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BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORT ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN,
For the Year 1920.

BY

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb.)
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*Fellow (Past President Yorkshire Branch)
of the Society of Medical Officers of Health,*

*Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
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BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

1920-21.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Ald. T. WESTERN.)

Chairman: Ald. B. TURNER, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. MILNES.

Alderman H. NORTH, J.P.
 Alderman F. PRIESTLEY.
 Councillor F. W. H. AUTY.
 Councillor CRITCHLEY, J.P.
 Councillor H. CROTHERS.
 Councillor J. DEASY.
 Councillor C. H. FEARNSIDES.
 Councillor G. R. C. FOX.

Councillor A. GREENWOOD.
 Councillor J. RAMSDEN.
 Councillor A. J. RILEY.
 Councillor C. H. TALBOT.
 Councillor J. WALSHAW.
 Councillor J. T. WILMAN.
 Councillor N. WINFIELD.

JOSEPH HANSON CRAIK, Town Clerk.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

consists of the whole of the members of the Sanitary Committee with the addition of the following ladies:

THE MAYORESS (Mrs. T. WESTERN.)

Mrs. J. ALMOND.
 Mrs. L. C. CRITCHLEY.
 Mrs. G. R. C. FOX.
 Mrs. J. J. GREENWOOD.

Mrs. H. NORTH.
 Mrs. T. C. TAYLOR.
 Mrs. B. TURNER, J.P.

Chairman: Ald. B. TURNER, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. MILNES.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and School Medical Officer. } G. H. Pearce, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Veterinary Inspector: GEORGE WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst: F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Inspector of Nuisances: JOSEPH LINDLEY, F.S.I.A.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse: Sister EVANS.

Assistant Inspector of Nuisances: GEORGE MILNER.

Health Visitors and School Nurses: {
 Nurse FARTHING.
 Nurse DEARDEN.
 Nurse WATERHOUSE.
 Nurse McCASKELL.

Clerk: Miss K. M. SENIOR.



Summary of Statistics, 1920.

Area of Borough (in acres)	3,227
Civil Population (Registrar General's Estimate)...	36,527
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 p.c.
Average number of persons per house ...	Figures not reliable.
Density of Population per acre ...	ditto.
Number of Births (Males 450)	
... .. (Females 438)	888
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	24.3
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	56
Number of Deaths, including ...	
60 Residents who died away from Males 232	
Batley Females 252	484
Net Death Rate per 1,000 living	13.2
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births	83.3
Illegitimate Death Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	100
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000 of Population	0.8
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...	0.6
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...	0.8
Respiratory Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation (excluding Phthisis)	2.0
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...	1.5
Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified under Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, and Regulations	228
Number of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	53
Number of Cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified	11
Rateable Value	£174,916 10s. 0d.
Rate of 1d. in £1 produces	£670
Rainfall in inches	14.96
Number of wet days	306

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

POPULATION.

CENSUS, 1911.						Year 1920 Registrar General's Estimate 36527	
Whole Borough.	Pop. per sq. mile.	Density per acre.	Ward Population.		Ward Density per acre.		
Population 86,895	7218	11.28	East	12,148	Area	350	34.7
Area 3227 acres			West	8,171	,,	606	13.4
			North	11,116	,,	1,087	10.2
			Soothill	4,960	,,	1,184	41.8
GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1851.							
Census	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Population	9308	14173	20868	27508	28719	30321	36395

Mortality in any district is always adversely affected when there are more than 400 persons to each square mile.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—Batley is a municipal borough constituted by Royal Charter, December 8th, 1868, consisting of four wards and governed by a Mayor, seven Aldermen, and twenty Councillors. 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 hilly, the highest point being 475 feet above sea level and the lowest 150. Batley is entirely an industrial town, the chief occupations of the inhabitants being the manufacture of heavy woollen goods, shoddy and mungo. The Rag trade also employs a large proportion of the inhabitants. The majority of the population not working in the numerous mills earn their living in the coal mines, at ironworks, on the railway, as teamers, general labourers, etc. More females than males are employed in the textile mills. A complete account of these matters is given on pages 6 to 11 in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer for the year 1914. As rags from all parts of the world are brought into the town it would be reasonable to expect that risk of infection would be likely to arise therefrom, but practical experience does not prove such to be the case. Apart from the dust in connection



with this and similar trades, also the risk of contracting anthrax, run by workers in wool, there appears to be no particular occupation in Batley exercising an exceptionally adverse influence on the public health.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS.—The numbers for 1920 for the Borough of Batley are:—

Parliamentary, 18,212; Local Government, 15,904.

RATEABLE VALUE.—Full, £174,916 10s. 0d.; Assessable, £173,508 0s. 0d. A penny rate after making allowances for appeals against new assessments equals £670.

MARRIAGES.—As in previous years I am informed by the Superintendent Registrar these figures are unobtainable.

POOR LAW RELIEF distributed in the Parish of Batley is as under:—

1911—£1,023 10s. 3d.	1916—£1,576 3s. 2d.
1912—£ 979 16s. 11d.	1917—£1,545 16s. 9d.
1913—£1,060 15s. 7d.	1918—£1,964 5s. 8d.
1914—£1,381 17s. 6d.	1919—£3,466 7s. 1d.
1915—£1,624 9s. 0d.	1920—£3,574 8s. 4d.

METEOROLOGY.—The prevailing wind is westerly for about nine months annually.

Year.	Number of Days Rainfall.	Inches.	Year.	Number of Days Rainfall.	Inches.
1910	182	30.26	1915	157	31.40
1911	172	23.52	1916	194	30.88
1912	200	37.10	1917	162	21.8
1913	166	23.98	1918	150	19.8
1914	179	28.62	1919	157	17.69
			1920	306	14.96

HOSPITAL AND OTHER FORMS OF GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF, apart from the Poor Law, are obtained at the Batley and District Hospital established in 1878, supported by voluntary contributions, and containing 45 beds, the Dewsbury Infirmary, and the Bradford and Leeds Infirmaries.

**Borough of Batley.—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1920 and Previous Years.**

Year.	Estimated Population.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1910.....	36,818	823	22.3	107	130	516	14.0
1911.....	36,435	852	23.3	160	187.7	637	17.4
1912.....	36,602	872	23.8	100	114.6	513	14.0
1913.....	36,775	852	23.1	98	115	517	14.0
1914.....	36,949	817	22.1	122	149	564	15.2
1915.....	36,355	749	20.6	89	118	661	18.1
1916.....	For B. Rate 38,227	714	18.6	88	123.2	572	16.2
	For D. Rate 35,135						
1917.....	For B. Rate. 37,678	595	15.7	69	115.9	559	16.6
	For D. Rate. 33,801						
1918.....	For B. Rate. 36,422	612	16.8	76	124.1	641	19.7
	For D. Rate. 32,506						
1919.....	For B. Rate. 36,593	616	16.4	62	100.6	566	16.1
	For D. Rate. 35,128						
1920.....	36,527	888	24.3	74	83.3	484	13.2

Total Population at all Ages—36,395
 Total Families or Separate Occupiers—9,115 } At Census 1911
 Area of District in Acres—3,227.

**Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during
the Year 1920.**

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table).

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
England and Wales.....	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000).....	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)....	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80
London.....	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75
BATLEY	24.3	13.2	0.05	0.24	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.24	12.3	83.3

Causes of Death in Batley for the Years 1912 to 1920.

YEAR.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	12/2	1913	1914	1915	1917	1918	1919	1920
Enteric Fever	2	1	4	2	4	2	5		2	4	30	24	9	12	8	4	11
Small Pox			1														
Measles	21	2	5	27	2	32	13	4	9	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	2
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	2	1	3	5	3	1	4		1	
Whooping Cough ...	3	5	7	16	9	9	5	1	3	6	1	1					
Diphtheria and Croup	5		6	18	21	6	5	3	4	26	32	20	43	34	23	25	17
Influenza	13	9	4	9	12	3	104	83	7	1	1	2		2			2
Erysipelas	1		1		1									1			
Phthisis	35	20	45	35	31	40	36	30	25								
Tuberculous Menin- gitis	7	9	9	11	7	7	2	3	2	3	2	5	7	1	1	3	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	8	9	8	10	5	4	9	4								
Cancer	32	40	40	36	47	46	51	39	56								
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	6	5	3	1	5	1	5	3	45	38	39	35	29	33	30	38
Meningitis	4	5	11	3	7	1	4	5	4	8	12	17	15	9	14	11	9
Heart Disease	51	55	46	96	60	65	47	67	41	2	3	4	6	3	3	3	4
Bronchitis	54	40	45	68	40	60	56	58	44								
Pneumonia	32	32	54	54	45	46	56	32	22	136	151	148	145	136	154	140	163
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	9	7	4	7	6	2	2	10	8	1		2	3		1		

BIRTHS.—A considerable increase in births took place during the year the number, 888, being 272 more than in 1919. The birth rate of 24.3 per 1,000 of the population is higher than it has been since 1908. Batley is similar to other parts of the country in this respect for the actual numbers (not rate per 1,000) of births and marriages in England and Wales during 1920 were the highest ever recorded. The natural increase of population (by excess of births over deaths) was not far short of half a million and this also was the greatest on record.

The marriage rate for Batley, as in previous years, cannot be obtained.

DEATHS.—The nett death rate at all ages is the lowest ever recorded in Batley. This should be a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants and particularly to the members of the Town Council. After the two previous years when the deaths from Influenza were 104 and 83 respectively seven for 1920 is a considerable gain and has helped the figures very much as will be seen from the Table. There have been less deaths from Phthisis than since 1913 although having regard to the bad housing conditions and overcrowding this is probably temporary. Cancer is responsible for more deaths than ever previously although whether this is actually the case or whether the figures are due to greater accuracy in diagnosis is open to question. There are decreases in the deaths from Heart Disease, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Bright's Disease. The other causes of death do not call for special general comment, most of them being referred to under their appropriate headings.

The figures for Batley are slightly higher than the rest of the country as will be seen. The proper comparison for Batley is with the 96 Great Towns for although in population Batley is rather below the number which would constitute it one of these the conditions are in other respects precisely similar. The total death rate for the country was lower than in any previous year while the number of deaths was the lowest since 1862 when the population was about 20 millions.

The Infantile Death rate for Batley, 83.3, far surpassed anything of the kind previously recorded and is specially referred to under a later heading (Maternity and Child Welfare).

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.					
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered	Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered
1908	28	32.5	1914	43	52.6
1909	21	28.5	1915	30	40.0
1910	34	41.3	1916	28	33.0
1911	40	46.9	1917	32	53.7
1912	41	47.0	1918	41	66.9
1913	39	45.7	1919	51	82.9
			1920	50	56.3

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.					
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered	Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 births registered
1908	8	28.5	1914	10	23.2
1909	7	33.4	1915	7	23.3
1910	10	29.4	1916	6	21.4
1911	9	22.5	1917	4	12.5
1912	6	14.6	1918	9	21.9
1913	7	17.9	1919	10	19.6
			1920	5	10.0

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Borough of Batley is furnished with a constant supply of water from its own reservoirs situated amongst the hills near Holmfirth. 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 that district absorbed into Batley still retains this source of supply.

Until recently there were many complaints respecting shortage of supply in the Soothill area which in most part is at a high altitude. The cause of complaint was stated to be defects in the pipe line due to colliery subsidencies and the remedy the construction of a service reservoir in the Soothill ward. At the time of writing there appear to be no complaints, the supply being constant and satisfactory. In the interests of the health of the community it is hoped such will continue to be the case as apart from inconvenience, danger to health is likely to arise when the water supply there fails, because the inhabitants make use of certain shallow wells which bacterio-

logical examination proved to be polluted and the water therefrom unfit for human consumption in 1918, when several cases of Enteric Fever were traced to this well water supply. Warnings, both verbal and by printed placard, were issued as to the danger of drinking the well water, but it is known that occasionally the inhabitants still do so apart altogether from any shortage, hence there is always a potential source of Enteric Fever active in the Soothill ward. A certain number of persons hold the mistaken idea that water from these wells is superior to any public supply, whatever the source.

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 together with a chemical analysis of the water is given in the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1911.

At the present time the Corporation is promoting a Bill in Parliament, one of the objects being to obtain power to construct additional waterworks and to acquire land and easements for such purposes and for the general purposes of their water undertaking.

The principal proposals are to make and maintain the following works:—

WORK NO. 1.—A reservoir (to be called and in this Act referred to as “the Brownhill Reservoir”) in the Urban Districts of Holme and Holmfirth to be formed by a dam across the River Holme;

WORK NO. 2.—An aqueduct or line or lines of pipes commencing in the said Urban District of Holme in the stream known as Rake Dike and terminating in the said Urban District of Holmfirth in the River Holme below the dam of the Brownhill Reservoir;

WORK NO. 3.—An aqueduct conduit or line or lines of pipes in the said Urban District of Holmfirth commencing near the embankment of the Ramsden Reservoir and terminating in the River Holme below the dam of the Brownhill Reservoir;

WORK NO. 4.—An aqueduct conduit or line or lines of pipes commencing in the said Urban District of Holmfirth in the River Holme above the dam of the Brownhill Reservoir

and terminating in the same Urban District in the said river below the said dam;

WORK NO. 5.—An aqueduct conduit or line or lines of pipes commencing in the said Urban District of Holmfirth at the point of termination of the said aqueduct conduit or line or lines of pipes (Work No. 3) and terminating in the Borough in the existing Staincliffe Reservoir of the Corporation;

WORK NO. 6.—A diversion in the said Urban District of Holmfirth of the road known as Brownhill Lane.

The water, coming from the moorlands as it does, may be expected to occasionally dissolve lead from the service pipes and cause lead poisoning amongst 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 of 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 1920, and, with one exception, such has been the case during the last eleven years.

An annual available rainfall of 27 inches on the watershed of the Batley waterworks will provide for a daily consumption of 1,213,757 gallons during a drought of 150 days in addition to giving the required amount of compensation water to the Holme Valley millowners.

The following analysis was made by Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., F.C.S., recently:—

City and County Analyst's Office, Bradford.

March 11th, 1921.

Analytical Report upon 2 Samples of Water Received,
March 9th, 1921.

Lead present, No. 1., None; No. 2, None.

Action on bright lead surface after 24 hours exposure,
1/10th gr. per gal. F. W. RICHARDSON.

The sample No. 1 was taken from the kitchen tap in the house of the Medical Officer of Health after standing for twelve hours. No. 2 was from a tap in the Public Health Office after standing for thirty minutes.

During 1913 a test from the same tap in the Medical Officer's house was made with the following results:—(See page 14 report of M.O.H. for 1913). Sample A—after standing twelve hours contained 1/20th gr. of lead per gallon. Sample B—after standing half an hour contained 1/25th gr. of lead per gallon.

A report by the public analyst dated December 11th, 1913 (page 13 report of M.O.H. for 1913) gives the result of examinations of three samples of water. No. 1—Batley Water from well at Staincliffe Reservoir. No. 2—Dewsbury Water from inlet at Staincliffe Reservoir.—No. 3—Halifax Water from service pipe in Soothill. It states on that occasion the amount of lead taken up after exposure to bright lead sheet for 24 hours was No. 1 1/7th gr., No. 2 1/20th gr., and No. 3 1/20th gr., and goes on to say "It will be seen that No. 1 has taken up nearly three times as much lead as Nos. 2 and 3 but in neither water is the lead taken up sufficient to indicate that there will be plumbo solvent action upon lead surface piping which has been in use for some time. The test is extreme and only when about one fourth of a grain of lead is taken up in this time from bright sheet lead is the water likely to act, and that even only in a small degree upon old lead piping."

Between the compilation of this Annual Report and the proofs being received from the printer the question of plumbo solvency has come further to the front in connection with the water clauses of the Batley Corporation Bill, 1920, and it is thought desirable to include the following report, dated 13th May, 1921, of the Medical Officer of Health for Batley to the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Batley Town Council—

BATLEY CORPORATION BILL, 1920

Supplementary Observations of the Medical Officer of Health upon Clause 13 "Power to take Water" commented upon by the Ministry of Health in their Report, dated 13th April, 1921.

The Ministry of Health quotes from a report stated to have been received from Dr. Kaye, Medical Officer to the West Riding County Council as follows:—

"I have collected and examined samples of water from various representative streams and small feeders on the proposed catch grounds. All of them have the characteristics

of soft moorland water, and many of them possess the power of dissolving lead when placed in contact with that metal. If distributed directly through leaden pipes without means to destroy this power, the water will, in my opinion, be prejudicial to the health of the consumer."

Dr. Houston, of the Metropolitan Water Board, who is regarded as probably the greatest authority upon water supplies in this country reported upon the Batley water supply some years ago in detail. His conclusions are not the same. He states:—

"It is of interest to note that the condition of the water as regards freedom from acidity and action on lead is quite in accordance with the observed characters of the gathering ground."

The Batley water supply is obtained from gathering ground which is different in character from most of the Yorkshire water supplies obtained from moorland areas in so far as it is to be regarded as an upland gathering ground only partially moorland in character and having a large portion of the total area covered with pasture grass growing on soil which is not very peaty. Such is not the case with the Wakefield water mentioned by the Ministry of Health which Dr. Houston reported upon as being "very acid" and having a "strong plumbo solvent action on lead." The water supplied by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Board to the towns of Dewsbury and Heckmondwike, neighbours of Batley, is also from very peaty soil. Dr. Houston reported upon this water as having "a strong plumbo solvent action on lead."

As an additional safeguard, for many years at the Batley reservoirs specially constructed flood gates have existed on the streams feeding the impounding reservoirs by which means the first washings off peaty soil after heavy rain—which waters are most likely to act on lead—are excluded from the reservoirs.

I recently had samples of Batley drinking water collected and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination with respect to plumbo solvency and the following is his report:—

MARCH 9th, 1921. ANALYSIS OF BATLEY WATER.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lead present	None	None.

Sample No. 1. was taken from the kitchen tap in the house of the Medical Officer of Health after standing 12 hours. No. 2 was from a tap in the Public Health Offices after standing for thirty minutes.

In my opinion the arrangements for turning aside flood waters made to protect the Batley domestic water supply from being the source of lead poisoning amongst the inhabitants of the town are sufficient. In support of this statement I can say that I have been Medical Officer of Health at Batley for nearly twelve years and during that period I have not seen or heard of any case of lead poisoning contracted from the domestic water supply, and I believe that, if danger existed, cases would have arisen during this length of time.

My predecessor, Dr. Clements, stated in his Annual Report for 1909:—

“I have made enquiries among the Doctors practising in the district as to cases of lead poisoning due to the water supply, the majority of them state that they have never seen a case of lead poisoning, on the other hand one or two affirm that it is not uncommon.

“During the medical inspection of school children, attention was directed to the discovery of symptoms suggesting lead poisoning, only one case came under suspicion and the water supply when examined, did not contain lead.

