

[Report 1904] / Medical Officer of Health, Brighouse Borough.

Contributors

Brighouse (England). Council. nb2008024084

Publication/Creation

1904

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gu4gru2q>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

TWELFTH
Annual Report

ON THE
PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE



FOR THE YEAR 1904.

BEING THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

FREDERIC WILLIAM MARTIN,


M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Ed., D.P.H., &c.

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough.

Medical Superintendent of the Brighouse Joint Hospital.

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.

BRIGHOUSE:
"FREE PRESS" OFFICE.
1905.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1903-4.

Mayor:

ALDERMAN W. SMITH, J.P.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR BUTTERWORTH.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR CROSSLEY.

Members of Committee:

ALDERMAN HEALEY,	COUNCILLOR FAWTHROP,
COUNCILLOR BARNETT,	„ HARDAKER,
„ BOND,	„ ROBERTS,
„ T. BOTTOMLEY,	„ TURNER.

In November, 1904. the Committee was re-constituted as below:—

Chairman:

ALDERMAN BUTTERWORTH.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR ROBERTS.

Members of Committee:

ALDERMAN HEALEY,	COUNCILLOR FAWTHROP,
COUNCILLOR BARNETT,	„ HARDAKER,
„ BOND,	„ SELLERS,
„ T. BOTTOMLEY,	„ TURNER,

BOOKS OF THE

LIBRARY OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

INTRODUCTION.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BRIGHOUSE,

1905.

To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

The present Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Brighouse which I have the honour to offer you, constitutes my Eighth Annual Report, and the Twelfth which has been compiled since the formation of the Borough. At the outset I may lay claim to its being generally a very satisfactory report, with the exception of Small Pox, which though numerically not very alarming, and mild in its character principally, still, from a monetary point of view, has without doubt been a serious item. I have appended a full return of all cases in 1904, together with a chart of the rise and fall of the number of cases for the whole of the outbreak since 1902. You have previously had two Special Reports on this subject, so with the one in this review, the matter has now been brought up to date.

In passing from this subject it may be as well to point out that though provision has been made with a neighbouring friendly authority, whereby our Small Pox patients in the future—for at all events a very considerable period—will be isolated from us, the necessity still remains for the maintenance of a disinfecting station. This would be useful at all times, independently of this disease, for even with our other cases of an infectious character necessitating the thorough disinfecting of premises and clothing, means should be available of persons being enabled to enjoy the benefits of a thorough bodily cleansing. Your Committee, together with members of the Watch Committee, have been on the look out for a place suitable for such purposes, combined also with provision of a Public Mortuary. Soon, I trust, their wants in this direction will be satisfied.

I will now pass on to a brief discussion of a few of the rates—statistical—which, I believe, are usually the particular items of knowledge sought for by the majority of the readers of any Medical Officer of Health's Report.

The Birth Rate for the past year is the lowest ever recorded, and whilst that for England and Wales last year was also the lowest, still its 27.9 was very much higher than that for Brighouse—21.7. Year by year, gradually but surely, the Birth Rate of this Borough has declined, until now it stands almost as low as any town in the West Riding. I do not know that very much, if any, good is done by moralizing on the subject: one which, from time to time, has been openly commented on, and concerning which many hints have been thrown out in various quarters as to the studied avoidance by married persons of their moral responsibilities in this direction. On such as these, undoubtedly, words are wasted. But there may be, and undoubtedly are, a great number of married women, especially in such a town as this, who are employed at factory work, and who, for the sake of earning money as long as they possibly can, continue at their employment when they should be resting. To these I would recommend that they give this subject more than a passing thought, and they should remember that to pass successfully through their ordeal they should strive to be in the best possible condition of health at that time.

The Death Rate is, I am enabled to state, very satisfactory, though it does not quite come up to the standard of the previous year, and your attention to Table I. will show you at once the very low rate of Infantile deaths, which is the best ever notified to you, and compared with similar returns from other towns stands very well.

The Zymotic Death Rate—a very popular indicator of the healthiness or otherwise of the district—is also very low.

Respiratory Death Rate, excluding Phthisis, is at about its usual level in this neighbourhood, but the rate of deaths from Phthisis has, I am sorry to say, been decidedly higher than formerly. More extended notes are made on all the diseases at a later portion of this Report.

As your Delegate, I attended the Public Health Congress held at Folkestone in July last, and I submitted my Special Report to your Committee on the same many months ago.

On November 26th of last year I also attended a Special Meeting of the Sanitary Institute, convened at Nottingham, for the consideration of one subject only—"Some present-day aspects of Conservancy Systems," an excellent introductory paper being read by Dr. Philip Boobyer, the Medical Officer of Health of that city. I was enabled at that meeting to point to the satisfactory returns for Brighouse with

regard to Enteric Fever, Diarrhœa, &c., during the past few years, and I stated, in my opinion, they were due in great measure to the substitution of water closets for pails and midden privies wherever practicable.

In this respect I am glad to be able to state that a greater proportion than formerly of the newly erected cottage houses are provided with this up-to-date system of excreta removal. I would like to be able to record that a greater number of baths were being supplied to houses in which the working men live; and as to Public Baths, I have not yet given up hope that eventually they will be provided in this Borough. It is a little bit gratifying to know that on one or two occasions the subject has been brought forward at your Council Meetings, but it has never yet been discussed with that vigour which is necessary to make it a necessity from a ratepayers' point of view.

"Everything comes to him who waits" is not a very unfamiliar saying, but surely the time for waiting for a Refuse Destructor has long passed. I do not think the Borough was ever in greater need of such an installation than at present, and your Committee must be aware of the repeated complaints we have of the nuisances created from time to time by the various existing rubbish tips.

I desire to herewith tender my thanks to the medical men in the town for the prompt notification of Infectious Diseases: to my brother Medical Officers of Health who, year by year, oblige me with various statistics, compiled in the Appendix; and also to the officials at the Municipal Offices for the assistance they have so often given me in matters relating to the Public Health.

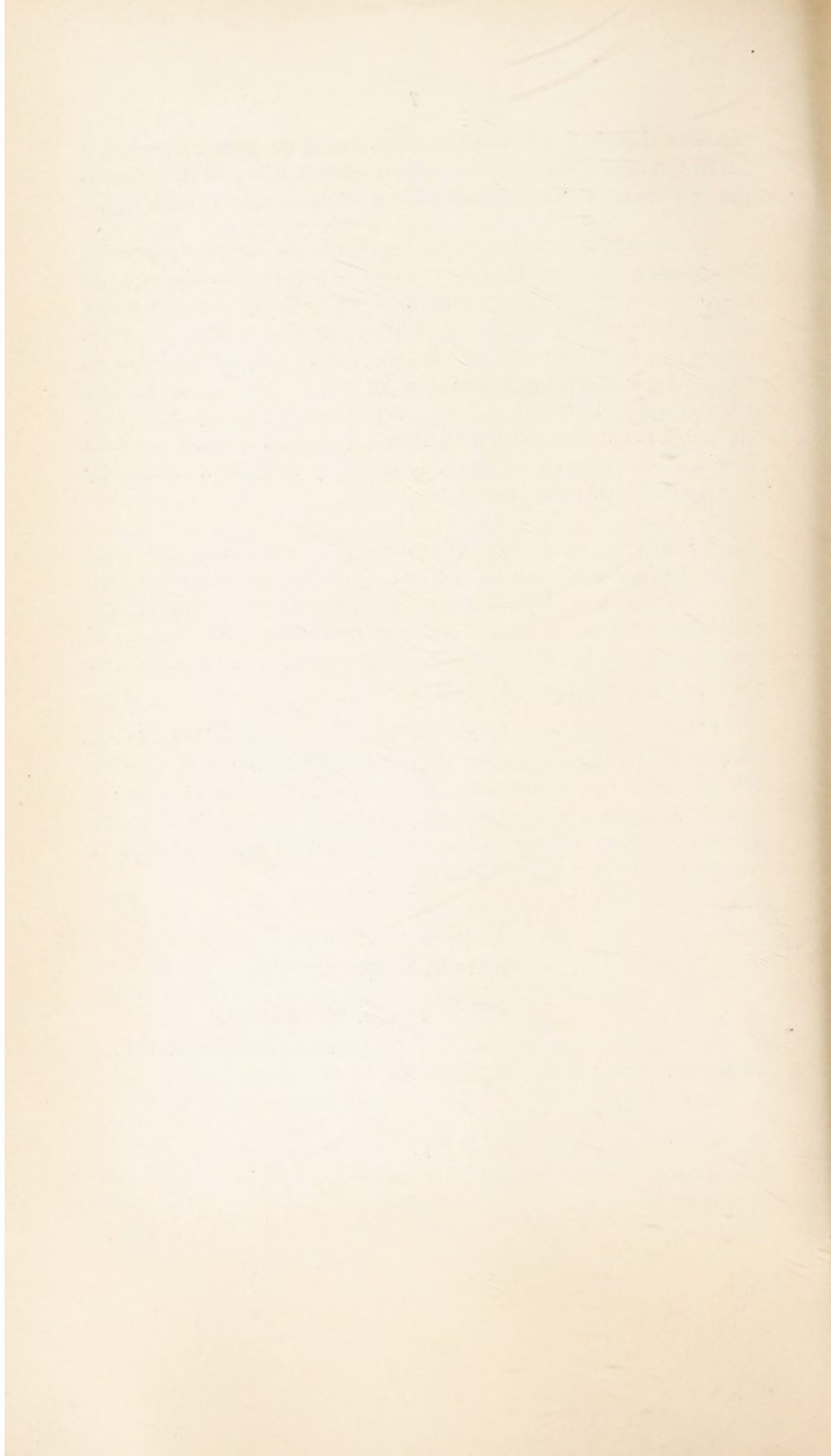
I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Brighthouse,
April, 1905.



STATISTICAL AND SANITARY MEMORANDA, 1904.

Population of Borough, 1891 ..	...	20,666
„ „ 1901... (Census)		21,735
„ „ Estimated		
to middle of 1904 ..		22,076

Inhabited Houses at end of 1904 4,985

Acreage of Borough, 2,224 (Brighouse, 403)
(Rastrick, 1371)
(Hove Edge, 450)

Average density of Population per Acre, 9·92.

Mean Altitude.—Brighouse, 276 feet above sea level.

Rastrick, 410 „ „

Hove Edge, 357 „ „

Birth Rate per 1 000 of Population 21·67

Death Rate „ „ Corrected 13·81

Other Death Rates.—

Cancer 0·81

Zymotic 0·58

Respiratory (excluding Phthisis) 3·06

Phthisis 1·94

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births... .. 106

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1904.

	England & Wales.	76 Great Towns.	142 Small Towns.	E. & W. less 218 Towns.	Brighouse.
*Birth Rate ...	27·9	29·1	27·5	26·8	21·67
Death Rate ...	16·2	17·2	15·6	15·3	13·81
„ Zymotic	1·94	2·49	2·02	1·28	0·58
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	146	160	154	125	106

*The Birth Rate for England and Wales is the lowest on record.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL.

Births.—There has been a marked decrease in the number of Births during 1904,—the lowest number registered during a period of twelve years.

