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FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH

ON THE



FOR THE YEAR 1907,
BEING THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
FREDERIC WILLIAM MARTIN

M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.S., 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, &c., &c.

LITTLEWOOD, STATIONER, ETC., BRIGHOUSE.

1908.

FORBES & BRIGHOUSE

CHURCH & ST. JOHN

1717 BROADWAY

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1906-7.

Mayor :

Alderman W. SMITH, J.P.

Succeeded in November by

Alderman A. O. STOCKS, J.P.

Chairman :

Alderman BUTTERWORTH.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor ROBERTS.

Members of Committee :

Alderman HEALEY,

Councillor HELM,

Councillor BARNETT,

„ SELLERS,

„ T. BOTTOMLEY,


„ TURNER,

„ FAWTHROP,

„ WAINWRIGHT,

„ HARDAKER,

„ WALLER.



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INTRODUCTION.



MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

BRIGHOUSE,

TO THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS
OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

A very satisfactory Report is that I now have the pleasure to submit to you on the Sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1907.

As regards illnesses of various kinds, especially those which come more intimately into touch with the administration of the Health Department, we have had what can truly be classified as a very light term.

No outbreak of any special character has occurred, though climatic changes were frequent, causing many deaths amongst persons suffering from affections of the lungs.

Again, a great deal of rain and cold associated with the summer months undoubtedly increased the dangers to the younger members of the community as regards Whooping Cough, &c., though as a set-off against this is to be mentioned the comparative slighness of the prevalence of Diarrhœa—a result heartily to be grateful for.

This freedom from Diarrhœa may to a great extent have decided the lessening of the Infantile Mortality, which subject, together with that of the still diminishing Birth Rate, form the two main topics of discussion amongst those interested in matters of Hygiene.

The tables of Statistics presented in this Report will show that with the former of these we have reason to be satisfied; whilst with the latter we can only regret the fact of still further deterioration.

On the other hand the general Death Rate is very promising, even if it be not the best of a long series of years' returns. The Zymotic Death Rate usually considered a fair index of a district's healthiness or otherwise, is low, and is well below that of the rest of the country generally, and compares very favourably with the returns from other West Riding towns.

Though for some years I had been under the impression that the erection of a Refuse Destructor was a thing of the near future, only awaiting the passing of the Brighouse Corporation Act, such impression was wrong, and the Act has been awarded the Royal assent, and the provision of this—so necessary an establishment in the sanitary progress of the Borough—was effaced from the clauses before presentation; and so we must go on depositing the household refuse in various places which are often a source of annoyance, and undoubtedly a menace to health.

Other clauses in the Act named will undoubtedly be of great service if systematically enforced, and one very important one, I may mention, is that referring to the notice of repairs to drains and their inspection before being recovered, which will receive particular attention from the Sanitary officials.

As your Delegate, I attended the Conference of the Royal Sanitary Institute, held at Dublin in June last, and I have inserted a few remarks on the proceedings with the hope that they may be of interest to you.

The Medical Officers of many other West Riding towns, as in former years, have again responded to my request for their chief statistics, and I take this opportunity of semi-publicly thanking them. My thanks are also accorded my brethren of the Medical Profession in the district for their general promptness in notifying cases of an infectious nature, and their assistance which has been extended to me in dealing with the same.

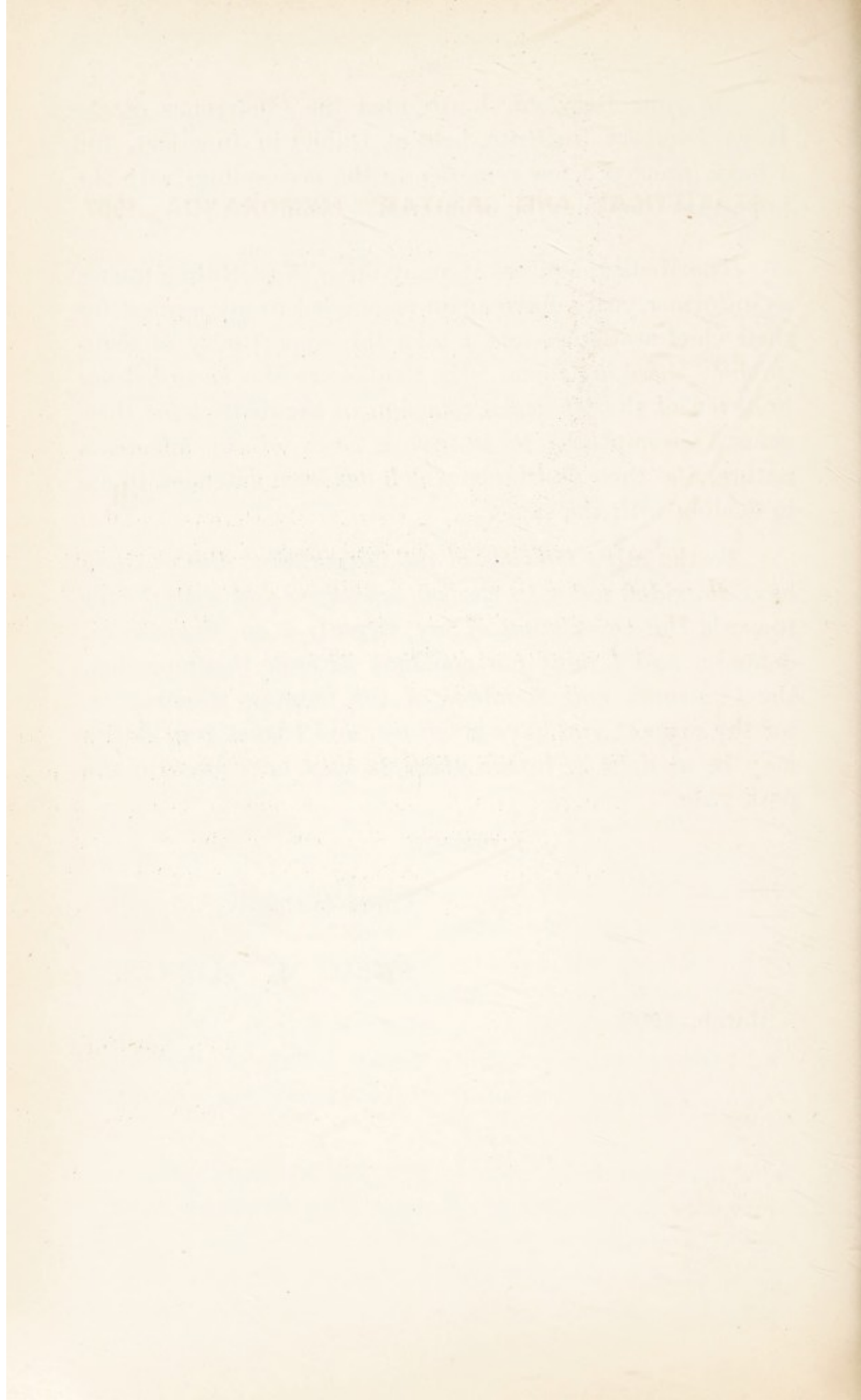
To the other Officials of the Corporation who at times have provided me with clerical assistance and with details towards the completion of my Report, I am likewise indebted; and I must not conclude without thanking you, the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, for the support you have given me, and I trust your duties may be as light in future years as they have been in the past year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN.

March, 1908.



STATISTICAL AND SANITARY MEMORANDA, 1907.

Population of Borough—1891	..	..	..	20,666
" " 1901 (Census)	..	..	..	21,735
" " estimated to middle of 1907	..	..	..	22,280
Inhabited Houses at end of 1907	..	..	..	5,189
Acreage of Borough	..	..	..	2,224

(Rastrick, 1,371)

(Hove Edge, 450)

(Brighthouse, 403)

Average Density of Population per acre, 10.