“I have not found any evidence that cases of lead poisoning due to the water are common in the Borough.”

It should be noted that the Batley Corporation takes a supply of drinking water from the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water Board to augment its own supply. This Dewsbury and Heckmondwike water has been treated since about 1910 by the addition of lime to reduce acidity. Before that date it was not treated. It is reasonable to assume therefore that if there were any cases of lead poisoning in Batley before 1910 the cause was probably not due to water from its own reservoirs.

Cases of lead poisoning have been stated to have occurred in Dewsbury and Heckmondwike before 1910.

Signed,

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

13th May, 1921.

The above considered opinion was expressed having knowledge of the remarks on page 76 of Dr. Clement's Annual Report for 1909 and on pages 28-30 of Dr. Pearce's Annual Report for 1911 together with the medical history up to the present time of those persons.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The Batley beck is polluted by dye waters and trade waste. The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board exercises control.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—A description is given in the Annual Report for 1913. I am informed by the Borough Engineer (Mr. Hall) that the conditions to-day are similar, with the following additions:—

The work of extending the present Sewage Works in Bradford Road is proceeding rapidly. The new settling tank was completed during the year and is now working. Arrangements are being made to carry out the division of the old tank together with the sludging of same. Seven of the new Contact Beds are in various stages of completion and the work is being expedited by the use of Concrete Blocks made with Destructor clinker aggregate.

A new main Sewer 15 inches diameter is in course of construction along the Howley Beck Valley which will ultimately dispense with the subsidiary works at Farfield Nurseries and Timothy Lane.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—A statement of the position at December 31st, 1915, is given on page 10 of the Report for that year. The following shows the conditions between that date and December 31st, 1920:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Water Closets	6833	6861	6863	6879	6952
Trough and Automatic Water Closets	293	293	293	293	293
Blocks of Trough Water Closets	49	49	49	49	49
Pail Closets	9	11	11	10	10
Privies	102	100	100	100	76
Privies Converted into Water Closets	7	2	—	—	24
Additional W.C.s provided for old Property	8	26	2	16	28
Additional W.C.'s provided for new Property	11	—	—	—	21

Between 1910 and 1916 the number of privies in Batley was reduced from 2,994 to 102.

The Inspector of Nuisances informs me the situation of the 76 privies and 10 pail closets is as follows:—

5 Off Purlwell Lane.	1 Station Road, Upper Batley.
1 Off York Road.	1 Leeds Road, Howden Clough.
1 Howley Low Mills.	2 Brownhill.
1 Towngate Road.	1 Upper Batley Lane.
1 Off White Lee Road.	3 Off Grange Road.
2 Smithies Moor Lane Chapel.	1 Carlton Estate.
3 Smithies Lane.	6 Upper Batley Low Lane.
1 Branch Road Mill Cottage.	1 Culvert Road.
9 Victoria Mills.	5 Football Field.
6 Hanover Square.	2 Off Town Street.
5 Shay, Carlinghow.	5 Bradford Road.
1 Off East Bath Street.	2 Healey Street Chapel.
5 Victor Street.	2 Lamplands.
2 Holland Street.	1 Carlinghow Hill.
2 Bromley Street Chapel.	2 Rutland Road.
3 Leeds Road.	1 Kirkgate.
2 Cemetery.	

He states 62 of them cannot be converted to water closets until sewers are provided. It is very desirable this should be done where possible without undue delay.

For a number of years I have drawn attention to the blocks of trough water closets. These places are insanitary and obsolete. It is desirable they should be abolished. At the present time it costs about £130 per annum to have them flushed. Were separate pedestal closets installed this expenditure would be saved, the flushing being done by the tenants.

SCAVENGING.—Particulars respecting the Horsfall Destructor are given in previous Annual Reports. During 1920 the number of loads of refuse consumed was 8,640, 4,991 were tipped, and 387 taken by farmers.

The present system of refuse collection by horses and carts in Batley is obsolete. Much time could be saved if light motor vehicles were substituted, there would be greater efficiency, and probably a financial saving. I have often advocated this policy previously.

The question of salvage is also one which would repay enquiry. Various towns have adopted this method and have set up plant to deal with the refuse. In some instances a large

financial return is stated to have been received examples of which are Marylebone and Sheffield. The question of the salvage of cinders alone should be worth consideration when it is realised that about 37 per cent. of house refuse is composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and large cinders. In Sheffield the value per day of large cinders salvaged was, in January 1921, 16s. 9d. per ton or £36 5s. 0d. per day whilst the value of small cinders represented £109 per day. The amount of house refuse collected yearly in Sheffield is 130,000 tons. In Batley in 1920 it was over 14,000 tons so that on similar lines considerable benefit financially would appear to be possible. Much assistance in reducing the expense of refuse removal would result if householders would burn more instead of throwing so much combustible material into ashbins. As I showed last year, two pounds per house per week burnt (quite a negligible amount) would result in a saving in cartage of 500 tons per year.

Considerable benefit has been derived from a public health standpoint through the more frequent sweeping of the streets during the year. There is less risk of highly polluted dust being blown into houses, on to food, and persons generally. The motor sweeper purchased some months ago has also been of much service in cleansing. The present Mayor (Alderman Western) as Chairman of the General Works Committee deserves thanks for his advocacy of cleaner streets. The consequences cannot be other than beneficial to the health of the town.

Year	Loads of Refuse			Cost of Scavenging	No. of Covered Metal Bins	No. of Fixed Brick Receptacles
	Burnt	Tipped	Sent to Farmers			
				£ s. d.		
1910	12076	1272	2700	3319 14 1	No record	No record
1911	10343	3443	2469	3289 18 11	No record	No record
1912	8848	4140	1492	2868 17 4	No record	No record
1913	7948	3615	700	2004 13 6	2981	1036
1914	4221	7400	260	1883 18 9	3149	1040
1915	4777	6584	260	1971 17 4	3182	1053
1916	8051	2809	312	1947 16 6	3249	1023
1917	6581	3784	250	3143 2 1	3249	1023
1918	6317	3493	222	4483 4 9	3249	1023
1919	7854	5277	223	6660 1 5	3249	1023
1920	8640	4991	387	8648 0 4	3270	1023

The above figures are supplied by the Inspector of Nuisances.

A recent report from the Borough of Nelson, a town of similar size to Batley, states that last year the department obtained over £400 from the disposal of tins, solder, galvanised scrap, bottles, jars, rags, scrap metal, glass, etc. If, and when, in addition 35 per cent. of cinders is recovered from the household refuse a substantial income should be derived from this source.

The following is a recent extract from a technical journal:

“The West Bromwich Town Council, at their last meeting, adopted a recommendation that the screening and washing method of treating house refuse should be adopted, and plant installed for the system at an estimated cost of £6,500. It was stated that the present system was absolutely insanitary and unsatisfactory and had proved very costly. The estimated annual expenditure for dealing with 16,000 tons of refuse was £3,640, against which there would be an estimated revenue from the sale of cinders of £2,600, and for rent of tips £200. The nett working expenses would be £840. The Mayor said the scheme would bring home to the people the folly of putting the stuff in bins, which they did. People should deal with much of the refuse themselves, and so save the Council the cost of collection and disposal.”

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.—Memo. 40 Int. of the Ministry of Health reads: “The Report should include a classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these.” Application has been made to the Inspector of Nuisances for his report and the following has been received from him. It is on similar lines to that of the previous year.

Total number of inspections made in 1920	3169
Informal notices served	171
Informal notices complied with	145
Statutory notices served	3
Statutory notices complied with	1
Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1919	43
Total number of nuisances in hand at close of 1920	40
Total number of nuisances reported, 1920	163*
Total number of nuisances abated, 1920	166
Summonses or other legal proceedings	1

Complaints registered	219
No. of house gullies emptied	5393
Smoke observations	195
Statutory notices served	0
Informal notices served	19

Classified statement of number of places visited, infected houses, slaughterhouses, cowsheds and dairies, bakehouses, common lodging houses, offensive trades, fried fish places, ice cream places, workshops and mills, inspection of drains, houses damp or roof defective, eave spouting and rain water pipes, stopped or defective drains, keeping animals, manure accumulation, houses overcrowded, etc.

Defects or nuisances discovered varied, including stoppages, leakages, etc.

Owner or agent requested to remedy defect and the same complied with.

Common lodging houses—general condition clean.

Offensive trades—general condition fair.

Occasional effluvium complaints.

March 19th, 1921.

J. LINDLEY.

* Having regard to accuracy it should be stated that apart from nuisances reported to or discovered by the Inspector there were 195 handed to him by the Medical Officer of Health. These had come to the Health Dept. on report of householders, Health Visitors, the Assistant Inspector, or by personal observation of the Medical Officer.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

There are 4 Common Lodging Houses, one for males and females, and the remainder for males only. Beds available are for married couples 5, single men 113, single women 6. Their condition is, generally speaking, fair, but sufficient attention is not given by the occupiers to open windows and the requirements of the bye-laws generally.

ICE CREAM.—There are 28 persons known to make this commodity. In the Bill the Town Council is promoting in Parliament special powers are sought in connection with the making and sale of Ice Cream.

FISH FRYING.—There are 42 persons on the register. In some instances there is no drainage connected to the buildings, the washings being thrown into the street or elsewhere. This has been previously referred to by me and ought to be stopped.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—Five tripe boiling establishments, at one of which fat rendering is carried on together with the manufacture of chicken food from condemned food supplies at the ports. Complaints are received of foul odours from this latter establishment. No bye-laws respecting Offensive Trades have been adopted by the Corporation.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Bye-laws were adopted in 1889. There are no houses of this nature in the Borough. It is desirable that regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms (Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, Sec. 17 (7), should be adopted.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.—A great need is regular inspection of dwellinghouses, and the compelling of offenders to cleanse those which are in such a state as to constitute a nuisance. The Health Visitors not infrequently report such cases. The removal of manure accumulations and compliance with the Nuisance bye-laws is also of great importance. Frequent inspection of places where food is prepared, and the strict enforcement of the bye-laws respecting registered premises, especially cowsheds, dairies, and slaughterhouses, where slackness is observed is necessary. The Corporation is at present promoting a Bill in Parliament and is asking for extended powers respecting food and its preparation.

SCHOOLS.—Reference is made in the Report on School Medical Inspection which forms the latter part of this volume.

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.—The following Table shews the milk supply of Batley since 1910. During recent years occasional supplies have been sent in from the country, but generally speaking all milk is produced within a radius of 5 miles of the town.

Year	Cowsheds	Cows	Cowkeepers	Cowkeepers who are also Milk purveyors	Purveyors living in Borough	Purveyors living outside Borough
1910	... 68 ...	No record	... 37 ...	No record	... 16 ...	... 26
1911	... 77 ...	No record	... 39 ...	No record	... 17 ...	... 26
1912	... 70 ...	438	... 33 ...	No record	... 35 ...	... 27
1913	... 64 ...	418	... 31 ...	22	... 14 ...	... 27
1914	... 64 ...	401	... 30 ...	22	... 39 ...	... 27
1915	... 64 ...	385	... 30 ...	22	... 42 ...	... 29
1916	... 54 ...	385	... 24 ...	24	... 40 ...	... 23
1917	... 55 ...	338	... 23 ...	17	... 35 ...	... 29
1918	... 44 ...	321	... 24 ...	24	... 39 ...	... 30
1919	.. *42 ...	296	... 23 ...	23	... 11 ...	... 27
1920	.. *36 ...	269	... 21 ...	21	... 8 ...	... 27

* Occupied. During 1919 sixteen and 1920 thirteen cowsheds in addition to the above were not occupied as such and latterly seven of these have been demolished.

The minimum cubic air space for each cow in a properly lighted and ventilated cowshed should not be less than 800 feet.

The following Table shews the cubic capacity per cow in Batley cowsheds:—

Air space per cow.	No. of sheds.
Over 1000 cubic feet	3
Over 800 and under 1000 cubic feet	5
Over 600 and under 800 cubic feet	25
Over 400 and under 600 cubic feet	13
Over 300 and under 400 cubic feet	3

Only eight of the 36 occupied cowsheds comply with the generally accepted standard. Most of them are kept fairly clean, but they are not thoroughly cleansed and limewashed throughout twice yearly in every instance. Those occupiers who are in default should be reported to the Sanitary Committee in order that appropriate action may be taken to secure a reasonable standard of lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and cubic space.

The following table gives the results of milk sampling in Batley for a period of 31 years and for the last 5 years:—

Year	Samples taken.	Results supplied by the Public Analyst.			Summonses.	Convictions.
		Genuine.	Poor Quality.	Adulterated.		
		%				
1890	14	9 = 64	4	1	1	1
1891	23	14 = 61	7	2	2	1
1892	25	13 = 52	8	4	1	1
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
1898	21	18 = 85	3	...	...	...
1899	24	19 = 79	4	1	1	1
1900	25	6 = 24	17	2	1	1
1901	19	2 = 10	10	7	2	2
1902	29	9 = 13	15	5	3	3
1903	25	9 = 36	12	4	3	3
1904	19	6 = 31	11	2	...	...
1905	33	31 = 93	...	2	...	...
1906	36	34 = 94	...	2	1	1
1907	33	27 = 82	4	2	1	1
1908	31	25 = 80	3	3	1	1
1909	29	27 = 93	1	1	...	...
1910	58	38 = 65	11	9	3	3
1911	69	56 = 81	...	13	3	3
1912	74	56 = 75	5	13	1	1
1913	69	66 = 95	2	1	...	...
1914	71	58 = 81	3	10	2	2
1915	75	63 = 84	6	6	2	2
1916	72	51 = 70	8	13	3	3
1917	61	45 = 73	3	13	3	3
1918	49	24 = 49	10	15	4	4
1919	45	28 = 62	1	16	5	5
1920	51	36 = 70.5	7	8	1	1
Total	1190	846 = 71.0	186	158	47	46

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS,
1916 - 1920.

	278	184 = 66.1	29	65	16	16
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Yearly average for 31 years, 1890-1920.	Yearly average for 5 years, 1916-1920.
Number of samples taken 1190	Number of samples taken 278
Genuine samples 71.0%	Genuine samples 66.1%
Other 28.9%	Other 33.8%

Those samples reported to be "Poor Quality" are just over the border line, and for legal purposes must be classified other than adulterated, although actually most of them have doubtless had skimmed milk added if not water.

Three samples of milk were examined for dirt which was found in each in the proportions of 10, 11, and 16 parts per million.

It will be seen from the table that of the samples of milk analysed approximately one in three is not genuine. This cannot be considered satisfactory.

The following are the reports of Mr. George Whitehead, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector of Milch cows. His inspections are made twice yearly. It would be an advance if they were made quarterly.

Bankfoot House, Batley,

Dr. Pearce, Batley.

5th July, 1920.

Sir,—

I have pleasure in again submitting for 1920 up to June 30th the result of my inspection of the 281 milk cows in the Borough of Batley.

Generally the cows are in satisfactory condition, in a few cases grass materially improved the animal.

One cow affected with tuberculosis (clinically) owner at my suggestion disposed of it. Udder apparently clear of tubercle.

I found no udder the milk from which was necessary to forward to Wakefield.

Yours faithfully,

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

Bankfoot House, Batley,

Dr. Pearce,

31st December, 1920.

Sir,—

I have pleasure in again submitting to you the result of my inspection during the last six months of 1920 of the dairy cows kept in the Borough of Batley. I have visited 19 cowsheds inspecting 269 cows.

No cow's udder to warrant one in forwarding sample of milk for bacteriological examination. I noted five cows secreting milk from 3 teats the deaf teat probably due to injury or mammitis. Three cows very low in flesh, on auscultation

tion no signs of tuberculosis. These are cases in which the tuberculin test would be advisable. One bad case of mastitis (under treatment) the owner emphatically stating he was destroying the milk from the affected quarter. I have good grounds to believe him. The cows generally are well looked after and look well. Certainly a little more attention in some cases could be given re dung on the hind quarters.

Yours faithfully,

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

The December report is not so satisfactory, it being probable that on slaughter some of the cattle would have been found to be tubercular. On my advice the Committee recommended that the Veterinary Surgeon be empowered to make use of the Tuberculin test where such appeared desirable in his opinion. The Town Council confirmed the recommendation. It is, of course, only possible for this to be done with the consent of the cowkeeper. In previous reports I have referred to the unsatisfactory position where tubercular cows are found or suspected. Fresh legislation is necessary to give local authorities increased powers in this direction. It has often been promised and before another year expires it is to be hoped something may have materialised.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS 1912 AND 1917.—

The Inspector, Mr. J. Lindley, states that no samples were taken during 1920 and that since the institution of these Regulations in 1912 only one sample for analysis has been taken by him, the result being genuine. It would appear to be desirable that more samples should be taken.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.—

The operation of the 1918 Order commenced in Batley, June 4th, 1918. The Order of 22nd December, 1919, was put into force when issued in accordance with the provisions of Circular 23, 1919. The basis for relief was fixed by the Town Council at 6s. 6d. per head per family per week after deduction of rent. Those whose income is above this figure are required to purchase the dried milk at cost price. If below it, dried milk is supplied free of charge. It was thought impracticable to supply at half or quarter cost price as the investigation into the incomes of applicants, the difficulty of getting accurate statements, and other drawbacks were serious obstacles. The pres-

ent arrangement works fairly well. In every instance the father, or, if unavailable, the mother or guardian, is required to sign a declaration as to the total amount of weekly income. The person who actually receives the dried milk is obliged to sign a receipt for the amount handed over on each occasion. The declaration and signature of receipt are contained on separate cards for each family which are filed in the Public Health Offices, and are open for inspection at any time by the auditors or other duly authorised persons. Each month a report of the amount of dried milk distributed free under the Order is made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee together with a bill of cost involved, which is ordered to be paid. These reports correspond with the entries on the cards signed by those persons receiving benefit. The name, address, declared weekly income and circumstances of each family concerned is considered monthly by the Committee. Owing to considerable prosperity and good wages during 1920 the amount given was much less than in the two preceding years as follows:—

Year	Number of lbs. full cream dried milk given.	No. of Mothers to whom full cream dried milk given	Average No. of weeks milk supplied per mother.	Cost.
1918	963	53	10	£78 5 6
1919	976	52	10	£94 11 4
1920	241	31	4	£27 0 10

MEAT.—Up till the date of decontrol practically all the beef and mutton sold in Batley, locally killed, was slaughtered on the premises of the Batley Co-operative Society. A small number of pigs were killed locally in the three pork butcher's slaughterhouses, the remainder, as in the case of frozen meat, being purchased dead and brought into the town after slaughter. Since decontrol the private slaughterhouses have again come into use, the conditions having reverted to those before the war. From the public health standpoint this is not satisfactory there being much greater opportunities for diseased animals to be slaughtered than when central slaughtering was customary. The public are the losers, the opportunity for the sale of diseased meat by unscrupulous persons being considerable. There is no regular systematic inspection of

meat. Even if there was, having regard to the fact that there are sixteen private slaughterhouses and the butchers slaughter at all times, it would not be possible for all carcasses and organs to be inspected before sale as should be the case if the public are to be reasonably protected. There were nine surrenders of the whole of the carcase and offal of a beast, in every case it being extensively tubercular. The Inspector of Nuisances states that in each instance the action taken was on receipt of a message from one of the butchers who are indemnified against loss by an arrangement for insurance. He further states that in no instance was any unsound meat discovered or dealt with outside the above. The obvious question is therefore:—What became of all the diseased meat during 1920?