The Quarterly Returns of the Births were as follows :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
First Quarter	...	66	...	60	...	126
Second „	...	67	...	55	...	122
Third „	...	62	...	55	...	117
Fourth „	...	53	...	59	...	112
		—		—		—
		248		229		477

The Ten Years' Returns now read as below :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
1895	...	283	...	290	...	573
1896	...	274	...	273	...	547
1897	...	300	...	273	...	573
1898	...	271	...	278	...	549
1899	...	272	...	231	...	503
1900	..	270	...	243	...	513
1901	...	265	...	251	...	516
1902	...	251	...	241	...	492
1903	...	257	...	244	...	501
1904	...	248	...	229	...	477
		—		—		—
Average for 10 years	...	269		255		524

Deaths.—Again I am able to call your attention to what must be considered a very satisfactory death rate, which, whilst not quite as gratifying as that of 1903, still is very markedly below the rate for England and Wales, and again is, I think, the lowest in the list of West Riding towns. At the time of writing I am not quite sure of this point, as two of the returns for this list are not yet to hand. The Table in the Appendix will give the true comparison.

The actual number of deaths occurring within the Borough was 301, but of these three persons belonged to outside districts, so deducting these, and adding the deaths of seven Brighouse residents, who died out of the town, the actual death rate still only reaches 13·81.

Of the seven deaths taking place away from the Borough, three were of patients in the Brighouse Joint Hospital. One death was returned from the Wakefield Asylum, a second from the Royal Infirmary, Hull, the third from the Manchester Infirmary, and the fourth took place at Hollin Heys Hospital.

The Quarterly returns of Deaths—corrected—were as follows:—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
First Quarter	...	52	...	48	...	100
Second „	...	33	...	34	...	67
Third „	...	37	...	26	...	63
Fourth „	...	43	...	32	...	75
		---		---		---
		165		140		306

Tabulated Returns of Deaths for past Ten Years:—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
1895	...	182	...	167	...	349
1896	...	185	..	161	...	346
1897	...	146	...	153	...	299
1898	...	195	...	205	...	400
1899	...	180	...	156	...	336
1900	...	202	...	197	..	399
1901	...	185	...	160	...	345
1902	...	153	...	152	...	305
1903	...	152	...	106	...	258
1904	...	165	...	140	...	305
		---		---		---
Average for 10 years	...	174		159		334

Ward distribution of deaths of Brighouse Residents occurring within the Borough:—

Wards.	Estimated Population middle 1904	Deaths 1904.	Rate per 1000
Hove Edge ...	1,288	23	17.70
North ...	2,036	29	14.24
Calder ...	3,183	41	12.81
Bonegate ...	4,264	51	12.00
Central ...	3,197	34	10.63
West ...	3,716	57	15.34
South ...	2,111	28	13.21
East ...	2,281	35	15.34
		—	
		298	

Infantile Death Rate.—Again I have to report a very great improvement in the lessening of this death rate, which compares very favourably indeed with the returns for the whole of the country, and especially with those of other West Riding Towns. The cost of production of the pamphlets still given out by Mr. Tom Denham, the Registrar, must be counted very small indeed, if thereby, the lessening of this death rate is influenced. Excluding the eleven deaths due to premature birth, which, it is presumed, are directly beyond control, forty-two deaths were accounted for by various diseases, the majority of which, no doubt, if not actually caused by improper feeding, have most likely been very much influenced by want of proper care in this direction. Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Convulsions and Marasmus, are the principle headings under which the majority of these deaths are returned, and it is only justifiable to suspect that the unnatural feeding of these Infants has been much to blame. Whooping Cough and Pneumonia carried off a fifth of the total, and here again one would suspect inattention to proper clothing, exposure to night air, &c., as the predominating causes. It is, however, to be hoped that this death Rate in Brighouse will, if possible, improve, even on its very satisfactory standing for the year 1904, and continuance of the practice of giving to each person registering a birth, a copy of instructions already referred to, has been promised by the Registrar, to whom I return my thanks for his valuable assistance in this matter.

MORTALITY TABLES.

1.—Infantile—Years 0-1.

Premature Birth 11, Pneumonia 6, Whooping Cough 4, Enteritis 3, Convulsions 3, Dentition 3, Gastritis 2, Brain Disease 2, Diarrhoea 2, Tubercular Disease 2, Anæmia 1, Rickets 1, Congenital Malformation 1, Thrush 1, Erysipelas 1, Ill-defined 10	53
--	----

2.—Years 1-5.

Pneumonia 7, Bronchitis 4, Convulsions 4, Tubercular Disease 4, Brain Disease 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 2, Whooping Cough 1, Laryngitis 1, Gangrene of Lung 1, Accident 2, Purpura 1, Nephritis 1, Influenza 1 ...	33
--	----

3.—Years 5-15.

Phthisis 3, Other Tubercular Diseases 3, Pneumonia 2, Scarlet Fever 1, Heart Disease 1, Enteritis 1, Accident 1	12
--	----

4.—Years 15-25.

Phthisis 6, Other Tubercular Diseases 2	8
--	---

5.—Years 25-65.

Phthisis 34, Other Tubercular Diseases 2, Cancer 16, Heart Disease 24, Bronchitis 12, Pneumonia 7, Pleurisy 1, Brain Diseases 13, Enteritis 1, Rheumatic Fever 2, Brights 3, Peritonitis 2, Diabetes 1, Accidents 3, Suicide 1, Small Pox 1	123
--	-----

6.—Years 65 and upwards.

Bronchitis 17, Pneumonia 5, Old Age 13, Heart Disease 10, Cancer 5, Influenza 3, Kidney Diseases 5, Brain Dis- eases 11, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Accident 1, Suicide 1 ...	72
--	----

—
301

Uncertified Deaths numbered six, following seven in 1903, six in 1902, eleven in 1901, and ten in 1900. The six deaths under this category in 1904 were presumed to be due to Heart Disease on two occasions, Immaturity at Birth on two other, and to Bronchitis and Epilepsy on one occasion each.

Inquests were held on 15 occasions, three of which were caused by accidental deaths of persons not belonging to Brighthouse, but which took place during the working time of such here. Heart Failure, due to natural causes, on four occasions, and one due to serious accident comprised one group. Drowning was the means of three other persons dying, one case being considered accidental, the second suicidal, and the third being left open to doubt. Scalds and Burns accounted for two deaths—both accidental, whilst to Pneumonia, Dentition causing Convulsions, Accidental Fall and Suicidal Hanging, were attributed one death each.

Suicides.—Two referred to above.

CLASSIFICATION AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

A Defined and Specified Causes comprising 7 Classes.

B. Ill-Defined and Causes not Specified.

A.

CLASS 1. SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—All Epidemic Endemic, Contagious, or infectious.

CLASS 2. PARASITIC DISEASES.—Or those caused by Animal or Vegetable Parasites.

CLASS 3. DIETIC DISEASES.—Including those caused by want of Food, Abuse of Alcohol.

CLASS 4. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Or those caused by Unsound Condition of Body.

CLASS 5. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES: *e.g.*, Premature Birth, Congenital Malformation, Old Age, &c.

CLASS 6. LOCAL DISEASES.—Or those of the Nervous, Circulatory, Respiratory, and other systems.

CLASS 7. VIOLENCE.—Comprising Accident, Homicide, Suicide, &c.

B.

Ill-defined, or arising from any cause not specified in above group.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Of those actually dying in the Borough)

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	
Whooping Cough, 5; Diarrhœa, 2; Diphtheria 2.	.. 9
2.—PARASITIC DISEASES.	
Thrush, 1.	... .. 1
3.—DIETIC DISEASES 0	
4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	
Phthisis, 43; Other Tubercular, 13; Cancer, 21; Rheumatism, 4; Purpura, 2; Rickets, 1, Anæmia, 1, Diabetes, 1.	... .. 86
5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	
Premature Birth, 11; Old Age, 13; Congenital Malformation, 1	25
6.—LOCAL DISEASES.	
Nervous System, 37; Circulatory, 34; Respiratory, 67; Digestive, 12; Urinary, 9; Reproductive 1.	... .. 160
7.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.	
Accidental Drowning, 3; Accidental Burning, 2; Accidental otherwise, 2; Suicidal Drowning 1; Suicidal Hanging 1...	9
8.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED CAUSES. 11	
	301

Annual Summary of Causes of Death of all Brighthouse Residents occurring within or without the Borough.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Whooping Cough, 5; Diarrhoea, 2; Diphtheria, 1; Scarlet
Fever, 3; Small Pox, 1 12

2.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Thrush, 1. 1

3.—DIETIC DISEASES. 0

4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Phthisis, 43; Other Tubercular, 13; Cancer, 21; Rheuma-
tism, 4; Purpura, 2; Rickets, 1; Anæmia, 1; Diabetes, 1 86

5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Premature Birth, 11; Old Age, 13; Congenital Malformation, 1 25

6.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Nervous System, 37; Circulatory, 34; Respiratory System,
68; Digestive, 13; Urinary System, 9; Reproductive, 1. 162

7.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Accidental Drowning, 2; Accidental Burning, 2; Accidental
Poisoning, 1; Accidental otherwise, 1; Suicidal Drowning,
Suicidal Hanging, 1. 8

8.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED CAUSES 11

Principal Diseases causing Death during 1904.

Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs has been very much in evidence as being the cause of forty-three deaths—the largest number recorded within ten years with the exception of the year 1901, when curiously enough the total was the same as for the last twelve months, and whereas at the close of the immediately preceding year, 1903, the district could be congratulated on so few deaths from this terrible ailment, the number recorded then has been nearly doubled in 1904.

Ranging from three deaths in the 5—15 years of age period, to thirty-four in the 25—65 years period, the total included twenty-seven male and sixteen female victims.

OCCUPATIONS :

Stone-workers 12, Silk-workers 5, Cotton-workers 3, Wire-workers 3, Engine Tenters 2, Cabinet Maker 1, Shoe maker 1, Worsted Worker 1, Tailor 1, Teamster 1, Cloth Dresser 1, Confectioner 1, Dress-maker 1, Labourer 1, Traveller 1, whilst to 8 others no occupation was assigned.

Ages and sex distribution—

Years.	Males.	Females.
5—15	1	2
15—25	2	4
25—65	24	10
	—	—
	27	16

Deaths from Phthisis for 10 years past.

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
40	40	32	41	33	39	43	23	27	43

The time will no doubt arrive when notification of this disease will be compulsory in every district throughout the land. In the meantime, however, being thus debarred from information of such cases during the lifetime of the sufferers, the best we can do is to attempt to mitigate the evil after a death occurs, and the only means of so doing is by the acceptance of our offer to disinfect the houses, bedding and clothing, when a fatal result is registered. To facilitate this, and to get at the occupiers of these houses before the house has been cleaned down after the funeral the Registrar, Mr. Tom Denham, forwards to my office an Immediate Death Notice as soon as the information reaches him. This plan was

tried for the first time in 1903, and worked so well that it was considered advisable to continue on the same plan with the satisfactory result that we were allowed to disinfect 35 out of the 43 houses in which patients died of Phthisis. I have looked upon it as satisfactory, though it would have been more pleasant to be able to state that all houses where cases occurred had been disinfected to our liking. Such, however, would be too much to expect as long as the system is voluntary. There are always a few misguided and prejudiced people who cannot or will not understand the benefits that are offered to them. We must still persevere in our efforts to convince the people that what is offered is for their own and their families' immediate good. They directly receive the greatest benefit from the system of disinfection, and a householder should not have to be asked for this process to be allowed to be carried out, but should demand it. In a good many towns not very far removed from us, Byelaws against the obnoxious and dangerous habit of spitting in public places are in force. Any resident of or visitor to this place can have, daily and hourly, heaps of reminders that the Byelaw is not in force here. This should not be, and I am sure the general public will welcome the advent of such time when a Byelaw prohibiting this foul-some habit is enforced in this Borough.