Mean Altitude—Rastrick, 410 feet above sea level.

Hove Edge, 357 " "

Brighthouse, 276 " "

Geological Formation—Sandstone Grit, overlying Coal Measures.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population 18.94

Death Rate " " (Corrected) 13.37

Other Death Rates—

Cancer 0.67

Zymotic (seven principal diseases) 0.89

Respiratory (excluding Phthisis) 3.18

Phthisis 1.12

Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births 99

VITAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND & WALES—1907.

	England and Wales	Great Towns (76)	Smaller Towns (142)	E. & W. less the 218 Towns
Birth Rate ..	26.3*	27	25.7	25.6
Death Rate ..	15.0*	15.4	14.5	14.7
Zymotic Death Rate	1.26	1.54	1.29	0.91
Infantile Mortality—				
per 1,000 Births	118*	127	122	106

* Lowest ever recorded.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL.

Births.—There has been a marked decrease in the number of Births, and the Quarterly Returns of such were as follows :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
First Quarter	..	65	..	53	..	118
Second	..	39	..	58	..	97
Third	..	54	..	55	..	109
Fourth	..	50	..	48	..	98
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		208		214		422

Returns for past ten years :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
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
1905	..	237	..	217	..	454
1906	..	230	..	230	..	460
1907	..	208	..	214	..	422
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Average for 10 years		251		239		488

Still-Births.—Twenty.

Deaths.—Two hundred and seventy-three deaths of Brighouse residents have been registered as actually taking place in the Borough, but with the addition of twenty-five deaths of persons formerly belonging to this town, the total has been increased to two hundred and ninety-eight, and the Corrected Death Rate is now 13.37 per 1,000 of the population. This low rate has only been improved upon twice in the last fifteen years, and is below that for the rest of the country generally, which is the lowest on record, namely, 15 per 1,000.

The twenty-five deaths occurring outside the district were returned—Halifax 19, Brighouse Joint Hospital 2, Bradford 1, York 1, Wakefield 1, and Accrington 1.

Quarterly Returns (Corrected):—

	Males.		Females.		Total.
First Quarter ..	47	..	51	..	98
Second „ ..	40	..	28	..	68
Third „ ..	27	..	29	..	56
Fourth „ ..	43	..	33	..	76
	<hr/> 157		<hr/> 141		<hr/> 298

Ward Distribution of all Deaths:—

Ward.	No. of Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Hove Edge ..	19	..	15
North ..	16	..	8
Calder ..	46	..	14.66
Bonegate ..	57	..	13.54
Central ..	42	..	13.30
West ..	52	..	14.2
South ..	25	..	12.1
East ..	41	..	18.26
	<hr/> 298		

Death Returns for past ten years :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1905 ..	136 ..	132 ..	268
1906 ..	171 ..	151 ..	322
1907 ..	157 ..	141 ..	298
	171.6	154	323.6

Infantile Death Rate.—In contradistinction to the return for 1906, the number of deaths of Infants has been very much lessened, so that the rate in conjunction with the very much improved rate generally throughout the country is very satisfactory. It will have been noticed, perhaps, that the Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales is the lowest ever recorded, and as that is 118, and the rate here is 99 per 1,000 Births, we have reason to congratulate ourselves in this respect. The more so is this the case because no special means, other than what have been in existence for years past, have been employed. I am of the opinion, however, that even this improved rate may be bettered if, say, one Health Visitor be appointed.—a Lady having a Certificate in Sanitary Science, who, I think, would at all events be able to visit the home of each newly-born child (if allowed) in the Borough, unless our Birth Rate should tremendously increase. On the instruction of your Committee, some short time ago, I made known, through the medium of the local Press, that I was prepared to receive applications from Ladies in the various Wards who were willing to act Voluntarily as Health Visitors in this particular direction. I am still waiting for the applicants. It may be interesting to note that of the forty-two Infantile Deaths recorded in the year, only

four occurred in houses the rental of which was more than four shillings weekly. and I think that the visits of a Health Visitor to these homes would be acceptable and repay the community for the outlay of the salary involved. If the work of the Visitor became too arduous, further assistance might be sought in the Voluntary direction.

Mr. Tom Denham is still willing to continue the distribution of advice to Mothers on Infant Feeding, &c., and to him are due my personal thanks in this matter and are herewith heartily accorded.

MORTALITY TABLES.**1.—Infantile—Years 0-1.**

Premature Birth 6, Enteritis 5, Convulsions 5, Bronchitis 5, Atrophy, &c., 4, Congenital Defects 3, Whooping Cough 3, Pneumonia 3, Rickets 1, Inflammation of Brain 1, Tubercular ditto 1, Injury at Birth 1, Other Causes 4	42
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II.—Years 1-5.

Diphtheria 7, Pneumonia 7, Whooping Cough 6, Tubercular Diseases other than Phthisis 3, Croup 1, Influenza 1, Phthisis 1, Bronchitis 1, Laryngitis 1, Other Diseases 5	33
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III.—Years 5-15.

Diphtheria 2, Tubercular Disease 1, Pneumonia 1, Laryngitis 1, Other Diseases 2	7
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IV.—Years 15-25.

Phthisis 7, Influenza 1, Cancer 1, Pneumonia 1, Heart Disease 1, Other Diseases 3	14
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V.—Years 25-65.

Heart Diseases 19, Phthisis 16, Bronchitis 15, Pneumonia 8, Influenza 3, Other Respiratory Diseases 6, Cancer 7, Accidents 5, Septic Diseases 2, Alcoholism 2, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhoea 1, Enteritis 1, Tubercular Disease 1, Parturition 1, Suicide 1, Other 33	..	122
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VI.—Years 65 and Upwards.

Bronchitis 16, Heart Disease 14, Cancer 7, Pneumonia 6, Phthisis 1, Other 36	80
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Uncertified Deaths.—One only, and that a child of eleven months of age, whose death was attributed to Convulsions.

It is a very satisfactory circumstance to note that fewer deaths are allowed to be passed over without an official inquiry when a Medical man has not certified for the cause. A glance at the accompanying table will illustrate this point, and reference to the list of inquests which closely follows will emphasize the same.

Uncertified Deaths in previous years :—

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
10	11	6	7	6	2	4

Inquests held during the year have numbered eighteen, and of these seven were found necessary in the deaths of infants.—four being certified by the Coroner as caused by Convulsions, due most probably to incorrect feeding, I should suspect ; the ages of these infants ranged from nine days to six months. Non-expansion of the Lungs was the cause of the death of another, which lived only twenty-seven hours ; and Premature Birth and Rickets were deemed causes of the other two.

A child of three years was found to have been practically starved ; a young woman of fifteen was found to have died of natural causes—Heart Disease ; and an accident on the railway caused the death of a young man of eighteen, he being a non-resident of this district. Other inquests ascending in the age period were held in the death of :—

- (a) Man, aged 34 ; verdict, Epilepsy.
- (b) Woman, aged 36 ; verdict, Blood Poisoning.
- (c) Man, aged 44 ; verdict, Inflammation of Brain.
- (d) Man, aged 46 ; verdict, Suicidal Hanging.
- (e) Man, aged 53 ; verdict, Scald.
- (f) Man, aged 55 ; verdict, Bronchitis and Heart Disease.

Also a non-resident—

(g) Woman, aged 56 ; verdict, Heart Disease.
and

(h) Man, aged 63 ; verdict, Heart Disease.

