—GREAT TOWNS. RED—ENGLAND AND WALES

Year	Actual No. of Births.
1884	819
1885	813
1886	831
1887	870
1888	877
1889	819
1890	845
1891	846
1892	772
1893	829
1894	854
1895	829
1896	887
1897	850
1893	855
1899	867
1900	869
1901	903
1902	868
1903	843
1904	818
1905	823
1906	849
1907	753
1908	859
1909	736
1910	823
1911	852
1912	872
1913	852
1914	817

The highest birth rate ever recorded in England and Wales was in 1876 it being 36.3. In Batley the corresponding figure—so far as the records are available—was 29.9 in 1896.

The lowest birth rates ever recorded in England and Wales were in 1912 and 1914 when the figure was 23.8. The lowest birth rate ever recorded in Batley is the one for 1914 it being 22.1.

It may be of interest to point out that on page XXIX. of the Report for 1913-14 of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board it is shewn that the fertility rates amongst textile workers are minus 23 per cent., and the rates of infant mortality are plus 19 per cent. The statement is also made that "the two rates vary inversely in the case of textile workers, among whom the practice of purposeful avoidance of fertility is stated to be common."

The following table gives the number of male and female births, together with the rates, in the four wards of the Borough during 1914:—

Ward	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.			Birth Rate per 1000	Percentage of Illegitimate Births.
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
North	120	107	227	7	3	10	127	110	237	21.0	4.2
East	148	130	278	6	11	17	154	141	295	23.9	5.7
West	93	76	169	9	4	13	102	80	182	21.9	7.1
Soothill	57	43	100	1	2	3	58	45	103	20.4	2.9

DEATHS.

The number of residents dying within the Borough during 1914 was 491, an increase of 29 upon the figure for the previous year. The death rate for residents is therefore 13.2 which is an increase upon the rates for the two previous years which were 12.5 and 12.4. The residential death rate for 1914 cannot be considered other than good for an industrial town of this nature.

Unfortunately phthisis and pneumonia are the two diseases which have caused a large increase in the number of deaths the former being responsible for 45 against 20, and the latter for 54 against 32 in 1913. Decreases are noted principally in diseases of the liver and kidneys, diarrhœa, and influenza.

To the above figures must be added 73 residents of Batley, against 55 in the previous year, who died away from the town but whose deaths have been transferred to Batley by the Registrar General and must be included in the returns. This increases the number to 564 against the figure for the previous year 517, and gives us a nett death rate of 15.2 per 1,000. The death rate for the 97 Great Towns during 1914 was 14.7 per 1,000 and is the correct standard for the Batley death rate to be compared with.

A number of the above persons had resided away from Batley for a considerable period varying from many years to a few months.

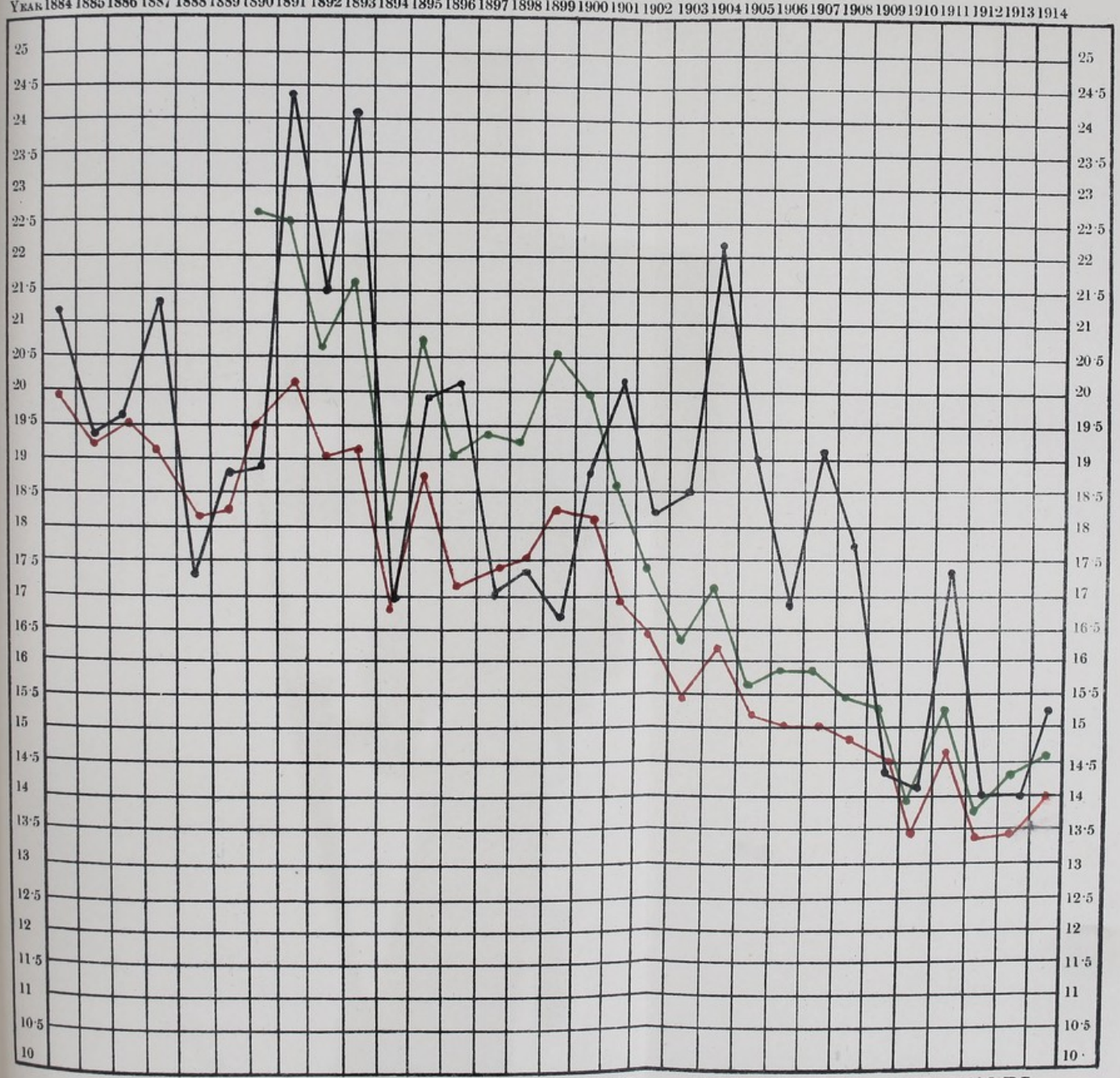
The deaths of such persons occurred as follows:—

Dewsbury Union Workhouse	...	40 deaths.
Dewsbury General Infirmary	...	3 do.
Leeds General Infirmary	...	3 do.
Oakwell Joint Hospital	...	13 do.
West Riding Asylums...	...	5 do.
Other addresses ...	...	9 do.

The death rate for the country for 1914 is as under:—

England and Wales	...	...	14.0
145 Smaller Towns	...	...	12.9
England and Wales less the 242 Towns			13.4

CHART SHEWING
DEATH RATE of BATLEY
SINCE 1884.



BLACK—BATLEY. GREEN—GREAT TOWNS. RED—ENGLAND AND WALES

Year	Actual No. of Deaths
1884	607
1885	573
1886	579
1887	645
1888	511
1889	582
1890	584
1891	701
1892	618
1893	695
1894	487
1895	577
1896	601
1897	535
1898	556
1899	539
1900	612
1901	610
1902	556
1903	569
1904	688
1905	593
1906	530
1907	604
1908	565
1909	459
1910	516
1911	637
1912	513
1913	517
1914	564

The following are the death rates for the four wards in the Borough during 1914:—

North Ward	...	... 15.0 per 1,000.
East Ward	...	... 16.4 „ „
West Ward	...	... 16.5 „ „
Soothill Ward	...	... 10.7 „ „

1914	Persons	Males	Females	% of Total Deaths.	WARDS. North	East	West	Soothill
January	51	17	34	9.0	21	20	9	1
February	40	19	21	7.2	8	12	16	4
March	62	37	25	10.9	19	22	15	6
April	33	15	18	5.8	11	9	9	4
May	42	18	24	7.5	9	15	14	4
June	53	31	22	9.5	14	23	13	3
July	35	18	17	6.2	11	11	10	3
August	26	8	18	4.6	3	12	7	4
September	77	41	30	12.6	24	22	15	10
October	47	19	28	8.3	15	18	10	4
November	49	28	21	8.7	18	16	9	6
December	55	31	24	9.7	17	23	10	5
1st Quarter	153	73	80	27.1	48	54	40	11
2nd „	128	64	64	22.8	34	47	36	11
3rd „	132	67	65	23.4	38	45	32	17
4th „	151	78	73	26.7	50	57	29	15
Total 1914 ...	564	282	282	100.0	170	203	137	54

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held during the year as follows:—

RESIDENTS.

Jury's Verdict.	Age of person.
Shock from fractured ribs and hæmorrhage caused accidentally while tobogganing down hill and being thrown against a cart wheel	5 years.
Found dead from acute inflammation of the pancreas due to gall stones	69 „
Shock from scalds accidentally caused by falling while at play into a bath containing hot water	3 „
Found dead in bed from sudden heart failure due to heart disease and bronchitis ...	61 „
Hæmorrhage from laceration of the brain by accidentally falling down cellar steps ...	72 „
Syncope due to mitral disease of the heart accelerated by Myxœdema	49 „
Found dead on a chair from syncope due to fatty degeneration of the heart	66 „
Convulsions from enlarged Thymus Gland ...	14 days.
Convulsions from Tubercular Meningitis ...	4 years.
Skull accidentally fractured by falling off his bicycle when riding down hill and trying to avoid a little girl	58 „
Found dead in bed with her parents from Pericarditis	10 months.
Skull fractured by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor car when running across the road. Instant death ...	7 years.
Shock from concussion of the brain by being accidentally knocked down by a horse drawing a milk float. Lived 15 mins. ...	2 „
Convulsions due to commencing Peritonitis ...	10 days.
Left shoulder and ribs accidentally fractured by falling into the water and being crushed beneath a dye pan which fell off a wagon at Savile Mill yard	41 years.