The Phthisis Death Rate for 1904, was more than three times greater than the death rate from all the Zymotic diseases, grouped.

Cancer.—Under this section a very marked increase has to be noted in the yearly returns, and this number, twenty-one, is the highest ever reached in this Borough. The deaths of males due to this disease were eight, and all in the 25—65 years period, and curiously enough there was the same number credited to female victims in this same period. The balance of five were all female deaths, and occurred in the age period beyond 65 years.

The appended Table will show at once the marked rise in these cases during 1904.

TABLE OF CANCER DEATHS SINCE 1896.

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
14	10	17	15	15	14	9	10	21

Very diligent research has been made in attempting to discover some Parasitic organism in Cancer, and at the present much is being expended in labour and capital in this direction. Only a few weeks ago a certain celebrated Physician was credited with having discovered a serum which

possessed as great a deterrent effect on Cancer as other sera have been proved to hold over other diseases—Diphtheria for instance. But it is still too early to state with confidence that such a heartily to be desired result has been attained: we can only hope that this is to be one of the discoveries in the near future.

Developmental Diseases numbered twenty-five, of which old age was credited with thirteen, Premature Birth accounted for eleven; the remaining death in this class being due to Congenital Malformation.

Local Diseases. The first sub-class in this division is that comprising diseases of the **Nervous System** and included thirty-seven deaths, of which twenty-two were set down to Apoplexy, seven to convulsions, six to Inflammation of the Brain, one to Epilepsy, and one to disease of the Spinal Cord.

Circulatory System, deaths were thirty-five, and of these twenty-four were recorded in the twenty-five to sixty-five age period, ten occurring after 65 years of age, and one in the 5—15 years of age period.

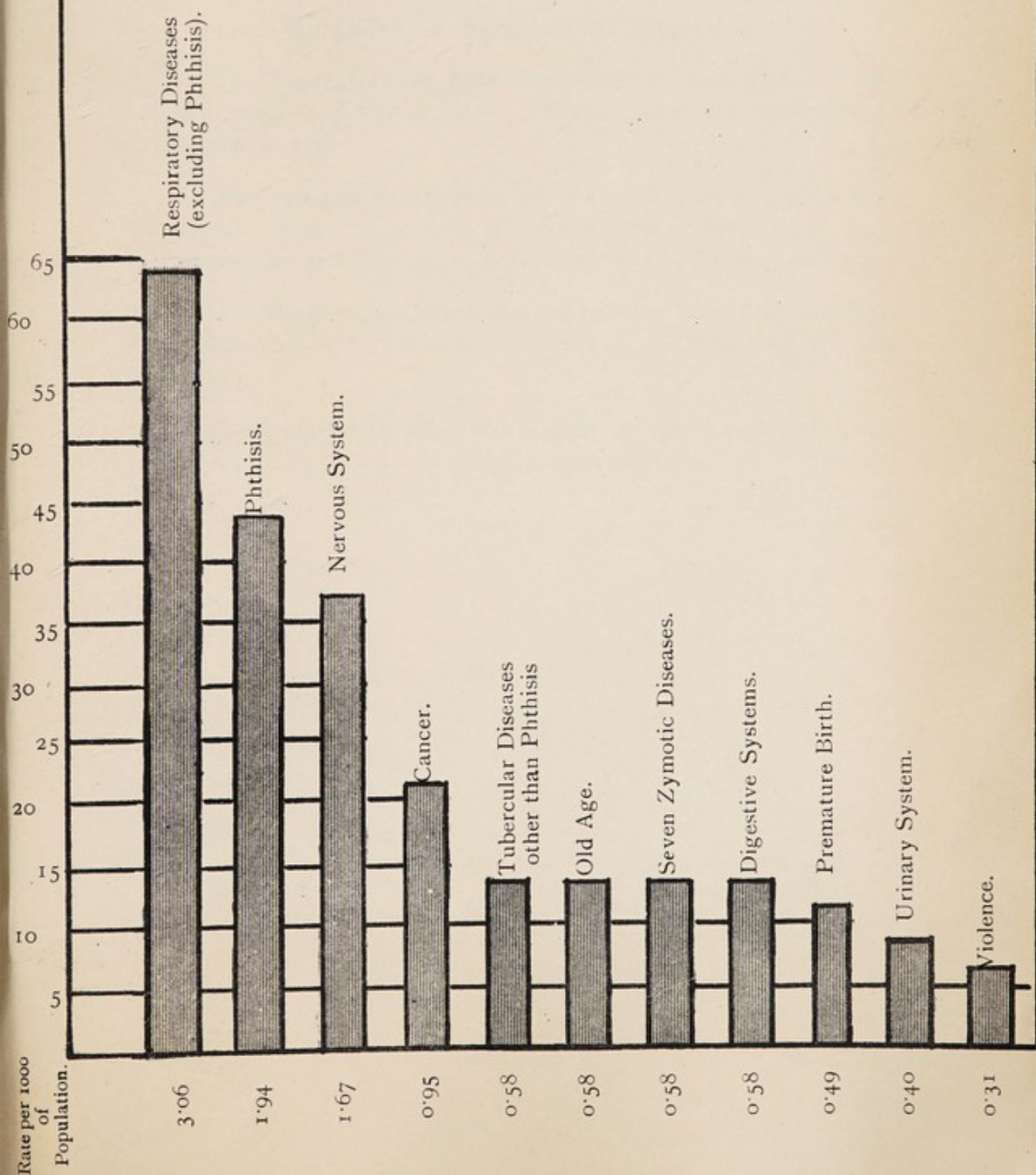
Respiratory System, next in order as regards classification, is numerically much higher in deaths, totalling sixty-three; Bronchitis claiming just more than one half the whole, viz: thirty-three, Pneumonia following closely with twenty-seven, whilst pleurisy was only accountable for one death. The majority of the deaths from Chest Affections occurred in the advanced periods of age, twenty-seven of the full numbers having reached beyond sixty-five years of age.

Six Infantile deaths occurred from Pneumonia: seven of children between the ages of one year and five years from the same cause, and Bronchitis was responsible also for four deaths in this latter age period. A death from Laryngitis and one from Gangrene of the Lung belong also to this same period. The death from pleurisy taking place at forty-years of age.

Digestive System deaths numbered twelve: eight being in the Infantile period and due to Dentition, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Stomach disorders. Two further deaths were certified from Inflammation of the Bowels in the 5—15 and 25—35 years of age periods respectively, whilst the death from Peritonitis took place out of the district, in the 55—65 years period. There was also one death due to Cirrhosis of the Liver at the fairly advanced age of 68.

Urinary System: deaths from numbered nine, and included three

CHART SHEWING DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES AND GROUPS OF DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE, 1904.



cases of acute Inflammation of the Kidneys, and four cases of Brights Disease.

Reproductive System was only accountable for one death at the age of thirty years.

Violence was the cause of ten deaths of which two were Suicidal ; the others being accidental.

Mortality in Relation to Season.

1. The **General Death Rate** was highest in January and December each reaching as high as 22·82. It was lowest, curiously enough, in November—7·06.

2. The **Zymotic Death Rate** was highest in January and December, the rate being 1·63 in each of those months, whilst in April, May, July, September and October, no deaths occurred under this heading.

3. The **Respiratory Death Rate** (excluding Phthisis), was highest in December—9·24, whilst in September and in November it was as low as 0·54.

4. **Phthisis Death Rate** was highest in April—4·32, and lowest in May and June, with a rate of 0·54 in each month.

DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE
DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1904.

Month.	General Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Respiratory excl'g Phthisis	Phthisis.	Infantile (per 1,000 Births.
Jan.	22·82	1·62	3·78	3·78	205
Feb.	14·79	1·08	3·78	1·62	40
March	15·75	0·54	4·86	2·70	131
April	18·48	-	3·24	4·32	195
May	9·24	-	2·70	0·54	73
June	8·15	0·54	2·70	0·54	50
July	8·7	-	1·08	2·16	52
Aug.	15·22	1·08	1·62	2·70	142
Sept.	9·78	0·54	0·54	2·16	113
Oct.	10·87	-	2·70	1·08	136
Nov.	7·06	1·08	0·54	0·54	55
Dec.	22·28	1·62	9·18	1·08	156
For Year corrected	13·81	0·58	3·06	1·94	106
Eng. & Wales	16·2	1·94	-	-	146
76 Great Towns	17·2	2·49	-	-	160
142 Other Towns.	15·6	2·02	-	-	154

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received of cases of the above class reached to 124, or very nearly double the return for the immediately preceding year, and for this great increase **Small Pox** is to blame.

Of this disease, 69 cases were discovered, and when we take into consideration the enormous number of cases by which we were surrounded, and the apathy evinced by a great number of the public to avail themselves of protection against the inroads of this disease, the wonder is that we escaped with so slight a visitation. Not that I mean to infer that the visitation is at an end; it may be, and it is sincerely to be hoped that such is the case, but though the last reported case was in December last, it does not do to congratulate ourselves that we are entirely done with it.

My remarks here must be brief: as an additional Appendix I am including a full report of all cases from the beginning to the end of the outbreak—from November, 1902, to December, 1904. During the twelve months immediately under review, 48 of the cases occurred in the first quarter, 14 in the second, 4 only in the third, and 13 in the fourth; the greater proportion by far occurring in the winter season of the year. The Table at the foot of this Section will show the distribution of Small Pox cases as regards the various Wards.

Scarlet Fever cases shewed a further decline on the number recorded in the immediately preceding year. Thirty-nine cases were notified, and of these 36 were removed to the Hospital, 3 cases being fatal.

For seven years the notifications of this disease are as follows:—

Years	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
	86	195	85	34	51	48	39

The Monthly Notifications of **Scarlet Fever** for the same years were:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1898	5	10	8	4	7	14	4	9	8	4	5	8	86
1899	19	4	22	32	23	24	19	12	7	12	18	3	195
1900	12	3	5	4	4	8	19	4	3	9	9	5	85
1901	4	5	8	4	3	2	—	—	2	—	3	3	34
1902	4	6	6	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	9	4	51
1903	9	11	4	10	3	5	—	1	1	2	—	2	48
1904	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	12	11	8	39

Of these last year's cases, 9 were in the 1-5 years age period, 27 in the 5-15 years, and 3 in the 15-25 years period.

Judging by the percentage of cases admitted to the Hospital, viz :- 92.3 % during the past year, it is worthy of notice that almost every possible case was removed there.

Diphtheria was only notified on six occasions, and here again all the cases that were in a fit state for removal were sent to Hospital. Two of the children notified were in a dying condition at time of notification, leaving 66 % for admission. The series of notifications in this disease for past seven years now stand as follows :-

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
5	11	17	44	20	3	6

Enteric Fever has maintained a very low position as regards the number of times of its occurrence—the notified cases numbering four only. This, I may maintain, is a very satisfactory state of affairs, and it shows for one thing that the water supply is of good quality, and that the general sanitation of the Borough is also good. Three of the cases, or 75 % were removed to Hospital, it being considered inadvisable to remove the fourth, and no death was recorded during the year.