No case of any young child meeting its death by burning occurred throughout the year, still it behoves parents to take greater care than many of them do with regard to protecting their children from accidents by fire. This I can personally vouch for, having frequently in the course of my visits occasion to call the notice of the parents to the open fire-places without safeguard. A very good suggestion I noticed a few days ago to the effect that no house let to, shall I say, the poorer class of persons should be considered fit for occupation unless provided by the landlord with a fire screen, will no doubt be acted upon in the interests of the children.

Only one **Suicide**—by hanging—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., Prema-
ture 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, Homi-
cide, Suicide, &c.

B.

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

Annual Summary of Causes of Death of Brighouse Residents actually dying in the Borough.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			
Diphtheria 7, Whooping Cough 9, Influenza 5, Septic Diseases 3, Diarrhoea 1, Enteric Fever 1			26
2.—PARASITIC DISEASES	..	..	0
3.—DIETIC. Starvation 1	..	..	1
4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			
Phthisis 21, Cancer 13, Rheumatism 6, Tubercular Meningitis 3, Tabes Mesenterica 1, Other Tubercular Diseases 2, Anæmia, &c., 4, Gout 1, Rickets 2, Other Constitutional Diseases 2	..		55
5.—DEVELOPMENTAL SYSTEM.			
Old Age 18, Premature Birth 6, Congenital Malformation 2, Atelectasis 1	..	..	27
6.—LOCAL DISEASES.			
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Apoplexy 17, Convulsions 6, Inflammation of Brain 3, Epilepsy 2, Insanity 1, Spinal Cord Disease 1..			30
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Valvular Heart Disease 26, Endocarditis 1, Aneurism 1, Other Heart Diseases 4	..	..	32
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Bronchitis 34, Pneumonia 23, Laryngitis 2, Asthma 2, Croup 1, Other 3	..	..	65
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Enteritis 6, Cirrhosis of Liver 2, Jaundice 2, Obstructive Disease 1, Peritonitis 1	..	..	12
URINARY—Nephritis 5, Bright's Disease 7, Bladder 1	..	..	13
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM—Parturition 3, Other 2	..	..	5
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	..	..	2
7.—VIOLENCE (DEATHS FROM).			
Accident or Negligence—Scald 1, Suicide—Hanging 1	..	..	2
8.—ILL-DEFINED. Debility, &c., 3	..	..	3

Annual Summary of the Causes of all Deaths of Brighouse Residents occurring within and without the Borough.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			
Diphtheria 9, Whooping Cough 9, Influenza 5,			
Septic Diseases 3, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 1	28		
2.—PARASITIC DISEASES. 0			
3.—DIETIC DISEASES. Starvation 1 1			
4.—CONSTITUTIONAL.			
Phthisis 25, Cancer 15, Rheumatism 6, Anæmia			
3, Glycosuria 2, Rickets 2, Gout 1, Tubercular			
Meningitis 3, Other Tubercular Diseases 3,			
Other Constitutional Diseases 2.. 62			
5.—DEVELOPMENTAL.			
Old Age 19, Premature Birth 6, Congenital			
Malformation 2, Atelectasis 1 28			
6.—LOCAL DISEASES.			
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Apoplexy 17, Convul-			
sions 6, Inflammation 3, Epilepsy 2,			
Insanity 1, Spinal Cord Disease 1 .. 30			
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Valvular Disease of			
Heart 26, Aneurism 2, Endocarditis 1,			
Other Heart Diseases 5 34			
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM — Bronchitis 37,			
Pneumonia 26, Laryngitis 2, Asthma,			
&c., 2, Croup 1, Other 4.. 72			
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Enteritis 6, Cirrhosis			
2, Jaundice 2, Obstruction 1, Peritonitis 1	12		
URINARY SYSTEM — Bright's Disease 8,			
Nephritis 5, Bladder Disease 1 14			
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM—Parturition 3,			
Organs of Generation 2 5			
Bones and Joints 1			
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM 2			
7.—VIOLENCE.			
Accident or Negligence—Fractures 2, Burns 2,			
Suicide—Hanging 1 5			
8.—ILL-DEFINED. Debility 3 3			

Principal Diseases causing Death during 1907.

Respiratory Diseases, or those of the lungs, with the exception of Phthisis, with a total of seventy-one were the highest.

Bronchitis was answerable for thirty-seven deaths, the numbers of such ranging from five in the infantile period of life, and one in the second age period, to thirty-one in the stage beyond twenty-five years.

Rate - 1.66 per 1,000 of Population.

Pneumonia accounted for twenty-six deaths, ten of these taking place before the age of five years, the majority in the more advanced age periods.

Rate - 1.16 per 1,000 of Population.

Other Respiratory Diseases caused eight deaths, chiefly in the periods beyond twenty-five years of age.

Heart Diseases were certified on thirty-four occasions. Year by year the total deaths under this heading vary very slightly, the majority taking place in advanced adult age periods—only one in 1907 having occurred under twenty-five years of age.

Rate - 1.51 per 1,000 of Population.

Nervous System Diseases contributed thirty deaths, of which twenty-two were in the period beyond twenty-five years, and the greater number of these were due to Apoplexy; the remainder being in the earliest age periods, and mostly due to Convulsions, &c.

Rate - 1.34 per 1,000 of Population.

Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs, was credited with a total of twenty-five deaths, the ages varying from three to seventy-one years, and were recorded as follows :—

Years	1-5	15-25	25-65	65 upwards.
	1	7	16	1

And the occupations of such, as given to the Registrar, vary very slightly from the ordinary lists compiled every year. The appended table of deaths for the past ten years will show that the death rate from this disease is slightly on the decrease, and the return for 1907 is exactly the same as that for 1902, and consequently the lowest in the series. May we take it that the publicity given as to the dangers of Consumption being considerably lessened by persons taking the full advantage of fresh air, sunshine, good food, and suitable clothing has had something to do towards this beneficial result. Nothing has been done with regard to provision of a Sanatorium for suitable patients in this locality, and it is an open secret that the voluntary notification of the sufferers from this disease is not generally looked upon with favour by the public generally in Brighouse, and personally I am quite in accord with this feeling. Those who have honoured me by perusing my remarks on this subject in former years may recollect that I have maintained that nothing short of Compulsory Notification will be of any good, and very little benefit is to be hoped for unless the suitable cases—those with a chance of recovery—are removed to more healthy surroundings of living than is usually their portion. In the meantime, we can only do our best to mitigate the evil by continuing our method of thoroughly disinfecting infected houses and clothing whenever allowed to do so.

Age and sex distribution :—

Years.		Males.		Females.
1- 5	..	0	..	1
5-15	..	0	..	0
15-25	..	2	..	5
25-35	..	4	..	1
35-45	..	6	..	0
45-55	..	3	..	1
55-65	..	1	..	0
65-75	..	1	..	0
		—		—
		17		8

Phthisis deaths since 1896 :—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
40	32	41	33	39	43
1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
25	27	43	30	27	25

The returns of the occupations of those who died from Phthisis were as follows :—Stone-workers 6, Silk-workers 6, Labourers 4, Woollen-workers 2, Blacksmith, Teamster, Joiner, Clerk, and Railway Porter 1 each, and of no occupation 2.

Ward Distribution of Phthisis deaths :—

West	..	..	3	Central	..	2
South	..	..	3	North	..	2
Calder	..	..	2	Bonegate	..	2
Hove Edge	..	..	6	East	..	5

Cancer has shown a marked decrease over the returns of the past few years, and being slightly under the average for the past ten years. The total of fifteen deaths comprised ten of females, and five of males ; and of the former, one occurred at 23 years of age, another at 46, one each at 58 and 60 respectively, and 6 between the ages of 65 and 75.