Jury's Verdict.	Age of person.
Tetanus accidentally caused by falling in her house and grazing her nose on a carpet having probably soil on it	76 years.
Suffocated himself with coal gas from a gas bracket in his bedroom while temporarily insane	57 „
Sudden heart failure due to heart disease following Rheumatism	32 „
Shock from sudden rupture of a Gastric Ulcer	57 „
Stoppage of heart's action while in the excitement stage under chloroform administered for removal of a dislocated cartilage of the right knee	26 „
Shock and exposure from getting out of a bedroom window and falling into the yard below while delirious and suffering from tuberculosis	64 „
Sudden rupture of an aneurism of the left ventricle of the heart from violent coughing. Broncho-pneumonia	9 months.
Sudden cardiac failure due to mitral disease and over exertion, collapsed on her way home from work	60 years.
Sudden convulsions due to Bright's disease accelerated by being pregnant	28 „
Meningitis following injuries to his head by accidentally falling out of the bathroom window when suffering from softening of the brain	71 „
Exhaustion from traumatic Sarcoma of the abdominal wall caused by being accidentally crushed between tubs at his work at West End Colliery	16 „
Base of skull accidentally fractured by falling down stairs at home while suffering from Progressive Muscular Atrophy	23 „
Exhaustion due to malignant tumour of the Spleen of long standing not connected with injury	57 „
Found dead on his bedroom floor from heart failure due to Tuberculosis	64 „

Jury's Verdict.	Age of person.
Heart failure from gallstones and fatty heart. Natural causes	54 years.
Pontine Hæmorrhage. Natural causes ...	60 „
Drowned himself while of unsound mind from illness	45 „
Drowned himself while of unsound mind from nervous breakdown	64 „
Fractured skull and hæmorrhage caused by being accidentally knocked down by a passenger train on the Great Northern Railway while at work carrying lamps	23 „
Accidentally killed while on duty on a tubular bridge	22 „
Shock from his right arm being caught and torn off in the rollers of his machine at Spinkwell Mills, he having fallen into the machine when by error of judgment examining it when it was running	36 „
Decapitated by placing his neck on the railway metal and being run over by a passenger train while of unsound mind from financial difficulties	37 „
Accidentally killed by a fall of bind stone on his head while at work. Instant death. ...	35 „
Accidentally killed by an explosion of carbonaceous dust in the picric acid grinding shed owing to a foreign body having got into the grinding machine causing a spark and instant explosion of the dust	37 „
ditto. ditto. ditto.	38 „
NON-RESIDENTS.	
Abdominal and other severe injuries accidentally caused by falling out of the cage down the shaft on to the ascending cage but how or why is not known	24 „

APPENDIX.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLES.

TABLE I.

Borough of Batley.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.‡		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number †	Rate.	Number. *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Number *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	31,928	...	736	23.1	428	13.4	11	42	86	116.8	459	14.4
1910.....	36,818	...	823	22.3	488	13.2	16	44	107	130	516	14.0
1911.....	36,435	847	852	23.3	598	16.4	16	55	160	187.7	637	17.4
1912.....	36,602	867	872	23.8	470	12.8	13	56	100	114.6	513	14.0
1913.....	36,775	848	852	23.1	478	12.9	16	55	98	115	517	14.0
1914..... ...	36,949	809	817	22.1	499	13.5	8	73	122	149	564	15.2

Area of District in acres (land and inland water.) 3,227.

Total population at all ages.....36,395
Total families or separate occupiers 9,115
At Census, 1911 (cf. Census, Vol. V.)

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified								Total Cases notified in each locality (*e.g.* Parish or Ward) of the District					Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1 North Ward.	2 East Ward.	3 West Ward.	4 Soothill Ward.	5 Other.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards						
Small-pox	6	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	55	...	17	29	6	3	...	...	9	24	6	16	...	44
Erysipelas	26	...	...	2	3	11	8	2	7	8	3	8	...	...
Scarlet Fever	76	...	10	55	6	5	...	...	23	24	22	7	...	65
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	18	...	1	5	4	5	3	...	10	3	5	...	...	16
Relapsing Fever (R) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Continued Fever (C) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	89	2	2	12	25	33	14	1	22	45	15	7	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	43	6	13	11	9	2	2	...	12	17	9	5	...	...

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1914.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district. *(a)*									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District *(b)*
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
causes { Certified (*c*)	564	122	25	25	28	28	67	117	152	24
causes { Uncertified										
eric Fever ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
all Pox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
asles ...	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
rlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
ooping-cough ...	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
htheria and Croup ...	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
uenza	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
sipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
hisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	45	...	...	...	3	12	15	13	2	...
berculous Meningitis	9	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
er tuberculous diseases	9	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	3
ncer, malignant disease	40	...	...	...	...	1	4	18	17	3
eumatic Fever ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
ningitis (*See* note (*d*))	11	1	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...
ganic Heart Disease ...	46	...	...	...	1	3	7	14	21	...
nchitis ...	45	9	4	1	1	1	1	6	22	...
eumonia (all forms) ...	54	17	9	4	2	...	7	9	6	2
er diseases of Respiratory organs	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
rrhœa and Enteritis (*See* note (*e*)) ...	24	19	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
pendicitis and Typhlitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
rhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
oholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
phritis and Brights Disease	20	...	...	1	...	2	4	6	7	...
erperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
ner accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
ngenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
olent Deaths, excluding Suicide	17	1	...	2	1	3	6	2	2	1
icide	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
ner Defined Diseases ...	148	23	2	...	3	1	10	36	73	19
seases ill-defined or unknown	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	564	122	25	25	28	28	67	117	152	24

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes { Certified ...	26	6	8	4	44	21	19	19	19	122
All Causes { Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis *(b)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis *(not Tuberculous)*	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	2	1	...	4	1	2	...	1	8
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	1	9
Pneumonia *(all forms)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	9	17
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	8
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	2	11
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations *(c)*	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	5
Premature Birth ...	14	...	2	1	17	3	1	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	1	2	...	8	4	1	...	...	13
Other Causes	3	2	2	1	8	1	4	...	2	15
	26	6	8	4	44	21	19	19	19	122

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 774. illegitimate 43.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 112. illegitimate infants 10.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1914.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, &c.

Public Health Department,
Batley.
March, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the fifth time I present to you a report upon the Medical Inspection of Elementary School Children in Batley together with a record of defects discovered and action taken to relieve the same. The period dealt with is the year 1914.

Of necessity there must be a certain amount of repetition in all annual reports but gratifying progress can be shewn in most. This one is no exception to the rule and explains itself.

Although the shadow of a great war is spread over the world the school children of Batley, so far as their physical condition is concerned, have not been injuriously affected up to the present, work being plentiful in the town.

A pleasing feature is the increased amount of grant earned from the Board of Education for work done in the School Medical Department. For the year ending March, 1913, this was £69 3s. 9d. In the succeeding year it was £154 14s. 8d., and for the year ending March, 1915, it had increased to £173 2s. 1d.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. H. PEARCE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following are the thirteen schools with twenty-nine departments in connection with which the work of medical inspection of scholars has to be undertaken:—

ame of School.	Accom-modation	Average Atten-dance	Name of School.	Accom-modation	Average Atten-dance
ley C. E. Mixed ...	250	251	St. Mary's R.C. Mixed	406	295
do. Infants	138	134	do. Infants	169	136
wnhill C.E. Mixed	207	147	Staincliffe C.E. Mixed	246	223
do. Infants	66	49	do. Infants	91	80
linghow Boys ...	191	170	Warwick Road Boys	264	164
do. Girls ...	190	174	do. Girls	195	153
do. Infants ...	239	169	do. Infants	239	162
ld Lane ...	201	157	Gregory Street Girls	127	104
ley Mixed ...	198	192	do. Infants	119	98
). Infants ...	174	130	Hanging Heaton Mixed	155	121
k Road Boys ...	264	245	do. Infants	69	42
do. Girls ...	225	222	Mill Lane Mixed ...	380	263
do. Infants ...	252	174	do. Infants ...	180	93
lwell Boys ...	276	251			
lo. Girls ...	300	248			
lo. Infants ...	255	220			

The total accommodation is for 6,051 children and the average attendance is 4,667.

CO-ORDINATION.

In Batley the School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health hence this is complete.

SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The schedule of the Board of Education has been followed throughout.

RECORDS OF EXAMINATION.

The Card Index System is adopted. Each school and department has its own separate cabinet all being kept in the office of the School Medical Officer. Reference can thus be readily made to the record of any particular scholar at any time if necessary.

STAFF.

The actual inspections are carried out by the School Medical Officer. A School Nurse, who devotes her whole time to the work, assists. The services of a clerk and a junior are utilised to the extent of half their time.

The School Nurse is Miss Marie Niblett who holds the certificate of the Central Midwives Board in addition to her Nursing Certificates.

TEACHERS.

On receipt of notification from the School Medical Officer of an intended visit and inspection the head teachers fill up a form and send it out to the parents of every child to be examined giving the time and place of examination and inviting them to be present. A card is also sent to the parents asking for answers to queries respecting previous illnesses the child may have suffered from.

The head-teacher supplies upon the child's medical inspection card all particulars relating to age, standard, attendance, &c., which obviously no other person is able to furnish. The particulars respecting cleanliness, clothing, and footgear, are also given by the head-teachers.

In the case of all children where defects are found, the teacher is informed so that, if necessary, modification of the curriculum may be employed. In some cases the teachers have been present during the whole of the examination. Their presence is always welcome.

ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Much assistance has been received during the year as previously from the two Attendance Officers. They regularly notify cases of illness affecting children observed by them in the course of their duties. All these cases are followed up by the School Nurse under the supervision of the School Medical Officer, and appropriate action taken where necessary.

DISTURBANCE OF SCHOOL ARRANGEMENTS.

The examinations have been carried out in a class-room emptied for the purpose in all the schools with the exception of Staincliffe Church School, Carlinghow Girls School and the Parish Church School. In the two former owing to want of space the work has to be done in the cloak-rooms, and in the latter the inspections were carried out in the Church Institute which adjoins the school, and is always kindly placed at our disposal by the Vicar of Batley.

PART II.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF THE SCHOLARS.

THE NUMBER OF VISITS PAID TO SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS

has amounted to 145 in the case of Routine Inspections.

The School Medical Officer has visited the schools in connection with routine, non-routine, and special examinations 41 times during the year. The School Nurse has visited 178 times. 219 visits were paid to the schools for all purposes connected with medical inspection of the scholars during 1914.