It may not be out of place here, at the end of the notice of Infectious Diseases, for which Hospital provision has been made, to point out the very great service the Bacteriological Laboratory, at the West Riding Council Offices has been to us since its installation. Every year a certain number of specimens are forwarded for an expert opinion as to the diagnosis in many cases being positive or negative. Especially is this most valuable in cases of Diphtheria, or cases of throat infection, simulating Diphtheria so closely that clinically it is almost impossible to diagnose for certainty. And again, in this connection, a patient may have recovered from the "feeling ill" stage of the disease, and rather resents the isolation to which he or she must submit, until one knows the period of infection has passed. To all appearances the patient has quite recovered, and yet is in just the truest condition to propagate the disease if set at liberty, and here it is that the Bacteriological examination is of such import and benefit to those having control of such cases. Certainly we had not many cases of either Enteric Fever or Diphtheria of our own from which to send specimens, but I find with primary and secondary examinations the number has reached 38 sent from this neighbourhood. In connection with this work I may mention that the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. R. Kaye, in his report for the

year, 1903, draws attention to the fact that sufficient use is not made of the means provided at the Laboratory for the investigation of specimens Sputa, &c., obtained from Phthysical patients. I find in this district that some of the Medical Men are in the habit of confirming their clinical diagnosis by examining the sputum of their patients themselves. Failing the latter, they may avail themselves of the Bacteriological examination provided for by various establishments other than the West Riding County Laboratory. In so doing they are of course protecting their patients from the least chance of publicity, though I may here remark that in cases of this disease for which outfits have been provided through the office of your Medical Officer of Health, no action is taken by myself other than filing the reports.

Erysipelas was notified five times, one patient being under twelve months old, the others being in the 25-65 years of age period. The disease in the infant proved fatal.

Table of **Erysipelas** cases since—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
33	20	16	14	12	3	5

Puerperal Fever only notified on one occasion during the year, and this case unfortunately proved fatal, but since the expiration of the year.

Previous cases of this disease :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
1	-	4	-	2	2	1

The **Zymotic Death Rate** is very good, being even less than in 1903.

The Ward distribution of all notifiable diseases during 1904 was as follows :—

	Calder	Central	South	West	Bonegate	North	East Hove	Edge	Total
Small Pox ...	18	13	13	13	7	3	2	-	69
Diphtheria ...	1	1	-	2	*1	1	-	-	6
Scarlet Fever	10	3	-	4	3	10	4	5	39
Enteric Fever	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas ...	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	5
Puerperal ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

124

* Not a resident—was on a visit here when he developed the complaint.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Measles.—Prevalent in January, very prevalent in February, declining slightly in March, a marked decrease being noticed throughout the succeeding months until November, when again a few cases were brought to notice. There were none in December. At no time did the number of cases rise to the level of an epidemic. The school children most affected were those attending Victoria St. Andrews and the Higher Grade Schools, the other Schools having only a few scholars excluded on account of this illness.

Mumps on the contrary was in stronger force numerically than the preceding. Beginning in May with a large number of cases amongst children on the roll of Rastrick Church School, the number of cases in the same district during June was about the same, but in July this affection spread much more, generally affecting S. Martin's School attendance seriously, and with the exception of the Common School, all had scholars absent for a time on account of it, varying from sixty-three families supplying scholars to Saint Martin's, to six families contributing to St. Joseph's. Though the outbreak at one time threatened to attain very serious proportions, it was not necessary to close any of the schools and after August very few cases were reported.

Whooping Cough was only brought to my notice on very few occasions in January, though causing two deaths, but was decidedly prevalent in February with one death resulting, declining through March whilst April was almost free, followed by a few cases in May. No further case was reported until December, when a death was registered. At no time during the year did this illness assume a serious aspect.

Chicken Pox did not cause very much trouble, with the exception that as Small Pox cases were abundant during three-fourths of the year, it was necessary to visit every case reported, not being medically attended, as Chicken Pox, to safeguard the Public Health. In only four months were these cases of the milder infection reported, namely :—January, February, June and December. None of them were of a severe kind, and all were as represented.

German Measles was slightly prevalent in January, and again in September, but only to such an extent as to slightly interfere with school attendance.

On scrutinizing the certificate books in which I record requests to the School Attendance Officer that certain children should not be allowed to attend School for various periods, I find that during the year these have totalled 482. These include cases of abstention on account of not only Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, and other *notifiable* diseases, but in addition to the sufferers from *non-notifiable* ailments, as Measles, &c., above referred to, many have been given regulating the non-attendance of scholars affected with diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Ring-worm, &c., and in other ailments affecting scholars. In cases of the *notifiable* diseases, however, it is my custom to forward also certificates to the Head Teachers of the Schools attended by children from houses where such disease is existant, to the effect that no children from these houses be allowed to attend School without a special return certificate. It will be plain that the work of your Medical Officer of Health necessitates a great deal of conjoint work with the School Attendance Officer, and, as in former years, I am very pleased to state that I value the services rendered in this direction by the prompt assistance of Mr. J. B. Hepworth very highly indeed.

To the Teachers of the various Schools in the Borough I also tender my sincere thanks for the manner in which they assist the Public Health by carrying out my instructions and suggestions.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

A Special Form has been provided this year on which are set out the few necessary items brought to our notice under the above heading. It will be at once seen on reference thereto, that defects have been very few and easily rectified. The instance reported in my returns for 1903, as to one of the mills not being satisfactory as regards sufficient exits in case of fire outbreak, has been remedied. In my opinion this mill is now the easiest of any in the district to escape from in a hurry if the necessity should arise.

With regard to my former remarks about the Sanitary arrangements at some of the Factories, whilst not contravening the law, yet leaving great room for improvement, in as far as altering the system of excreta removal is concerned, will need very little revision. It is true that one or two such places have come up to date in adopting the provision necessary: others still lag behind in this matter, but the attention of the owners will, no doubt, be given to the advantages of the change when the sewers are thoroughly available.

Underground Bakehouses we have not in the Borough, though a few months ago one was started without the necessary certificate from the Sanitary Committee. On my pointing out that I would object to the place on more than one ground, the tenant abandoned the business, and found a more suitable spot above ground.

There are only a few home workers who get work given them by the Employers of Labour here, and during the whole of the year, no case of infectious character has been known to exist in any of their houses.

The lists of such are forwarded to the Public Offices at the intervals required by the Act.

Signed,

FRED W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health, Brighouse.

May, 1905.

SANITARY ITEMS.

Sixty-five new buildings have been erected during the year, and from particulars derived from the Borough Surveyor's department, I find the great majority of the dwelling houses built are for the accommodation of the working classes.

I am glad to know that the closets provided for these houses are mostly on the water carriage system; this is nearly as it should be, but in time, no doubt, the pail and midden privies will be things the oldest inhabitant can only just remember as having been in existence.

I wish, whilst speaking of these new houses, that I could say the majority were provided with baths supplied with both hot and cold water. These are not, or at least should not be, regarded as luxuries—they are actual necessities.

The revival of the question of Public Baths for Brighouse has actually taken place, and on more than one occasion the matter has been brought forward at the meetings of the Council. I look forward to the time when the installation of such is complete.

Slaughter Houses, both Public and Private, are from time to time inspected, and no complaint has to be recorded of the condition of any. Your Manager of the Public Slaughter House exercises great care in his duties, calling attention to any suspicious condition of animals coming under his notice.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been regularly inspected, and the general condition of such is good.

One prosecution for selling adulterated milk—instituted by the West Riding County Council—was successful, inasmuch as the offender was fined.

Lodging Houses have been very well looked after during the year, especially when Small Pox was in force. Only one case of this disease, however, was found in one of the two now existing houses of this class. The conduct of both houses has been satisfactory.

Smoke Nuisance.—Frequent written and verbal complaints from time to time reach us, and the attention of the owners of the premises emitting such dense smoke is called to the complaint. Observations have been, at various times throughout the year, taken by your Inspector of Nuisances, and his reports have been presented to you.

APPENDIX I.

INCLUDING VARIOUS TABLES,

Statistical or Otherwise.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.—Brighthouse Urban District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1894	21,043	571	27.13	65	113	312	14.16	—	1	313	14.87	
1895	21,155	573	27.08	76	132	349	16.50	—	3	352	16.63	
1896	21,238	547	26.83	77	141	346	16.29	—	14	360	16.95	
1897	21,347	573	26.84	74	129	297	13.91	—	26	323	15.13	
1898	21,466	549	25.57	108	196	400	18.63	—	18	418	19.47	
1899	21,570	503	23.31	61	121	336	15.37	—	35	371	17.20	
1900	21,690	513	23.63	75	146	378	17.42	—	21	399	18.30	
1901	21,750	516	23.69	91	176	331	15.20	—	14	345	15.84	
1902	21,960	492	22.40	63	125	287	13.06	—	18	305	13.88	
1903	21,983	501	22.78	60	120	245	11.14	—	13	258	11.73	
Averages for years 1894-1903.	21,414	533	24.92	75	139	328	15.16	—	16.3	344	16.0	
1904	22,076	477	21.67	53	106	298	13.49	—	7	305	13.81	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres } 2,224
(exclusive of area }
covered by water)...

Total population at all ages ... 21,735
Number of inhabited houses ... 4,893 } At Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house ... 4.44

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
NONE.	<p>Brighthouse Joint Hospital.</p> <p>Halifax Workhouse.</p> <p>Halifax Hospitals.</p> <p>Huddersfield Infirmary.</p> <p>Hollin Heys Hospital— Small Pox to end of 1904.</p> <p>Halifax Small Pox Hos- pital, from January 1st, 1905.</p> <p>Wakefield Asylum.</p>	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1904.
Brighouse Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Brighouse.	Ras-trick.	Hove Edge.	Brighouse.	Ras-trick.	Hove Edge.		
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.							65 & upwards.	
Small-pox ...	69	2	4	21	10	31	1	40	29	—	—	40	29	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	2	—
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	39	—	9	27	3	—	—	27	7	5	—	25	6	5
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continual Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	124	3	17	50	15	38	1	77	42	5	—	70	37	5

Isolation Hospital (Brighouse Joint Hospital) situated at Clifton, in the Halifax Rural District, opened for reception of Patients, March 30th, 1898.

*Small Pox Cases in 1904 removed to Hollin's Hey Hospital, Elland. In future to be removed to Small Pox Hospital, Halifax.

**TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.
Brighouse Urban District.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza	4	—	1	—	—	—	3
Diarrhœa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	5	3	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	43	—	—	3	6	34	—
Other tubercular diseases	13	2	4	3	2	2	—
Cancer, malignant disease	21	—	—	—	—	16	5
Bronchitis	33	—	4	—	—	12	17
Pneumonia	27	6	7	2	—	7	5
Pleurisy	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver)							
Venereal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases	35	—	—	1	—	24	10
Accidents	8	—	2	2	—	3	1
Suicides	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
All other causes	86	24	10	1	—	23	28
All causes	305	53	34	14	8	125	71

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, III and IV, attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

March, 1905.