The ages of the male sufferers from this disease were 50, 55, 56, 65, and 66.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.67.

Returns for past ten years :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
17	15	15	14	9	10	21	20	21	15

Average Yearly Cases - 16.

Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.—Twenty deaths took place from the various diseases in this group, including three from Whooping Cough in the Infantile period, and six from the same ailment in the period between one and five years of age. Diphtheria was credited with nine deaths—seven in the age period between one and five, and two in the five to fifteen years period ; two out of the nine occurred in the Hospital, and of the seven deaths which took place of those who were nursed at home, five had passed away before notification of the illness reached the officers of the Health Department ; one died on the same day as the notification, whilst the seventh apparently recovered from the Diphtheria to die from Inflammation of the Brain a few weeks after

One case of Typhoid Fever was fatal, the patient being a man forty-one years of age.

A single case of Diarrhoea completes the series of deaths from Zymotic Diseases, the sufferer being a man aged fifty years.

Urinary System Diseases contributed fourteen deaths, Bright's Disease having the majority recorded to it, and these chiefly in far advanced life stages.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.62.

Digestive System ailments numbered twelve fatal cases, of which Inflammation of the Bowels caused the deaths of five infants ; Cirrhosis of the Liver two in advanced life ;

Jaundice two also in advanced life ; whilst Obstruction and Peritonitis accounted for the remainder, also in advanced life.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.53.

Excluding Phthisis, **Tubercular Diseases** gave rise to six deaths—one infant, three months old, and another child, aged seventeen months, dying from Tabes, or Consumption of the Bowels ; two other children, aged respectively twenty-three months and three years, died as the result of Tuberculous Inflammation of the Brain ; a youth of fourteen succumbed to Tubercular Disease of the Spinal Column ; and a woman, aged thirty-one, died from Tuberculous Inflammation of the Bowels.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.26.

Premature Birth was certified as the cause of six deaths. **Violence** caused six deaths—two only of which occurred within the Borough, one being the fatal scalding case at Victoria Mill, the other a suicide by hanging.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.26.

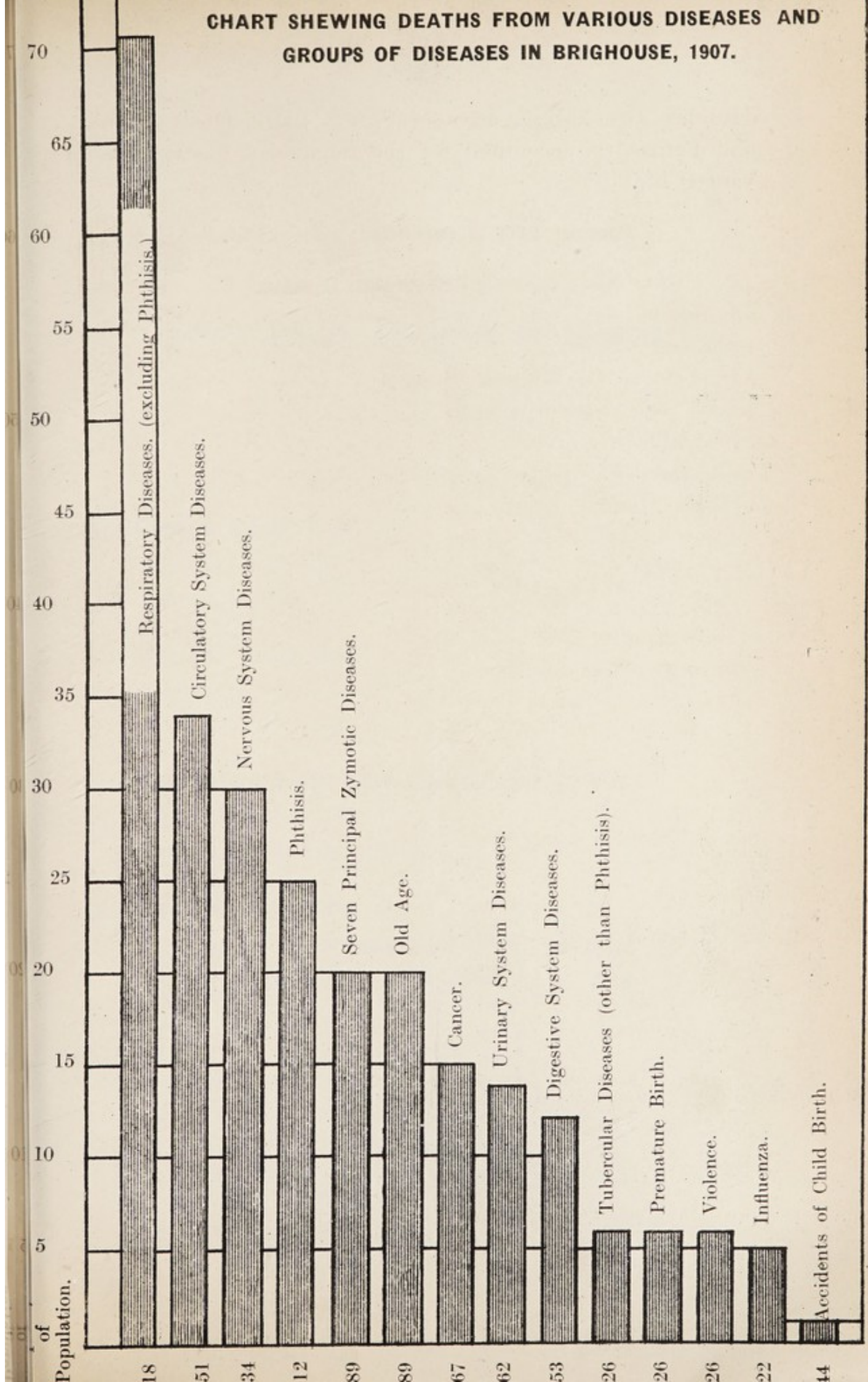
Influenza caused five deaths—one at four years of age, one at twenty-four, another at twenty-eight, a fourth at sixty-two, and the fifth at sixty-four.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.22.

One death from accident of child birth was recorded, the victim being twenty-eight years of age.

Rate per 1,000 of Population - 0.044.

CHART SHEWING DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES AND
GROUPS OF DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE, 1907.



MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON.

				Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1.—General Death Rate.				
Highest in March	..	..	..	18·2
Lowest in July	..	..	..	7·0
2.—Zymotic Death Rate.				
Highest in September	..	..	..	2·15
Lowest in October	..	..	..
3.—Respiratory Death Rate. (excluding Phthisis).				
Highest in October	..	..	..	7·0
Lowest in June and August	..	..	..	0·53
4.—Phthisis Death Rate.				
Highest in August and December	..	..	..	each 3·2
Lowest in May, July, and October	..	..	..	each Nil.

DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE
DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1907.

Month.	General Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate.	Respiratory excl'g Phthisis	Phthisis.	Infantile (per 1,000 Births.
Jan.	15.61	1.06	6.45	1.61	86
Feb.	17.8	1.59	3.24	2.12	162
March	15.61	0.53	4.3	1.06	57
April	13.4	0.53	1.59	2.12	115
May	10.7	1.06	3.7	—	27
June	8.6	0.53	0.53	0.53	117
July	7.0	1.59	1.06	—	57
Aug.	11.2	1.06	0.53	0.53	176
Sept.	10.76	2.12	1.06	0.53	75
Oct.	13.5	1.59	1.59	1.59	107
Nov.	12.38	0.53	3.2	—	111
Dec.	10.76	0.53	2.65	2.65	30
For Year corrected	13.37	0.89	3.18	1.12	99
Eng. & Wales	15	1.26	—	—	118
76 Great Towns	15.4	1.54	—	—	127
142 Small Towns.	14.5	1.29	—	—	122
E. & W. less 218T	14.7	0.91	—	—	106

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No case of Small Pox occurred in the Borough during 1907.