The structural conditions of all the slaughterhouses and their situation in relation to adjoining dwelling houses cannot be described as meeting modern requirements even in a minor degree. The number of slaughterhouses in use at the dates mentioned is as follows:—

	In 1914.	In Jany, 1920.	In Decr., 1920.
Registered	9	7	7
Licensed	8	None	9

Those stated to be registered date from 1889, but it is probable that most, if not all, would be found not to be legally entitled to registration if traced back to 1875. An additional license was granted during 1920 in respect of premises at Cross Bank. Ten years previously an application for a license had been made in respect of the same place when the Sanitary Committee visited and made an inspection after which, at a meeting held on December 21st, 1910, the following resolution was passed:—“That this Committee are unable to grant a license on the ground that the premises do not conform to the Corporation bye-laws nor to the model bye-laws of the Local Government Board.”

As the conditions are precisely similar to ten years ago it would appear that in granting this license a retrograde step was taken.

OTHER FOODS.—During the year, in addition to diseased meat, the following unsound food was surrendered:—205½-lbs. fish, 47 tins preserved fish, 1¼ bags mussels, 43¼lbs. fruit, 48-lbs. rabbits.

There is need for regular and systematic inspection of premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. The sanitary condition of these places is in some instances far below a reasonable standard, but, generally speaking, whilst the conditions throughout the town are not bad in this respect there is room for improvement structurally. Lighting, ventilation, and frequent cleansing need special attention. The practice of exposing food in shops where no protection is afforded from the dust blown on to it from the streets, the exposure to flies and blue bottles in shop windows of sweetmeats and confectionery—the former often for very lengthy periods—and the carrying of food uncovered through the streets are very insanitary practices which cannot be too strongly condemned. It needs little thought to realise what the condition of sweets must be after exposure in a shop window to the attentions of blue bottles for some days. The danger to the health of persons consuming them is not inconsiderable. Successful prosecutions have been undertaken in other towns against offenders in these respects. Some of these defects are the subject of certain clauses in the Batley Corporation Bill, 1920, now before Parliament.

The sanitary conditions of the bakehouses of the town is not of the best, the difficulty being to induce more frequent and thorough cleansing. There are 28 upon the register.

The Medical Officer is not aware of the occurrence of any cases of food poisoning during 1920, but, in the absence of compulsory notification, it is not certain that he will obtain information of their existence unless a large outbreak should take place. As stated in previous years it appears desirable that the Ministry of Health should consider the question of notification of all cases of food poisoning.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Apart from the 51 samples of milk previously referred to, the Inspector reports that the only other samples taken for analysis were one each of lard, white pepper, ground ginger, and baking powder. These were genuine with the exception of the baking powder. One prosecution was ordered, the charge being that of adulterating new milk with 6.6 per cent of added water. A fine of £10 and 15s. costs was imposed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1920.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS.	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.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	
						Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.										65 and upwards.
62	807	406	152	Small-pox	
...	Measles	
28	20	3	2	Cholera (O) Plague (P).....	
...	G. Measles.....	
165	37	22	21	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	52	...	16	28	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	5	8	12	Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	16	31	50	Scarlet Fever.....	55	...	2	46	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Typhus Fever	
5	6	18	2	Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Pneumonia.....	34	...	7	5	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Relapsing Fever	
...	...	...	...	Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	4	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Polio-myelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	16	16	10	Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	136	109	69	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	53	...	2	16	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	19	16	26	Other forms of "	11	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	1063	630	428	Totals.....	228	16	28	103	23	41	17	...	70	87	45	26	113	113	92	118	239

Isolation Hospitals, Oakwell Joint Hospital, Birstall.

Dewsbury Joint Hospital, Earlsheaton.

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

Year.	Rate per 1000	Year.	Rate per 1000
1884	5.6	1902	2.3
1885	3.6	1903	1.9
1886	3.1	1904	5.8
1887	4.8	1905	2.9
1888	2.1	1906	3.5
1889	3.6	1907	1.7
1890	2.2	1908	2.5
1891	3.1	1909	0.7
1892	4.4	1910	0.7
1893	5.1	1911	2.7
1894	1.8	1912	1.0
1895	2.0	1913	1.0
1896	4.0	1914	1.2
1897	3.2	1915	2.0
1898	3.0	1916	1.3
1899	2.4	1917	1.8
1900	3.4	1918	1.1
1901	3.6	1919	0.3
		1920	0.8

Infectious Diseases Generally.

SMALL POX, although in some districts not far away from Batley, fortunately did not make its appearance here. In consequence of notification from ports, instances occurred where persons proceeding to Batley after being in contact with the disease had to be kept under observation together with other persons with whom they associated. Vaccination is looked upon with considerable disfavour in this district hence there is always suitable ground for an outbreak to occur which has been amply demonstrated in the past epidemics in the town. The new disinfectant and contact station erected during the year will be of great use should a small pox outbreak occur, although it must not be forgotten that the only preventative is vaccination and re-vaccination. It is an interesting fact that often when parents at school medical inspections in the town remark that they are absolutely opposed to vaccination they are unable to give the reason when asked.

The vaccination officer, Mr. T. Sykes, informs me that during 1920 the successful primary vaccinations in Batley were 199, whilst the exemption certificates granted numbered 273. The percentages of unvaccinated scholars met with at medical inspections were since 1908:—

1908	31	...	1911	32	...	1914	43	...	1917	34
1909	39	...	1912	33	...	1915	42	...	1918	36
1910	34	...	1913	46	...	1916	35	...	1919	38
			1920	46						

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES not being compulsorily notifiable the information is approximate only. Cases are made known to the Public Health Department principally through the agency of teachers and attendance officers. Parents occasionally notify when a visit from one of the nurses is desired. No cases of German Measles were known, but 644 cases of Measles were visited and investigated by the school nurses, the disease being epidemic from January to April. Nine deaths occurred, 8 males and 1 female. No cases of pneumonia following Measles were removed to hospital the parents objecting in every instance.

DIPHTHERIA was notified on 52 occasions, but an appreciable number of these were in respect of carriers who were not suffering from clinical diphtheria. Very strict observation is kept on all school children who are contacts of Diphtheria patients. They are always immediately excluded from school and not re-admitted until two successive negative swabs taken at intervals of not less than one week have been obtained by the Medical Officer. In this connection 126 swabbings were undertaken. Suspicious cases notified by Head Teachers and Attendance Officers as Mumps are treated in the same manner where thought desirable. Diphtheria Antitoxin is obtainable free of charge by medical practitioners on request, but facilities thus afforded are hardly ever taken advantage of, the practitioners being disinclined to inject Antitoxin preferring this remedy to be used after the patient has been removed to hospital. Such is regrettable, an early use of Antitoxin being essential. The Town Council has been called upon to pay only 28s. for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin during 1920, the amount used being 16,000 units.

SCARLET FEVER ran much the same course as in the previous year. The type of disease was very mild, this undoubtedly causing spread of infection, it being common for persons to assume an illness was a cold, measles, influenza, etc., when in reality it was Scarlet Fever. There were no return cases.

ENTERIC FEVER was notified on five occasions, but two of these were not enteric fever leaving therefore three genuine cases. The patients were a female aged 21, a male, aged 53, who died, and a female, aged 33. Each of these persons had purchased and consumed mussels either in Batley or Dewsbury markets. I investigated the source of supply, as on a number of previous occasions, had mussels from such sources bacteriologically examined, and in each instance the report was:— "Mussels not clean, not fit for human consumption." The usual steps were taken as laid down in the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1915, and I notified the Fishmonger's Company, London, who made some bacteriological examinations. Dr. Shaw, a medical inspector of the Ministry of Health, visited Batley in connection with investigations he was making concerning the consumption of polluted shellfish and Enteric Fever, and I was able to provide him with information extending over a number of years which he stated was of much assistance in his work.

So long as mussels from sewage polluted beds are sold these cases and deaths will take place. The remedy meanwhile is either to abstain from them entirely, which is the safest course, or be certain they are kept at boiling temperature before eating, for at least five minutes. In the return of deaths it will be seen two deaths appear from Enteric Fever. The true figure is one. The second was found not to be Enteric Fever, and the notification certificate withdrawn after the death certificate had been issued.

PNEUMONIA (acute primary 23, acute influenzal 11) was notified in accordance with the Regulations of 1919 34 times. In 13 of these the patient was nursed in the living room of the house where the cooking and domestic work was performed and the other occupants spent their time. Eight of the houses contained two rooms, sixteen three rooms, six four rooms, and four five rooms and upwards. Three of the patients had died

before notification was received. One case was removed to hospital. Others, where removal was desirable, refused to accept the benefit offered. MALARIA was notified on one occasion. This case had been notified in the previous year. When received and visited the patient was convalescent. The disease had been contracted abroad. PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified. Both ended fatally, one before notification was received. No midwife was present at either birth. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM is referred to under Maternity and Child Welfare.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table gives the figures for Batley for the last twenty-one years:—

Year	Notifica- tions of Phthisis.	Notifica- tions 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.	Phthisis	Removals to Hospital.
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	6	..
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	12	..
1914	89	43	45	1.2	18	0.5	1.7	25	..
1915	106	39	35	0.9	19	0.5	1.4	44	..
1916	133	32	31	0.8	17	0.4	1.3	55	..
1917	136	19	40	1.1	12	0.3	1.5	62	..
1918	109	16	36	1.1	6	0.1	1.2	31	..
1919	69	26	30	0.8	12	0.3	1.1	41	..
1920	53	11	25	0.6	6	0.1	0.8	13	..

Other forms of
Tuberculosis

The treatment of the disease is in the hands of the West Riding County Council. Some benefit is derived by those persons who are sent by the County Council to a Sanatorium but, in the majority of instances on return to their usual conditions of life, the gain is lost. As stated last year the whole present line of treatment of Tuberculosis is largely a hopeless business. Prevention, not cure, is the proper way to overcome the disease, and the three main lines of attack are (1) education of the people, especially scholars in the elementary schools, in the elementary laws of hygiene, the necessity of fresh air and sunlight; (2) improved housing conditions; (3) elimination of tubercular meat and milk from the ordinary food supplies. The disease is entirely preventable and should not be known in a civilised community, but, so long as so many people do so little to safeguard their own health, either through ignorance or neglect, the housing conditions are so bad, and the milk supply is tubercular to the extent of at least ten per cent., little good can be expected. Drugs are useless. Prevention is the only useful course.

The following table shews the relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Batley who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913 and December 31st, 1920, and is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners:—

Death before notification	43
Death 1 month, or under, after notification	105
Death 2 months after	21
Death 3 months after	14
Death 4 months after	8
Death 5 months after	8
Death 6 months after	8
Death 7 months after	7
Death 8 months after	3
Death 9 months after	3
Death 10 months after	3
Death 11 months after	4
Death 12 months and over	46

As more than half the cases are notified either after or within one month of death it will be seen that much of the bene-

fit expected to be derived from notification is lost. Doctors generally are not anxious to notify, and two in the town have informed me that they do not intend to notify any more cases until they are paid what they consider is a proper fee for so doing. The statutory fee at present is one shilling, reduced from 2s. 6d. during the war. After providing an envelope and a twopenny stamp it cannot be held there is much left for their trouble. The steps taken by the Medical Officer of Health on notification of a case to him are those required by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, described in the Annual Report for 1914.

INFLUENZA was certified to be the cause of seven deaths, a less number, with the exception of 1914 and 1917, than during the last ten years. There was no epidemic during 1920 and an investigation into the seven deaths makes it appear doubtful as to whether true Influenza was the actual cause in each instance. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES are referred to in the report of the School Medical Officer. VENEREAL DISEASE is not directly dealt with by the Town Council, the County Council being the responsible authority. As was stated last year I am informed by doctors practising in the town that, judging from the cases seen by them, there is no reason to believe that Batley contains any less number of persons suffering from these diseases than other similar towns, and a study of the figures referring to premature birth and allied conditions as well as scholars seen at the routine medical inspections who suffer from congenital syphilis, infants who have Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc., supports this opinion. Patients may receive free treatment at the Centres established by the County Council, and the most likely ones for them to visit are those at the Infirmaries of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Dewsbury. I am informed by the Secretary of the Dewsbury General Infirmary that "the number of persons who attended at the Venereal Diseases Clinic during 1920 for treatment from the Borough of Batley was 76, being 60 males and 16 females." One male and one female attended at Leeds General Infirmary, and three males at Bradford Royal Infirmary.

No propaganda work has been undertaken during 1920, the members of the Town Council and the inhabitants, as in previous years, being unsympathetic.

The Infantile Mortality rate for Batley for 1920 is 83.3 per 1,000 births registered. It is the lowest ever previously recorded and is very encouraging having regard to the efforts made on behalf of the child life of the town. It compares very favourably with the average rates for the previous thirty years which were 1890 to 1899, 191.1; 1900 to 1909, 175.7; and 1910 to 1919, 127.8.

The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales during 1920 was 80, for the 96 Great Towns 85, the 148 Smaller Towns 80, and London 75. The rate to compare Batley with is the 96 Great Towns for although in actual population the town does not quite reach the figure entitling it to be described as a Great Town it nevertheless presents all the conditions found in these on account of the Borough being joined geographically to several other towns it being impossible without local knowledge or reference to a map to say definitely which towns one is in as is the case in the London Boroughs. This comparison places Batley in a good position the rate being less than in the Great Towns.

It will probably be said that things are not so very good after all for the Batley rate is only a little below the other figures, but the answer is given by examining the rates for the last thirty years as shewn below. The ratio between Batley and other towns has been greatly reduced so that now they are similar instead of being the opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.	Great Towns.	England and Wales.	Batley.
1891	167	150	239
1893	181	159	257
1895	182	161	198
1901	167	151	209
1904	161	145	236
1906	145	133	182
1908	128	123	162
1911	141	130	187
1914	114	104	149
1920	85	80	83

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in 1916, and since that year serious efforts have been undertaken to re-

duce the annual waste of child life in the town. The figures speak for themselves, they mean a definite number of lives actually saved, and should be a sufficient answer to those who make a practice of decrying everything undertaken by public health authorities throughout the country as a waste of money whilst at the same time stating that they agree that even the saving of one life is worth the money expended upon it.

Two infantile deaths were from ordinary infectious causes, viz., Whooping Cough. Eight were from respiratory diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, almost certainly due to exposure and chills. Eight were caused by improper feeding and pollution of food by flies and filth, Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis. Three due to injury at birth. Forty were the result of Premature Birth (20), Atrophy Debility and Marasmus (14), Atelectasis and Congenital Malformation (6), all causes of infantile death connected with Syphilis which is the origin of the condition in a large proportion of instances though not in every case, and one was definitely certified as due to Syphilis. It will thus be seen that 55 per cent. of these infantile deaths were due to causes which had operated before their birth. This is a larger proportion than in the preceding year. Of the seventy four deaths five were illegitimate, the causes being Bronchitis (1), Syphilis (1) and Debility and Premature birth (3). It may be said that almost certainly every one of these five deaths was preventable.

The staff engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work consists of four fully trained hospital nurses, each of whom is a certified midwife. These work under a Superintendent who possesses the C.M.B. certificate, and is an ex-Sister of St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester. Half their time is devoted to the duties of a School Nurse, and half to the duties of a Health Visitor, together with the incidental work connected therewith. The whole staff acts under the personal supervision and control of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, to whom they are responsible. These nurses are appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education. During the year in consequence of the visit of a Medical Inspector from the Board and a report from him the Town Council were called upon to appoint an additional nurse, the Board's opinion being that the staff of four was insufficient to properly

perform the necessary duties. A re-arrangement was also made whereby these nurses would in future devote half their time to Health Visiting and School Nursing instead of two thirds and one third as in the past. Formerly two clerks were employed in the Public Health Department, but in consequence of the Superintendent doing most of the clerical work arising out of Maternity and Child Welfare, the School Dental department, and the Ophthalmic Clinic in addition to her other duties the Corporation is not at present called upon to pay the salary of a second clerk which would otherwise be the case as the clerical work is too extensive for one clerk only.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one at the Town Mission Hall, Batley, open each Tuesday from 2 to 4 p.m. and one at the Wesleyan Sunday School, Batley Carr (established October 1st, 1919) open each Wednesday 2.15 to 3.45 p.m. There is a voluntary committee of ladies connected with the Centre at the Batley Town Mission, who collect subscriptions, provide tea for mothers, sell suitable garments, and help generally in the work of the Centre. The Superintendent Health Visitor works the Batley Carr Centre there being no voluntary workers attached thereto, although their attendance would be welcomed. The Medical Officer may be consulted at the Town Mission Hall on Tuesdays. Infants attending at Batley Carr are referred by the Superintendent to the Medical Officer at the Town Mission Centre if thought necessary.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT for complicated cases of pregnancy may be obtained at the Batley and District Hospital, and the Infirmaries at Leeds, Dewsbury and Bradford.

THE MATERNITY HOME is not yet opened. The building was generously given to the Town Council by Mr. T. C. Taylor together with Stock the interest of which will cover the ground rent. Mr. Taylor purchased the house in December, 1919, the conveyance was completed and the key came into the possession of the Corporation in May, 1920. Since that date negotiations have been carried on and plans with estimates prepared for the Ministry of Health, but at the close of the year the Ministry's sanction had not been given for the work to be proceeded with. It is hoped the home may be opened in 1921, but in any case the delay is not caused locally.

THE MIDWIVES of the town are supervised by the County Council. It has previously been shewn that considerable advantage would accrue were the supervision in the hands of the Town Council. Four are resident in Batley, three of whom are certified and one bona fide. Four live outside the Borough but practice in it. One of these is bona fide and three certified.

Work of Health Visitors.

Births notified 932 (by doctors 605, midwives 310, others 17) births unnotified 21; still births notified 57; ante natal, 1st visits 29, re-visits 9; infants under 12 months, 1st visits 923, re-visits 5,695; children between 12 months and five years of age 2,410; Ophthalmia Neonatorum 57; Puerperal Fever 1; Pneumonia 55; Malaria 6; Tuberculosis 252; Still Births 52; Other visits 22. Total visits 9,511. On two afternoons weekly Health Visitors are on duty at the Welfare Centres. They also report to the Medical Officer on insanitary conditions and nuisances observed during their routine work.