AGE GROUPS OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education the children examined were all those who were newly admitted and under the age of five years, those children whose fifth birthday fell during the year 1914, and children between twelve and thirteen years of age together with children over thirteen years of age who had not already been examined after reaching the age of twelve. This latter group was medically inspected in consequence of a change brought into operation by the Board of Education for the year beginning 1st April, 1914, and applies to that year only.

For the year beginning April 1st, 1915, and subsequent years it will be required by the Board of Education that provision shall be made for the medical inspection of all children between eight and nine years of age, as well as for the group of "entrants" and the group of children between twelve and thirteen years of age. This requirement will increase the amount of work to be performed in Batley by the School Medical Officer and the School Nurse at the very least a third. The clerical work will also be considerably extended.

During the last five years there has been a steady increase in the amount of work required from the School Medical Department as also in the voluntary duties performed although there has been no increase in the cost incurred by the ratepayers of the town, such having decreased. For the year ending March 31st, 1914, the expenditure on the school medical service in Batley was £382 16s. 7d. This sum covers every item of expenditure including all salaries, postages, &c. The Board of Education makes a grant varying in amount according to the extent of the work performed by the School Medical Officer and his staff. For the period mentioned above this grant amounted to £154 14s. 8d., thus reducing the expenditure from the rates to £228 1s. 11d., and at the time of completion of this report the Education Department has notified me that for the year ending March 31st, 1915, this grant has been increased for work done during that period to £173 2s. 1d.

ROUTINE INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

The total number of children who underwent the routine medical inspection during the year was 885. This was made us as follows:—boys 12—13 and upwards 215, girls 12—13 and upwards 218, boys aged 5 226, girls aged 5 226, infants newly admitted but under 5 years 139.

NON-ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

In addition to the routine examinations many children have been examined and re-examined by the School Medical Officer both in the schools and at the School Clinic. These children did not come within the prescribed age groups for the routine examinations, but were noticed as being defective in some manner. The parents were advised and they were kept under observation in every case. The number of children dealt with in this way totalled 59.

Adding together the various numbers of children examined in the schools, and at the School Clinic, it would appear that the School Medical Officer has dealt with a total of 1,256 or 22.7 per cent. of the total number of children on the school registers during 1914.

TIME OCCUPIED IN INSPECTION.

The teachers carry out such preliminaries as weighing, measuring, preparation of cards—so far as name, address &c., of the child is concerned, together with particulars of the home circumstances of the child—and notification to parents of the intended inspection, before the visit of the School Medical Officer. The School Nurse does a preliminary test of all children's eyesight, using Snellen's test types. She also does a preliminary test of the hearing, using the watch, the tuning fork, and the forced whisper. The average time taken in the examination of each child by the School Medical Officer is five minutes.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS.

During 1914 the percentage of parents who attended with their children at the routine examination was 63.5 as follows:—

Sex and Age.	1914.	Average for last four years.
Boys, 12–13 and upwards	53·0%	46·1%
Girls, 12–13 do.	63·7%	65·4%
Boys and Girls, 5 and under	73.8%	71·0%

Analysing these figures for the last four years it appears that the numbers have steadily increased and are much higher in this town than most others. This is very gratifying to the School Medical Officer as it proves the steadily increasing interest which is taken by the parents in the advice which is given to them respecting their children at the time of examination. The results of medical inspection were more evident than usual during 1914 as in a large number of instances children in the "leavers" group had been previously examined some five years ago and in numerous cases both fathers and mothers were present and expressed to the School Medical Officer their grateful thanks for advice given in previous years, by taking notice of which the health of their children had been much improved. On the other hand it is regrettable to have to state that in a considerable minority the same defects still existed which had been pointed out to parents five years previously and which had been ignored. In all these cases it was very evident how the child had suffered in consequence of the refusal or neglect of their parents to obtain treatment. Up to the present there has been a certain amount of reluctance on the part of the Committee to use those powers which they possess under the Children Act 1908, where there is continual neglect on the part of those responsible to obtain medical advice and attention for diseases or defects amongst school children. In the future I think in the interests of the children themselves it will become necessary for the Committee to compel neglectful parents to carry out their obligations.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Tables are given shewing the heights and weights of the various groups of children examined at each school.

Short summary tables are also given for the year 1914 a comparison being made with the previous six years and with the Anthropometrical Committee's Standard, which latter is taken as giving the normal weight and height of healthy children of similar age in this country. A further comparison is made with the figures obtained from 800,000 observations of school children in England and Wales by Mr. A. Greenwood, 1913.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS—BOYS.

Name of School.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.								
	5			12—13			13 and upwards.		
	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.
Park Road	24	40.4	37.3	46	53.0	69.5	1	55.7	77.5
St. Mary's	18	38.0	33.6	18	52.4	68.2	—	—	—
Healey	21	39.3	36.1	7	54.4	70.5	1	59.5	74.5
Purlwell	32	40.2	36.5	38	52.9	67.8	5	56.7	70.0
Parish Church	25	36.0	36.4	14	55.2	75.3	—	—	—
Staincliffe	5	39.4	34.8	7	55.2	72.7	2	52.7	63.2
Field Lane	9	40.9	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlinghow	32	40.0	36.9	20	53.5	68.7	—	—	—
Brownhill	8	39.6	37.3	4	55.0	79.6	—	—	—
Warwick Road	18	40.2	36.7	21	53.6	68.6	2	50.8	60.5
Mill Lane	12	41.7	40.0	19	53.7	69.0	1	59.7	76.5
Hanging Heaton... ...	5	39.3	35.6	9	53.2	69.8	—	—	—
Gregory Street	17	39.4	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average for the 13 Schools	226	39.5	36.6	203	53.8	67.2	12	55.8	70.3
Anthropometrical Committee's Standard... ...	—	41.0	39.9	—	54.9	76.7	—	56.9	82.6
Average expressed in Metric Measure (Centimetres and Kilogrammes)		cm.	kg.		cm.	kg.		cm.	kg.
(*a*) for the Thirteen Schools	—	100.0	16.5	—	137.0	30.5	—	142.0	31.8
(*b*) Anthropometrical Committee's Standard ...	—	104.2	18.1	—	140.0	34.7	—	144.7	37.5

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS—GIRLS.

Name of School.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.								
	5			12—13			13 and upwards.		
	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Number examined.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.
Park Road	24	39.3	36.0	36	54.4	71.5	1	57.0	69.0
St. Mary's	18	39.6	34.9	18	52.5	68.2	—	—	—
Healey	12	40.0	35.4	9	54.4	69.6	2	56.1	73.6
Purlwell	26	39.0	36.1	29	53.0	68.9	5	55.6	76.6
Parish Church	24	38.7	36.6	22	53.6	69.8	—	—	—
Staincliffe	13	38.4	33.5	8	54.8	75.5	2	56.2	71.6
Field Lane	23	39.2	34.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlinghow	29	39.7	35.3	19	53.2	66.0	3	54.5	66.3
Brownhill	6	39.6	37.2	4	54.8	80.8	—	—	—
Warwick Road	17	39.4	34.7	19	55.0	74.0	4	57.0	83.7
Mill Lane	19	39.6	36.2	17	55.9	78.1	5	57.7	77.4
Hanging Heaton... ...	2	39.0	32.7	4	54.3	67.7	—	—	—
Gregory Street	13	39.5	35.2	10	55.0	69.3	2	53.7	65.6
Average for the 13 Schools	226	39.3	35.2	194	54.2	71.6	24	55.9	72.9
Anthropometrical Committee's Standard... ...	—	40.5	39.2	—	55.6	76.4	—	57.7	87.2
Average expressed in Metric Measure (Centimetres and Kilogrammes)		cm.	kg.		cm.	kg.		cm.	kg.
(*a*) for the Thirteen Schools	—	100.0	16.0	—	135.1	32.0	—	142.1	39.6
(*b*) Anthropometrical Committee's Standard ...	—	103.0	17.5	—	142.0	34.5	—	146.0	39.5

Table giving a summary of the defects found amongst the whole of the Batley scholars medically examined during 1914.

DEFECTS FOUND.	Entrants.				12—13.				13 and upwards.				Totals		Average for last 6 years.	
	No. found		ratio %		No. found		ratio %		No. found		ratio %		No.	%	No.	%
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G				
Clothing ...	34	24	15.0	10 6	39	38	19.2	19.5	3	5	25.0	20.8	143	16.1	280	21.4
Nutrition ...	20	33	8.8	14.6	46	36	22.6	18.5	4	1	33.3	4.1	140	15.9	95	7.2
Verminous Head ...	2	61	0.8	26.9	—	73	—	37.6	—	8	—	—	144	16.2	229	17.5
Cleanliness ...	41	36	18.1	15.9	33	28	16.2	14.4	3	3	25.0	12.5	144	16.2	298	22.7
Adenoids ...	6	3	2.6	1.3	1	3	0.4	1.5	1	—	8.3	—	14	1.5	36	2.7
Enlarged Tonsils ...	2	1	0.8	0.4	9	15	4.4	7.7	1	2	8.3	8.3	30	3.3	76	5.8
Enlarged Glands ...	13	17	5.7	7.5	13	9	6.4	4.6	1	—	8.3	—	53	5.9	77	5.8
Teeth, all good ...	50	44	22.1	19.4	30	24	14.7	12.3	2	5	16.6	20.8	155	17.5	263	20.1
,, 1-4 defective ...	78	63	34.5	27.8	80	95	39.4	48.9	7	10	38.3	41.6	333	37.6	528	40.3
,, 4-9 ,, ...	95	117	42.0	51.7	92	73	45.3	37.6	3	9	25.0	37.5	389	43.9	429	32.7
,, all ,, ...	3	2	1.3	0.8	1	2	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	8	0.9	88	6.7
External Eye Diseases ...	6	9	2.6	3.9	3	10	1.4	5.1	—	2	—	8.3	30	3.3	136	11.3
Defective Sight ...	—	—	—	—	46	44	22.6	22.6	3	4	25.0	16.6	97	22.4	153	11.6
Defective Speech ...	5	3	2.2	1.3	2	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	24	1.8
Ear Disease ...	3	3	1.3	1.3	6	5	2.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	17	1.9	21	1.6
Defective Hearing ...	2	3	0.8	1.3	27	9	13.3	4.6	1	3	8.3	12.5	45	5.0	47	3.5
Mental Condition, Backward ...	1	1	0.4	0.4	11	6	5.4	3.0	1	—	8.3	—	20	2.2	27	2.0
Defective ...	2	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.2	4	0.3
Disease of Heart ...	1	1	0.4	0.4	3	7	1.4	3.6	—	—	—	—	12	1.3	18	1.3
,, Lungs ...	18	25	7.9	11.0	7	8	3.4	4.1	—	—	—	—	58	6.5	41	3.1
,, Nervous System	—	1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	5	0.3
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.9
Osseous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.7
Glandular ...	1	2	0.4	0.8	2	2	0.9	1.0	1	—	8.3	—	8	0.9	7	0.5
Rickets ...	15	20	6.6	8.8	19	10	9.3	5.1	2	1	16.6	4.1	67	7.5	102	7.7
Deformities ...	17	18	7.5	7.9	20	15	9.8	7.7	2	—	16.6	—	72	8.1	117	8.9
Skin Diseases ...	1	1	0.4	0.4	1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.3	23	1.7
Infectious or Contagious Disease ...	1	1	0.4	0.4	1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.3	12	0.9
Other Diseases or Defects	2	—	0.8	—	—	1	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	3	0.3	11	0.8
Unvaccinated ...	97	102	42.9	45.1	53	119	26.1	61.3	5	12	41.6	50.0	388	43.8	473	36.1
Mother goes out to work	30	37	13.2	16.3	35	36	17.2	18.5	3	3	25.0	12,5	144	16.2	208	15.9
Free from classified defect excluding defective teeth ...	67	45	29. 6	19.9	40	25	19.7	12.8	4	10	33.3	41.6	191	21.5	510	38.9
Total number examined	226	226			203	194			12	24			885		1308	