A great reduction in the number of **Scarlet Fever** cases has to be recorded—the total, twenty-three, being the fewest notified for over ten years, and no death was attributable to this disease. Twenty of the cases were removed to the Hospital for treatment—nine from Hove Edge, seven from Brighthouse, and four from Rastrick; being equal to almost 87 per cent. of the notifications. The ages of the patients were as follows:—Three in the age period, 1-5 years, the youngest being thirteen months old; nineteen in the next age period, from 5-15, and one just over the latter period. The proportion of female patients to males was as fourteen to nine.

Table of Scarlet Fever cases:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
86	195	85	34	51	48	39	57	68	23

The Monthly Notifications of Scarlet Fever for the above years were as below:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	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	0	0	2	0	3	3	34
1902 ..	4	6	6	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	9	4	51
1903 ..	9	11	4	10	3	5	0	1	1	2	0	2	48
1904 ..	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	12	11	8	39
1905 ..	4	2	1	10	1	2	7	3	2	7	4	14	57
1906 ..	11	30	1	8	11	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	68
1907 ..	0	0	6	5	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	23

In comparison with the former disease, **Diphtheria** has been very prominent indeed, in fact we have had more

cases of this infection than in any year of the decade, with the exception of the year 1901.

The number of patients suffering from Diphtheria was thirty-seven, whose ages ranged from seven months to eighteen years. The majority of the cases occurred in the 5-15 years of age period, the sex distribution being identical—ten each, whilst in the earlier age period, 1-5, the females preponderated in the ratio of nine to four; and in the full total there were twenty-two females and fifteen males affected. Twenty cases resided in Rastrick, fifteen in Brighouse, and two in Hove Edge, but only fourteen of the whole were removed to Hospital, being equal to just under 38 per cent. The fatality from this disease was also very high, the number of deaths being nine, of which two occurred in the Hospital; and the type of the disease was very severe, for my records to hand show that five of the deaths took place before the notifications were received, and two on the same date.

Previous years' notifications of Diphtheria :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
5	11	17	44	20	3	6	10	12	37

Enteric or Typhoid Fever cases remained at a low level, only eight cases being notified, four in Brighouse, three in Rastrick, and one in Hove Edge. Of these, six—or seventy five per cent.—were admitted to the Hospital, and there was one death recorded, that of a man, forty-one years of age, but not in Hospital. Five of the patients were females, whose ages ranged from six to twenty-five years, whilst the ages of the males were fifteen, twenty-one, and forty-one respectively.

Table of Typhoid Fever cases :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
22	17	16	6	18	3	4	16	9	8

Erysipelas was notified on seven occasions only, the sufferers being one in the 5-15 age period, five between 15 and 25 years of age, and two beyond the latter period.

No death was recorded due to Erysipelas.

Table of Erysipelas cases from 1898 :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
33	20	16	14	12	3	5	13	15	7

Puerperal Fever was only notified once, and the patient made a good recovery. The usual precaution as to after disinfection, etc., was carried out.

Table of cases from 1898 :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1	0	4	0	2	3	1	2	1	1

The two succeeding Tables show the Monthly Notifications of all the Infectious Diseases referred to, and the Ward Residence of the patients :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet F....	0	0	6	5	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	23
Diphtheria	3	0	5	8	5	0	4	2	0	3	6	1	33
Enteric F.	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	8
Puerperal F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	1	11	14	8	2	8	6	1	5	8	3	76

Ward Distribution of Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

	Calder	Central	South	West	ongte.	North	East	Hove	Edge	Total
Diphtheria	6	0	0	13	2	8	6	2	37
Scarlet Fever	..	1	0	0	2	1	5	2	12	23
Enteric Fever	..	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	8
Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Puerperal Fever	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	2	3	7	17	15	8	15	76

The Bacteriological examinations made of specimens at the Laboratory of the West Riding County Council on behalf of Brighouse during 1907 amounted to seventy. Of these, 61 were in connection with Diphtheria cases, five with Enteric Fever cases, and four only with Consumptive patients.

In recording these figures, I would like to recall attention to the fact that free facilities are offered to the Medical Practitioners in this, as well as in other districts, of the West Riding, by Dr. J. R. Kaye, the County Medical Officer, for the examination of all suspected materials relating to the health of the people. Not only does this apply to the cases of infectious diseases, but also to examination of water, milk, suspected food, etc. This is worth remembering, and personally I have found the examinations made at Wakefield of very great assistance to me in my routine work.

With regard to the Library and the distribution of books, Mr. J. A. Wroe, the Librarian, keeps a record supplied by me of houses where infectious diseases have occurred, and if any books have been lent out to borrowers in such houses, these books are disinfected before being returned into circulation.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It has not been a severe year as regards the number of these affections, which are principally brought to my notice through the absence of scholars from their studies. Mr. Hepworth, the School Attendance Officer, has been a frequent visitor to my department, and though no closure of any school had to be enforced, the number of various certificates necessary to be given was of fairly large dimensions.

Whooping Cough was by far the worst ailment as regards its fatality, for though we only had a few cases in the first quarter of the year, the third quarter was the most severe, for in July we had three deaths, and in September four deaths from it. The latter quarter of the year was only marked by a few cases in each of its months.

Measles was only reported on a few occasions in March, October and November; whilst **Chicken Pox** was in evidence, though not to any great extent, during seven months of the year.

Mumps was noted in February, June and July, and again was prevalent in November and December.

Influenza was slightly prevalent in the first and last quarters of the year, and it may be noted that one of the five deaths attributed to this disease was in the school attendance age period.

I must tender my thanks to Mr. Hepworth for his valuable assistance throughout the year, and to the teachers in all the schools, who have helped me in detecting cases of illness amongst the scholars.

FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

In respect to Factories I have again to report a circumstance I had concluded in my previous Report would, by this time, not be necessary—the existence in a few of very antiquated methods of excreta removal. If no better means had been devised, or if the facilities had not been provided for the more sanitary remedying of these arrangements, one would not have had so much cause to complain ; But with the Outfall Sewage Works capable of treating all domestic and trade effluents in the district at your command surely every place of this description should be brought into line, and have closets on the water carriage system provided.

Lists of Outworkers have been sent in regularly during 1907. No complaint necessary in this quarter. No case of infectious disease has been reported from any house where outworkers resided.

No Underground Bakehouses are in existence in the town, and all other Bakehouses are in a good condition.

Workshops are well looked after, and no infringement of a serious character has to be reported.

The Official Form 272 will be found in the Appendix, with fuller details, giving the number of the various trades falling within the regulations of this Act.

SANITARY ITEMS.

Thirty-six new houses have been built and certified as fit for habitation during the past year. the majority being cottage dwellings. I am pleased to state that twenty-eight of these have been supplied with closets on the water carriage system, of which twelve were on the waste water system. I wish all had been on the fresh water closet system, but even this report is more satisfactory than in previous years.

But only three baths have been provided in this number of new buildings, and in this direction we seem to be making a retrograde movement. In the year previous one-fourth of the whole had been provided with what should be considered a necessity. If any person more than another requires the provision of suitable means for thorough bodily cleansing daily, it is the workman who, for hours during the day, has been employed in perhaps a not too well ventilated workshop. To such a man the bath is more than a luxury, and the cost of it added to the rent should not be a very great increase. One has almost lost heart in the matter of Public Baths here in Brighouse. May we live in hope that persons outside the district—manufacturers of various commodities—may be attracted to this Borough by the healthy condition of the district, and erect commodious mills in place of that destroyed by fire, etc. Their doing so would undoubtedly mean enhanced financial prosperity to Brighouse, and then might follow what would no doubt be considered a boon to many.