FRED W. MARTIN,

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.**

1.—INSPECTION

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	25	—	—
Workshops... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	17	—	—
Workplaces	—		
Homeworkers' Premises... ..	—		
Total	42	—	—

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.**

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness... ..	2	2	2	—
Want of Ventilation	—			
Overcrowding	—			
Want of Drainage of Floors .	—			
Other Nuisances	—			
Sanitary Accommodattons—				
Insufficient	—			
Unsuitable or Defective	—			
Not Separate for Sexes ...	1	1	1	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (S. 101)	1	1		
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	—			
Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (S. 107) ...	—			
Giving out Work to be done in Premises which are—				
Unwholesome (S. 108) ...	—			
Infected (S. 110)	—			
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (S. 109) ...	—			
Other Offences	—			
Total	4	4	3	—

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.**

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)—		
Notified by H.M. Inspector	Seven	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	Seven	
Other		
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
In use during 1903	None	
Certificates granted—in 1903	None	
" " in 1904	None	
In use at the end of 1904	None	
Homework :—	Number of	
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107) :—	Lists.	Outworkers.
Lists received	2	12
Addresses of Outworkers—		
Forwarded to other Authorities	None	
Received from "	None	
Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises :—	Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices prohibiting Homework in Unwholesome Premises (S. 108)	—	—
Cases of Infectious Disease notified in Homeworkers' Premises	—	—
Orders prohibiting Homework in Infected Premises (S. 110)	—	—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.		
Important Classes of Workshops, such as Workshop Bakehouses, may be enumerated here.		
26 Bakehouses.		
Total Number of Workshops on Register...	171	

TABLE C. 1904.

BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FREDERIC W.
MARTIN.

Salary £225.

SANITARY INSPECTOR, RALPH MARSDEN.

Salary £90.

What other position does the Sanitary Inspector fill? Inspector of Canal Boats.

WATER SUPPLY—

Quality? Good.

Action on Lead? Very slight.

Any extensions or change during 1904? Only to new property.

Any inadequacy in any part? No.

SEWERAGE—

Is the district systematically sewered? Yes.

Is rainfall from roads excluded? No.

Extensions or Improvements during 1904. Sewers : 4,160 yards;
Manholes : 46; Ventilating Shafts : 12.

Any inadequacy, and where? Part incomplected, but in progress, at Rastrick.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

System adopted? Chemicals and Land Filtration.

Any extensions in 1904? No.

Any complaint in neighbourhood of Sewage Works? No.

SCAVENGING—

Are the privy-middens, ash-places, etc., cleansed by Sanitary Staff, by Contractors, or by Owners and Tenants? By Sanitary Staff.

Any inadequacy of scavenging? No.

ADOPTIVE ACTS—

Acts adopted during 1904 (or parts)? None.

Any diseases added to Notification Schedule, *e.g.*, Measles, Chicken-pox, &c.? No.

Any system of voluntary notification of Phthisis? No.

BY-LAWS—

Any adopted or sanctioned during 1904? (*a*) Under the Public Health Act, 1875? No. (*b*) Under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890? No.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c	Number			General Condition.	Legal proceedings (if any)
	In district.	Registered.	Inspected		
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	2	One good, one fair	None
Canal Boats			36	Good	„
Slaughter Houses	3	3	3	One Public. All good	„
Cowsheds		30	14	Good	„
Offensive Trades (Please specify nature.)	3	3	3	2 Soap Boilers, good 1 Tripe „ satisfactory	„

COWSHEDS—

Give date of Regulations in force under D.C.M. Order—1899.

Any special inspection during 1904? Only as in previous column.

Any action taken by outside Authorities, *e.g.*, under 'Milk Clauses' concerning milk supplied from this district? No.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—

What disinfecting apparatus is available? Thresh's Current Steam and Illingworth's Disinfecter.

How are dwellings disinfected? Formalin Spray and Vapour. Sulphur occasionally.

Any placards or handbills issued during 1904? Yes.

SCHOOLS—

No. closed during 1904 on account of sickness? None.

Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly with school life during 1904? Measles and Mumps.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT—

No. of Workshops in the district as per Register, 171.

No. of inspections made during 1904. 17.

Legal proceedings, None.

No. of Bakehouses included in above, 26.

No. of underground Bakehouses in district, None.

No. of Domestic Workshops in above, 7.

No. of Domestic Factories in district, None.

No. of Lists of Outworkers received, 2, representing 2 employers or contractors, 12 outworkers.

Any action as to unwholesome or infected Outworkers' premises? None required.

DWELLINGS—

Number of Houses built during 1904, 65.

General character, Artizan's Dwellings.

Any houses unfit for habitation? No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses? No.

Any action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts? No.

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made? No.

Are records kept? No.

NUISANCES—

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1903, 86.

At close of 1904, 49.

Reported during 1904, 95.

Abated during 1904, 132.

Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances during 1904, 3.

Total No. of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings, None.

No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1904, 57.

Do. trapped ,, None.

No. of Closets newly constructed during 1904, 120.

Kinds, W.C.'s, 90. Pails, 30.

No. of Closets re-constructed during 1904, 17.

Kinds, W.C.'s, 4. Pails, 13.

METEOROLOGY—Mean Temperature for year 1904. 46. Rainfall, 29.3 inch.

WHAT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING MATTERS?

Seizures of Unsound Food, 3. Prosecutions, None.

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 5. Prosecutions, None

Has there been any poisoning during 1904 attributable to arsenical beer? No. Ptomaines? No. Lead-contaminated water? No.

River Pollution?

Smoke observations taken, 25. Legal Notices, None. Summonses, None.

Burial Grounds—No. in District, 4. Any need for (a) extension? No. (b) Closure? No.

Mortuaries—No. in District (a) for accidents, None. (b) Other, None.

BIRTHS during 1904—

Males, 248. Females, 229. Total 477.

Number illegitimate, included in above (?)

Number of Still Births (not included) (?)

DEATHS during 1904—

(1) Gross Deaths *i.e.*, Total actually registered in the district, without any correction, 301.

(2) Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated. Males, 166; Females, 139; Total 305.

Number uncertified, included in the above, 6.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT, AND SUGGESTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

Refuse Destructor.

Electric Lighting.

Baths—Public and Private.

Public Mortuary

TABLES SHEWING THE POPULATION OF BRIGHOUSE AND RASTRICK AND THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FROM 1876 TO 1902; ALSO THE BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES IN THESE YEARS.

A.—BRIGHOUSE.

Year	Population	Births		England and Wales Birth Rate	Deaths		England and Wales death rate
		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population	
1876	7,290	262	35.9		151	20.7	
1877	7,400	276	37.2	36.1	163	22.0	20.4
1878	7,500	291	35.2	35.9	165	20.0	21.7
1879	8,300	282	34.6		178	21.4	
1880	8,385	287	34.2	34.6	187	21.4	20.4
1881	7,962	263	33.6	33.9	138	17.2	18.9
1882	8,120	314	38.6	33.7	132	16.9	19.6
1883	8,280	280	33.0	33.2	159	18.3	19.5
1884	8,388	289	34.6	33.5	179	21.4	19.6
1885	8,545	292	34.3	32.5	195	23.3	19.0
1886	8,700	260	29.8	32.4	189	21.2	19.3
1887	7,780	304	34.6	31.4	169	19.2	18.8
1888	8,880	301	33.9	30.6	135	15.6	17.8
1889	9,100	279	30.6	30.5	151	17.8	17.9
1890	9,226	275	29.8	29.7	120	21.2	19.2
1891	10,276	321	31.7	31.4	199	19.2	20.2
1892	10,507	282	26.8	30.5	199	28.9	19.0
1893	10,610	286	26.9	30.8	194	18.2	19.1

B.—RASTRICK.

1876	6,540	281	42.9		146	22.2	
1877	6,695	304	45.4	36.9	153	22.8	20.4
1878	9,000	294	32.6	35.8	179	19.8	21.7
1879	9,060	305	33.6		171	18.8	
1880	9,135	299	32.7	34.6	101	22.0	20.4
1881	8,036	327	40.6	33.9	163	20.2	18.9
1882	8,252	292	35.3	33.7	168	20.3	19.6
1883	8,465	280	33.0	33.2	167	19.7	19.6
1884	8,680	290	33.4	33.5	122	25.5	19.5
1885	8,285	306	34.6	32.5	159	18.0	19.6
1886	8,950	268	29.9	32.4	178	20.7	19.0
1887	9,075	293	33.3	31.4	179	19.7	18.8
1888	9,592	285	30.7	30.6	159	16.6	17.9
1889	9,865	276	30.8	30.5	180	18.5	17.9
1890	9,981	280	28.1	29.7	164	16.4	19.2
1891	9,279	311	33.4	31.4	112	22.9	20.2
1892	9,448	270	28.5	30.5	172	18.2	19.0
1893	9,583	276	28.8	30.8	159	26.5	19.2

C.—BOROUGH.

1894	21,043	571	27.13	29.6	312	14.6	16.6
1895	21,153	573	27.08	30.3	349	16.50	18.7
1896	21,238	547	26.83	29.7	360	17	17.1
1897	21,347	573	26.84	29.7	322	15.08	17.4
1898	21,466	549	25.57	29.4	418	17.6	17.6
1899	21,570	503	23.31	29.3	371	17.1	18.3
1900	21,690	513	23.63	28.9	399	18.39	18.3
1901	21,780	516	23.69	28.5	345	15.84	16.9
1902	21,960	492	22.40	28.6	305	13.88	16.3
1903	21,983	501	22.78	28.4	258	11.73	15.4
1904	22,076	477	21.67	27.9	305	13.81	16.2

Table Shewing Population, Births, &c., in other Towns in the West Riding from which Returns were received.

City or Town	Population, 1903	Births		Deaths		Zymotic Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Respiratory Disease Death Rate	Infantile Deaths per 1,000 births.	No. of Notifications Received
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000					
Leeds ..	450,152	12,561	28.0	8,096	18.0	2.59	1.40	3.14	176	773
Halifax ..	107,000	2,154	20.1	1,643	15.3	1.4	1.2	2.6	130	--
Huddersfield ..	94,936	2,243	23.71	1,657	17.51	1.91	1.33	3.05	136	--
Barnsley ..	43,490	1,017	23.3	774	17.7	2.82	1.37	2.92	156	149
Keighley ..	30,861	818	26.5	689	22.3	5.8	2.00	3.60	210	469
Batley ..	14,940	312	20.9	212	14.3	1.7	0.51	2.6	156	184
Pudsey ..	..	378	26.8	207	14.2	1.3	0.8	2.7	121	148
Liversedge ..	13,625	360	26.42	241	17.48	2.26	1.32	2.64	177	244
Ossett ..	11,823	234	19.6	148	12.3	0.10	0.10	0.27	110	141
Sowerby Bridge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
BRIGHOUSE ..	22,076	477	21.67	305	13.81	0.58	1.94	3.06	106	124

Deaths at Various Age Periods.

Years.

Month.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 & upw'ds	Total.
Jan.	8	6	1	—	16	11	42
Feb.	2	5	3	1	12	6	29
March	5	4	1	1	11	7	29
April	8	3	3	1	17	2	34
May	3	1	—	—	8	6	18
June	2	2	1	—	7	3	15
July	2	4	—	1	7	2	16
Aug.	5	1	2	1	14	6	29
Sept.	5	1	1	2	5	4	18
Oct.	6	1	2	1	6	5	21
Nov.	2	—	—	—	6	4	12
Dec.	5	6	—	—	16	15	42
Total	53	34	14	8	125	71	305

Corrected to include all deaths of Brighthouse residents.