Number of children aged 5, 12 and 13 examined in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education in respect of whom directions were given for treatment of defects including a classified statement of such defects.

SCHOOL.	Number of Children examined	Number of Children found with defects excluding defective teeth	Percentage of Children with defects excluding defective teeth	Clothing	Footgear	Cleanliness of Head. Nits only	Cleanliness of Head. Pediculi	Cleanliness	Nutrition	Mouth Breather	Enlarged Tonsils	Adenoids	External Eye Diseases. Blepharitis	External Eye Diseases. Conjunctivitis	External Eye Diseases. Corneal Opacities	External Eye Diseases. Other Diseases	Glands. Submaxillary	Glands. Cervical	Teeth. All Good	Teeth. 1-4 defective	Teeth. 4 and upwards	Teeth. Sepsis	Diseases of Heart	Lungs. Chronic Bronchitis & Bronchial Catarrh	Lungs. Tuberculosis	Lungs. Tuberculosis Suspected	Lungs. Other Diseases	Skin Diseases	Rickets	Deformities	Diseases of Nervous System	Tuberculosis (non pulmonary). Glandular	Tuberculosis (non pulmonary). Osseous	Tuberculosis (non pulmonary). Other forms	Defective Speech	Mental Condition. Dull or Backward	Mental Condition. Mentally Defective (all grades)	Ear Diseases	Defective Vision	Defective Hearing	Other Diseases or Defects	Unvaccinated	Mother goes out to work	Free from classified defects excluding defective teeth	Actual number of Defects reported
INFANTS																																													
Parish Church	49	31	63.2	3	3	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	10	21	16	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	24	6	18	98
Brownhill	14	10	71.4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	26
Carlinghow	61	48	78.6	4	10	5	3	6	7	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	16	12	31	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	8	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	6	13	142
Field Lane	32	26	81.2	—	2	4	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	5	23	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	12	6	6	74
Henley	33	22	66.6	3	4	2	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	9	14	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	11	68
Park Road	48	43	89.6	29	26	3	8	24	8	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	7	14	27	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	19	10	5	197
Purlwell	58	35	60.3	1	3	4	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	19	28	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	6	23	107
St. Mary's	36	32	88.8	9	11	6	4	11	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	16	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	16	4	103
Staincliffe	18	15	83.3	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	3	43
Warwick Road	35	26	74.2	4	4	—	2	6	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	5	15	15	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	9	82
Gregory Street	30	22	73.3	1	1	—	5	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	6	12	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	8	68
Hanging Heaton	7	5	71.4	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	17
Mill Lane	31	25	80.6	3	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	9	7	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	19	2	6	68
GIRLS																																													
Parish Church	22	17	77.2	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	15	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	8	3	5	51
Brownhill	5	5	100.0	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	11
Carlinghow	22	17	77.2	4	3	1	2	4	4	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	13	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	9	6	5	67
Healey	11	10	90.9	2	1	1	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	1	27
Park Road	37	31	83.7	16	16	8	10	8	3	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	13	14	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	2	1	15	8	6	142
Purlwell	34	28	82.3	3	1	9	6	3	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	16	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	3	—	17	3	6	104
St. Mary's	16	16	100.0	9	8	3	4	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	11	7	—	69
Staincliffe	10	8	80.0	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	2	23
Warwick Road	23	19	82.6	2	2	6	8	7	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	11	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	2	—	10	5	4	84
Gregory Street	12	9	75.0	1	—	4	2	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	2	3	37
Hanging Heaton	4	3	75.0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	11
Mill Lane	22	17	77.2	3	—	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	11	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	12	4	5	57
BOYS																																													
Parish Church	14	8	57.1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	3	2	6	32
Brownhill	4	3	75.0	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	13
Carlinghow	20	19	95.0	1	1	—	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	6	2	—	10	4	1	60
Healey	8	6	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	18
Park Road	47	40	85.1	14	14	—	—	13	15	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	20	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	9	—	15	9	7	154
Purlwell	43	35	81.1	14	—	—	—	4	10	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	19	20	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	8	8	—	20	5	8	133
St. Mary's	18	15	83.3	1	2	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	8	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	2	—	8	7	3	52
Staincliffe	9	6	66.6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	3	15
Warwick Road	23	17	73.9	4	3	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	9	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	11	5	6	60
Hanging Heaton	9	7	77.7	5	2	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	32
Mill Lane	20	18	90.0	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	5	—	5	4	2	47
Totals...	885	694	78.4	143	124	67	77	144	140	10	30	14	12	—	4	14	27	26	155	333	389	8	11	49	—	8	1	3	67	72	1	8	—	—	10	20	2	45	97	45	3	388	144	191	2302