Refuse Destructor—want of—noted in my opening remarks.

Public Mortuary and Disinfecting Station still have to be counted as wants, and as regards the Smoke Nuisance, there is even still a great deal of room for improvement in this direction. It would be ever so much more pleasant if year by year your Medical Officer could point to all the Factories as beyond reproach as regards the emission of dense smoke. Periodically your Inspector devotes his attention to watching particularly the greatest offenders in this direction, but beyond a note of warning, nothing is done—and still the complaints keep cropping up. May I trust that a little more attention may be paid to these special reports of your Inspector, and that a marked improvement may be the result.

Lodging Houses—We have only two licensed in the town, and both are well looked after by your Inspector and myself. The conduct of each is good, though one is a more decidedly up-to-date establishment than the other; and at neither have any contravention of the rules applying to them been noted.

With regard to the Slaughter Houses in the town, all are in a satisfactory condition, and your Public Slaughter House Manager continues to keep watchful supervision in the interests of the trade as well as of consumers. It is satisfactory to note that no seizures of any consequence have had to be made throughout the year, though I would wish that all meat sold in Brighthouse should be that of animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter House. It is the best means to safeguard the public health in this source of food supply.

Milkshops, Cowsheds, Dairies have been frequently inspected, and no great cause of complaint has been found. Generally speaking all are very satisfactory, and it is my duty to report that the milk supply in this town is good. During the year one or two samples have been found slightly below the standard, but the County Council—the

authority in this matter—has been satisfied with giving a warning to the vendors in these instances.

The water supply is adequate, and of good quality. On one occasion during the year my attention has been called to a case of supposed poisoning by lead in water, but after many careful examinations of samples of the water implicated, I failed to find that the suspicion was confirmed.

Fewer complaints have been made as regards the shaking of carpets after a certain hour allowed by law in public streets, and to the scattering of spent tea leaves on the surface of the roadway. If my remarks on these two items last year are the cause of this improvement, I now state that I hope a still further improvement will be recorded in the future.

APPENDIX I.

INCLUDING VARIOUS TABLES,

Statistical or Otherwise.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 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 INSTI- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions 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. *						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
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	
1904	22,076	477	21.67	53	106	298	13.49	-	-	7	305	13.81	
1905	22,100	454	20.54	54	111	252	11.4	-	-	16	268	12.11	
1906	22,196	460	20.72	65	141	292	13.15	-	-	30	322	14.50	
Averages for years 1897-1906.	21,813	503	23.11	70.4	137	311	14.27	-	-	19.8	331	15.19	
1907	22,280	422	18.94	42	99	273	12.25	-	-	25	298	13.37	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)...	Total population at all ages		...	21,735	} At Census of 1901.
	Number of inhabited houses		...	4,893	
	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 Infirmary.</p> <p>Huddersfield Infirmary.</p> <p>Halifax Small Pox Hospital.</p> <p>Wakefield Asylum.</p> <p>York Asylum</p>	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1907.—Brighthouse Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospi- tal.
	At all Ages.	At Age†—Years.					Brig- house.	Ras- trick.	Hove Edge.	Brig- house.	Ras- trick.	Hove Edge.	
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.								65 & up wards.
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	37	1	16	17	3	—	15	20	2	6	7	1	14
Erysipelas ...	7	—	—	—	1	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	23	—	3	19	1	—	7	4	12	7	4	9	20
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	8	—	—	1	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	6
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	76	1	19	37	10	8	31	30	15	16	13	11	40

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

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

Small Pox cases are to be removed in future to Halifax Small Pox Hospital.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

Brighouse Urban District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	9	3	6	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	9	—	7	2	—	—	—
Croup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epidemic influenza ...	5	—	1	—	1	3	—
Diarrhœa ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enteritis ...	6	5	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other septic diseases ...	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
Phthisis ...	25	—	1	—	7	16	1
Other tubercular diseases ...	6	1	3	1	—	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease ...	15	—	—	—	1	7	7
Bronchitis ...	37	5	1	—	—	15	16
Pneumonia ...	26	3	7	1	1	8	6
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	8	—	1	1	—	6	—
Alcoholism ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Heart Diseases ...	34	—	—	—	1	19	14
Accidents ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Suicides ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
All other causes ...	97	18	5	2	3	33	36
All causes ...	298	42	33	7	14	122	80

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

FRED. W. MARTIN,

March 1st, 1908.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE V.—Borough of Brighouse District.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1907.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Mths.	11-12 Mths.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ..	7	4	5	2	18	4	3	5	4	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	4 ¹
	Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria: Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diarrhoea, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Premature Birth	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Congenital Defects	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Injury at Birth ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peritonitis: {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Meningitis not Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases.	Other Causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		7	4	5	2	18	4	3	5	4	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	42

District of Brighouse—Population estimated to middle of 1907—22,280.

Births in the Year—Legitimate, 422. Illegitimate, no returns as such. Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants 42. Illegitimate Infants, ?.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 298 (corrected).

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)	15	—	—
Workshops... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	5	2	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Homeworkers' Premises... ..	—	—	—
Total	20	2	—

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... ..	—			
Want of Ventilation	—			
Overcrowding	—			
Want of Drainage of Floors .	—			
Other Nuisances	—			
Sanitary Accommodations—				
Insufficient	—			
Unsuitable or Defective ...	1	Not yet.	1	
Not Separate for Sexes ...	—			
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (S. 101) ...	—			
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	1		1	—

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.	
	Lists received from Employers		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils,	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions		In-stances served	Prose-cutions	In-stances	Orders made (S. 110)		Prose-cutions. (Sections 109, 110).				
		Twice in the year	Out-works	Once in the year	Out-works											
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) making, &c.					None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.					
(2) cleaning & Washing					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Lace, lace curtains and nets					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Furniture and Upholstery					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Fur pulling					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Umbrellas					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Paper Bags and Boxes					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Brush making					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Stuffed Toys					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
File making					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Electro Plate					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Cables and Chaiids					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Anchors and Grapnels					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Cart Gear					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Locks, Latches and Keys..					—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Card Setters	2	11			—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Silk Pickers	4	40			—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
												38	1	1	None	None
TOTAL...	6	51										38	1	1		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Dressmakers 29; Bootmakers 23; Bread Bakers 23; Tailors 11; Milliners 9; Plumbers 8; Joiners 8; Blacksmiths 8; Painters 6; Tinsplate Workers 6; Wheelwrights 6; Polishers 4; Cloggers 4; Jewellers 4; Saddlers 3; Coopers 3; Photographers 3; Confectioners 2; Knitters 2; Paper Bag Makers 2; Coach Builder 1; Wire Worker 1; Umbrella Maker 1; Currier 1; Mattress Maker 1; Upholsterer 1; Drysalter 1; Card Maker 1; Picture Frame Maker 1; Botanic Beer Brewer 1; Brush Maker 1.	
Total Number of Workshops on Register...	175

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	None
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	Two
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
One started, but discontinued.	
Certificates granted during the year	None
In use at the end of the year	None

Date—March 2nd, 1908.

Signature, FRED. W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE C. 1907.**BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.****WATER SUPPLY—**

Any development during 1907 ? No.

Developments still needed—None.

Has public supply been continuous ? Yes.

Any complaint as to action on lead ? One only ;
examination did not support.

SEWERAGE—

Developments during 1907—Rastrick additions.