MONTHLY BIRTHS, 1904.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	22	17	39
February	27	22	49
March.....	17	21	38
April	24	17	41
May.....	19	22	41
June.....	24	16	40
July.....	17	21	38
August	22	13	35
September	23	21	44
October	18	26	44
November	20	16	38
December	15	17	32
Total	248	229	447

MONTHLY DEATHS, 1904.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	17	25	42
February	19	10	29
March.....	16	13	29
April	12	22	34
May.....	12	6	18
June.....	10	5	15
July.....	11	5	16
August	18	11	29
September	8	10	18
October	17	4	21
November	5	7	12
December	21	21	42
Total	166	139	305

Includes all Deaths whether occurring within
or without the district.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Month.	Small Pox.	Diph- theria.	Mem. Croup.	Ery- sipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Conti- nued Fever	Relapsing Fever.	Pauperal Fever.	TOTAL.
January	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
February	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
March	19	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	22
April	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
May	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
August	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sept.	4	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	10
Oct.	2	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	15
Nov.	3	2	-	1	11	1	-	-	-	18
Dec.	8	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	1	18
Total	69	6	-	5	39	4	-	-	1	124

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. RAINFALL, &c.

MONTH.	PRESSURE OF ATMOSPHERE.		TEMPERATURE OF MONTH.			RAIN.
	MEAN.	RANGE.	Highest	Lowest	Range.	
January ...	Inches. 29.256	Inches 1.770	50.8	26.0	24.8	3.48
February ...	28.797	1.476	49.4	19.8	29.6	5.09
March ...	29.317	0.852	54.8	21.1	33.7	2.25
April ...	29.180	0.990	58.2	30.0	28.2	2.25
May ...	29.224	0.676	67.9	33.8	34.1	2.57
June ...	29.360	1.018	72.6	41.6	31.0	0.77
July ...	29.331	0.012	76.2	44.4	31.8	2.63
August ...	29.296	0.684	79.2	48.9	37.8	4.60
September ...	29.263	0.622	69.1	39.5	29.6	0.33
October ...	29.357	1.028	59.6	30.9	28.7	0.94
November ...	29.365	1.160	54.9	21.9	33.0	2.56
December ...	29.182	1.692	53.4	22.6	30.8	1.85
ANNUAL MEANS.	29.244	0.998	62.2	30.0	32.2	29.32

The Mean readings of the earth thermometer, four feet below the surface, were as follows :—

Jany. 41°, Feb. 41°, Mar. 40°, April 41°, May 44°, July 50°,
Aug. 53°, Sept. 53°, Oct. 54°, Nov. 51°, Dec. 48°.

The highest readings were from September 8th to 15th, which reached 56°.

Rain fell on 191 days, and the amount collected 29.31 inches.

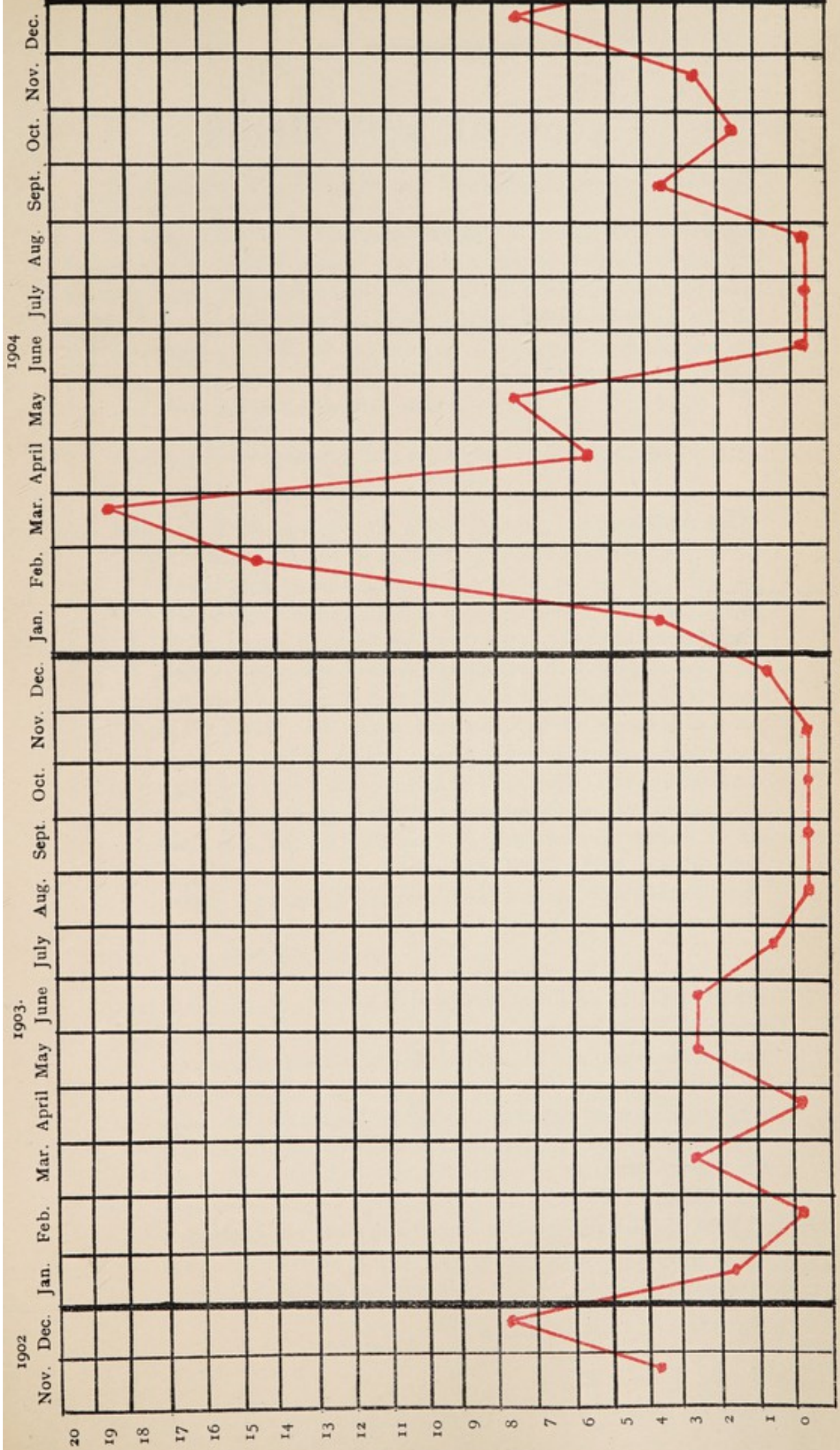


Chart of Small Pox Cases in Brighouse, during Last Outbreak.

Small Pox in 1904.

To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, it is my duty to present you with a Special Report on the outbreak of Small Pox within the confines of this district, but as you have already been provided with details of all cases which have occurred from the commencement of the epidemic on Nov. 15th, 1902, up to and including March 22nd, 1904, it will be necessary for me now only to continue the report from the latter date.

Hardly had my proofs for that report been returned to the Printers, when on

March 24, J. D., aged 40, M., a Silk Dresser, was reported to me by his Medical Attendant as suffering from Small Pox. and on my visiting him I found this undoubtedly to be the case. He was living alone, his brother who usually resided with him, having left the house about a week previously. The patient informed me the rash had only made its appearance the day before. He had been vaccinated in infancy, and his arm showed two scars as the result. He was at once removed to Hospital, and the house was locked up and next day was thoroughly disinfected, together with all clothing that it contained. The brother mentioned above having left home to follow his occupation as a bargeman, notices were sent by your Medical Officer to his employers, and also to the Medical Officer of the town to which he was reported as being bound. Acknowledgements of such notices were forwarded here, and the man, no doubt, was well watched on his journey.

March 24. A second case was reported to me on this date by the Mother. N. McG., aged 2½ years, F., daughter of the man removed to Hospital on March 18th. I was prepared for a call to this house, as since the removal of the man in question, the point had been raised whether his wife had been suffering from this disease in an unrecognized form. Previously to her husband's illness, she had, according to her own account, not been well for some weeks, and it transpired that she had been engaged in friendly washing for a relative—the mother of W. G. (Feb. 15th,) but at the time of her husband's removal she showed no sign of the disease.

The child vaccinated on Mar. 17th, developed a few spots on Mar. 22nd, according to her mother's statement, and on this date was certainly suffering from the disease in a discrete form. As the house where she lives is situate in the centre of the town, and very great difficulty would have been found in preventing visitors thereto, I decided it better to send both Mother and Child to Hospital. This was accordingly done, the house and all clothing thoroughly disinfected, and the premises locked up until the Husband returned home on April 20th. I am pleased to be able to state that no other case occurred in this immediate locality throughout the year.

April 4th. G. A., aged 10, F., a scholar, living at one of the boundaries of the district, was, together with her sister H. A., aged 12, notified by their medical attendant on this date. Neither had ever been vaccinated, as their Father did not up to this time believe in such prevention. It was impossible to trace the occurrence of these two cases; they had not been near any places where Small Pox was known to exist. Both were removed to Hospital, the usual disinfecting of house and clothing carried out, and the other inmates, three in number, now became vaccinated. But this was of no avail in one case. (see April 18th.)

April 5th. S. M., aged 2, M. and M. M., 23, F., Son and Mother, were found to be suffering from a very modified form of the disease. Both had been vaccinated on March 23rd, the day after their relative, S. J. M. had been removed to Hospital. Here again S. J. M., who had been ill for a week prior to our knowledge of her illness, had infected the above two, and vaccination was of avail only to modify the disease. With only a few spots on each, but quite sufficient for my purpose, I had both removed to Hospital at once, the house again disinfected, bedding that would stand it also disinfected, but some I found necessary to destroy, compensation for the same being allowed.

April 12th. H. I., aged 14, M, notified to me by his medical attendant as suffering from modified Small Pox, was this day removed to Hospital. Eight other members of the family submitted to vaccination and re-vaccination at the hands of your Medical Officer of Health and no further case was reported or followed here. The usual disinfection of house and clothing was carried out.

April 16th. C.C., aged 33, F, a woman staying at the Park Street Common Lodging House, called at my office about noon on this date. She was covered with a rash of a very suspicious character, though she said she had had no feeling of illness even during the week before the rash appeared. As, however, it was necessary to isolate her somewhere, I decided to send her to Hollin Heys with a note that she was being sent as a suspect only. She submitted to re-vaccination on admission and was detained there for five days. The lodging house in question was thoroughly disinfected, and very particular attention was paid to the neighbourhood until such time as the woman's discharge from Hospital took place.

April 19th. A.A., aged 14, F., sister to the two girls removed on the 5th inst., now followed them, she having developed the disease in a modified form. Though it was impossible to trace the origin of the illness in the case of these sisters, I am forced to the conclusion that in the neighbourhood there must have been some case of Small Pox, either unrecognized or concealed—perhaps a case of such mildness that no actual inconvenience was caused to the transmitter. Two other cases of a mild form in children occurred on May 6th, G.P., at 9, M., and N.P., at 3 F, were notified as so suffering and were removed to Hospital—the usual routine disinfecting carried out. These children were stated to have never been vaccinated.

May 6th. On the same date another patient, M.A.R., 40, was notified, suffering from a discrete form of the disease—she had been vaccinated in infancy. No connection could be traced between this and the other cases reported. She lived quite one and a half miles away from them. Usual disinfection carried out and no further case in this family.