Batley Town Mission Welfare Centre.

Attendances of Ante Natal cases 6, attendances of mothers with infants 2,695, total 2,701 (new admissions 297) number of mothers on register 524; average attendance per mother 5; number of lbs. of dried milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 241, at a cost of £27 0s. 10d.; number of mothers to whom given 31; average number of weeks each mother received dried milk, 4; * number of lbs. dried milk sold here and at the Public Health Department 12,622, value £1,388 16s. 4d.; Virol sold, 481 tins; Virolax sold, 121 tins; Emulsion, 33 bottles; Bottles sold, 96; Teats sold, 148; Milk Covers sold, 7; Pneumonia Jackets, 9; Patterns, 121. * One pound of this particular dried milk equals four quarts of the best quality of fresh milk.

Batley Carr Welfare Centre.

Attendances of Ante Natal cases 7, mothers with infants, 1,304, total 1,311. Number of mothers on register 173, new admissions 82, average attendance per mother 7. Virol sold, 276 tins; Virolax sold, 51 tins; bottles, 39; teats, 66; patterns, 56; milk covers, 2. Clothing sold:—vests, 75; squares, 43; socks, 58 pairs; petticoats, 23; bibs, 59; nightgowns, 22; wool, 68ozs.; flannel, 50½ yards; body belts, 52; jackets, 7.

On 1st October, 1920, the sale of Glaxo was taken over by the Town Council from the Medical Officer of Health who had previously run this in a voluntary and personal capacity as described in previous annual reports. The sale of clothing and teas at Batley Welfare Centre were also taken over from the same date by the voluntary workers committee who had previously sold clothing and provided teas at the Town Mission Centre.

At a meeting of the Town Council on October 2nd, 1920, the following resolution of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was adopted:—"That the thanks of this Committee be accorded to the Medical Officer of Health for his past services in connection with the supply of Food and Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers."

ARTICLES received from various sources given free to mothers from the Welfare Centres:—74 woollen vests, 12 pairs of socks, 3 petticoats, 2 pneumonia jackets, 10 body belts, 3 woollen jackets, 8 various articles. £5 was given by Mrs. G. R. C. Fox personally to be used for the purchase of woollen vests to be given for infants in necessitous cases at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Batley Child Welfare Centres: Voluntary Workers' Section.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

During the year 1920 the work of the Voluntary Section of the Child Welfare Centre has been considerably increased. In the Autumn the Ladies' Committee took over the supplying of garments at the Batley Carr Centre. Tea is now provided at that centre, the expense of which is borne by the Voluntary Committee.

A new feature of the work at the Batley Centre has been the formation of monthly sewing parties which are held at the Town Mission Hall.

There has been a great falling off in the number of garments sold during the last half year. Between August and December, 1920, the following have been sold at the Batley Centre.—Material to make into garments, 57 lbs. wool; 17½ yds. flannel. Ready made goods sold:—Belts, 31; Night-dresses, 8; Petticoats, 10; Socks, 30 pairs; Vests, 52;

Sleeping Jackets, 12; Leggings, 2; Bibs, 10. Garments given away, 31.

Signed,

E. M. FOX,

M. M. CRITCHLEY,

Joint Hon. Secs.

The voluntary workers consist of a number of ladies engaged in the making of infant garments, provision of teas, collection of subscriptions, sales of garments and patterns at the stalls, and other work generally calculated to further the success of the Centres. As in previous years this assistance has been of great benefit to the mothers and infants of the town and this opportunity is taken of placing on record the value of the services rendered.

At the recent annual meeting the Mayor of Batley welcomed the voluntary workers and spoke highly of their services. An address was given by Councillor Eleanor Barton, J.P., a member of the Sheffield City Council.

The following is the statement for six months submitted to the meeting:—

BATLEY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Voluntary Work.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand at 1st July, 1920				By Materials for Garments:—			
„ Subscriptions			0 5 11	Batley	58	16	8
„ Sales of Garments:—			28 11 6	Batley Carr	3	11	9
Batley	41	15	0				62 8 5
Batley Carr	0	16	5	„ Grant to Caretaker			2 7 6
			42 11 5	„ Expenses—Teas Account:—			
„ Teas:—				Batley	3	16	6
Batley	2	10	1	Batley Carr	1	8	3
Batley Carr	0	13	3				5 4 9
			3 3 4	„ Balance in Hand			4 11 6
			£74 12 2				£74 12 2

Memo: The Stocks on hand are not included in the above statement.

M. M. CRITCHLEY. } Hon. Secretaries.
E. M. FOX.

Audited and found correct, R. G. RUTTER, 19th January, 1921.

STILL BIRTHS.—No. of still births notified 57. Percentage of still births notified to total births, 5.9. Causative factors:—Prolonged and difficult labour, instruments (mothers previously confined of living children mostly) 13; Contracted pelvis (rickets) 7; Hydrocephalus 2; Ante Partum hæmorrhage due to injury, 2; Breech presentation, pressure on cord or delay in aftercoming head, 6; Syphilis, fœtus macerated, 16; prolapse of cord, 1; Transverse presentation, 2; Injury to mother, 1; Albumenuria, 1; Placenta Praevia, 1; Not enquired into, 5.

In every case of still birth where thought desirable, a Health Visitor calls upon the mother, gives appropriate advice, endeavours to obtain information as to the probable cause, and reports to the Medical Officer, who, after consideration of such report, instructs the Health Visitor as to her further procedure.

In the case of **INFANT DEATHS** an investigation and report is made on similar lines to the above. Practically every one of these infants is previously known to the Health Visitors.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS and **ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN** are not dealt with in any particular manner, but extra and special attention is given in such instances by means of more frequent visitation, the free distribution of garments, dried milk, etc., where requisite.

PUERPERAL FEVER is dealt with previously.

MEASLES is referred to in a previous part of this Report and also in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

WHOOPIING COUGH cases are visited and dealt with in the same manner as Measles, whilst cases of

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA receive frequent visitation and advice from the Health Visitors.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Thirteen cases were notified, seven by doctors, one by a Health Visitor, and five by midwives. One infant was illegitimate the result of the disease being blindness in both eyes. Of the remainder one died from congenital heart disease, and the others recovered without permanent injury to their sight. Arrangements were made for the admission of three infants to Staincliffe Infirm-

ary (2) and Dewsbury Infirmary (1). It is to be regretted that it has not yet been possible for arrangements to be made for the admission of these cases to the Batley hospital. I have referred to this matter in previous reports.

Sanitary Administration.

The work of the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES and OTHER OFFICERS engaged in sanitary work is referred to throughout the Report.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION for infectious diseases is provided at the Oakwell Joint Hospital for the old Borough of Batley, and at the Dewsbury Joint Hospital for 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 general practitioners residing in Birstall and Dewsbury respectively.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The following 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 Pre- vention 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

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on July 7th, 1915, the Medical Officer recommended the adoption of the Model Byelaws of the Local Government Board respecting Tents, Vans and Sheds. On July 21 he also recommended the adoption of the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board, with certain modifications, respecting Offensive Trades. In previous Annual Reports the desirability of adopting portions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, have been pointed out. Attention is again drawn to these recommendations.

SMOKE NUISANCES are general throughout this district as is more or less the case in most busy manufacturing towns. The output of smoke could be considerably lessened by more careful stoking and sufficient boiler room until the time arrives—still far distant—for the substitution of electrical or other power with the abolition of the present methods.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during 1920 he made observations of 195 chimneys, 19 informal, and no statutory notices being served.

The nuisance from the burning pit heap at Soothill Wood Colliery still exists, but at the present time is considerably less offensive than during recent years, the portion on fire having, to a large degree, burnt itself out. A very large new heap has been made during the last two years. When this gets on fire, as, sooner or later it probably will do, the nuisance which will be caused will be extreme.

The Council was advised several years ago by a mining engineer, whom they had consulted respecting the nuisance from the burning pit heap at Soothill Wood Colliery that there was always a tendency to spontaneous ignition if heaps of coal washings were allowed to be higher than, I think, six feet or some similar small figure. The new heap is probably more than fifty feet high and contains some thousands of tons of coal washings. It would appear to have been a safer policy if the expert's advice had been acted upon.

RAG FLOCKS ACT.—Two samples were taken, the results certified by the Public Analyst being 12.1 and 19.2 parts of Chlorine per 100,000.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS are carried out by Dr. Sutherland at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. Outfits are kept at the Public Health Department, Batley, and delivered to practitioners on request. The figures for the year 1920 as supplied by Dr. Sutherland are:—

Widal 6, Sputa 22, Diphtheria 182, Ringworm 3,
Anthrax 1, Others 6. Total 220.

DISINFECTIONS have been performed as shewn below:—

	Beds	Pillows	Cushions	Blankets	Mattresses	Sheets	Quilts	Wearing Apparel	Carpets	Miscellaneous Articles	Totals
Destroyed for the Borough ...	37	12			128	1		9			187
Disinfected for the Borough ...	281	664	101	810	148	321	332	1274	233	709	4873
Disinfected for the Batley & District Hospital ..	105	227	2	127							461
Totals ..	423	903	103	937	276	322	332	1283	233	709	5521

No. of houses disinfected 147, rooms disinfected 51, apparatus charged 447 times, library books disinfected 121.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS AND THEIR BELONGINGS can be carried out at the newly-erected disinfecting and contact station where waiting rooms, bathing facilities, and a modern Manlove, Allott steam disinfecting apparatus are installed.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**INSPECTIONS—**

Factories, 100; workshops, 90; total, 190.

HOMEWORK—

Nature of work, wearing apparel, lists 2, workmen 2.

DEFECTS FOUND—

Want of cleanliness 6, remedied 6; unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation 10, remedied 10; other offences 2, remedied 2; total 18; remedied 18.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Rag Sorting	155
Boot Repairing	27
Dressmaking	20
Breadmaking	28
Umbrella Making	12
Millinery	11
Tailoring	7
Blacksmiths	6
Waste Sorting	6
Plumbing	8
Joiners	8
Tin Plate Making	6
Watch Repairing	3
Wheelwright	3
Rug Making	6
Carriage Building	1
Stocking Knitting	4
Saddlery	4
Basket Making	4
Motor Engineering	3
Various	23
Total	345

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.

Details of the defects remedied: Workshops limewashed, 6; water closet door fasteners and screens provided, 6; dilapidated water closets, 3; privy abolished, 1; fire escape, 2.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. — At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee, on September 29th, a circular letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the subject of this Act was read. It was resolved "That the letter be referred to the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Joseph Lindley) as Executive Officer of the local authority to deal with the matter." The rat is our enemy, not only because he destroys much valuable foodstuffs, but he also carries the flea which distributes plague amongst human beings. Several complaints of infestation by rats have been received during the year, and a report by a local tradesman taken down in writing at the time is of interest. He said he "had killed 205 rats during the last three months, had killed 9 in 5 minutes the previous week in the main street, would be pleased at any time to take me down into his cellar to shew me them running about the beams, and would guarantee to kill 20 rats in 5 minutes there." This may be an isolated case, but there is little doubt there are many rats which should be destroyed.

It is not generally known that under this Act any person who shall fail to take such steps as may from time to time be necessary and reasonably practicable for the destruction of rats and mice on or in any land of which he is the occupier, or for preventing such land from becoming infested with rats or mice, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or where he has been served with a notice under this Act requiring him to take such steps, not exceeding twenty pounds. The expression "land" includes any buildings and any other erection on land, and any cellar, sewer, drain, or culvert in or under land. It is probable that most householders in Batley are not aware of the penalty they render themselves liable to should they permit a mouse or rat to remain upon their premises.

Housing.

On pages 42 and 43 of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1919 are two tables giving particulars of (a) tenements in the occupation of private families in Batley at the Census of 1911, and (b) buildings in Batley at the 1911 Census, and a comparison with 1901. Reference may usefully be made to them.

The Inspector under the Housing Acts is Mr. J. Lindley who is also Inspector of Nuisances. He states that the total

number of houses in Batley on December 31st, 1920 was 9,100, and of these 8,467 were for the working classes. There is apparently some doubt as to an exact number as on page 45 of the Annual Report for 1919, Mr. Lindley's figures are 9,228 and 8,628 respectively. The 1911 Census figure for ordinary dwellinghouses is 9,081, of which 8,767 were inhabited and 314 uninhabited. Since that date 207 new houses have been erected and 20 houses and 5 cellars have disappeared as dwellings which gives a total of 9,263. This figure, or one very near, should be the number of dwellings in Batley at December 31st, 1920.

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At the Census of 1911 it was shewn that 19.3 per cent. of the residents of Batley were living under conditions of overcrowding according to the standard of the Registrar General. With a view to having some fairly reliable figures to go upon I have investigated the conditions prevailing in 1,471 houses

The treatment of the disease is in the hands of the West Riding County Council. Some benefit is derived by those persons who are sent by the County Council to a Sanatorium but, in the majority of instances on return to their usual conditions of life, the gain is lost. As stated last year the whole present line of treatment of Tuberculosis is largely a hopeless business. Prevention, not cure, is the proper way to overcome the disease, and the three main lines of attack are (1) education of the people, especially scholars in the elementary schools, in the elementary laws of hygiene, the necessity of fresh air and sunlight; (2) improved housing conditions; (3) elimination of tubercular meat and milk from the ordinary food supplies. The disease is entirely preventable and should not be known in a civilised community, but, so long as so many people do so little to safeguard their own health, either through ignorance or neglect, the housing conditions are so bad, and the milk supply is tubercular to the extent of at least ten per cent., little good can be expected. Drugs are useless. Prevention is the only useful course.

The following table shews the relationship between date of notification and date of death of all persons in Batley who were certified to have died from Tuberculosis between January 1st, 1913 and December 31st, 1920, and is a guide to the extent to which the requirements as to notification of Tuberculosis are observed by medical practitioners:—

Death before notification	43
Death 1 month, or under, after notification	105
Death 2 months after	21
Death 3 months after	14
Death 4 months after	8
Death 5 months after	8
Death 6 months after	8
Death 7 months after	7
Death 8 months after	3
Death 9 months after	3
Death 10 months after	3
Death 11 months after	4
Death 12 months and over	46

As more than half the cases are notified either after or within one month of death it will be seen that much of the bene-

fit expected to be derived from notification is lost. Doctors generally are not anxious to notify, and two in the town have informed me that they do not intend to notify any more cases until they are paid what they consider is a proper fee for so doing. The statutory fee at present is one shilling, reduced from 2s. 6d. during the war. After providing an envelope and a twopenny stamp it cannot be held there is much left for their trouble. The steps taken by the Medical Officer of Health on notification of a case to him are those required by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, described in the Annual Report for 1914.

INFLUENZA was certified to be the cause of seven deaths, a less number, with the exception of 1914 and 1917, than during the last ten years. There was no epidemic during 1920 and an investigation into the seven deaths makes it appear doubtful as to whether true Influenza was the actual cause in each instance. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES are referred to in the report of the School Medical Officer. VENEREAL DISEASE is not directly dealt with by the Town Council, the County Council being the responsible authority. As was stated last year I am informed by doctors practising in the town that, judging from the cases seen by them, there is no reason to believe that Batley contains any less number of persons suffering from these diseases than other similar towns, and a study of the figures referring to premature birth and allied conditions as well as scholars seen at the routine medical inspections who suffer from congenital syphilis, infants who have Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc., supports this opinion. Patients may receive free treatment at the Centres established by the County Council, and the most likely ones for them to visit are those at the Infirmaries of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Dewsbury. I am informed by the Secretary of the Dewsbury General Infirmary that "the number of persons who attended at the Venereal Diseases Clinic during 1920 for treatment from the Borough of Batley was 76, being 60 males and 16 females." One male and one female attended at Leeds General Infirmary, and three males at Bradford Royal Infirmary.

No propaganda work has been undertaken during 1920, the members of the Town Council and the inhabitants, as in previous years, being unsympathetic.

The Infantile Mortality rate for Batley for 1920 is 83.3 per 1,000 births registered. It is the lowest ever previously recorded and is very encouraging having regard to the efforts made on behalf of the child life of the town. It compares very favourably with the average rates for the previous thirty years which were 1890 to 1899, 191.1; 1900 to 1909, 175.7; and 1910 to 1919, 127.8.

The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales during 1920 was 80, for the 96 Great Towns 85, the 148 Smaller Towns 80, and London 75. The rate to compare Batley with is the 96 Great Towns for although in actual population the town does not quite reach the figure entitling it to be described as a Great Town it nevertheless presents all the conditions found in these on account of the Borough being joined geographically to several other towns it being impossible without local knowledge or reference to a map to say definitely which towns one is in as is the case in the London Boroughs. This comparison places Batley in a good position the rate being less than in the Great Towns.

It will probably be said that things are not so very good after all for the Batley rate is only a little below the other figures, but the answer is given by examining the rates for the last thirty years as shewn below. The ratio between Batley and other towns has been greatly reduced so that now they are similar instead of being the opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.	Great Towns.	England and Wales.	Batley.
1891	167	150	239
1893	181	159	257
1895	182	161	198
1901	167	151	209
1904	161	145	236
1906	145	133	182
1908	128	123	162
1911	141	130	187
1914	114	104	149
1920	85	80	83

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in 1916, and since that year serious efforts have been undertaken to re-

duce the annual waste of child life in the town. The figures speak for themselves, they mean a definite number of lives actually saved, and should be a sufficient answer to those who make a practice of decrying everything undertaken by public health authorities throughout the country as a waste of money whilst at the same time stating that they agree that even the saving of one life is worth the money expended upon it.

Two infantile deaths were from ordinary infectious causes, viz., Whooping Cough. Eight were from respiratory diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, almost certainly due to exposure and chills. Eight were caused by improper feeding and pollution of food by flies and filth, Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis. Three due to injury at birth. Forty were the result of Premature Birth (20), Atrophy Debility and Marasmus (14), Atelectasis and Congenital Malformation (6), all causes of infantile death connected with Syphilis which is the origin of the condition in a large proportion of instances though not in every case, and one was definitely certified as due to Syphilis. It will thus be seen that 55 per cent. of these infantile deaths were due to causes which had operated before their birth. This is a larger proportion than in the preceding year. Of the seventy four deaths five were illegitimate, the causes being Bronchitis (1), Syphilis (1) and Debility and Premature birth (3). It may be said that almost certainly every one of these five deaths was preventable.