RETURN SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

CONDITIONS.		Entrants.				12—13				13 and upwards.				Total.				Special Cases		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Total Inspected		226	226	452		203	194	397		12	24	36		441	444	885		21	38	59
Clothing	Satisfactory	192	202	394	87.1	164	156	320	80.6	9	19	28	77.7	365	377	742	83.8	21	38	59
	Unsatisfactory	34	24	58	12.8	39	38	77	19.3	3	5	8	22.2	76	67	143	16.1	—	—	—
Footgear	Satisfactory	188	197	385	85.1	181	163	344	86.6	10	22	32	88.8	379	382	761	85.9	21	38	59
	Unsatisfactory	38	29	67	14.8	22	31	53	13.3	2	2	4	11.1	62	62	124	14.0	—	—	—
Cleanliness of Head	Clean (i.e. no nits or pediculi)	224	165	389	86.0	203	121	324	81.5	12	16	28	77.7	439	302	741	83.7	21	15	36
	Nits only	1	28	29	6.4	—	35	35	8.8	—	3	3	8.3	1	66	67	7.5	—	—	—
	Pediculi	1	33	34	7.5	—	38	38	9.5	—	5	5	13.8	1	76	77	8.7	—	23	23
Cleanliness of Body	Clean	185	190	375	82.9	170	166	336	84.6	9	21	30	83.3	364	377	741	83.7	21	38	59
	Dirty	41	36	77	17.0	33	24	57	14.3	3	3	6	16.3	77	63	140	15.9	—	—	—
	Pediculi present	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	0.4	—	—	—
Nutrition	Excellent	3	4	7	1.5	11	15	26	6.5	1	3	4	11.1	15	22	37	4.1	—	—	—
	Normal	203	189	392	86.7	146	143	289	72.7	7	20	27	75.0	356	352	708	80.0	21	38	59
	Below normal	20	32	52	11.5	46	35	81	20.4	3	1	4	11.1	69	68	137	15.4	—	—	—
	Bad	—	1	1	0.2	—	1	1	0.2	1	—	1	2.7	1	2	3	0.3	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	No defect	215	222	437	96.6	190	173	363	91.3	10	21	31	86.1	415	416	831	93.8	21	38	59
	Mouth breathers	3	—	3	0.6	3	3	6	1.5	—	1	1	2.7	6	4	10	1.1	—	—	—
	Tonsils: slightly enlarged ...	1	—	1	0.2	7	10	17	4.2	1	1	2	5.5	9	11	20	2.2	—	—	—
	Tonsils: much enlarged ...	1	1	2	0.4	2	5	7	1.7	—	1	1	2.7	3	7	10	1.1	—	—	—
	Adenoids: slight ...	4	3	7	1.5	—	3	3	0.7	1	—	1	2.7	5	6	11	1.2	—	—	—
	Adenoids: marked ...	2	—	2	0.4	1	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	0.3	—	—	—
External Eye Disease	No disease	220	217	437	96.6	200	184	384	96.7	12	22	34	94.4	432	423	855	96.6	8	34	42
	Blepharitis	2	3	5	1.1	1	6	7	1.7	—	—	—	—	3	9	12	1.3	—	—	—
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities ...	—	1	1	0.2	—	2	2	0.5	—	1	1	2.7	—	4	4	0.4	—	—	—
	Other disease ...	4	5	9	1.9	2	2	4	1.0	—	1	1	2.7	6	8	14	1.5	13	4	17
Ear Disease	No disease	219	222	441	97.5	174	173	347	87.1	11	22	33	91.6	404	417	821	92.7	21	38	59
	Obstruction: R. ...	—	—	—	—	18	10	28	7.0	1	2	3	8.3	19	12	31	3.5	—	—	—
	Obstruction: L. ...	1	1	2	0.4	10	8	18	4.5	—	—	—	—	11	9	20	2.2	—	—	—
	Otorrhœa: R. ...	3	2	5	1.1	1	1	2	0.5	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	0.7	—	—	—
	Otorrhœa: L. ...	3	1	4	0.8	—	1	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	0.5	—	—	—
	Other disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	—	—	—
Teeth	Sound	50	44	94	20.7	30	24	54	13.6	2	5	7	19.4	82	73	155	17.5	21	38	59
	Less than four decayed ...	78	63	141	31.1	80	95	175	44.0	7	10	17	47.2	165	168	333	37.6	—	—	—
	Four or more decayed ...	95	117	212	46.9	92	73	165	41.5	3	9	12	33.3	190	199	389	43.9	—	—	—
	Sepsis	3	2	5	1.1	1	2	3	0.7	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	0.9	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation	No disease	225	225	450	99.5	200	187	387	97.2	12	24	36	100.0	437	436	873	98.6	21	36	57
	Organic disease	1	—	1	0.2	1	5	6	1.5	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	0.7	—	2	2
	Functional disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1.0	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	0.4	—	—	—
	Anæmia	—	1	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	—	—	—
	Other defect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	No disease	208	201	409	90.4	196	186	382	96.2	12	24	36	100.0	416	411	827	93.4	21	38	59
	Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh ...	18	21	39	8.6	3	7	10	2.6	—	—	—	—	21	28	49	5.5	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis suspected ...	—	4	4	0.8	3	1	4	1.0	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	0.9	—	—	—
	Other disease	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.1	—	—	—
Nervous System	No disease	226	225	451	99.7	203	194	397	100.0	12	24	36	100.0	441	443	884	99.8	21	37	58
	Epilepsy (major or minor)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other disease	—	1	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.1	—	1	1
Skin	No disease	224	225	449	99.3	202	194	396	99.7	12	24	36	100.0	438	443	881	99.5	20	38	58
	Ringworm: body... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Ringworm: head... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Impetigo	1	1	2	0.4	1	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	0.3	—	—	—
	Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other disease	1	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.1	—	—	—
Rickets	No disease	211	206	417	92.2	184	184	368	92.6	10	23	33	91.6	405	413	818	92.4	21	38	59
	Slight	7	8	15	3.3	13	6	19	4.7	—	1	1	2.7	20	15	35	3.9	—	—	—
	Marked... ...	8	12	20	4.4	6	4	10	2.6	2	—	2	5.5	16	16	32	3.6	—	—	—
Deformities	No deformity	209	208	417	92.2	183	179	362	91.1	10	24	34	94.4	402	411	813	91.8	21	34	55
	Deformity present ...	17	18	35	7.7	20	15	35	8.8	2	—	2	5.5	39	33	72	8.1	—	4	4
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary	No disease	225	224	449	99.3	201	192	393	98.9	11	24	35	97.2	437	440	877	99.0	21	37	58
	Glandular	1	2	3	0.6	2	2	4	1.0	1	—	1	2.7	4	4	8	0.9	—	1	1
	Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech	Not defective	221	223	444	98.2	201	194	395	99.4	12	24	36	100.0	434	441	875	98.8	21	38	59
	Defective articulation ...	5	3	8	1.7	2	—	2	0.5	—	—	—	—	7	3	10	1.1	—	—	—
	Stammering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Condition	Normal	223	225	448	99.1	192	188	380	95.7	11	24	35	97.2	426	437	863	97.5	20	37	57
	Dull or Backward ...	1	1	2	0.4	11	6	17	4.2	1	—	1	2.7	13	7	20	2.2	—	—	—
	Mentally defective (all grades)	2	—	2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	0.2	1	1	2
Vision	6/6 each eye (normal vision)	—	—	—	—	132	110	242	60.9	8	16	24	66.6	140	126	266	61.4	8	34	42
	6/6 R.	—	—	—	—	155	133	288	72.5	8	18	26	72.2	163	151	318	72.5			
	L.	—	—	—	—	140	119	259	65.2	8	16	24	66.6	148	135	283	65.3			
	6/9 R.	—	—	—	—	15	26	41	10.3	1	2	3	8.3	16	28	44	10.1			
	L.	—	—	—	—	23	37	60	15.1	1	4	5	13.8	24	41	65	15.0			
	6/12 R.	—	—	—	—	11	9	20	5.0	—	—	—	—	11	9	20	4.6			
	L.	—	—	—	—	15	9	24	6.0	—	1	1	2.7	15	10	25	5.7			
	6/18 R.	—	—	—	—	9	11	20	5.0	—	2	2	5.5	9	13	22	5.0			
	L.	—	—	—	—	9	10	19	4.7	—	1	1	2.7	9	11	20	4.6			
	6/24 R.	—	—	—	—	9	10	19	4.7	2	—	2	5.5	11	10	21	4.8			
	L.	—	—	—	—	7	13	20	5.0	2	—	2	5.5	9	13	22	5.0			
	6/36 R.	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1.0	—	2	2	5.5	1	5	6	1.3	13	4	17
	L.	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	2.6	—	1	1	2.7	6	5	11	2.5			
	6/60 R.	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1.0	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	0.9			
	L.	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1.0	—	1	1	2.7	2	3	5	1.1			
	6/0 R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	L.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Squint Letters unknown	... ...	4	5	9	1.9	2	2	4	1.0	—	1	1	2.7	6	8	14	1.5	6	2	8
	... ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2	1	—	1	2.7	2	—	2	0.4			
Hearing (Whisper)	20 ft. each ear (normal hearing)	224	225	449	99.3	176	185	361	90.9	11	21	32	88.8	411	431	842	95.1	21	38	59
	20 feet R.																			
	L.																			
	10 feet R.																			
	L.																			
	5 feet R.	2	1	3	0.6	23	8	31	7.8	—	3	3	8.3	25	12	37	4.1			
	L.	2	1	3	0.6	17	6	23	5.7	1	—	1	2.7	20	7	27	3.0			

CONDITIONS		Boys	Girls	Total	Special Cases
Total Inspected		296	296	592	
Clothing	Satisfactory	192	202	394	87.1
	Unsatisfactory	84	24	58	12.8
Footwear	Satisfactory	188	187	385	85.1
	Unsatisfactory	38	39	67	14.8
Cleanliness of Head	Clean (i.e. no nits or pediculi)	224	165	389	86.0
	Nits only	1	28	29	6.4
	Pediculi	1	33	34	7.6
Cleanliness of Body	Clean	185	190	375	82.9
	Dirty	41	36	77	17.0
	Pediculi present	—	—	—	—
Nutrition	Excellent	3	4	7	1.5
	Normal	208	180	392	86.7
	Below normal	20	32	52	11.5
	Bad	—	1	1	0.2
Nose and Throat	No defect	215	222	437	96.6
	Mouth breathers	3	—	3	0.6
	Tonsils: slightly enlarged	1	—	1	0.2
	Tonsils: much enlarged	1	1	2	0.4
	Adenoids: slight	4	3	7	1.5
	Adenoids: marked	2	—	2	0.4
External Eye Disease	No disease	230	217	447	96.6
	Blepharitis	2	3	5	1.1
	Conjunctivitis				
	(Squint) (Ptosities	—	1	1	0.2
	Other disease	4	5	9	1.9
Ear Disease	No disease	219	235	454	97.5
	Obstruction: R.	—	—	—	—
	Obstruction: L.	1	1	2	0.4
	Otorrhœa: R.	3	2	5	1.1
	Otorrhœa: L.	2	1	3	0.6
	Other disease				
Teeth	Sound	70	44	94	20.7
	Less than four decayed	78	83	161	34.1
	Four or more decayed	95	117	212	45.9
	Stumps	3	2	5	1.1
Heart and Circulation Skin	No disease	265	225	490	99.5
	Organic disease	1	—	1	0.2
	Functional disease	—	—	—	—
	Anæmia	1	1	2	0.4
	Other defect	—	—	—	—
Lungs	No disease	205	201	406	90.4
	Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	18	21	39	8.6
	Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis suspected	4	4	8	0.8
	Other disease	—	1	1	0.2

It will be seen that in all the groups of both sexes the weight of the Batley school children is below what it should be. The same remarks apply to the heights of the scholars.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BATLEY CHILDREN.

Age Group. (Years).	BOYS.			
	Average for 1914.	Average for last 6 years.	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard.	Average weight of Elementary School Children in England & Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations. (Greenwood, 1913).
5	36.6 lbs.	36.2 lbs.	39.9 lbs.	38.6 lbs.
13	70.7 lbs.	70.9 lbs.	82.6 lbs.	77.4 lbs.
	GIRLS.			
5	36.2 lbs.	34.8 lbs.	39.2 lbs.	37.7 lbs.
13	70.9 lbs.	71.5 lbs.	87.2 lbs.	80.3 lbs.

AVERAGE HEIGHT OF BATLEY CHILDREN.

Age Group. (Years).	BOYS.			
	Average for 1914.	Average for last 6 years.	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard.	Average height of Elementary School Children in England & Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations. (Greenwood, 1913).
5	39.5ins.	41.2ins.	41.0ins.	40.6ins.
13	53.9ins.	54.0ins.	56.9ins.	56.0ins.
	GIRLS.			
5	39.3ins.	38.6ins.	40.5ins.	40.4ins.
13	54.2ins.	54.5ins.	57.7ins.	56.8ins.

PART III.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Tables are given shewing the defects found amongst the scholars examined, the children being classified according to age and sex. A comparison is also shewn between the physical condition of the children attending the various schools in Batley.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS:—

Excluding defective teeth, 21.5% of the children were found to be free from classified defects. At first sight these figures appear somewhat serious and it is useless to make light of the fact that there are a very large number of defects amongst the Batley school children which require a remedy. Fortunately many of the defects discovered are of a comparatively slight nature and if attention is paid by the parents to the advice given them they should easily be cured hence the state of matters is not actually so serious when an analysis is made of the tables shewing these defects in detail.

The percentages are (excluding defective teeth):—

Free from classified defects.	Average for last six years.	Found suffering from one or more classified defects.	Average for last six years.
21.5	39.5	78.4	60.4

If verminous conditions are deducted from the above the figures will be:—

Free from classified defects.	Average for last six years.	Found suffering from one or more classified defects.	Average for last six years.
37.8	43.4	62.1	56.6

REMARKS.

There does not appear to be much necessity for any lengthy observations upon the defects found, the table given shewing them in detail and being self explanatory. As has been already stated the figures relative to cleanliness of body, clothing, and footgear are supplied by the teachers and do not refer to the condition of the child at the time of examination but to his or her general condition daily at school throughout the year.