May 10th. F.W., 30, M., was the next person to be notified by his medical attendant, and I found him affected with the discrete type of the disease. He was removed to Hospital—two other members of the family submitted to vaccination—the patient had been vaccinated in infancy and showed four good cicatrices. Here no history of contact with or knowledge of any case of Small Pox could be obtained on any of the occasions on which I visited the house. The solution of whence his infection came was however not to be long withheld, for on the following day I was requested by a medical man, in an adjoining township, to

see a patient of his whom he had diagnosed was suffering from Small Pox, and whom he had reported to the Medical Officer of Health of his own district. As the man in question had been visiting in Brighthouse, where a child was suffering from what was supposed to be Chicken Pox, it was considered proper by the Doctor in attendance on him that I should be made acquainted with the fact—hence my invitation and my ready acceptance of the same. The history I obtained from this man was that he had within the last fortnight been visiting at the house in question where his niece—a young child was said to have Chicken Pox. Incidentally it transpired that the child was also related to F.W.—the patient under notice. On my return I visited the house where the child resided and found her nearly recovered from an attack of Small Pox. It was too late now to send her to Hospital—she was the only child of the parents who both became re-vaccinated and agreed to be quarantined for such time as I thought proper. I found without any reason for doubting, that this child and her mother had very frequently within the last three weeks been to the house of F.W. Obtaining a list of persons who had been visiting the child, I had a good hunt round, and the following morning

May 12, I found a young woman, M.J.S., aged 21, one of a family of eight, staying at home from her work on account of a rash which she said had been out for about three or four days. It was Small Pox without a question that ailed her, though it was not of a severe type; she had been vaccinated in infancy, and showed two very good marks. She was removed to Hospital as soon as possible, the usual disinfection of houses and clothing carried out, and six other members of the family, four of whom had never been so protected, were now vaccinated by your Medical Officer of Health. Two other visitors to the house I found in my search, and these also submitted to re-vaccination at my hands. No further cases followed in connection with the episode in Brighthouse, but I was informed that a second case had occurred in the house above referred to outside this Borough.

May 20, L.M., aged 43, F., was this day notified by her Medical Attendant, and I found her suffering from the discrete type. She lived only two doors away from the two children removed to Hospital exactly 14 days previously. She had been vaccina-

ted in infancy. Only a friend of her own sex resided with her, and she agreed to be re-vaccinated by your Medical Officer of Health, and she decided to stay away from her work at the mill for such time as I considered advisable. The house and all clothing were disinfected.

May 27, A.B. and A.B., 13 years of age, Males, never vaccinated, and both workers at the same mill as L.M.—May 20th—were the next patients to be reported by their Medical Attendant. Strange to say, one had the disease in a mild form, the other suffering from the confluent type of the disease. Both were removed to Hospital. Six other members of the family, three of whom likewise had never been vaccinated went through the protection at my hands and there was no further case to record here. The usual disinfection was also carried out. As the last three cases had been engaged at the same works, I made it my duty to call and see their employer, who gave me every facility and assistance in his power to find out if possible the origin of these cases. I pointed out that it was certainly advisable that his other employees should protect themselves by vaccination or re-vaccination. I could of course only suggest and advise. Promise was made to at once inform me of the absence of any of the workers from their duties within the next fourteen days. Necessity for such fortunately did not occur, and the district was free from notification of further cases until

September 4th, when E.B., 20, M., was notified as suffering from a very severe attack of Confluent Small Pox. In this case it was conclusively proved that he had contracted the disease whilst on a visit to one of the sea-side resorts. He was removed to Hospital as speedily as possible, house and all clothing disinfected. Five other members at once submitted to vaccination and re-vaccination, and no further case followed in this quarter though the severity of the type augured badly for after results.

September 13th. J.W.H., living in quite another part of the town to the last case, was notified on this date, and was found to be affected with Small Pox of the discrete form. He had been vaccinated in infancy. He is a teamer and his daily duties take him to many parts of the district, both in the town and a long way out and it is surmised that he contracted the disease at some place outside the Borough. His wife and daughters now

became vaccinated and all escaped the infection. The employer of the girls preferred them to stay away from their work, and this of course they did. House and all clothing disinfected.

September 29th, T.W., aged 44, M., an out-of-work painter, residing at the Common Lodging House in Park Street. This man had the rash out very profusely, and the wonder is it was not discovered earlier that he was so suffering. It transpired that he been noticed to be very quiet for the last few days and that he had kept away from the other lodgers as much as possible. He was sent to Hospital as soon as possible; every precaution was taken as regards disinfecting the house and the clothing of contacts; vaccination was offered, but as all the men were working at remunerative employment, the acceptances were not numerous. Very strict watch was kept on the premises, visits made both morning and night by your Sanitary Inspector and myself. I don't know who was the better pleased when time for supervision of this character passed, the keeper of the lodging house, or your Medical Officer of Health. I am pleased to say no further case occurred in this neighbourhood.

September 30th. E.J.J., 21, M., a Wire Drawer, engaged at work, was the next person to be notified. He had been vaccinated in infancy, and the rash though well marked was not very profuse. He was removed to Hospital within a few hours of notification, and the next day the house and all clothing were disinfected. With the exception of the patient's Mother all other members of the family now were vaccinated—two for the first time—and all escaped the disease. The mother who would not submit to re-vaccination on this date consented a few days later, but no doubt she had become infected previously, as she developed the disease later on. No history could be found as to the origin of this case. (See October 15th.)

October 3rd. A.H., 23, F, a Silk Spinner, vaccinated in infancy, was the next to be reported by her medical attendant. No trace of the source of infection could be made. She was removed to Hospital, usual disinfection of house and clothing carried out. Father, Mother, and two brothers were now vaccinated—one of the brothers never having been vaccinated. Three fellow workers of the patients likewise became re-vaccinated, and had their clothing disinfected, and no further case followed.

October 15th. F.I., 45, F., mother of J.E.J.. Sep. 30th, was this date removed to Hospital with Small Pox of a confluent type. She delayed her re-vaccination as mentioned above. No further case occurred until

November 14th, when H.B., 23, M., a woollen twister, was notified to me by his Medical Attendant. He had been vaccinated in infancy, but was now suffering from Small Pox in a discrete form. He had been ill for about five days, and it is conjectured he contracted the disease during the progress of a Football Match in a neighbouring town, he being a spectator thereat. At the game in question were present a great number of visitors from a district where Small Pox was very much in evidence. This was on October 29th. House was disinfected after his removal to Hospital, and all clothing similarly treated. Two other members of the family were vaccinated, but in the case of one there was no visible effect, and she developed the disease within a fortnight. (See November 27th.)

November 24th, H.L., 41, F., was notified to me on this date. She had only been ill for two or three days, but at the time of my visit she was covered with the eruption of the confluent form. She had never been vaccinated, and she succumbed to the disease six days after removal to the Hospital—November 30th. Strange to relate, she, with her husband, had been applicants for the posts of Caretakers to the Hospital at Hollin Heys, where she died. This was some four months previously, and their failure to obtain the appointment is to be regretted, inasmuch as if they had been successful, she would have been obliged to become vaccinated before entering on her duties.

No further case was notified in the Borough until

December 12th, when H.M., 4, M., and S.M., 5 months, M., brothers, were found to be suffering from Small Pox. At the first onset it had been thought they were suffering from Measles, but on this date there was no doubt about the nature of the cases. It appears that the Father of these children had been ill for about three weeks previously—presumably suffering from Influenza, and though, during the course of his illness, he exhibited a few spots of a suspicious character, the history of the case did not point to its being one of Small Pox. The undoubted nature of the eruption in the children, however,

confirmed the assumption that the Father must have suffered from this disease—in a very unusual form. These two children had never been vaccinated, and it was necessary to send the Mother—she being vaccinated on this date—to the Hospital with them. These cases, occurring as they did, gave us a great amount of trouble, for I found that visitors to the house had been frequent. I obtained, as is usual, a list of all contacts, and visited the houses where they resided. I urged upon all the great necessity there was for protecting themselves by vaccination, but my requests did not meet with a ready response.

December 13th, A.S., 16, F., Silk Spinner, residing with relatives of the patients just mentioned was one of the contacts and must have contracted the disease at the same time as they had done, for in the course of my visiting suspects, I found her at home where she had been keeping indoors through feeling unwell. At my visit I found her with a very slight eruption it is true, but what there was, was typical. She was removed to Hospital, the house and clothing disinfected, and the man and his wife with whom she lived now availed themselves of the vaccination offered. In the case of the wife, this did not avail, for on

December 23rd, F.A.M., 35, the person just referred to, was found to be suffering from the disease, though in a very mild form. As stated she was re-vaccinated on the 13th instant, and it was hoped thereby she would escape the infection; it appears she had been very much exposed to the infection at the residence of H.M. and S.M., as she visited there frequently before the 12th. She was removed to Hospital and the house and clothing again disinfected.

December 23rd, M.M. F., aunt to the two children removed on the 12th, had come to nurse them on the 10th, she had been vaccinated in infancy and was re-vaccinated on the 12th, but did not re-act on this occasion; as there was no doubt of the nature of the eruption which was now making its appearance, she was at once sent off to the Hospital; this house for a second time was disinfected, and clothing likewise. As there were now two houses left, through the removal of these two latter patients, with one occupant each, I advised the inmates, being brothers, to live together and lock up one house. This they did, and they stayed away from work at my instruction, food of course being provided for them.

December 25th was not allowed to pass without another case, the patient J.B., 50, F.) being in contact with the children of H.M. and S.M. She resided in the same street, on the opposite side, and was very strong in her refusal to be re-vaccinated on Dec. 12th. She had been vaccinated as an infant, but was now 50 years of age, and had never been vaccinated in the interval. She was removed in the evening of this day, and the following day her husband and two sons agreed to be vaccinated. The house and all clothing were disinfected, and as work was slack it was easy to persuade the remaining members of the family to quarantine themselves as regards mixing with others.

December 26th. S.S., 35, F., another contact, and who also refused re-vaccination on 13th inst., was the next person to be affected. She was suffering from the illness in a discrete form, and was removed to Hospital on this date. The house was disinfected—all clothing also. The husband (there being no family) now became re-vaccinated.

December 27th. E.K., 52, F., also contracted the disease from the same source on December 12th, and she was reported to me by her Son as having developed a rash. She had submitted to vaccination, but this was only performed on the 17th, and it was hoped she would escape. Small Pox, however, had obtained the first run, and she suffered from a very severe form of the disease: semi-confluent. She was in Hospital until Feb. 18th, so it is evident that she had a severe time. She was the last case to be reported in 1904, so bringing up the full total of cases for the epidemic, starting in November, 1902, to the number of 95.

SUMMARY.

The Chart appended will show at a glance the monthly occurrence of Small Pox cases in the three past years. Of the 69 cases during the past year, 31 presented signs of having been vaccinated in years gone by, but the shortest time that had elapsed between such vaccination and contracting the disease was sixteen years. The ages of these patients at the time of the illness being notified were as follows:—

15 to 25 years period—6.
 25 to 65 ,, 24.
 65 and upwards—1.

The latter was a female, aged 83.

With the 32 patients stated never to have been vaccinated, I have included 11 who had never been so protected until the disease had broken out in the houses in which they resided; the ages of the unvaccinated who contracted the disease ranging from 10 weeks to 41 years.

Age Periods :—	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45
	2	4	20	2	4

In these 11 patients who were vaccinated for the first time after the disease had already attacked a member of the family, the periods elapsing between such vaccination and the appearance of the Small Pox eruption were as follows :—

In one case—5 days after vaccination.