The staff engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work consists of four fully trained hospital nurses, each of whom is a certified midwife. These work under a Superintendent who possesses the C.M.B. certificate, and is an ex-Sister of St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester. Half their time is devoted to the duties of a School Nurse, and half to the duties of a Health Visitor, together with the incidental work connected therewith. The whole staff acts under the personal supervision and control of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, to whom they are responsible. These nurses are appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education. During the year in consequence of the visit of a Medical Inspector from the Board and a report from him the Town Council were called upon to appoint an additional nurse, the Board's opinion being that the staff of four was insufficient to properly

perform the necessary duties. A re-arrangement was also made whereby these nurses would in future devote half their time to Health Visiting and School Nursing instead of two thirds and one third as in the past. Formerly two clerks were employed in the Public Health Department, but in consequence of the Superintendent doing most of the clerical work arising out of Maternity and Child Welfare, the School Dental department, and the Ophthalmic Clinic in addition to her other duties the Corporation is not at present called upon to pay the salary of a second clerk which would otherwise be the case as the clerical work is too extensive for one clerk only.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one at the Town Mission Hall, Batley, open each Tuesday from 2 to 4 p.m. and one at the Wesleyan Sunday School, Batley Carr (established October 1st, 1919) open each Wednesday 2.15 to 3.45 p.m. There is a voluntary committee of ladies connected with the Centre at the Batley Town Mission, who collect subscriptions, provide tea for mothers, sell suitable garments, and help generally in the work of the Centre. The Superintendent Health Visitor works the Batley Carr Centre there being no voluntary workers attached thereto, although their attendance would be welcomed. The Medical Officer may be consulted at the Town Mission Hall on Tuesdays. Infants attending at Batley Carr are referred by the Superintendent to the Medical Officer at the Town Mission Centre if thought necessary.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT for complicated cases of pregnancy may be obtained at the Batley and District Hospital, and the Infirmaries at Leeds, Dewsbury and Bradford.

THE MATERNITY HOME is not yet opened. The building was generously given to the Town Council by Mr. T. C. Taylor together with Stock the interest of which will cover the ground rent. Mr. Taylor purchased the house in December, 1919, the conveyance was completed and the key came into the possession of the Corporation in May, 1920. Since that date negotiations have been carried on and plans with estimates prepared for the Ministry of Health, but at the close of the year the Ministry's sanction had not been given for the work to be proceeded with. It is hoped the home may be opened in 1921, but in any case the delay is not caused locally.

THE MIDWIVES of the town are supervised by the County Council. It has previously been shewn that considerable advantage would accrue were the supervision in the hands of the Town Council. Four are resident in Batley, three of whom are certified and one bona fide. Four live outside the Borough but practice in it. One of these is bona fide and three certified.

Work of Health Visitors.

Births notified 932 (by doctors 605, midwives 310, others 17) births unnotified 21; still births notified 57; ante natal, 1st visits 29, re-visits 9; infants under 12 months, 1st visits 923, re-visits 5,695; children between 12 months and five years of age 2,410; Ophthalmia Neonatorum 57; Puerperal Fever 1; Pneumonia 55; Malaria 6; Tuberculosis 252; Still Births 52; Other visits 22. Total visits 9,511. On two afternoons weekly Health Visitors are on duty at the Welfare Centres. They also report to the Medical Officer on insanitary conditions and nuisances observed during their routine work.

Batley Town Mission Welfare Centre.

Attendances of Ante Natal cases 6, attendances of mothers with infants 2,695, total 2,701 (new admissions 297) number of mothers on register 524; average attendance per mother 5; number of lbs. of dried milk given under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 241, at a cost of £27 0s. 10d.; number of mothers to whom given 31; average number of weeks each mother received dried milk, 4; * number of lbs. dried milk sold here and at the Public Health Department 12,622, value £1,388 16s. 4d.; Virol sold, 481 tins; Virolax sold, 121 tins; Emulsion, 33 bottles; Bottles sold, 96; Teats sold, 148; Milk Covers sold, 7; Pneumonia Jackets, 9; Patterns, 121. * One pound of this particular dried milk equals four quarts of the best quality of fresh milk.

Batley Carr Welfare Centre.

Attendances of Ante Natal cases 7, mothers with infants, 1,304, total 1,311. Number of mothers on register 173, new admissions 82, average attendance per mother 7. Virol sold, 276 tins; Virolax sold, 51 tins; bottles, 39; teats, 66; patterns, 56; milk covers, 2. Clothing sold:—vests, 75; squares, 43; socks, 58 pairs; petticoats, 23; bibs, 59; nightgowns, 22; wool, 68ozs.; flannel, 50¼ yards; body belts, 52; jackets, 7.

On 1st October, 1920, the sale of Glaxo was taken over by the Town Council from the Medical Officer of Health who had previously run this in a voluntary and personal capacity as described in previous annual reports. The sale of clothing and teas at Batley Welfare Centre were also taken over from the same date by the voluntary workers committee who had previously sold clothing and provided teas at the Town Mission Centre.

At a meeting of the Town Council on October 2nd, 1920, the following resolution of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was adopted:—"That the thanks of this Committee be accorded to the Medical Officer of Health for his past services in connection with the supply of Food and Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers."

ARTICLES received from various sources given free to mothers from the Welfare Centres:—74 woollen vests, 12 pairs of socks, 3 petticoats, 2 pneumonia jackets, 10 body belts, 3 woollen jackets, 8 various articles. £5 was given by Mrs. G. R. C. Fox personally to be used for the purchase of woollen vests to be given for infants in necessitous cases at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Batley Child Welfare Centres: Voluntary Workers' Section.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

During the year 1920 the work of the Voluntary Section of the Child Welfare Centre has been considerably increased. In the Autumn the Ladies' Committee took over the supplying of garments at the Batley Carr Centre. Tea is now provided at that centre, the expense of which is borne by the Voluntary Committee.

A new feature of the work at the Batley Centre has been the formation of monthly sewing parties which are held at the Town Mission Hall.

There has been a great falling off in the number of garments sold during the last half year. Between August and December, 1920, the following have been sold at the Batley Centre.—Material to make into garments, 57 lbs. wool; 17½ yds. flannel. Ready made goods sold:—Belts, 31; Night-dresses, 8; Petticoats, 10; Socks, 30 pairs; Vests, 52;

STILL BIRTHS.—No. of still births notified 57. Percentage of still births notified to total births, 5.9. Causative factors:—Prolonged and difficult labour, instruments (mothers previously confined of living children mostly) 13; Contracted pelvis (rickets) 7; Hydrocephalus 2; Ante Partum hæmorrhage due to injury, 2; Breech presentation, pressure on cord or delay in aftercoming head, 6; Syphilis, foetus macerated, 16; prolapse of cord, 1; Transverse presentation, 2; Injury to mother, 1; Albumenuria, 1; Placenta Praevia, 1; Not enquired into, 5.

In every case of still birth where thought desirable, a Health Visitor calls upon the mother, gives appropriate advice, endeavours to obtain information as to the probable cause, and reports to the Medical Officer, who, after consideration of such report, instructs the Health Visitor as to her further procedure.

In the case of **INFANT DEATHS** an investigation and report is made on similar lines to the above. Practically every one of these infants is previously known to the Health Visitors.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS and **ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN** are not dealt with in any particular manner, but extra and special attention is given in such instances by means of more frequent visitation, the free distribution of garments, dried milk, etc., where requisite.

PUERPERAL FEVER is dealt with previously.

MEASLES is referred to in a previous part of this Report and also in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

WHOOPIING COUGH cases are visited and dealt with in the same manner as Measles, whilst cases of

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA receive frequent visitation and advice from the Health Visitors.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Thirteen cases were notified, seven by doctors, one by a Health Visitor, and five by midwives. One infant was illegitimate the result of the disease being blindness in both eyes. Of the remainder one died from congenital heart disease, and the others recovered without permanent injury to their sight. Arrangements were made for the admission of three infants to Staincliffe Infirm-

ary (2) and Dewsbury Infirmary (1). It is to be regretted that it has not yet been possible for arrangements to be made for the admission of these cases to the Batley hospital. I have referred to this matter in previous reports.

Sanitary Administration.

The work of the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES and OTHER OFFICERS engaged in sanitary work is referred to throughout the Report.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION for infectious diseases is provided at the Oakwell Joint Hospital for the old Borough of Batley, and at the Dewsbury Joint Hospital for 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 general practitioners residing in Birstall and Dewsbury respectively.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The following 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 Pre- vention 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

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on July 7th, 1915, the Medical Officer recommended the adoption of the Model Byelaws of the Local Government Board respecting Tents, Vans and Sheds. On July 21 he also recommended the adoption of the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board, with certain modifications, respecting Offensive Trades. In previous Annual Reports the desirability of adopting portions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, have been pointed out. Attention is again drawn to these recommendations.

SMOKE NUISANCES are general throughout this district as is more or less the case in most busy manufacturing towns. The output of smoke could be considerably lessened by more careful stoking and sufficient boiler room until the time arrives—still far distant—for the substitution of electrical or other power with the abolition of the present methods.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during 1920 he made observations of 195 chimneys, 19 informal, and no statutory notices being served.

The nuisance from the burning pit heap at Soothill Wood Colliery still exists, but at the present time is considerably less offensive than during recent years, the portion on fire having, to a large degree, burnt itself out. A very large new heap has been made during the last two years. When this gets on fire, as, sooner or later it probably will do, the nuisance which will be caused will be extreme.

The Council was advised several years ago by a mining engineer, whom they had consulted respecting the nuisance from the burning pit heap at Soothill Wood Colliery that there was always a tendency to spontaneous ignition if heaps of coal washings were allowed to be higher than, I think, six feet or some similar small figure. The new heap is probably more than fifty feet high and contains some thousands of tons of coal washings. It would appear to have been a safer policy if the expert's advice had been acted upon.

RAG FLOCKS ACT.—Two samples were taken, the results certified by the Public Analyst being 12.1 and 19.2 parts of Chlorine per 100,000.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS are carried out by Dr. Sutherland at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield. Outfits are kept at the Public Health Department, Batley, and delivered to practitioners on request. The figures for the year 1920 as supplied by Dr. Sutherland are:—

Widal 6, Sputa 22, Diphtheria 182, Ringworm 3,
Anthrax 1, Others 6. Total 220.

DISINFECTIONS have been performed as shewn below:—

	Beds	Pillows	Cushions	Blankets	Mattresses	Sheets	Quilts	Wearing Apparel	Carpets	Miscellaneous Articles	Totals
Destroyed for the Borough ...	37	12			128	1		9			187
Disinfected for the Borough ...	281	664	101	810	148	321	332	1274	233	709	4873
Disinfected for the Batley & District Hospital ..	105	227	2	127							461
Totals ..	423	903	103	937	276	322	332	1283	233	709	5521

No. of houses disinfected 147, rooms disinfected 51, apparatus charged 447 times, library books disinfected 121.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS AND THEIR BELONGINGS can be carried out at the newly-erected disinfecting and contact station where waiting rooms, bathing facilities, and a modern Manlove, Alliott steam disinfecting apparatus are installed.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**INSPECTIONS—**

Factories, 100; workshops, 90; total, 190.

HOMEWORK—

Nature of work, wearing apparel, lists 2, workmen 2.

DEFECTS FOUND—

Want of cleanliness 6, remedied 6; unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation 10, remedied 10; other offences 2, remedied 2; total 18; remedied 18.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Rag Sorting	155
Boot Repairing	27
Dressmaking	20
Breadmaking	28
Umbrella Making	12
Millinery	11
Tailoring	7
Blacksmiths	6
Waste Sorting	6
Plumbing	8
Joiners	8
Tin Plate Making	6
Watch Repairing	3
Wheelwright	3
Rug Making	6
Carriage Building	1
Stocking Knitting	4
Saddlery	4
Basket Making	4
Motor Engineering	3
Various	23
Total	345

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.

Details of the defects remedied: Workshops limewashed, 6; water closet door fasteners and screens provided, 6; dilapidated water closets, 3; privy abolished, 1; fire escape, 2.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919. — At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee, on September 29th, a circular letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the subject of this Act was read. It was resolved "That the letter be referred to the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Joseph Landley) as Executive Officer of the local authority to deal with the matter." The rat is our enemy, not only because he destroys much valuable foodstuffs, but he also carries the flea which distributes plague amongst human beings. Several complaints of infestation by rats have been received during the year, and a report by a local tradesman taken down in writing at the time is of interest. He said he "had killed 205 rats during the last three months, had killed 9 in 5 minutes the previous week in the main street, would be pleased at any time to take me down into his cellar to shew me them running about the beams, and would guarantee to kill 20 rats in 5 minutes there." This may be an isolated case, but there is little doubt there are many rats which should be destroyed.

It is not generally known that under this Act any person who shall fail to take such steps as may from time to time be necessary and reasonably practicable for the destruction of rats and mice on or in any land of which he is the occupier, or for preventing such land from becoming infested with rats or mice, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or where he has been served with a notice under this Act requiring him to take such steps, not exceeding twenty pounds. The expression "land" includes any buildings and any other erection on land, and any cellar, sewer, drain, or culvert in or under land. It is probable that most householders in Batley are not aware of the penalty they render themselves liable to should they permit a mouse or rat to remain upon their premises.

Housing.

On pages 42 and 43 of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1919 are two tables giving particulars of (a) tenements in the occupation of private families in Batley at the Census of 1911, and (b) buildings in Batley at the 1911 Census, and a comparison with 1901. Reference may usefully be made to them.

The Inspector under the Housing Acts is Mr. J. Lindley who is also Inspector of Nuisances. He states that the total

number of houses in Batley on December 31st, 1920 was 9,100, and of these 8,467 were for the working classes. There is apparently some doubt as to an exact number as on page 45 of the Annual Report for 1919, Mr. Lindley's figures are 9,228 and 8,628 respectively. The 1911 Census figure for ordinary dwellinghouses is 9,081, of which 8,767 were inhabited and 314 uninhabited. Since that date 207 new houses have been erected and 20 houses and 5 cellars have disappeared as dwellings which gives a total of 9,263. This figure, or one very near, should be the number of dwellings in Batley at December 31st, 1920.

The following new houses have been erected in Batley since 1911 :—1912, 43; 1913, 53; 1914, 56; 1915, 31; 1916, 11; 1917, 3; 1918 4; 1919, 5; 1920, 1; total, 207. Mr. Lindley's answers to the questions contained in Sections I., II., and III., on page 6 of MEMO $\frac{40}{int.}$ of the Ministry of Health are as follows :—(1) or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding are the building new houses are being built as a measure to meet the shortage; (2) the extent of overcrowding is not great; (3) the causes of overcrowding are chiefly want of houses; (4) the measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding are the building of new houses; (5) the principal cases of overcrowding during the year were in respect of the keeping of lodgers; (6) the action taken was a request that the lodgers should quit; (7) the general standard of the housing in the district is fair; (8) the general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses is dilapidation; (9) the defects are not to a great extent due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners; (10) the action taken as regards unfit houses under (a) the Public Health Acts is nil, under (b) the Housing Acts, service of notice; (11) the difficulties in remedying unfitness, gradual carrying out of repairs, or any special method of dealing with unfit back-to-back houses are due to shortage of new houses, and (12) that no measures have been taken during the year, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal."

At the Census of 1911 it was shewn that 19.3 per cent. of the residents of Batley were living under conditions of overcrowding according to the standard of the Registrar General. With a view to having some fairly reliable figures to go upon I have investigated the conditions prevailing in 1,471 houses

visited during the years 1917 to 1920 inclusive in consequence of the existence therein of cases of Measles. It must not be forgotten that during the greater part of this period of four years many of the male occupants in normal times were, on this occasion, away from home on military service. The results therefore do not give a true interpretation, but a fairly reasonable deduction can be made therefrom. On the Registrar General's basis 11.8 per cent. of the houses were overcrowded, 3.2 per cent. of houses contained more than one family, and 3.1 per cent. of houses took in lodgers.

The following is a list of cases reported during 1920 by the Health Visitors to the Medical Officer of Health with the observations of the Inspector of Nuisances thereon. A list for previous years is given on page 46 of the Medical Officer's Annual Report for 1919. Reference may be made thereto.

Year. 1920	No. in Register.	Conditions.	Inspector's Report.	Cases of Tuberculosis in House.
"	508	1 room, 2 over 13, 1 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	515	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 6 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	516	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 6 under 13		
"	518	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 2 under 13	Not Overcrowded	ONE
"	519	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 5 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	520	3 rooms, 6 over 13, 1 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	523	3 rooms, 3 over 13, 3 under 13	Overcrowded	TWO
"	524	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 1 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	527	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 4 under 13		
"	528	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 6 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	530	4 rooms, 5 over 13, 1 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	531	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	534	3 rooms, 4 over 13, 5 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	542	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 5 under 13	" "	
"	550	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 5 under 13	" "	
"	551	1 room, 2 over 13, 1 under 13	" "	
"	552	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 1 under 13	" "	
"	554	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 6 under 13	" "	
"	555	3 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	" "	
"	556	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 5 under 13	" "	ONE
"	557	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 6 under 13	" "	
"	559	4 rooms, 6 over 13, 6 under 13	" "	ONE
"	564	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 2 under 13	" "	
"	567	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 3 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	569	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 4 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	570	3 rooms, 6 over 13, 3 under 13	" "	
"	573	3 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	574	3 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	578	4 rooms, 9 over 13, 2 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	580	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 3 under 13	" "	
"	585	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 6 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	588	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 4 under 13	" "	
"	598	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 4 under 13	" "	ONE
"	599	4 rooms, 5 over 13, 5 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	603	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 1 under 13	Not Overcrowded	ONE
"	606	1 room, 2 over 13, 1 under 13	" "	
"	609	1 room, 1 over 13, 1 under 13	" "	
"	610	3 rooms, 5 over 13, 6 under 13	" "	
"	612	1 room, 2 over 13, 1 under 13	" "	
"	613	4 rooms, 6 over 13, 8 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	620	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 2 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	622	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 5 under 13	" "	
"	625	1 room, 2 over 13, 2 under 13	" "	
"	626	2 rooms, 6 over 13, 5 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	627	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 3 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	631	3 rooms, 4 over 13, 3 under 13	" "	
"	632	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 2 under 13	" "	
"	633	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	635	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 7 under 13	" "	
"	639	2 rooms, 5 over 13, 4 under 13	" "	
"	643	1 room, 4 over 13, 1 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	644	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	ONE
"	645	2 rooms, 2 over 13, 6 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	647	3 rooms, 7 over 13, 3 under 13	" "	TWO
"	648	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 6 under 13	" "	
"	655	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 1 under 13	" "	
"	656	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 4 under 13	" "	
"	657	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 2 under 13	" "	
"	658	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 4 under 13	" "	
"	681	2 rooms, 4 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	684	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 5 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	685	2 rooms, 3 over 13, 7 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	689	4 rooms, 7 over 13, 4 under 13	Not Overcrowded	
"	696	1 room, 3 over 13, Nil.	" "	
"	700	3 rooms, 7 over 13, 4 under 13	Overcrowded	
"	701	6 rooms, 8 over 13, 6 under 13	Not Overcrowded	

The general type of house in Batley is the working class dwelling, and the mansion, of which the former predominates. There are comparatively few dwellings of the middle class type. In April, 1908, just before the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act came into force there were 3,214 back to back houses in the town. Some of these are of a good type—so far as it is possible for a back-to-back house to be good—and many were bad consisting of only two rooms, one above the other, and built in long rows. The sanitary standard in the town is not yet up to modern ideals, hundreds of water closets being shared by the occupants of two dwelling houses. Brick fixed receptacles for ashes and refuse also remain in large numbers and should be abolished in favour of covered metal ash bins.