So far as verminous conditions are concerned the figures for 1914 are practically the same as for the previous year and almost entirely refer to the girls, it being comparatively rare for boys to be found infected with vermin. Taking both boys and girls 83.7% were clean, 7.5% were found to have nits only, whilst 8.7% had lice in evidence. Taking the girls only 31.9% were verminous and 68.1% clean. The figure for verminous children as a whole has been reduced from 25.4% in 1910 to 16.3% in 1914. In the case of girls only the number verminous in 1910 was 46.5%. To attain this result much arduous and extremely disagreeable work has had to be done by the School Nurse and once again I have to place on record my appreciation of her services.

There is a stronger feeling of self respect developing amongst the female scholars and their parents. Many of those who previously thought little or nothing about this condition are now ashamed of it. Communications are also often received from teachers asking for the exclusion of certain offenders and on two occasions recently letters have been received from head teachers urging that the grossest offenders should be compelled to sit apart in school from the other children. Certain families in each school are known to be more or less always infested with vermin and it is these who cause the greatest trouble and are the most difficult to deal with owing to the fact that their parents are absolutely indifferent to the matter. Quite recently at the request of the teacher I saw a girl aged thirteen whose head was a heaving mass of lice. Her mother was present and

when I said to her that I did not know what was the best thing to do owing to the fact that the Education Committee had already summoned the parents twice she was very insistent that I was mistaken and that three times instead of twice was the actual number and she was indifferent as to how many more times they were summoned.

During the year the Committee issued seven summonses against parents for neglecting to cleanse their children from vermin. The fines imposed by the magistrates varied from 10/- including costs to 10/- and costs in each case.

4.1% of the scholars were described as being in the class "excellent" for nutrition. 80% were normal, 15.4% below normal, and 0.3% bad. There is no doubt that in many instances where children were found to be suffering from malnutrition poverty was not the cause it being due—when disease was absent—to wrong methods of feeding. Many of these children are allowed by their parents to have whatever peculiar kind of diet they may fancy. It is quite common for school children to consume at each meal large quantities of tea which has been standing in the teapot for a long period by the fire-side. Chipped potatoes, tinned salmon, polony, pork pies, and similar articles regularly form the staple diet, whilst good soup made from bones, peas, or lentils, suet pudding, milk, cheese, herrings, bread and beef dripping, and such like, although much cheaper and of great benefit for nourishing growing children, are never thought of. Green vegetables are regularly lacking in their diet although most beneficial.

A reference may usefully be made to the tables already referred to which give comparisons of heights and weights of school children in Batley and elsewhere.

The figures for defects of nose and throat are much the same as previously. It is regrettable that in quite a number of instances children are in attendance at the schools who suffer in no small degree from adenoids and enlarged tonsils whose parents had the defect pointed out to them,

in some cases four to five years since, but have neglected to obtain any treatment. Scholars afflicted with such conditions always suffer from deformity of their features, are dull and backward, and frequently troubled with deafness, sore throats, and chest affections. Tubercular diseases are also traceable to such defects in quite an appreciable number of instances.

Only 3.2% of the scholars were found to be suffering from external diseases of the eye. Blepharitis was responsible for 1.3%. This condition is frequently left by measles and is aggravated by dirt, the children living under the worst conditions at home being the greatest sufferers. Corneal opacities which in the majority of cases are caused by tubercular conditions numbered 0.4%. Of other external diseases of the eye the chief one noticed was strabismus or squint. This condition is thought light of by many parents and in a large number of cases they cannot be persuaded to obtain any treatment. This is the more regrettable as apart from being a great disfigurement a squinting eye very quickly loses its usefulness and if nothing is done to counteract the condition the sight is to a great extent lost and the eye is of little or no practical use at all.

The chief cause of ear trouble and defective hearing was found to be obstruction principally by wax, but in 0.6% disease of the middle ear, generally following Scarlet Fever, was found to exist. This is a serious condition frequently leading to abscess formation and septic complications affecting the brain. In all cases parents were urged to seek medical advice without delay.

The condition of the teeth amongst the scholars examined is far from good, but as the Committee have decided that dental inspection and treatment shall be instituted the prospects point to an improvement during the course of the next few years.

0.7% of the children were discovered to be suffering from organic disease of the heart, in almost every instance

rheumatism having been the cause. Functional disease of the heart and anæmia were responsible for 0.5%

5.5% suffered from chronic bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, or allied conditions principally due to catching cold and getting wet. These affections would almost all clear up in a comparatively short time.

Approximately 1% were suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs and all were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Some parents refused to take their children whilst others were wiser and accepted the advice tendered.

Diseases of the nervous system called for no special mention, only two children being affected.

Of diseases of the skin, Impetigo was the chief one found. Its association with dirt and septic conditions generally are well known. Of deformities 8.1% of the scholars were found to be suffering therefrom. The chief cause was rickets, an entirely preventable disease very common in this district.

From non-pulmonary tuberculosis nearly 1% of the scholars suffered, the seat of the disease being entirely in the glands, principally of the neck and submaxillary regions. This condition is often the forerunner of tubercular disease of the lungs in later life and its association with enlarged tonsils, adenoids, attacks of measles, and whooping cough, as also the ingestion of milk from tubercular cows, is well recognised. As in the case of tubercular and suspected tubercular affections of the lungs the sufferers were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Contrary to expectation stammering was not in evidence, no child appearing to suffer from this defect. 1.1% were affected with other defects of articulation.

Dull or backward children accounted for 2.2%. Two scholars were mentally defective.

Approximately 60% of the children examined were found to have normal vision meaning thereby that they could read $\frac{6}{6}$ with each eye. For practical purposes serious notice is not taken of those cases where children can read $\frac{6}{9}$ but cannot read $\frac{6}{6}$ and the attention of parents is not drawn to the condition.

If these are added to the others and only those children who cannot read less than $\frac{6}{12}$ are classified as suffering from defective vision in one or both eyes the percentage is of course considerably increased above 60.0%.

In all cases where it was found a child could not read $\frac{6}{12}$ with one or both eyes the parent's attention was drawn to the defect. The particulars as to vision are given in detail in the Table. The last column in the Table headed Special Cases refers to children who were not the subjects of routine examination but were brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer on such occasions as he happened to be in the schools. In each case appropriate advice was sent to the parents.

PART IV.

THE PROCEDURE KNOWN AS FOLLOWING UP.

It does not always follow that in every case where a defect is found the condition can be ameliorated. Where a prospect of improvement is probable the parent is advised, if present at the examination, and in all these cases, whether the parent is present or absent, the child is followed up at home by one or more visits from the School Nurse and advice as to appropriate means of obtaining relief or cure is given by her to the parents.

The number of visits paid to homes by the School Nurse for this purpose during 1914 was 1,655.

The Nurse's instructions are to endeavour to persuade the parents to consult their own doctor in every instance. Many of them do, some look for advice from other quarters, and a few refuse altogether.

The following table shews the results obtained in those cases where it appeared desirable that the defects should be attended to:—

DEFECT	No. of Defects for which treatment is required.	TREATED			LEFT SCHOOL.		No Report.	No Treatment.	PERCENTAGE.		
		Cured or remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged and under Observation.	Under Treatment.	Without Treatment.			Treated.	Untreated.	No Report.
Dirty Conditions ...	283	79	26	140	—	38	—	—	86.5	13.4	—
Enlarged Tonsils ...	27	3	2	9	—	2	—	11	51.8	48.1	—
Adenoids	19	7	1	6	—	—	—	5	73.6	26.3	—
External Eye Disease...	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Disease of the Ear ...	13	2	2	5	1	3	—	—	76.9	23.0	—
Teeth	41	8	2	18	—	7	2	4	68.2	26.8	4.8
Heart and Circulation...	12	—	2	4	—	3	—	3	50.0	50.0	—
Lungs	8	—	1	3	2	1	1	—	75.0	12.5	12.5
Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Diseases ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	80.0	—	20.0
Defective Vision ...	135	49	4	34	1	28	3	16	65.1	32.5	2.2
Various	15	5	2	2	—	4	—	2	60.0	40.0	—
Totals	565	158	42	226	5	86	7	41	—	—	—
Percentages ...	—	27.9	7.4	40.0	0.8	15.2	1.2	7.2	76.2	22.4	1.2

Where defects of vision are found the parents are particularly urged to pay immediate attention, and in every case to consult a doctor and obtain from him a prescription for the necessary spectacles, should such be required. Many parents refuse to do so preferring to do nothing, or in the alternative, to consult a chemist or a jeweller. In one instance I found a child had been taken to an ironmonger and his advice obtained upon the matter. A large proportion are taken to spectacle makers and fitted by them with gold rimmed glasses at a cost varying from 7/6 upwards, without any examination of the eyes having been made by a doctor.

During the year 85 pairs of spectacles have been obtained. In those cases where a parent has consulted a medical man and he has made an examination of the eyes, if the prescription obtained has been brought to the School Medical Officer spectacles have been obtained from the firm with which the Batley Education Committee has had an arrangement since school medical inspection was first commenced, at prices varying from 1/11 to 3/6 per pair, this money being paid by the parents to the Education Committee. In several other instances where the parents stated they were unable to provide this small outlay the Committee provided the spectacles free of charge under the arrangement by which the Board of Education granted permission for an expenditure from the rates of an amount not exceeding £5 for this purpose.

Of operations performed, 14 have been for the removal of adenoids, 7 for the removal of tonsils, 6 for the removal of tubercular glands and one circumcision.

Last year I recommended the formation of a Care of Children Committee to assist the School Nurse in the following up of cases where defects are discovered but nothing further has developed.

The desirability of some form of dental treatment having been considered, at a meeting at the Town Hall on March

15th, 1915, the following resolution was passed: "That the room above the School Medical Officer's private office be used as a Dental Clinic, and that the room opposite be used as a waiting room; that a lavatory bowl and water heater be fitted in the Clinic and a gas radiator be installed in the waiting room; that Dr. Grundy have the services of the School Nurse on Thursday mornings and on other occasions whenever he may devote extra time to the work of the School Clinic; that the data obtained from school inspections be written up by the S.M.O's Staff; that Dr. Grundy devote his own personal services at least half-time, but that he substitute the services of a fully qualified assistant on other occasions as he may think fit; that an expenditure up to £70 be approved, and that the requisitions be ordered by Dr. Grundy in consultation with Alderman North and Officials."

Dr. Grundy is a registered medical practitioner resident in Batley who devotes his whole time to the practice of dental surgery.

It may be well at this point to quote from the Annual Report for 1913 of the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education respecting the dental treatment of school children.