„ one	„	6	„	„
„ one	„	7	„	„
„ three	„	8	„	„
„ one	„	9	„	„
„ four	„	10	„	„

Of these 11 cases, three were members of one family, two other families having two each so affected. The remaining six patients, to complete the list for the year, were included in the category of those stated to have been vaccinated at some time, but showing no signs of such treatment, and in two of these vaccination was stated to have been performed but unsuccessfully.

The type of the disease was principally of a mild character, the register showing 50 of the cases to belong to the Discrete, 4 to the Semi-Confluent, and 15 to the Confluent variety. Only one death was the result of the outbreak in 1904, this being in the case of an unvaccinated woman in the middle age period.

A word or two on the routine action which is taken in cases of Small Pox being reported in this Borough.

The house is at once visited by your Medical Officer of Health, whose first duty is of course to examine the patient, with a view of confirming the diagnosis. On such being confirmed full particulars are taken as to age, occupation, etc., of the patient—condition as to previous vaccination of patient, and other members of the family. The history of the source of infection is tried to be made out—a very difficult undertaking in most instances—and the patient is then removed to Hospital as

speedily as possible. Vaccination, or re-vaccination, is urged upon the other members of the household. Lists of contacts are obtained where possible, and these persons are likewise visited and urged to become protected by vaccination. The clothing of all members of the infected household is as soon as possible disinfected by means of the Thresh Portable Steam Disinfector, which in every possible instance is taken to the house. The bedding, and everything in the house liable to retain infection, is likewise disinfected by this means; and the whole of the house is disinfected by means of Formalin Spray. In many instances all the paper is stripped off the walls, and in places where need seems the walls are lime-washed. Notices are sent to the employers of persons residing in these houses, and the employers in very many instances refuse to have such back until a period of fourteen to sixteen days elapses. In cases where the other workers in the family become re-vaccinated, a certificate is given by your Medical Officer of Health to the effect that they are at liberty to return to work as soon as the house and all the clothing has been disinfected. Periodical, almost daily, visits are made to these houses for sixteen days; and in cases where the inmates do not return to their work for this time, food is provided by the authority of your Sanitary Committee. This method, whilst it undoubtedly involves a very great amount of expense to the public generally, and an immensity of labour on the Sanitary Officials, has the redeeming feature of satisfying the people who by this means are the more willing to keep to themselves and carry out our instructions. Needless to say, notices are at once forwarded to the School Teachers and School Attendance Officer of any families so affected having scholars on the list.

Public notices from time to time, as occasion arises, are inserted in the local Press issues, calling attention to the signs of the disease, and urging upon all the necessity of availing themselves of the only known preventive—Vaccination. Notices are sent of cases when they arise to the Public Vaccinator and the Vaccination Officer, and lists of contacts also are forwarded to the same. In the cases where I have vaccinated the inmates myself, or where the Medical Attendant on the case has promised to do so, mention of such is made. Fortunately, only one certain case occurred in a common lodging house, though another case was isolated at the Hospital on suspicion for a few days.

My thanks are due to my brother Medical Men for their prompt notification of cases coming to their knowledge, and I must place on record the excellent work which has been done in the matter of disinfecting houses and clothing by the Inspector of Nuisances and his staff.

Work of a very irksome character, which had to be carried out at all times, extending into the late hours of the night, and in all kinds of weather, was performed most ungrudgingly. The total for the year, to some persons, may seem large,—if any laxity had been allowed in the methods of treating the outbreak, the result would have been very much more serious. As I write, the Borough has been free from the disease for over three months. At any time we may have a recrudescence of the disease, for in spite of all the warnings that have been issued, I am forced to state that there are a good number of persons still in the district unvaccinated. It may not be too late to again urge upon such the absolute necessity for taking advantage of the means of protecting themselves and their children.

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN,

M.O.H.

April, 1905.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,
RALPH MARSDEN.

Borough of Brighouse.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, acting by the
Council as the Urban Authority for the Borough of Brighouse.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting you with my Twelfth Annual Report of the operations of the Sanitary Department for the year ended 1904.

NUISANCES.

Number Unabated at the beginning of year	...	86	
„ Reported as per Journal...	...	95—	181
„ Abated during the year	...	..	132
„ Unabated at the end of the year	...	...	49

CASES ABATED.

Number of Accumulations removed	...	...	8
„ Ashpits repaired	...	...	5
„ „ new	...	...	4
„ Bakehouse Walls painted	...	...	1
„ „ „ limewashed	...	...	2
„ Bath waste pipes disconnected	...	...	2
„ Cellars occupied as Bedroom	...	...	1
„ Cesspools abolished	...	...	1
„ Drains opened	...	...	2
„ „ repaired	...	...	2
„ „ trapped	...	...	8
„ „ within buildings removed	...	...	9
„ Factories where separate Sanitary Con- veniences have been provided	...	...	1
„ Fall-pipes disconnected	...	...	42
„ Houses re-drained	...	...	30
„ House drains opened	...	...	2
„ „ „ repaired	...	...	7

Number of House drains trapped	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ ventilated	...	...	...	8
„ Lavatory waste pipes disconnected	...	...	...	3
„ Manure pits provided...	...	...	...	1
„ Nuisances from poultry keeping	...	...	...	1
„ Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	1
„ Premises re-drained	...	...	...	6
„ Privies converted to the pail system	...	...	...	13
„ „ „ water carriage system	...	...	...	4
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	2
„ „ new	...	...	...	13
„ Privy middens done away with	...	...	...	9
„ Sink pipes disconnected	...	...	...	57
„ Soil pipes within buildings removed	...	...	...	1
„ Subsoil drains, new	...	...	...	1
„ Swine removed	...	...	...	1
„ Water closets, new	...	...	...	6
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	7
„ Water troughing repaired	...	...	...	1
„ Workshops limewashed	...	...	...	1

 269

It should be understood that several sanitary defects are included in one nuisance, hence the number of “ **Cases Abated** ” above the number of “ **Nuisances.** ”

Inspections, Visits, &c.

Number of Houses and premises inspected	...	...	119
„ Houses and premises re-inspected	...	...	311
„ Notices issued (intimation)	...	...	76
„ „ (statutory)	...	...	15

Examination of Drains.

Number of Drains tested and found defective	...	...	20
„ „ „ satisfactory after alterations	...	...	40

Disinfection.

Number of Visits made to infected houses	...	...	551
„ Houses disinfected	...	...	116
„ „ (after Phthisis)	...	...	32
„ Rooms disinfected	...	...	353
„ Beddings, &c., disinfected	...	...	244
„ Schools disinfected	...	...	20

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses registered in the Borough	2
„ Lodgers registered to receive	181
„ „ reported as being received	80
„ Visits	32

The Sanitary defects at Freeman's Lodging House, unabated at the beginning of the year, have been attended to.

Smoke Abatement.

Number of Observations	25
„ Notices issued (intimation)	8
„ „ (statutory)	None

List of Observations where Notices (intimatory) have been served.

Date.	Black.	Moderate.
June 20. ...	11 minutes ...	2½ minutes
„ 22. ...	20½ „ ...	7½ „
„ 22. ...	16 „ ...	9 „
July 20. ...	20 „ ...	5 „
„ 20. ...	8½ „ ...	4½ „
Oct. 20. ...	8 „ ...	6½ „
„ 20. ...	15 „ ...	3 „
„ 20. ...	14 „ ...	3 „

The observations in each case are 60 minutes. The time allowed by the Committee is 10 minutes black or 20 minutes moderate—two of moderate to equal one of black.

Canal Boat's Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Number of Boats inspected in 1904	36
„ conforming to the Acts and Regulations	36
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	193½
„ occupying the Cabins	93
Details of Occupation :	
Male Adults	59
Female Adults	20
Children of School age	7
Children under School age	8
—	94

Offensive Trades

Number of Places to be visited	...	...	...	...	3
„ Tripe boilers	...	...	...	1	
„ Soap boilers	...	...	...	2—	3

These places have all been visited, and always found satisfactory.
Bye-laws not yet adopted.

Slaughter Houses.

Number of Public Slaughter Houses	...	...	1	
„ Private	„	...	2—	3
„ Visits	...	...	...	79
„ Seizures	...	...	...	4

List of Seizures.

- April 5th.—The Carcase of a Cow.
 July 5th.—The Internal Organs of a Cow.
 „ 11th.—The Carcase of a Pig.
 Sept. 8th.—The Carcase of a Pig

Shops.

Number of Visits	...	...	...	...	20
„ Seizures	...	...	...	...	1

The Seizure consisted of two bags of Mussels.

Workshops.

Number of Workshops	...	...	...	...	171
„ Visits	...	...	...	...	7
„ Notices (Preliminary)	...	...	...	None	
„ „ (Statutory)	...	...	...	None	

Domestic Workshops.

Number of Boot Makers	...	...	...	...	2
„ Mattress	„	...	...	...	1
„ Dress	„	...	...	...	4

Outworkers.

Number of Lists received	...	...	...	...	2
„ Silk pickers	...	...	...	...	12
„ Visits	...	...	...	...	3

Bakehouses.

Number included in Workshop Register	...	...	26
„ of Visits	...	...	7

One underground Bakehouse started in November last, but discontinued on receipt of Preliminary Notice.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Number of Persons on the Register	..	...	...	59
„ Visits	...	...	...	4
„ Notices	..	...	...	None

The number 59 is made up as follows:—

Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk...	...	30	
Purveyors of Milk living within the district		11	
„ „ outside „		18—	59

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Number of Samples of New Milk	5
-------------------------------	-----	-----	---

The Analyst certified as follows:—

Genuine	...	...	3
Fair quality	...	...	2— 5

Scavenging.

COLLECTED.

Ashtubs.	Dry Ashpits.	Wet Ashpits.	Tubs.	Tanks.	Total.
11,047	8,055	1,686	152,946	75	173,809

DISPOSAL.

Depot.		Bramston Street.	Cookson's.	Others.	Total.
Vans.	Carts.	2,866	1,744	1,372	16,982
8,497	2,503				

ACTUAL COST.

	Depôt.			Tubs.			Nightsoil.			Sl'terhouse.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Team Labour ..	36	4	5	601	17	5	449	5	4				1087	7	2
Manual Labour	258	15	4	302	3	3	131	10	5	81	11	3	774	0	3
Tipping ..	7	8	4				59	16	7				67	4	11
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
By Sales	302	8	1	904	0	8	640	12	4	81	11	3	1928	12	4
...	71	3	3										71	3	3
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	231	4	10	904	0	8	640	12	4	81	11	3	1857	9	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
1933.	240	0	1	882	4	11	640	10	2	81	0	7	1843	15	9

Approximate Number of Closets.

Pail Closets	2917	Increase 43
Water Closets	697	„ 94
Waste Water Closets ...	141	Same as before.
Midden Privies... ..	427	Decrease 9

The Pail Closets are emptied Weekly.

Ashtubs	part	„	„
„	others	„	Fortnightly.
Ashpits	part	„	„
„	others	„	Monthly
Midden Privies		„	„

The Team Labour is supplied by two Contractors. The Pail Closets are emptied at 1/5 per van load of 18, and the Ashtubs, Ashpits and Midden Privies are emptied at 6/9 per day for horse and man. The Contracts are for three years, from April 1st, 1903.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

RALPH MARSDEN, A.R.S.I.