The general character of the defects found to exist in Batley houses are dilapidations, dampness either from defective roofs, walls, or absence of damp proof courses, want of light, defective ventilation. The latter is bound to be the case with so many back-to-back houses.

On pages 47 and 48 of the 1919 Annual Report particulars are given of housing defects reported between 1915 and 1919. The following list is for 1920. The number by which they are referred to is the entry number in the Register. They are separate and distinct from those reported directly to the Inspector of Nuisances. Almost all have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Health Visitors as discovered in the course of their routine work, some are entered by the Assistant Inspector, and some by the Medical Officer himself. They are then handed by the Medical Officer to the Inspector of Nuisances for abatement.

Complaint.	Number reported	Number in Register.	Position Dec. 31st, 1920.
Dampness of dwelling houses	36	507 to 699	18 cases outstanding.
Window cords required ...	7	517 to 680	2 " "
Dilapidations	11	529 to 695	4 " "
Defective roofs	10	517 to 698	2 " "
Windows which cannot be opened	12	562 to 691	4 " "
Nuisances from conveniences	14	509 to 695	3 " "
Want of ash bins	2	514 to 646a	1 " "
Defective sinks or sink drainage	15	511 to 696	3 " "
Manure accumulations ...	5	505 to 640	None "
Ashes places or bins require emptying	11	510 to 677	None "
Defective drainage	1	521	1 " "
Various	12	553 to 691	3 " "
Totals for 1920	136		41 " "

In addition to the above 94 cases reported between 1915 and 1919 were outstanding on December 31st, 1919.

The last occasion upon which the Housing Inspector presented a Report to the Sanitary Committee as is required by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, was September 11th, 1918, and no routine work has been done under this Order since that date. The time appears to be opportune for the recommencement of these duties. Before the war it was a common excuse that repairs to houses could not be done owing to scarcity of labour. The same excuse is now heard. In any case it must not be overlooked that the rent restrictions make it impossible for owners to keep their property in repair without entailing heavy expense. The rents, including the 30 per cent. increase, are not sufficient to pay the bills for repairs. It is quite certain the restrictions have been the cause of considerable deterioration in the condition of property generally, and such is more the case to-day than ever previously. It is no uncommon thing for some comparatively trifling repairs to cost one year's rent.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—The Medical Officer of Health, has not, up to the present, felt it incumbent upon him to make a representation to the Town Council respecting alleged unhealthy areas under Parts I and II of the Housing Act of 1890.

BYE-LAWS.—Those relating to **NEW STREETS** and **BUILDINGS** in Batley were allowed by the Local Government Board in April, 1889. They are obsolete in the light of modern hygienic requirements and it is hoped new ones may take their place in the near future.

No regulations have been made in respect of under-ground 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 under-ground 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.

Bye-laws with respect to HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS were adopted by the Town Council in February, 1899, and approved by the Local Government Board. There are no houses of this nature in the Borough. At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on July 7th, 1915, the Medical Officer recommended the adoption of the model BYE-LAWS of the Local Government Board respecting TENTS, VANS, and SHEDS. No action was taken.

The Housing Inspector (Mr. J. Lindley) makes the following report:—

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1919:—

Houses totally unfit for human habitation (Sec. 17, 1909)	3
Houses with Minor Defects (Public Health Acts)...	15
Houses inspected under the Act and Regulations in 1919	28
Houses found satisfactory on inspection	24
Action under Sec. 15, 1919, or Sec. 28, 1919	Nil

Action under P. H. Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under Sec. 28, 1919:—

Houses found with defects	4
Houses made fit after preliminary notice	2
Houses in regard to which notices were served to remedy defects	4
Houses made fit after notice	2
Action under Sec. 17, 1909	Nil
Appeals	Nil

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1920:—

Houses with minor defects (P. H. Acts)	12
Houses totally unfit for human habitation (Sec. 17, 1909)	2

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer (Mr. H. Hall) for the following information:—

The Batley Corporation Housing Site is in Bradford Road, West, Batley, opposite the Wilton Park. The Council have not promoted or assisted any public utility society in their district. Only one house was built during 1920 by private enterprise, it being of the workmen's dwelling type.

The State Aided Scheme of the Batley Corporation is for 500 houses, of which 178 are a first instalment. A Town Planning Scheme is in course of preparation inclusive of the Housing Scheme.

Closing Orders, &c., made under Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1920.

Shewing the Position at December 31st, 1920.

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	None made	Sep. 7th, 1911	Used as Rag Warehouses.
192, 194, Halifax Road	Dec. 7th, 1910	Jan. 5th, 1911	May, 1911	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
4, 5, Spa Field (cellars)	May 24th, 1911	June 1st, 1911	None made	Do.	Closed by owner
27, Upper Batley Lane	Dec. 23th, 1911	Jan. 4th, 1912	Do.	Do.	Demolished by owner
6, 6a, 7, 9, 10, 14, Scargill's Fold	Jan. 24th, 1912	Feb. 1st, 1912	Jan. 2nd, 1913	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
15, Scargill's Fold	Do.	Do.	March 6th, 1913	Do.	Do.
8, 11, 12, 13, Scargill's Fold	Do.	Do.	None made	Do.	Demolished by owner
133, 135, 143, High Street	March 13th, 1912	May 2nd, 1912	July 4th, 1913	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
1 and 3, Upper Lane	Do.	Do.	None made	Do.	Demolished by owner
21, Jack Lane	July 11th, 1912	Aug. 1st, 1912	Jan. 2nd, 1913	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
64, Mower's Place	Oct. 23rd, 1912	Oct. 31st, 1912	Nov. 10th, 1913	Do.	Added to next house
196, Halifax Road	Nov. 27th, 1912	Dec. 5th, 1912	None made	Aug. 7th, 1913	Rendered fit for habitation
1 and 2, yard 1, Victoria Street	March 12th, 1913	May 1st, 1914	Dec. 4th, 1913	None made	Converted into through house
28, 30, White Lee Road	Aug. 13th, 1913	Sep. 4th, 1913	None made	Jan. 7th, 1915	Demolished by owner
21, 22, 23, Bankfoot place	Oct. 22nd, 1913	Oct. 30th, 1913	April 1st, 1915	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
17, 19, 21, Bradford Road	April 8th, 1914	May 7th, 1914	None made	June 3rd, 1915	Demolished by owner
152, Soothill Lane	Do.	Do.	April 1st, 1915	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
13, Spa Field (cellar)	June 24th, 1914	July 2nd, 1914	None made	Do.	Closed by owner
1, court 1, Albion Street	Feb. 24th, 1915	March 4th, 1915	None made	Sep. 2nd, 1915	Demolished by owner, 1916
15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Union Place	Feb. 10th, 1915	Do.	Sep. 2nd, 1915	None made	Rendered fit for habitation
14 and 16, East Street	May 10th, 1916	June 1st, 1916	None made	Do.	Outstanding, Dec. 31st, 1920
12, Oldroyd's Yard	May 10th, 1916	June 1st, 1916	August 2nd, 1917	Do.	Rendered fit for habitation
6, Alma Terrace	May 10th, 1916	June 1st, 1916	None made	Do.	Closed by owner
8, Woodwell Street (cellar)	May 9th, 1917	June 7th, 1917	Do.	Do.	Closed by owner
71, Peel Street	April 25th, 1917	June 7th, 1917	Do.	Do.	Converted by owner into through house, rendered fit for habitation
3, Jacob Street (cellar)	June 13th, 1917	July, 1917	Do.	Do.	Closed by owner

APPENDICES. Memo. $\frac{40}{Int.}$
HOUSING CONDITIONS. Min. of Health.
STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	96527
(2) General death-rate	13.2
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis	0.8
(4) Infantile mortality	83.3
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	9100*
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	8467*
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	1

* See remarks commencement of Housing Section.

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	28
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	None

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.

2

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
---	------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.	None
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	174
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	231
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	None
C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	None
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	None
3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.	
Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I, or (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—	
(1) Name of Area	
(2) Acreage	
(3) Number of Working-class houses in area	
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	None

- | | |
|--|------|
| (4) Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 | None |
| (5) Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer | |

MR. JOSEPH LINDLEY,

Inspector of Nuisances, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Food and Drugs, Hackney Carriages and Workshops. Superintendent Ashpit Cleansing and Refuse Destructor. Executive Officer Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

MR. GEORGE MILNER,

Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, who assists in carrying out the above work.

The Health Visitors report a number of nuisances and housing defects to the Medical Officer of Health which, where thought necessary, are entered in the Register, initialled by the Medical Officer and given to the Inspector for necessary action.

BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

**REPORT OF THE SCHOOL
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1920.**

G. H. PEARCE, M.D. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Camb),
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*Fellow (Past President Yorkshire Branch) Society of Medical
Officers of Health.*

*Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
&c.*

Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and personally performs all the routine and special examinations. He is assisted by a Superintendent School Nurse, who is present at all examinations. There are also four School Nurses, each of whom devotes one half of her time to School Medical work, the remainder being occupied with duties as Health Visitor.

Co-ordination.

Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other health services are satisfactory. Children from birth, healthy or otherwise, until their names are entered on a school register are kept under supervision by the Health Visitors. The Education Committee does not, up to the present, possess any nursery schools.

The School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.—There are thirteen school buildings divided into twenty-nine departments. The number of children on the roll on December 31st, 1920, was 5,267. All the buildings are comparatively old but at Mill Lane, Hanging Heaton, additional buildings were constructed some years ago, considerably modernising this school. Five schools are situated in congested areas, six in what may be termed semi-rural areas and two in rural areas.

Generally speaking in consequence of the type of building being old there is room for improvement in the ventilation of all and the lighting of some, but recently what are known as School Committees consisting of members of the Education Committee, teachers, and parents of scholars, have been formed in connection with the various schools. They meet and submit to the Education Committee recommendations including matters of school hygiene. Such recommendations often include those of the School Medical Officer made on pages 163-171 of his Annual Report for the year 1910.

During 1920 a few windows have been converted into case-ment windows at Carlinghow, Healey, Purlwell, and Warwick Road schools and a few hoppers have been inserted in certain windows at Gregory Street school. Artificial lighting has been improved at Brownhill, Purlwell, Gregory Street, Mill

Lane, and electric lighting has been installed at Batley Church of England, and Staincliffe schools. The warming of school buildings has not been in every case entirely satisfactory recently during cold weather, partly on account, I am informed, of difficulty in obtaining fuel and also through defects having developed in certain heating apparatus. All the schools possess water closets but some of them are on the trough system which is generally acknowledged not to conform with modern ideas, is unsatisfactory in practice, and should be replaced by separate pedestal wash-down closets. Scholar's lavatory bowls have been replaced at Carlinghow Boys' and Girls' Schools. There is an ample water supply for washing purposes, although in some instances the lavatory bowls are old and dilapidated. The water supply for drinking purposes is good and sufficient. In several schools drinking fountains are installed and no cups are necessary.

Mr. Elliott (Secretary for Education) informs me that some blackboards of both "wall" and "loose" types in almost all the schools now require renovating. Several schools are in need of large wallboards for good upper class work. Most schools have now a supply of modern dual desks. During the last year old desks were dismantled and the timber converted into dual tables. The process of replacement will be continued during the current year.

Taking the whole of the town it cannot be said that the cleanliness of schoolrooms and cloakrooms is satisfactory, there being much room for improvement, but some schools are considerably better than others. As an example of cleanliness I might mention the Brownhill Church school in January, 1921.

There are no special arrangements for the drying of clothes, but Mr. Elliott (the Secretary for Education) informs me that the Committee, in their scheme, state that this provision should be included in all new schools. The teachers make the best in winter time of the open fires and heating apparatus.

At a recent meeting of the Education Committee, the Chairman (Mr. Alderman North) said "they had estimated for an additional £800, and those who were in close touch with the schools knew, from the recommendations of the Schools Committee and from their own observations, that it was necessary this additional money should be spent in order to make

some attempt to bring the school buildings up-to-date in the matter of cleanliness, sanitary, and other requirements. In producing the estimate the committee were satisfied the money asked for was necessary to a proper sanitary condition of the schools."

Medical Inspection.

(a) Age groups inspected during 1920 were all those newly admitted and under the age of five years, together with all those whose fifth and thirteenth birthdays occurred during 1920. The question of the medical inspection of the Interim (nine year old) Group had been under the consideration of the Education Committee for some months and at a meeting of the School Management Committee held on November 15th, 1920, the minutes of the meeting of the School Medical Service Subcommittee held on November 3rd, 1920, which read as follows, were approved:—"The Secretary submitted the minutes of the conference with the Sanitary Committee held on the 25th October, 1920, and reported that he had conveyed the Committee's request to the School Medical Officer who had now made arrangements for the routine inspection of the intermediate group and for the examination of children under the bye-laws. It was noted that the salary of the School Medical Officer would be considered by the newly constituted Sanitary Committee this month." In accordance with the above the examination of the nine year old group commenced at the beginning of November. This, and the other duties mentioned, has increased the work personally performed by the School Medical Officer by one third at least.

(b) The Board's Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed in every instance.

(c) For ascertaining cases of crippling defects the head teachers and the school attendance officers report to the Secretary for Education particulars of any cases not previously discovered by the School Medical Officer at the routine inspections. These reports are passed along to the School Medical Officer. In addition, the five school nurses when visiting schools, either in their capacity as school nurses, health, or maternity visitors, present similar reports, but in these cases direct to the School Medical Officer. All cases are examined by the School Medical Officer who submits in his monthly re-

port to the Education Committee definite recommendations as to the kind of treatment desirable.

(d) The following shews the extent to which disturbance of school arrangement was involved by the medical inspection. In most instances where this took place at the schools, owing to the proximity of the play grounds, the greatest difficulty was experienced in examining the chests of scholars in consequence of the noise. It would be a great advantage if a medical inspection and waiting room was connected with each school, but this is not feasible except when new schools are built or improvements carried out to existing ones. These rooms could be used for other purposes when not needed for medical inspections. A proposal was made recently by the School Medical Officer to the Education Committee that permission be asked from the Board of Education for all routine medical inspections to take place at the Public Health Department as is the case in the City of Wakefield, the reason being the impossibility under existing conditions of making a proper medical examination in a number of cases. The proposal was not favourably received by the Committee:—

Medical inspection conducted off school premises.—Batley C.E. Infants' and Mixed, Carlinghow Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Medical inspection in class room emptied for the purpose; parents waiting in adjoining class room whilst teaching carried on.—Brownhill Mixed and Infants', Field Lane Infants', and Staincliffe Mixed Schools.

Medical inspection in class room; parents waiting in corridor.—Carlinghow and St. Mary's Infants' Schools.

Medical inspection in cloak room; parents waiting in corridor.—Healey Mixed and Infants' Schools.

Medical inspection in housewifery room; parents waiting in adjoining room.—Park Road Boys' and Girls', St. Mary's Mixed Schools.

Medical inspection in teachers' room, parents waiting in cloak room.—Park Road Infants', Warwick Road Infants', Gregory Street Girls' and Infants' Schools.

Medical inspection in empty class room; parents waiting in corridor.—Purlwell Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Medical inspection in class room emptied for purpose; parents waiting in cloak room.—Purlwell Infants', Staincliffe Infants', and Hanging Heaton Mixed Schools.

Medical inspection in housewifery room, parents waiting in class room whilst teaching carried on.—Warwick Road Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Medical inspection in teachers' room, parents waiting in central hall.—Mill Lane Mixed and Infants' Schools.

Findings of Medical Inspections.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION:—

(a) MALNUTRITION: 226 children or 16.1 per cent. were found to be suffering from varying conditions of Malnutrition. Some of these presented evidence of organic disease but the large majority did not. There is little doubt that the cause is due partly to improper—not insufficient—feeding assisted by residence in ill-ventilated back-to-back houses together, in many instances, with lack of parental control, children doing much as they like instead of living regular ordered lives under the proper surveillance of their parents. Recently organised games in connection with the schools have undoubtedly done much to improve the physique of scholars generally.

Reference to the tables of heights and weights will shew, as in previous years, that Batley scholars, particularly the leavers, are this year under the average standard and that the same has been the case since medical inspection was first undertaken in 1909. In a local paper recently the following statement appeared:—"Half the children in seven Berlin schools were found last autumn to be below the normal height and weight." From this it appears that the conditions of living amongst Berlin scholars are better than amongst the Batley scholars.

(b) UNCLEANLINESS: For the routine medical inspection at least a week's previous notice is given to the parents and an invitation extended to be present, consequently ample time elapses for a scholar to be cleansed should such be necessary before the inspection takes place. At these examinations 123 or approximately 9 per cent. of the scholars were found to be in a verminous condition in a greater or lesser de-

gree, and the bodies of 60 or approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were in such a condition of uncleanness as to require special attention.

Quarterly surveys of the scholars for detection of uncleanness are performed by the school nurses. Previous arrangements are made with the head teachers but the scholars are not aware of the date of such inspection which is particularly confined to the girls, boys not being examined unless the head teacher brings forward any particular case. In this manner 13,119 surprise examinations were made and 1,182 individual children were found to be verminous. In every instance printed instructions as to the necessity of the child being cleansed from vermin, and the manner in which this may be quickly done are sent to the parents. Should the warning be disregarded the worst cases are excluded from school and if they are not cleansed and back in school within seven days the Education Committee has given instructions to the Secretary for Education to institute a prosecution. From long experience it is found that the worst cases of uncleanness are associated with the same families year after year, and also that in the majority of instances warnings are of little use, the parents failing to cleanse the child until they are aware that a prosecution is about to be undertaken, when the scholar is promptly cleansed. Action is taken under the School Attendance Byelaws not under Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1908, which in practise has been found largely unworkable.

(c) MINOR AILMENTS: Reference may be made to the tables.

(d) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS: In this area abnormal conditions of tonsils and the growth of adenoid vegetations are not so common as might be reasonably expected. It is difficult to offer any sufficient explanation as to the reason why. Reference to the table will shew the small number of cases discovered. In all cases the dangers and disabilities following these conditions are explained to parents and, in the majority of instances, an operation for removal follows either at some hospital or by the family doctor, although the latter is not frequent owing to the disinclination of doctors to perform this work in private houses. The Education Committee is at present endeavouring to make arrangements by which treatment may be obtained at the local hospital.