It is expected that the fitting up of the premises and the work of dental inspection performed in Batley by the School Dentist will be in accordance with the directions given below.

BASIS OF A SATISFACTORY DENTAL SCHEME.

In devising schemes of dental treatment, Local Education Authorities would be well advised to give consideration to the general arrangements, the necessary staff, and the local modifications desirable in the particular area for which they are responsible.

As a result of the experience gained in the working of dental schemes in different parts of the country it appears to be necessary for the satisfactory working of a

scheme of dental inspection and treatment that the following points should be observed:—

1. The arrangements, including the keeping of records, should be under the control and supervision of the School Medical Officer, on whose staff the dentist undertaking the work should be formally appointed.

2. Dental inspection should be carried out by a qualified dentist, preferably by the dentist undertaking the treatment. In exceptional circumstances the Board are prepared, in the case of rural areas, to consider proposals for the School Medical Officer or Assistant School Medical Officer to undertake dental inspection, provided that it can be shown that they are conversant with the indications pointing to the need for conservative dental treatment, and are competent to perform—

   (a) adequate dental examination with probe and mirror;

   (b) proper dental recording.

   Dental inspection should, as a rule, take place on the school premises and in school hours. It is not advisable that children should be sent to the private houses or surgeries of dentists.

3. Attention should be concentrated in the first instance on the group of children from 6—8 years of age. Some dentists prefer to begin with five year old children. The "critical age" is, of course, the time of the emergence of the permanent teeth.

4. An accurate record should be kept of each mouth examined and of the treatment carried out.*

5. The treatment should be conservative in character, and accordingly the bulk of the treatment work should be by filling rather than by extraction. Conservative dentistry includes also preventive

* This record is necessary in the interest of the Authority, the dentist and the child, and greatly assists in "following-up" and re-examination. The record may be in a schedule form, or, preferably, it may be accompanied by a graph of the dentition. It should be filled in at inspection and used in the same way as the medical inspection schedule. There is no need for it to be of an elaborate character. In practice it is found that in favourable circumstances a school dentist can examine from 40 to 60 children in a school session of two hours, and record his findings.

measures, such extraction work as contributes to the preservation of the dentition as a whole, and any mechanical devices necessary to regulate the teeth.

6. A school nurse, or other attendant, should be present to assist the dentist at the time of treatment.

7. General anæsthetics, if required, should in all cases be administered by one of the Authority's medical officers, or by some other qualified medical practitioner.

8. Provision should, as far as practicable, be made for the re-examination at intervals of not more than a year, of children who have received dental treatment, and for supplementary treatment if such is found to be necessary. Periodical re-inspection of children with healthy dentures is also desirable.

9. The accommodation proposed for a dental clinic should include as a minimum

   (a) a play room or waiting room,

   (b) an operating room (with good north light preferably),

   (c) a small rinsing room, which can be used also for recovery after the administration of an anæsthetic.**

10. The dental scheme should be appropriately co-ordinated with the whole scheme of treatment devised by the Authority, particularly that part of it concerned with the therapeutics of the ear, nose, and throat, the tuberculosis dispensary, and institutions such as open-air schools, children's sanatoria, and residential recovery schools. Briefly, it will be seen that the scheme consists in the detection by a skilled inspector of dental disease, as soon as possible after the first indication of caries has appeared,

** The operating room should be provided with a dental chair, fittings and instruments, and lavatory basins, with hot and cold water available. The cost of special equipment will vary from £20 to £60. The expense of upkeep and materials may be estimated at about £50 per annum for a dental clinic in constant use.

its immediate appropriate treatment, and the re-examination of the child at regular intervals. It will also be observed that conservative dentistry includes preventive measures, among which the instruction of the parent and child in the regular and thorough cleaning of the teeth is important. In this connection, it should be remembered that there are various physiological means by which the teeth are kept in good condition. There is, for instance, (a) the saliva which performs functions of a cleansing character, and which also controls fermentation and aids in the protection of the teeth; (b) sufficient exercise of mastication which furnishes a self-cleaning process for the mouth; (c) a suitable dietary containing detergent forms of food; (d) appropriate and frequent artificial cleansing of the teeth; and (e) the conservative treatment of teeth found to be defective.

PART V.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Batley, in common with other towns in this part of Yorkshire, is populated to a very large extent by workers in the mills who are engaged in the textile trades. Others are employed in the rag trade, coal mining, &c. It is the children of these parents who constitute the great majority of the scholars in the elementary schools.

A reference to the report of the Medical Officer of Health in the previous portion of this volume will supply particulars of the general social conditions of the inhabitants of the town and it necessarily follows that what applies there equally applies to the social conditions of the scholars.

Unlike some other parts of the country the outbreak of the great European war has not adversely affected the school

children in this town. During the autumn work was plentiful, the trade of the town had never before been known to be so prosperous, and hence these conditions should have a reflex action upon the children to their general advantage.

On June 19th, 1914, the Board of Education issued regulations under which grant in respect to the provision of meals for children attending public elementary schools in England and Wales will be made and on August 15th a memorandum was issued on methods of providing meals for children in connection with public elementary schools and on dietaries suitable for the present circumstances. The term "present circumstances" presumably has reference to the outbreak of the European War.

In Batley the School Medical Officer is not consulted as to the selection of scholars for free meals, but children obtain these means in the following way:—

The Head Teacher of the particular school fills up a form which is transmitted to the Secretary and Director of Education. The Attendance Officer for the district in which the child resides then makes an investigation of the circumstances, reporting the result to the Secretary, who brings the matter before the Committee, whereupon a decision is come to as to whether to grant free meals for a certain period or otherwise.

It would appear from information supplied from the Education Department that the number of children who have received free meals during 1914 is 313 as against 76 and 213 in the two preceding years. The number of free meals provided for these 313 children was 8,479.

Many of the mothers in Batley are engaged in the textile trade and it appears from the returns supplied in respect of the school children who underwent medical inspection that 16.2% of the mothers of these children went out to work during 1914. The figures are not exact, some parents refusing the information altogether and others giving replies which on investigation proved to be false.

Accommodation in the homes of Batley school children who were examined during 1914:—

No. of rooms in house.	No. of persons per Tenement.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and upwards	Total	Average for 5 years.
1		1											1	4
2		2	32	73	60	37	28	15	5				252	325
3			21	70	77	68	40	21	10	3	1	2	313	471
4			15	33	47	32	26	15	5	6	2		181	261
5 and upwards			8	17	16	28	26	17	16	5	2	3	138	214

The standard taken by the Registrar General is that of two persons per room. All beyond this are presumably overcrowded although in coming to a conclusion in each individual case the size of the rooms, age of occupants, amount of furniture, &c. has always to be taken into account.

According to the census of 1911, 19.3% of the population of the town were living under conditions of overcrowding at that date.

PART VI.

ACTION TAKEN TO DETECT AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In my Annual Report for 1911 full particulars are given as to the rules observed and the methods followed with respect to the exclusion from school of children suffering from infectious and contagious diseases.

Of the notifiable infectious diseases Small Pox was the most important. Only one scholar actually suffered from the disease although its prevalence in the town caused the exclusion of children from school from the week ending May 1st to the week ending June 19th.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were also the cause of a number of absences although in no case did I consider it necessary for school closure to take place. At Purlwell Infants School an outbreak of Diphtheria arose but was soon brought under control. Full particulars with respect to these three diseases and their incidence amongst scholars will be found under the appropriate headings in the report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Borough for 1914.

Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox were present more or less during the whole year and were responsible for many absences, but although present almost continuously during the first half of the year no case of Measles was known to affect any school children between July 10th and Dec. 31st.

Mumps was present from the end of March to the beginning of August, the largest number of cases occurring in May. It is well to remember that parents commonly call any swelling of the face Mumps and are not aware that it is a separate specific contagious disease.

The School Nurse has special instructions to bear in mind the strong probability of such cases being in reality Diphtheria and to urge the parents to obtain the services of their own doctor.

This table gives the numbers and percentages of those examined who had suffered from the diseases indicated, classified according to sex and the age at which they were attacked.

Ages.	MEASLES.				SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				WHOOPING COUGH.				CHICKEN POX.				MUMPS.			
	No. Involved.		% of those examined who have had the disease.		No. Involved.		% of those examined who have had the disease.		No. Involved.		% of those examined who have had the disease.		No. Involved.		% of those examined who have had the disease.		No. Involved.		% of those examined who have had the disease.		No. Involved.		% of those examined who have had the disease.	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
0—1	5	5	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	0.9	0.6	2	5	0.4	1.1	—	—	—	—
1—2	27	32	5.4	7.2	3	—	0.6	—	1	1	0.2	0.2	8	16	1.8	3.6	6	4	1.3	0.9	2	—	0.4	—
2—3	61	70	13.8	15.7	—	4	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	28	34	6.3	7.6	17	12	3.8	2.7	6	3	1.3	0.6
3—4	82	77	18.5	17.3	7	7	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.2	0.2	25	44	5.6	9.9	19	17	4.2	3.8	4	3	0.9	0.6
4—5	50	41	11.3	9.2	7	4	1.5	0.9	—	3	—	0.6	20	25	4.5	5.6	17	19	3.8	4.2	8	3	1.8	0.6
5—6	31	32	7.0	7.2	4	—	0.9	—	1	3	0.2	0.6	18	19	4.0	4.2	9	9	2.0	2.0	6	6	1.3	1.3
6—7	25	14	5.6	3.1	1	3	0.2	0.6	1	—	0.2	—	12	10	2.7	2.2	5	7	1.1	1.5	5	2	1.1	0.4
7—8	11	11	2.4	2.4	6	3	1.3	0.6	1	1	0.2	0.2	5	2	1.1	0.4	3	2	0.6	0.4	2	5	0.4	1.1
8—9	6	2	1.3	0.4	2	1	0.4	0.2	—	1	—	0.2	3	2	0.6	0.4	3	—	0.6	—	2	6	0.4	1.3
9—10	2	2	0.4	0.4	3	3	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	1	2	0.2	0.4	2	—	0.4	—	3	—	0.6	—
10—11	1	3	0.2	0.6	—	2	—	0.4	1	1	0.2	0.2	1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0.2	0.4
11—12	—	1	—	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0.4	2	4	0.4	0.9
12—13	4	1	0.9	0.2	1	—	0.2	—	—	1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.2	—	1	—	0.2
Totals ...	302	291	68.4	65.5	35	28	7.9	6.3	6	12	1.3	2.7	125	157	28.3	35.3	83	78	18.8	17.5	41	35	9.2	7.8
Totals and Percentages of all Examined (885).	593		67.0		63		7.1		18		2.0		282		31.8		161		18.1		76		8.5	

Ringworm as in the last four years, has been responsible for few absences. A strict control is exercised over the sufferers and in consequence a good deal of money is saved to the ratepayers in grant which would otherwise be lost. By this means the number of sufferers amongst the school children has been reduced during the last four years from about one hundred to a maximum of ten. The loss can readily be calculated when it is remembered that a child may be absent from school from two to six months or longer unless X Ray treatment is obtained. On the other hand the amount of grant lost through the unnecessary absences of verminous children amounted to a considerable sum.