Developments still needed—A few subsidiary sewers
in Rastrick.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

Any complaint as to Outfall Works ? Occasional.

SCAVENGING—

Performed by Sanitary Authority.

Annual Cost—£1,779 14s. 3d.

Any inadequacy, and where ? No.

BY-LAWS—

Any adopted or sanctioned during 1907 ? No.

ADOPTIVE ACTS—

Any steps taken for the consideration, adoption, or
application of :—

(a) Notification of Births Act, 1907 ?

Consideration only.

(b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ?

No.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections	General Condition.	Legal proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses..	2	6	Good	None
Canal Boats	—	32	Good	„
Slaughter Houses... ..	3	72	Good	„
Cowsheds	29	66	Good	„
Offensive Trades (Please specify nature).	4	13	3 Soap Boilers, good 1 Tripe Boiler, good	„

COWSHEDS—

Any special inspection made during 1907 ? 66 visits.

Are measurements recorded ? Yes.

Are “ Rules for Milkers ” still exhibited in all Cowsheds ? Yes.

Any action taken by outside Authorities, e.g., under “ Milk Clauses ” concerning milk supplied from this district ? Not to my knowledge.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—

What apparatus is available for disinfecting dwellings ?
Formalin Vapour Spray.

Any placards or handbills issued during 1907 ? No.

SCHOOLS—

Any ailment or contagious disease associated particularly with school-life during 1907 ? No.

Any action taken or needed regarding sanitary condition of schools ? No.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902—

Any information as to (a) the use of abortifacients ? No.
(b) other malpractices ? No.

DWELLINGS—

Number of Houses built during 1907—36.

General character—Artizans' Dwellings.

Do the new houses accord with By-Laws ? Yes.

Who sees plans ? Plan Committee and Surveyor.

Any occupied 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.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—

What organised effort to control it ? Pamphlets on
Infant Feeding distributed.

Any suggestions for action ? Suggested Health Visitor.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION—

Any system of notification ? Not during life.

Any sanitary inspection of patients' houses ? After
death.

Any disinfection of ditto ? Yes, when allowed.

Any distribution of advice ? In Annual Report.

Any action re spitting ? No.

Any disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc. ? If
requested.

NUISANCES—

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1906—26.

At close of 1907—34.

Reported during 1907—107.

Abated during 1907—99.

Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of
Nuisances during 1907—3.

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

No. of Sink Wastes disconnected during 1907—23.

„ trapped—5.

No. of Closets newly constructed during 1907—5.

Kinds—Water Closets.

No. of Closets re-constructed during 1907—11.

Kinds—2 Tub, 9 W.C.'s.

No. of House Drains tested—21.

What method adopted—Smoke Test.

METEOROLOGY—

Mean Temperature for 1907—47.

Rainfall—34 inches.

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

Seizures of Unsound Food—2.

Prosecutions—None.

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—7.

Prosecutions—None.

No. of Smoke Observations taken—33.

Legal Notices—None. Summonses—None.

No. of Allotments provided under the Acts or otherwise during 1907—None.

BIRTHS DURING 1907—

Males, 208 ; Females, 214 ; Total, 422.

Number illegitimate, included in above—(?)

Number of Still Births (not included)—20.

DEATHS DURING 1907—

(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., Total actually registered in the district, without any correction—273.

(2) Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated—

Males, 157 ; Females, 141 ; Total, 298.

Number uncertified, included in the above—1.

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
1907; 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	21,966	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
1905	22,100	454	20.54	27.2	268	12.11	15.2
1906	22,196	460	20.72	27.0	322	14.5	15.4
1907	22,280	422	18.94	26.3	298	13.37	15

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

City or Town	Population 1907	Births		Deaths		Zymotic Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Respiratory Disease Death Rate	Infantile Deaths per 1,000 births.	No. of Notifica- tions Received
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000					
Leeds ..	470,268	11,578	24.9	7,227	15.4	1.30	1.29	2.97	131	2077
Halifax ..	108,500	1,927	17.7	1,558	14.3	0.63	1.13	2.6	102	—
Huddersfield ..	94,814	2,189	23.17	1,001	16.94	0.77	1.44	4.41	97	310
Barnsley ..	45,000	1,520	33.77	831	18.46	3.24	1.02	4.48	154.6	348
Keighley ..	44,990	986	21.9	619	13.7	0.94	1.37	2.53	116	226
Wakefield ..	43,292	1,025	23.6	637	14.7	0.69	1.43	3.14	127	107
Batley ..	31,515	753	23.8	674	19.1	1.6	1.5	3.7	163	76
Pudsey ..	13,800	306	22.1	191	13.8	0.60	0.80	2.4	130	50
Liversedge ..	14,912	389	26.03	169	11.3	0.26	1.2	1.9	82	55
Ossett ..	14,393	281	19.70	194	13.44	0.34	0.83	2.64	140	37
Cleckheaton ..	12,930	267	20.64	144	11.13	0.23	0.54	3.24	90	50
Sowerby Bridge ..	12,158	181	15.1	134	11.1	0.02	0.09	0.24	106	68
Baighouse ..	22,280	422	18.94	298	13.37	0.89	1.12	3.18	99	76

Deaths at Various Age Periods.

Years.

Month.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up.	Total.
Jan.	4	6	—	1	—	4	3	5	5	3	—	31
Feb.	6	2	—	—	2	4	3	8	5	3	—	33
March	3	4	2	3	2	2	5	4	3	6	—	34
April	3	3	1	2	4	4	2	2	6	2	—	29
May	1	3	1	1	3	—	5	4	3	1	—	22
June	4	1	—	2	1	—	3	2	4	—	—	17
July	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	13
Aug.	6	1	—	1	3	—	5	2	5	—	—	23
Sept.	3	3	—	1	2	—	4	2	3	1	1	20
Oct.	5	4	3	—	3	—	3	2	6	1	1	28
Nov.	4	3	—	—	1	1	1	4	3	7	—	24
Dec.	1	—	—	3	—	3	4	6	4	2	1	24
Total	42	33	7	14	22	19	38	43	49	27	4	298

Corrected to include deaths of all persons belonging to Brighthouse,

MONTHLY BIRTHS, 1907.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	30	16	46
February	14	23	37
March.....	21	14	35
April	7	19	26
May.....	16	21	37
June.....	16	18	34
July.....	17	18	35
August	15	19	34
September	22	18	40
October	13	16	29
November	20	16	36
December	17	16	33
Total	208	214	422

MONTHLY DEATHS, 1907.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	15	16	31
February	17	16	33
March.....	15	19	34
April	17	12	29
May.....	11	11	22
June.....	12	5	17
July.....	5	8	13
August	14	9	23
September	8	12	20
October	18	10	28
November	9	15	24
December	16	8	24
Total	157	141	298

Includes all Deaths whether occurring within
or without the district.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Month.	Diph- theria	Mem. Croup.	Ery- sipeias.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Contin- ued Fever	Relapsing Fever.	Small Pox.	TOTAL.
January	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	9
February	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
March	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	11
April	8	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	14
May	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
June	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
July	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	8
August	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sept.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oct.	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Nov.	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
Dec.	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Total	37	-	7	23	8	1	-	-	-	76

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. RAINFALL, &c.

By courtesy of Dr. NEECH, M.O.H., Halifax.