(e) **TUBERCULOSIS**: One definite, and twenty suspected cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found. Four scholars were found to suffer from Glandular and one from Osseous Tuberculosis. All but one were referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for attention. As in previous years I again mention the necessity of some form of provision being made for the treatment and education of these scholars. The Batley Park still presents the facilities referred to in previous Annual Reports.

(f) **SKIN DISEASES** are not often met with at the Routine Examinations. Scholars suffering from the same are notified to the School Medical Officer by teachers or attendance officers when noticed, and, where necessary, are excluded from school. Treatment is given either at the School Clinic, or by the family doctor, as a rule.

(g) **EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE**: Only fourteen cases were discovered at the routine examinations of which eleven were blepharitis and three conjunctivitis.

(h) **VISION**: The arrangements made by the Batley Education Committee with Dr. Herley, an Ophthalmic Surgeon, practising in this district, to examine and treat all cases of visual defect at his consulting rooms came into operation in January, 1920, and have been generally satisfactory. The doctor's report explains itself. Difficulty, however, has arisen with some parents in persuading them to take their children for examination owing to the fact that some are neglectful whilst others decline to admit that their child's sight is defective. In consequence it has been found that a few parents who have previously agreed to see Dr. Herley at his rooms have failed to go there, others whose children have been examined and prescriptions obtained have failed to procure spectacles where necessary, and in a number of instances it has been impossible to persuade the parents to take their children again in order that the Ophthalmic Surgeon may have an opportunity of examining the spectacles in order to verify the optician's interpretation of the prescription. As a result further arrangements have been made by the Education Committee for which a room in the Public Health Department is at present being equipped. The necessary apparatus has been ordered and from the 1st April, 1921, all ophthalmic work will be carried out by Dr.

Herley at the School Clinic where he will attend for the purpose one or two sessions per week and scholars will be seen by him there. No doubt is entertained that these arrangements will be more satisfactory than the previous ones. During the year 99 children were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, but actually he examined 114.

Report of the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

54, Bradford Road, Dewsbury.

To the School Medical Officer.

Sir,—From February, 1920, to January 1st, 1921, I examined the eyes of 114 children and spectacles were prescribed in 112 cases:—Anisometropia, 3; Hypermetropia, 32; Hypermetropia with astigmatism, 38; Mixed astigmatism, 8; Myopia, 21; Myopia with astigmatism, 10. In two cases glasses were not prescribed.

In the course of my examinations I noticed that some of the children were suffering from ocular disease:—Blepharitis, 6; Nebulæ, 10; Old Iritis, 1; Coloboma, 1; Nystagmus, 3; Choroïdal disease, 1.

Thirty-three children have concomitant convergent squint, and in two cases one eye diverged. In most of the cases of squint the eye affected was amblyopic.

RANDAL HERLEY, B.A., Surgeon.

January 10th, 1921.

(i) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING: The conditions met with were generally the result of an attack of Measles or Scarlet Fever producing perforation of the drum, deafness to a greater or lesser degree, and otorrhœa. Particular care is taken to impress upon the parents the necessity of treatment and the serious danger to life arising from neglect of these conditions. Efforts are made to obtain a regular attendance at the School Clinic of children suffering from otorrhœa, but, the condition being chronic, they soon tire and cease attending.

(j) DENTAL DEFECT: The report of the School Dental Surgeon (Mr. W. G. Gray, L.D.S.) is satisfactory although it has been quite impossible for Mr. Gray, in the limited time at his disposal, to perform anything like the amount of work which is necessary for the dental well-being of the scholars. It was anticipated that difficulty would arise in persuad-

ing parents to bring their children for dental treatment, but such has not proved to be the case. A well equipped dental surgery was fitted up by the Education Committee and it is very pleasing to see children smiling when leaving the clinic, to hear their parents say that an appointment has been made to return for further treatment on a certain date, and that the child has not been hurt in any way. Mr. Gray's report is clear and explains the work performed by him during the year. Many parents believe dental treatment means extraction of teeth only. The School Nurses are continually explaining that such is only done when nothing else is available. The whole object of the work at the School Dental Clinic is to preserve the teeth, not to remove them unless absolutely necessary.

**Report on the Dental Inspection and Treatment of Children
from March, 1920, till December, 1920.**

To the School Medical Officer, Batley.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to present to you the following report on the dental inspection and treatment of children from the commencement of the clinic till December, 1920.

During this period all the children between the ages of six years and eight years (inclusive) in all the schools were examined, and the treatment recommended in the majority of cases—where accepted—carried out, details of which will be found in the accompanying summary.

Generally speaking the teeth of the children were bad, a large percentage of those examined requiring attention. This percentage will naturally decrease as treatment is carried out and parents and children recognise the advantages of dental hygiene.

Treatment during the nine months was necessarily limited as the time devoted to this work is not sufficient to treat the teeth, both temporary and permanent, of all the children who require treatment.

As far as possible the treatment has been of a conservative nature—special attention being paid to the saving of the permanent molar teeth—to ensure for the children a healthy dentition for future years.

Extraction was resorted to in only the minimum of cases and only in those cases where the teeth were septic foci, or for aiding dentition.

I wish to record my grateful thanks to you and to the members of your staff for the hearty co-operation and aid you have given me in the performance of this work.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. G. GRAY.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE: Appointments made, 660; Appointments broken, 32; Amalgam fillings, 334; Cement, 14; Extractions, 92; Dressings, 80; Number of teeth filled, 532.—
W. G. GRAY, Dental Surgeon.

(k) **CRIPPLING DEFECTS:** These have previously been referred to and an inspection of the table may be made for the nature and number of them.

Infectious Diseases.

It was not thought desirable to recommend the closure of any of the elementary schools during 1920.

Head Teachers reported 568, School Attendance Officers 389, Parents and others 52 cases of infectious or contagious disease during the year.

In all infectious or contagious conditions the Head Teacher is furnished with a Certificate of Exclusion by the School Medical Officer, and the scholar must not be re-admitted to school until a Re-admission Certificate has been received by the Head Teacher from the same source. Duplicates of these Certificates are sent to the Secretary for Education.

The total number of exclusions during the year was 1,027.

The following table shews the average weekly number of children, either patients or contracts, excluded from school during 1920 on account of infectious or contagious conditions:

Scarlet Fever	9	Impetigo	0.8
Diphtheria	6	Contagious Ophthal-	
Measles	43	mia	0.5
Whooping Cough ..	9	Scabies	4
Chicken Pox	6	Verminous Condi-	
Mumps	2	tions	4
Ringworm	11		

In the case of non-notifiable diseases or conditions—that is to say not notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification of Infectious Disease Acts or Regulations made

under the Public Health Acts—information is generally obtained through notification being made by the Head Teachers or Attendance Officers.

Rules for Exclusion of Children from School.

SCARLET FEVER.—When patient is treated in Isolation Hospital he must not attend school for two weeks after return home. When patient is treated at home the same rule applies after recovery and disinfection. Children living in infected houses must not attend school for two complete weeks after removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital and disinfection of the premises. When the patient is treated at home the same rule applies after recovery and disinfection.

DIPHThERIA.—When treated in the Isolation Hospital the patient must not attend school for four weeks after return home. When patient has been treated at home two successive negative swabs taken at intervals of not less than one week must have been obtained before return to school. These swabs may be taken by the doctor in attendance on the case, but he must give a written certificate to the Medical Officer of Health that such negative swabs have been obtained by him. Children living in infected houses must not attend school until fourteen days have elapsed from the date of the patient's removal to the Isolation Hospital and disinfection of the premises, and until two successive negative swabs from their throats taken under the above-mentioned conditions have been obtained. When the patient is treated at home no other child from the same house may attend school while the patient is infectious nor for four weeks afterwards, and until two successive negative swabs have been obtained as above.

MEASLES.—Children attacked by Measles must be kept from school for four weeks. In the case of children living in infected houses the following is the rule: All children who are under seven years and attend the infants' school must be excluded, but those who are over seven years may be allowed to attend the boys' and girls' schools provided that they have already suffered from Measles. Children of the same household who have not had Measles must be excluded from school for 28 days from the date of onset of illness of the last patient in the house with Measles.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—The rule for exclusion is similar to that for Measles, except that the infection of Whooping Cough probably lasts six weeks, and any children in the house who attend the infants' school must be excluded from school for this period.

MUMPS and CHICKEN POX.—Three weeks' exclusion from school must be allowed for cases of Mumps, and the same period, or until all scabs have disappeared, for cases of Chicken Pox. Exclusion in both diseases is confined to the patient alone.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—All notified cases are excluded.

ENTERIC FEVER (TYPHOID).—Scholars living in houses where a case has occurred are not excluded from school.

Following Up.

All defects discovered, if necessary, are followed up through visitation of the home by the School Nurses, the giving of further advice, and persuasion of parents to take the requisite steps for the amelioration of the particular condition. In this connection 1793 home visits were made during the year.

Medical Treatment.

The methods employed or available for the treatment of defects are given below and a statement of the ascertained results of the treatment can be gathered from Tables IV and V:—

(a) **MINOR AILMENTS.**—Chiefly treated at the School Clinic, occasionally by own doctor.

(b) **TONSILS and ADENOIDS.**—Generally operated upon at some hospital, occasionally treated by own doctor.

(c) **TUBERCULOSIS.**—All cases of Tuberculosis and all suspected cases are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment. Definite cases of Phthisis are always excluded from school as is the case with all other forms of Tuberculosis when notified in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

(d) **SKIN DISEASE.**—The only one worthy of mention here so far as Batley scholars are concerned is Ringworm. A few cases are treated by drugs at the School Clinic, some by

the family doctor, some by chemists and an appreciable number receive no treatment owing to neglect by parents to obtain the same. The Education Committee has endeavoured to arrange for the X-Ray treatment of Ringworm at the local hospital and also outside the town, but, up to the present, has been unsuccessful.

(e) **EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.**—Cases of Blepharitis are treated at the School Clinic. The scholars suffering from other external affections of the eyes, if thought desirable, are referred to the Committee's Ophthalmic Surgeon, the family doctor, or some hospital.

(f) **VISION.**—This has already been dealt with in the Ophthalmic Surgeon's report.

(g) **EAR DISEASE and HEARING.**—Cases exhibiting these conditions are referred to the family doctor, or hospital, as occasion warrants.

(h) **DENTAL DEFECTS.**—This subject has previously been referred to in the School Dental Surgeon's report.

(i) **CRIPPLING DEFECTS and ORTHOPÆDICS.**—Such cases are referred to their own doctor, or some hospital, as occasion requires.

Open-Air Education.

(a) **PLAYGROUND CLASSES.**—It is the practice in most schools, particularly in infants' schools, to take classes out into the yard in suitable weather. At schools like Brown-hill the children are taken into an adjacent field.

(b) **SCHOOL JOURNEYS.**—At several of the senior schools during the past year school journeys were arranged to Bolton Abbey, Ilkley, and similar places. Scholars from one or two schools paid visits to the local park.

(c) **SCHOOL CAMPS.**—Selected boys from Carlinghow school had a camp at Bridlington in charge of the headmaster during the summer holidays.

(d) **OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**—There are none, but where possible it is common during suitable weather for class room windows to be open widely during teaching. Plans for a new school to be built on open-air principles at Healey were approved just be-

fore the commencement of the war which, of course, prevented the work being carried out.

(e) DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.—The Committee do not possess any.

(f) RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.—The Committee do not possess any.

Mr. Elliott (Secretary for Education) informs me that encouragement will be given to reasonable extensions of all types of open-air activities.

Physical Training.

I am indebted to Mr. Elliott for the following information :

“All Physical Training is carried out by the teachers, each school arranging its own course. The possibility of arranging, or facilitating attendance at, courses of instruction for teachers in physical exercises, folk dancing, etc., will be considered. The appointment of an organiser of physical instruction is under consideration. During the year 1920 instruction in swimming was given at the Corporation baths by a specially-appointed instructor and an instructress. 590 boys and 445 girls from the various elementary schools attended during a part or whole of the season which extended from May to September. Three separate half-days were devoted to the instruction of boys and three half-days to girls. Certificates were awarded to 158 boys and 46 girls for swimming from 1 to 72 lengths. Very successful swimming competitions for the Talbot shield and medals (boys), and Hirst cup and brooches (girls), have been organised at the end of each session. In 1920, in addition to the 6 team prizes provided by the donors of the trophies and Councillors and Members of the Education Committee, three prizes were given by the Instructor to the fastest swimmers amongst the boys and three prizes by the Instructress to the neatest swimmers amongst the girls. These competitions are exceedingly popular, and it is felt that the occasion might well be enlarged to the dimensions of a swimming gala. Organised games are more and more being introduced into the schools. The Dewsbury, Batley and District Schools' Athletic Association is actively engaged in promoting inter-school matches. Hockey, and Net-Ball for both boys and girls, and football and cricket for boys have already been in-

troduced, and a considerable quantity of apparatus provided. A great impetus to these most desirable branches of physical training will be given when adequate playing fields for all schools become available. Ten out of the twelve schools are provided with playing fields, although some of the arrangements are of a temporary nature. Negotiations are in hand, where the arrangements are temporary or not fully adequate."

Provision of Meals.

During the year 36 free dinners and 16 free breakfasts were given to Scholars.

The School Medical Officer is consulted as to suitable menus whenever general arrangements are under consideration. There is no central kitchen for the preparation of food, but head teachers are provided with tickets entitling the holder to a meal at a stated restaurant or confectioners. These are issued in cases of necessity at the discretion of the head teacher and a report forwarded to the Education Office the same day. The granting of further tickets is then dependent upon the result of the enquiry by the School Attendance officer.

School Baths.

There are no baths attached to any of the schools. Scholars visit the swimming baths under supervision as previously explained, but this is for purposes of swimming, not for cleansing.

Co-operation of Parents.

During 1920 64.9 per cent. of parents attended the routine inspections. In order to secure their presence a printed form is sent out from the school by the head teacher to the parents of every child who will be submitted to the routine medical inspection inviting one or both to be present. If defects are found at the examination the parents are advised verbally and in print. A School Nurse visits each home later with the object of promoting the subsequent treatment of defects. The effect of this method may be gathered from the tables appended.

Co-operation of Teachers.

Under the supervision of head teachers all scholars are weighed and measured in the schools by teachers previous to the medical inspection. The head teacher also superintends,

and, in some cases, performs the work of filling up the medical inspection cards so far as such relate to information which can only be given by head teachers, e.g., records of attendance, standard scholar is in, age, clothing, footgear, general condition of cleanliness as presented by the scholar throughout the year, and similar matters. Head teachers generally take an interest in the medical examinations and render what assistance may be in their power in order to facilitate the following up of defects found and obtaining medical treatment for the children. It would be invidious to mention names, but several are particularly cordial and render great help. It is pleasing to record the thanks of the School Nurses and myself. All head teachers are invited to be present at the medical inspections; a small number never attend.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

Much assistance has been received during the year, as in previous years, from the two school attendance officers (Mr. Barker and Mr. Hinchliffe), to whom thanks are offered. They regularly notify cases of illness, affecting children observed by them in the course of their duties, to the School Medical Officer who is then able to have such cases followed up and the proper action taken where necessary. The school attendance officers also are very helpful in assisting to bring persuasion to bear upon neglectful parents where difficulty is encountered by the school nurses in the following up and obtaining of medical treatment for the children. The work of the school medical service and of the school attendance department is closely co-ordinated.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

It is occasionally necessary to invoke the aid of the National Society of Cruelty to Children where it is found that children are persistently verminous and generally neglected. In such cases the school nurses occasionally fail to make an impression, but a visit from the Society's Inspector generally results in much benefit to the scholars concerned.

The local branch of the Save the Children Fund, on the application of Miss Evans (Superintendent School Nurse) provided from their stock an excellent outfit for one scholar who was to be admitted to a sanatorium and whose mother was unable to obtain suitable clothing through lack of means, two nightgowns for a scholar resident in a sanatorium, and a set

of under garments for a scholar who much needed them. This branch has also offered to supply the Superintendent with any garments she may require for similar purposes.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.

Children suffering from these defects are discovered at routine and special examinations by the School Medical Officer and a report upon each case is made to the School Management Committee at the next meeting. Information is also obtained of the existence of such cases from head teachers, school nurses, health visitors, and attendance officers. It is usual for the Education Committee on the report of the School Medical Officer to make arrangements for such children to be sent to suitable residential schools, the cost being deferred almost entirely by the Committee the parents, where able, contributing an amount fixed by the Committee.

Nursery Schools.

The Education Committee does not at present possess any of these.

Secondary Schools.

The School Medical Officer, as such, is not concerned with the scholars attending secondary schools in Batley. He is, however, frequently consulted by the heads of the boys' and girls' Grammar schools respecting matters arising out of infectious disease, advice being given in his capacity of Medical Officer of Health.

Continuation Schools.

The School Medical Officer is not concerned as such with pupils attending this institution in Batley.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

(1) Scholars, where employed out of school hours, are chiefly engaged in the distribution of papers and periodicals for newsagents, and in other ways as messengers, errand boys, etc. In accordance with the resolution of the Committee, previously referred to in discussing the medical inspection of the nine year old group, the work of medically examining the cases specified in Clause 6a of the Bye-laws regulating the Employment of Children and Young Persons was commenced in November.

(2) There is no co-ordination between the work of the School Medical Service and that of the Certifying Factory Sur-

geon for the Borough. Owing to the death of Dr. Forsyth during the year a vacancy arose, but the School Medical Officer was not appointed, the Home Office selecting a general practitioner who does not live in Batley. No reflection is, of course, intended to be made on this doctor in any way but it is obvious that he cannot have previous knowledge of the medical history of young persons going for the first time to work, whom he must examine in the course of his duties, and whose medical records are in the possession of the School Medical Officer to whom many are well known. The great advantage of the School Medical Officer being also the Certifying Factory Surgeon has often been urged by the Board of Education and other official departments. At the enquiry into the working of the Factory Acts it was agreed such was very desirable, and in the towns where this arrangement is working the results are very favourably commented upon both centrally and locally. It is to be regretted that the Batley Education Committee lost this advantage which would not only have been to their benefit but particularly so to scholars in their schools, and employers of labour. It is customary in other towns where a vacancy arises for the incoming School Medical Officer to succeed to the post consequently the advantage remains to the Education Committee and is not lost by resignation of a Medical Officer.

Special Enquiries.

None have been undertaken during the year.

Miscellaneous.

In accordance with the Committee's resolution a medical examination of a supplementary teacher was made. The candidate was not accepted on the ground that tubercular disease of the lungs was present.

The total number of attendances during 1920 at the School Clinic was 824 the number of scholars being 335.