During December an outbreak of Contagious Ophthalmia arose in connection with St. Mary's School. Special precautions were taken with regard to the towels and appliances used by the children, and disinfection and cleansing of the premises was performed. 51 children were treated for this extremely contagious affection 424 times, efforts being made to get them to attend regularly at the School Clinic twice daily. Most of them did, but in some cases the parents would not take the trouble either to see that their children attended for treatment at the School Clinic free of charge, or to obtain treatment for them elsewhere. In one such case a child nearly lost its sight, and the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was drawn to the matter.

The following tables explain themselves :—

Total cases of illness reported to the Medical Officer of Health from the schools from 1910 to 1914.

Department.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Parish Church Mixed ...	7	12	2	5	3
do. Infants ...	1	23	24	50	1
Brownhill Mixed ...	3	14	2	12	2
do. Infants ...	3	9	4	20	6
Carlinghow Boys ...	6	3	4	—	—
do. Girls ...	4	—	11	—	12
do. Infants ...	14	32	116	8	9
Field Lane	13	16	71	8	43
Healey Mixed	1	1	7	8	—
do. Infants	25	8	46	15	16
Park Road Boys ...	7	2	3	7	1
do. Girls ...	—	—	—	—	3
do. Infants ...	17	19	49	58	28
Purlwell Boys	—	4	14	8	15
do. Girls	4	3	11	3	16
do. Infants ...	10	4	52	27	40
St. Mary's Mixed ...	—	1	—	—	3
do. Infants ...	3	5	14	41	20
Staincliffe Mixed ...	2	3	5	11	1
do. Infants ...	43	9	6	23	15
Warwick Road Boys ...	1	1	—	3	14
do. Girls ...	1	—	—	4	21
do. Infants ...	35	21	49	39	87
Gregory Street Girls ...	—	4	6	6	7
do. Infants ...	1	13	37	22	28
Hanging Heaton ...	—	2	39	10	7
Mill Lane Mixed ...	—	12	19	21	40
do. Infants ...	2	18	32	33	34
Totals	203	239	623	442	472

Classification of cases of illness reported by Teachers to the School Medical Officer during 1914.

SCHOOL.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Parish Church Mixed	—	—	1	—	6	7
do. Infants	—	—	1	—	—	1
Brownhill Mixed ...	2	1	—	—	—	3
do. Infants ...	—	2	—	—	1	3
Carlinghow Boys ...	1	1	1	—	3	6
do. Girls ...	—	—	3	—	1	4
do. Infants ...	—	5	1	—	8	14
Field Lane	—	6	6	1	—	13
Healey Mixed ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
do. Infants ...	19	3	1	2	—	25
Park Road Boys ...	2	—	—	2	3	7
do. Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants ...	1	6	—	1	9	17
Purlwell Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Girls ...	1	—	—	2	1	4
do. Infants ...	—	1	—	4	5	10
St. Mary's Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants ...	—	1	1	—	1	3
Staincliffe Mixed ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
do. Infants ...	33	5	4	1	—	43
Warwick Road Boys ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
do. Girls ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
do. Infants	5	19	3	6	2	35
Gregory Street Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hanging Heaton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Lane Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	67	53	24	19	40	203

Classification of cases of illness reported by School Attendance Officers to the School Medical Officer during 1914.

SCHOOL.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox	Mumps.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Parish Church Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants	—	3	—	—	1	4
Brownhill Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants ...	1	2	—	—	2	5
Carlinghow Boys ...	1	—	1	—	4	6
do. Girls ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
do. Infants ...	1	8	1	—	4	14
Field Lane	—	4	7	—	—	11
Healey Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants ...	13	1	15	5	3	37
Park Road Boys ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
do. Girls ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
do. Infants ...	—	3	—	1	3	7
Purlwell Boys ...	1	2	1	1	1	6
do. Girls ...	—	—	—	1	2	3
do. Infants ...	1	6	1	1	5	14
St. Mary's Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	4	4
do. Infants ...	—	—	1	—	5	6
Staincliffe Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants ...	6	2	8	—	—	16
Warwick Road Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Girls ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
do. Infants	9	7	1	2	1	20
Gregory Street Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. Infants	—	1	2	—	3	6
Hanging Heaton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mill Lane Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
do. Infants ...	1	5	2	—	1	9
Other Schools outside the Borough boundary	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTALS	34	44	40	12	46	176

WEE

2nd
9th
16th
23rd
30th
6th
13th
20th
27th
6th
13th
20th
27th
3rd
10th
17th
24th
1st
8th
15th
22nd
29th
5th
12th
19th
26th
3rd
10th
17th
24th
31st
7th
14th
21st
28th
4th
11th
18th
25th
2nd
9th
16th
23rd
30th
6th
13th
20th
27th
4th
11th
18th
25th

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY SCHOOL RETURNS.

WEEK ENDED	Scarlet Fever				Diphtheria						Enteric Fever		Small-Pox				Grand Total
	Total Cases	Total Contacts	Total	New Cases	Total Cases	Total Contacts	Total	New Cases	Carriers	Carrier Contacts	Total Cases	Total Contacts	Total Cases	Total Contacts	Total	New Cases	
1914.																	
2nd January	4	—	4	1	5	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
9th ,,	1	—	1	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
16th ,,	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
23rd ,,	3	—	3	3	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30th ,,	3	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6th February	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
13th ,,	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
20th ,,	3	2	5	1	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
27th ,,	4	5	9	2	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
6th March	3	6	9	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13th ,,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20th ,,	4	5	9	3	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
27th ,,	3	4	7	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
3rd April	2	5	7	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
10th ,,	1	4	5	—	2	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
17th ,,	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
24th ,,	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1st May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	20	1	20
8th ,,	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	24	—	26
15th ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
22nd ,,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
29th ,,	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	5
5th June	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	—	13
12th ,,	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	—	13
19th ,,	2	1	3	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	12
26th ,,	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
3rd July	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10th ,,	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
17th ,,	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
24th ,,	1	—	1	1	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
31st ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th August	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
14th ,,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
21st ,,	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
28th ,,	1	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
4th September	2	2	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
11th ,,	2	5	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
18th ,,	1	3	4	—	4	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
25th ,,	2	6	8	2	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
2nd October	5	7	12	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
9th ,,	4	2	6	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
16th ,,	1	1	2	—	1	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
23rd ,,	4	2	6	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30th ,,	5	7	12	3	1	—	1	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
6th November	7	8	15	4	1	—	1	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
13th ,,	7	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
20th ,,	3	3	6	1	—	1	1	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
27th ,,	5	5	10	2	—	1	1	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
4th December	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
11th ,,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
18th ,,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
25th ,,	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

PART VII.

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

The following table shews the work done at the School Clinic during 1914. The treatment of ringworm has been carried out by means of drugs in the absence of an X Ray apparatus :—

Number of treatments given ...	2615
do. children attended ...	173
Otorrhœa	14
Blepharitis	28
Sore or verminous heads ...	17
Ringworm of Scalp	26
do. Skin	13
Impetigo Contagiosa	44
Contagious Ophthalmia	51

Reference has been made previously in the foregoing pages to the impending establishment of a Dental Department to the School Clinic.

A large number of children who were found to be suffering from defects at the routine and non-routine examinations in the schools have been re-examined at the School Clinic and other special work undertaken there such as the microscopical examination of hair for the spores of ringworm, &c.

The School Medical Officer sees children from 2-30 to 3 o'clock each Friday afternoon and special cases may be seen by him at 9-30 each morning if necessary.

The School Nurse is in attendance each day from 9 to 9-30 and from 4-30 to 5-30 (except Saturday) as well as from 2 to 3 on Fridays.

PART VIII.

SANITATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I am informed by the Education Department that the following alterations have been carried out during 1914 in the Batley elementary schools. The School Medical Officer is not consulted with respect to such work.

Carlinghow School, Boys Department. Windows lowered and enlarged and made into casement windows in room over heating apparatus.

Park Road School. Alternate windows throughout made into casement windows. Skylight put into end room of Boys Department. Homemaking Department fitted up and commenced in old office.

Warwick Road School. Doorway made from Infants' Department and windows lowered.

It is very desirable that the ventilation in the elementary schools of this town should be considerably improved. Casement windows, although advantagious in admitting fresh air, are generally considered unsuitable for all types of elementary schools. Instead of such, large hoppers hinged at the bottom with side flaps capable of regulation are much more desirable and wherever possible should be supplied.

Plans for a new boys school at Healey on the pavilion type have been drawn in accordance with the suggestions of the School Medical Officer referred to on page 126 of the report for 1913. These plans have received the approval of the Batley Education Committee and have been referred to the Board of Education. When completed this building will be in the forefront, and a pioneer amongst modern schools in this district.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blind, Deaf, Mentally and Physically Defective and Epileptic Children.

The three deaf doys who were sent to the Leeds School and Home for Blind and Deaf Children in January, 1912, have continued in attendance there during 1914. In addition during 1914 one deaf boy and a blind girl were also sent to the same school. The annual cost to the Education Committee is as follows:—

3 day students at £6 6s. each, and cost of Pass £3 6s. each.

2 Boarders at £32 each per annum towards which sum the parents contribute 2s. 6d. and 5s. per week respectively.

At the close of the year the Committee had not come to any definite decision with respect to the carrying out of the duties required by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Temperance and Physical Exercises. The teaching given previously to the scholars is continued.

Hygiene. The services of the Nurses although available are not made use of but some instruction is given by the Head Teachers.

Open Air Schools. Nothing has been done to utilize the bandstand and shelters in the Park for the teaching of delicate and tubercular children, but it is becoming increasingly common for teachers to conduct their classes in the open air adjoining the schools in fine weather where possible.