Statistical Tables.

The six statistical tables required by the Board of Education in respect of children in Public Elementary Schools together with others of local interest are appended herewith.

G. H. PEARCE, M.D., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS—GIRLS.

Name of School	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.								
	5			9			13		
	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	13	39.5	34.3	—	—	—	25	54.3	69.7
St. Mary's	22	39.0	35.4	—	—	—	27	52.6	66.8
Healey	12	40.8	36.5	—	—	—	17	53.9	73.0
Purlwell	16	38.7	34.5	—	—	—	34	54.5	70.6
Parish Church	22	39.4	36.4	—	—	—	18	55.3	78.6
Staincliffe	12	40.0	36.7	—	—	—	19	54.0	71.7
Field Lane	21	39.1	33.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlinghow	15	40.7	37.7	—	—	—	25	54.8	72.7
Brownhill	2	40.5	38.7	5	45.6	45.8	8	52.5	64.3
Warwick Road	20	38.7	33.7	—	—	—	20	54.5	74.5
Mill Lane	8	40.7	34.5	—	—	—	9	55.5	75.2
Hanging Heaton	5	39.6	35.2	—	—	—	10	53.6	68.7
Gregory Street	11	39.5	35.6	21	46.9	50.9	10	56.1	76.2
Average for the 13 Schools	179	39.7	35.6	26	46.2	48.3	222	54.3	71.8
Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	—	40.5	39.2	—	48.5	55.5	—	55.6	76.4
Average expressed in Metric Measure (Centimetres and Kilogrammes)	—	100.9	16.1	—	117.2	21.8	—	138.1	32.5
(a) for the Thirteen Schools	—	103.0	17.5	—	123.1	25.5	—	142.0	34.5
(b) Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	—	103.0	17.5	—	123.1	25.5	—	142.0	34.5



TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS—BOYS.

Name of School.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.								
	5			9			13		
	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	12	39.5	35.8	—	—	—	28	53.5	70.9
St. Mary's	11	38.6	33.1	—	—	—	15	51.8	69.3
Healey	15	40.7	38.5	—	—	—	20	53.6	72.5
Purlwell	21	39.9	38.0	—	—	—	42	53.5	70.6
Parish Church	25	39.9	37.5	—	—	—	9	54.1	71.1
Staincliffe	13	40.5	31.1	—	—	—	18	53.8	67.3
Field Lane	19	40.5	36.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlinghow	11	40.9	37.2	—	—	—	17	54.7	69.9
Brownhill	7	40.3	37.1	13	46.0	48.0	14	53.5	70.2
Warwick Road	18	39.5	36.0	—	—	—	30	53.7	69.1
Mill Lane	8	40.1	36.9	—	—	—	18	55.4	79.3
Hanging Heaton	5	42.2	41.2	—	—	—	10	53.0	63.4
Gregory Street	7	38.7	35.3	11	44.7	48.6	—	—	—
Average for the 13 Schools	172	40.1	36.4	24	45.3	48.3	221	53.6	70.3
Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	—	41.0	39.9	—	49.5	60.5	—	54.9	76.7
Average expressed in Metric Measure (Centimetres and Kilogrammes)									
(a) for the Thirteen Schools	—	101.7	16.5	—	114.9	21.8	—	136.3	31.9
(b) Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	—	104.2	18.1	—	125.9	27.5	—	140.0	34.7

AVERAGE HEIGHT OF BATLEY CHILDREN.

Age Group (Years)	BOYS.			
	Average for 1920	Average for last 11 Years	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard	Average height of Elementary School Children in England and Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations. (Greenwood, 1913)
5	40.1 ins.	1909 39.0 ins. 1910 38.5 " 1911 39.5 " 1912 38.5 " 1913 40.0 " 1914 39.5 " 1915 39.8 " 1916 40.1 " 1917 39.6 " 1918 40.1 " 1919 40.5 "	41.0 ins.	40.6 ins.
13	53.6 ins.	1909 54.2 ins. 1910 53.5 " 1911 54.0 " 1912 54.5 " 1913 54.1 " 1914 53.9 " 1915 53.6 " 1916 54.1 " 1917 53.6 " 1918 53.9 " 1919 53.6 "	56.9 ins.	56.0 ins.
GIRLS.				
5	39.7 ins.	1909 38.5 ins. 1910 37.7 " 1911 38.5 " 1912 37.7 " 1913 39.2 " 1914 39.3 " 1915 39.8 " 1916 39.5 " 1917 39.2 " 1918 39.7 " 1919 39.7 "	40.5 ins.	40.4 ins.
13	54.3 ins.	1909 54.7 ins. 1910 54.2 " 1911 54.7 " 1912 54.5 " 1913 54.6 " 1914 54.2 " 1915 54.3 " 1916 54.8 " 1917 54.5 " 1918 54.1 " 1919 53.8 "	57.7 ins.	56.8 ins.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BATLEY CHILDREN.

Age Group (Years)	BOYS.			
	Average for 1920.	Average for last 11 years.	Anthropometrical Committee's Standard.	Average weight of Elementary School Children in England and Wales based on upwards of 800,000 observations (Greenwood, 1913).
5	36.4 lbs.	1909 36.5 lbs. 1910 35.0 " 1911 35.7 " 1912 36.0 " 1913 37.4 " 1914 36.6 " 1915 36.2 " 1916 37.1 " 1917 36.2 " 1918 37.2 " 1919 36.9 "	39.9 lbs.	38.6 lbs.
13	70.3 lbs.	1909 71.7 lbs. 1910 69.5 " 1911 80.2 " 1912 71.0 " 1913 70.6 " 1914 70.7 " 1915 69.1 " 1916 71.4 " 1917 70.0 " 1918 70.2 " 1919 70.2 "	82.6 lbs.	77.4 lbs.
GIRLS.				
5	35.6 lbs.	1909 34.7 lbs. 1910 33.5 " 1911 35.0 " 1912 34.7 " 1913 35.6 " 1914 36.2 " 1915 36.0 " 1916 35.2 " 1917 34.7 " 1918 36.8 " 1919 35.1 "	39.2 lbs.	37.7 lbs.
13	71.8 lbs.	1909 73.7 lbs. 1910 69.5 " 1911 72.0 " 1912 72.2 " 1913 71.8 " 1914 70.9 " 1915 70.1 " 1916 69.7 " 1917 71.0 " 1918 69.9 " 1919 70.8 "	87.2 lbs.	80.3 lbs.

**SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT ROUTINE
EXAMINATIONS,
EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE TEETH.**

Free from classified defects,	Average for last 12 years.	Found suffering from one or more classified defects.	Average for last 12 years.
40.5	41.6	59.4	58.3
If verminous conditions are also deducted the figures are:—			
Free from classified defects.	Average for last 12 years.	Found Suffering from one or more classified defects	Average for last 12 years.
52.1	55.7	47.8	44.2

**ACCOMMODATION IN THE HOMES OF BATLEY SCHOOL
CHILDREN EXAMINED DURING 1920.**

This Table is not strictly accurate as experience proves that parents do not always give truthful replies to queries respecting housing conditions:—

No. of rooms in house.	No. of persons per Tenement.												Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and upwards		
1		1												1
2		8	40	63	66	42	23	14		1				257
3		3	32	73	77	57	44	23	16	4	1			330
4			10	23	20	27	23	11	6	8	2	1		131
5 and upwards			9	15	19	24	17	17	13	6	4	1		125

TABLE I.
ROUTINE INSPECTION.
NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

A.

Age	Entrants					Total
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages	
Boys ...	34	32	172	2	—	240
Girls ...	23	19	179	3	—	224
Totals	57	51	351	5	—	464
Intermedi-ate Group	Leavers					Grand Total
9	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total	
24	200	21	—	—	245	485
26	205	17	—	—	248	472
50	405	38	—	—	493	957

B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Age	Special Cases	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children re-examined).
Boys... ...	123	56
Girls ...	199	65
Totals ...	322	121

**C.—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN
 INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER,
 WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES
 (no child being counted more than once in one year).**

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
1400

TABLE III.
Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the
Area in 1920.

		Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	4	6	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	2	1	3	
	Not at School				
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	3	—	3	
	Not at School		1	1	
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	4	9
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children. Notified to the Local Control Author- ity by Local Education Authority during the Year.			
	Not at School	1	1	2	
	Imbeciles.	At School	1	—	1
Not at School		1	1	2	
Idiots.					
Epileptics.	Attending Public Elementary Schools				
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics. In Institutions other than Certified Schools. Not at School	2	—	2	
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools.			
		Not at School	24	30	54
	Other Tubercular Cases.				
			3	5	8
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	3	5
Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools.					
Not at School		3	8	11	
Cripples due to causes other than Tubercu- losis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism	Attending Public Elementary Schools	11	15	26	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children. In Institutions other than Certified Schools.				
	Not at School	4	1	5	
Other Physical Defec- tives, e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admis- sion to Open-Air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools		1	1	
	Attending Open-Air Schools. Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-Air Schools.				
	Not at School	1	3	4	
Dull or Backward.	Retarded 1 year	2	—	2	
	Retarded 2 years	14	12	26	
	Retarded 3 years	9	8	17	

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT of DEFECTS of CHILDREN DURING 1920.
A—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN				
Ringworm—Head ...	41	12	29	41
Ringworm—Body ...	21	21	—	21
Scabies ...	20	—	20	20
Impetigo ...	33	10	23	33
Minor Injuries ...	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases ...	—	—	—	—
EAR DISEASE ...	27	—	20	20
EYE DISEASE				
(External and other) ...	21	2	19	21
MISCELLANEOUS ...	6	1	5	6

B—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Submitted to Refraction.					For whom glasses were prescribed	For whom glasses were provided	Recommended for treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of treatment.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
Referred for Refraction.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Other-wise	Total.					
99	93	1	2	96	84	78	1	2	7

C—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Children.				
Referred for Treatment.	Received Operative Treatment.			Received Other Forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
25	—	10	10	3

D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

1. Number of Children dealt with.

	AGE GROUPS		"Specials"	Total.
	6—8 years.			
(a) Inspected by Dentist	1379		—	1379
(b) Referred for Treatment	472			472
(c) Actually Treated	363		2	365
(d) Retreated— (Result of Periodical Examination)	—		—	—

2. Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of Half Days Devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half Days Devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attend- ances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics included in (4) and (6)	No. of other Operations.	
			Ex- tracted.	Filled.	Ex- tracted.	Filled.			Perma- nent Teeth.	Tem- porary Teeth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
15½	51½	610	4	520	90	12	532	—	76	4

E.—TREATMENT OF UNCLEANLINESS.

The average number of visits per annum made by the School Nurses to each School, 5.

Total number of examinations made of children by School Nurses in the year in the schools, 13,119.

Number of individual children found unclean, 1,182.

Arrangements made by the Authority for cleansing, and the number of children cleansed under these arrangements. — Cleansing Station, but not used for this purpose, as action is not taken under Children Act, 1908.

Record of legal proceedings taken under the Children Act, 1908, or the School Attendance Bye-Laws.—15 prosecutions under Bye-Laws. Convictions in each case.

F.—TREATMENT OF OTHER DEFECTS.

Number of Children.			
Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
	Under Local Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
57	1	50	51

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE IV (A, B, C, D, and F, BUT EXCLUDING E).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Vilments ...	169	46	116	162
Visual Defects ...	99	93	3	96
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	25	—	18	13
Dental Defects ...	472	365	—	365
Other Defects ...	57	1	50	51
Totals ...	822	505	182	687

TABLE VI.
SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY INSPECTED AT
THE ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1920.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the Routine Inspections. X	957
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).	380
(3). The number of children in (1) suffering from	
Malnutrition	226
Skin Disease	11
Defective Vision (including Squint)	200
Eye Disease	14
Defective Hearing	11
Ear Disease	20
Nose and Throat Disease	72
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	61
Defective Speech	5
Dental Disease	—
Heart Disease	
Organic	4
Functional	2
Anæmia	226
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	36
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary (definite)	2
Pulmonary (suspected)	19
Non-Pulmonary	6
Disease of the Nervous System	1
Deformities	60
Other Defects and Diseases	132
(4). The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.).	127
(5). The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.).	98

X "Specials" are not included in this Table.



COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Percentage of Children found with Defects at Routine Examinations
Excluding Defective Teeth.

SCHOOL.	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Infants													
Parish Church ...	43.1	35.5	28.1	29.4	22.8	55.8	63.2	56.6	85.0	59.3	55.5	41.9	47.7
Brownhill ...	66.6	25.0	36.3	28.5	42.1	64.2	71.4	60.0	81.2	64.7	55.1	38.4	
Carlinghow ...	47.2	25.1	22.3	33.3	26.3	45.2	78.6	46.9	64.2	94.5	50.5	33.3	
Field Lane ...	33.3	39.4	33.9	21.5	22.4	53.8	81.2	54.5	63.6	69.6	48.6	38.0	54.5
Healey ...	55.5	47.0	19.0	20.0	34.8	48.2	66.6	41.3	72.2	65.6	61.7	16.6	45.6
Park Road ...	58.0	43.5	47.4	39.2	46.4	31.4	89.6	85.0	82.3	83.3	54.5	41.3	79.3
Purlwell ...	48.1	30.5	10.6	21.3	22.3	55.7	60.3	36.6	48.3	42.8	37.8	19.0	45.3
St. Mary's ...	46.0	44.1	47.0	47.1	54.3	73.0	88.8	83.5	88.2	100.0	76.1	42.8	45.4
Staincliffe ...	26.4	30.5	36.1	37.2	19.0	58.6	83.3	44.0	62.5	40.7	56.8	47.3	51.4
Warwick Road ...	48.2	66.6	34.4	27.2	36.3	48.5	74.2	51.0	71.7	66.6	55.3	40.6	
Gregory Street ...	34.4	25.5	9.5	25.8	38.6	63.1	73.3	41.6	36.8	62.5	42.1		
Hanging Heaton ...	18.1	37.5	21.0	4.5	25.0	42.1	71.4	64.2	69.2	100.0	53.3		
Mill Lane ...	23.8	37.8	37.7	27.6	20.1	39.3	80.6	43.7	33.7	73.6	52.9		
Girls													
Parish Church ...	72.2	83.3	73.9	85.7	57.6	50.0	77.2	62.8	63.4	64.7	67.5	28.2	43.5
Brownhill ...	46.1	58.3	75.0	60.0	100.0	63.6	100.0	71.4	70.0	69.2	87.5	39.1	
Carlinghow ...	88.0	85.7	76.0	80.7	96.1	75.0	77.2	70.0	76.4	77.7	66.0	53.8	
Healey ...	82.3	77.7	75.0	87.5	76.1	56.0	90.9	83.7	69.6	50.0	66.6	40.5	54.5
Park Road ...	88.0	93.9	59.3	82.7	80.5	61.5	83.7	81.0	72.1	85.4	76.5	44.6	69.0
Purlwell ...	82.3	87.1	63.6	87.5	82.5	79.1	82.3	65.0	75.9	72.8	70.0	53.7	62.0
St. Mary's ...	96.2	75.0	85.7	93.1	92.3	59.0	100.0	85.7	86.6	90.9	93.9	50.8	66.6
Staincliffe ...	73.6	70.5	75.0	75.0	62.5	38.0	80.0	74.2	62.5	60.0	81.8	64.8	67.7
Warwick Road ...	75.0	96.9	70.5	80.0	63.1	65.6	82.6	64.2	73.2	72.5	81.4	48.4	
Gregory Street ...	70.9	80.0	50.0	57.1	91.6	55.5	75.0	63.3	72.4	65.3	60.0		
Hanging Heaton ...	90.0	100.0	63.6	77.7	100.0	60.0	75.0	72.7	75.0	64.2	84.6		
Mill Lane ...	44.4	55.5	63.1	88.8	94.4	61.9	77.2	82.7	71.4	60.7	74.4		
Boys													
Parish Church ...	55.5	77.2	39.1	53.3	50.0	40.0	57.1	50.0	39.1	59.4	52.7	56.6	70.0
Brownhill ...	70.3	85.7	83.3	84.6	75.0	92.8	75.0	57.8	60.0	50.0	80.0	54.5	
Carlinghow ...	58.8	70.3	66.6	54.5	94.4	74.0	95.0	60.5	71.4	59.4	43.7	51.6	
Healey ...	65.0	70.0	68.7	63.6	71.4	25.0	75.0	60.0	59.3	70.8	50.0	54.1	45.4
Park Road ...	71.4	92.1	67.5	66.6	61.5	47.5	85.1	75.0	63.1	64.2	55.5	48.8	65.6
Purlwell ...	85.7	77.4	56.4	92.5	68.5	48.8	81.1	52.9	57.1	56.1	63.9	50.9	55.1
St. Mary's ...	93.3	87.5	78.9	70.0	72.7	89.4	83.3	75.0	79.5	78.0	85.3	55.3	83.7
Staincliffe ...	61.1	61.1	66.6	45.4	43.7	66.6	66.6	61.5	60.0	60.7	73.8	62.9	58.3
Warwick Road ...	66.6	91.3	47.0	79.1	76.6	75.0	73.9	63.5	80.6	59.6	52.0	42.1	
Gregory Street ...	81.8		42.8	66.6	72.7	64.7	77.7	85.7	53.3	76.9	59.0		
Hanging Heaton ...	70.0	45.8	81.2	70.8	81.2	41.1	90.0	60.7	65.5	66.6	51.2		
Mill Lane ...	61.1												
Totals ...	59.4	56.3	44.0	46.9	49.2	57.5	78.4	63.4	68.3	69.4	61.9	45.6	59.2





Table II. Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1920.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Routine Inspections		Specials	
	No. referred for treatment	No. required to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment	No. referred for treatment	No. required to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment
Malnutrition	226	—	—	—
Uncleanliness—				
Head	96	8	19	—
Body	—	60	—	—
Ringworm—				
Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	1	—	—
Impetigo	2	4	1	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	—	3	—	—
Eye				
Blepharitis	5	6	2	—
Conjunctivitis	1	2	1	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	1	—
Defective Vision	58	121	26	—
Squint	13	4	13	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Ear				
Defective Hearing	4	5	7	—
Otitis Media	11	1	4	—
Other Ear Diseases	2	5	—	—
Nose and Throat				
Enlarged Tonsils	21	22	1	—
Adenoids	3	2	3	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Mouth Breather	—	23	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	—	61	—	—
Defective Speech	—	3	—	—
Teeth-Dental Diseases	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	3	1	—	—
Functional	1	1	—	—
Anæmia	226	—	—	—
Lungs				
Bronchitis	2	28	—	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	1	—	—	—
Suspected	20	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	4	1	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	1	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Deformities				
Rickets	1	51	1	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	12	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	—	171	5	3

Number of Individual Children having Defects which required Treatment or to be kept under observation ... 569.