1907.	*Pressure of Atmos- phere in Month.	Temperature of Month.			Rain.	
Month.	Mean. 32 Sea Level.	High- est.	Lowest.	Range.	No. of Days it fell.	Amount Collect- ed.
January ..	in. 30.353	48.5	18.5	30.0	17	in.i 1.55
February	29.959	60.7	20.2	40.5	13	2.31
March ..	30.080	65.3	25.8	39.5	16	2.86
April ..	29.861	63.2	29.7	33.5	18	2.33
May ..	29.907	73.2	34.4	38.8	18	3.09
June ..	29.844	71.7	40.0	31.7	24	4.73
July ..	30.016	69.8	38.8	31.0	16	2.0
August ..	30.009	67.4	42.0	25.4	15	2.33
September	30.067	70.8	33.1	37.7	6	0.51
October ..	29.597	68.4	32.5	35.9	22	4.92
November	29.953	54.0	27.8	26.2	19	3.03
December	29.724	51.9	29.4	22.5	24	4.34
ANNUAL MEANS ..	29.949	63.7	31.0	32.7		

*Mean Barometrical pressure reduced to 32 F. and sea level.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Sanitary Conference, Dublin, 1907.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

As your Delegate I attended the above Conference in June last, the opening meeting of which was held at Trinity College, and the inaugural address was given by Sir Charles Cameron, the Provost of the College presiding. He made reference at the outset to the fact that the Sanitary Institute, whose members had convened this gathering, had in the year 1884 held one of its conferences there, and since that time the Institute had wonderfully expanded. For very many years, he said, the population of this country—Ireland—had scarcely increased, due chiefly to the insanitary conditions under which the people lived. Respecting Dublin, he said that 100 years ago this city was the largest town, excepting London, in the United Kingdom, but now six towns were more highly populated, and these had risen from moderate size to enormous proportions. The latter were comparatively new towns as regards their houses, but Dublin of to-day is as it was twenty years ago, excepting that the house formerly occupied by a single family is now largely let in tenements. Thirty-seven per cent. of families in Dublin occupy a single room, as against less than ten per cent. of families living under the same conditions in England, and comparing the poverty of a large portion of the people he said more than 40 per cent. of the deaths in Dublin took place in workhouses, hospitals, and other institutions, whilst in England the percentage was about 18. Typhoid Fever some years ago stamped Dublin with the highest death rate from this disease in the whole of Great Britain, with the exception of the Lancashire town, St. Helens; now, he said, this state of affairs was

quite reversed. But of Consumption, he said something more was wanted than the remedial agencies so beneficial in Typhoid, to lessen this "White Peril" so aptly termed. The compulsory notification, establishment of hospitals for hopeless cases, provision of Sanatoria for milder—possibly curable—cases, and distribution of literature on the subject of preventing the spread of this infectious malady, were the common sense methods of lessening the onslaughts of the disease. Milk he often found coming out of the country into the city was, in many cases, not nearly so clean as the milk from the dairies in the city, which were under supervision. He pointed out that the greatest care was necessary to prevent the pollution of milk from the micro-organisms in the air, and this cleanliness was as essential in the cowsheds as in the places of sale. In Sir Charles' opinion, the infants of the poorer classes do not, in many instances, get sufficient ordinary milk—but this is not confined to any particular place—it is the same with us in Brighthouse. In closing his address, which was very attentively followed by an immense audience, he said the three great problems demanding solution are:—How is the terrible mortality of children to be lessened? How are the ravages of Tuberculosis to be minimized? How are we to provide, at moderate rents, healthy dwellings for the working classes? The efforts of the Royal Sanitary Institute, of the Public Health authorities, and of the community generally should earnestly strive to solve these important questions.

In the Section of Preventive Medicine, the first paper read was an interesting one on "Poor Law and Sanitary Administration in Ireland," in which Sir C. Cameron showed the many defects of the present system. One speaker, in the course of the discussion, spoke of workhouses in Ireland as pestilence houses, and he quoted from reports to show the condition of some of them; he would abolish the name of workhouse entirely, and for the able-

bodied poor he would appoint workmasters—to be like the present day relieving officers, who would find work for tramps and other unemployed. Another speaker favoured doing away with workhouses, both in England and Ireland, and substituting pensions and homes for the aged poor.

“The Sanatorium as a factor in checking Tuberculosis” was the subject of Professor McWeeney’s paper, in which he gave as his opinion that many other aids were to be relied on in addition to the above. Such he enumerated as follows:—

1. Compulsory notification.
2. The resource to bacteriological examination in early cases.
3. The thorough disinfection of room vacated by consumptive, through removal or death.
4. The provision of special hospitals and dispensaries.
5. The provision of spittoons wherever possible in public places, and the prohibition of public spitting.
6. A thorough bacteriological control of the milk supply, for, he said, one per cent. of the dairy cows in Ireland were affected with Tuberculosis of the Udder, and were in a highly infectious condition.

In conclusion, he said he was pleased to see the great increase in the interest taken generally throughout the kingdom in this subject.

Dr. Randford, of the Nottingham Sanatorium, said the effect of Sanatoria must be largely educational, as so few cases could be dealt with. Of the patients (over 300) treated in the above institution in four and a half years, more than half were enabled to resume their occupations.

Professor Roche preferred to spend the money which would be necessary for the equipment of Sanatoria on improvements of importance in the general sanitary condition of the people—improving their dwellings, etc., and so checking the spread of the disease.

Mr. Cowan, Chief Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, read a paper on “The Economic Housing of the Working Classes in Town and Country,” in which he drew attention to the recognition that was now general as regarded the waste of capital, etc., in the conditions of slum life, and it was the truest economy to remove these conditions. He pointed out that the average rate of earnings per week of all agricultural labourers was less than two-thirds of the average rate in Great Britain. By a Labourers’ (Ireland) Act, 1906, a great improvement in the financial facilities for building cottages was effected. Up to March, 1906, he said the application of the Housing of the Working Classes Act had not been very extensive, but the local authorities had provided accommodation for over four thousand families at a cost of about £180 per family. It was worthy of note that in the Dublin district, the Dublin Artisan Dwellings Co. have provided 3,500 excellent houses at a cost of about £600,000, and it was interesting to observe that associations similar to the above had provided more houses in the Dublin district than had been provided by the town authorities in the whole of Ireland, and at less cost. Local authorities in Great Britain and Ireland, he contended, required additional powers to regulate the laying out of streets and buildings on the outskirts of towns, to prevent them from being hemmed in with mean streets. In conclusion, he said, as to the provision of new houses for the working classes in towns, the operation of voluntary societies or companies should probably be looked to as the most hopeful factor.

In the discussion, one speaker mentioned that law expenses seemed to swallow up the money which should

have been spent on the cottages. Another, speaking of construction, recommended the greater use of concrete, which he believed had a great future; soon we would be able to procure concrete blocks, which could be screwed together to form a cottage. In Belfast, he said, good houses (with hot and cold water bath) could be obtained for 3/6 weekly rent. Dr. Boobyer, of Nottingham, said he placed as much faith in securing cleaner habits of the people as in re-building schemes.

Mr. Parry followed with a paper on "Sewage Disposal," in which he claimed for the allowance of some relaxation in the requirements in certain cases.

One of the most interesting papers read at the Section was that by Sir John William Moore on "The Climatology of Ireland in relation to Public Health," in which he referred to the scenic beauty of that country. The temperature of the sea which washed the Irish shores had a far-reaching influence on the climate. In several places the mean sea temperature in January is as high as 44.6, and at the Kish lightship, nine miles off Kingstown Harbour it is 44, compared with 37 at Yarmouth and at Berwick. In July, on the contrary, the mean sea temperature at the same lightship is 56.3, or 4 degrees below the mean temperature of the air in Dublin. From these figures it is clear that the proximity of the sea is a source of warmth in winter and of coolness in summer. Referring to the rainfall, he said the smallest annual amount in the British Isles is at Spurn Head, Yorkshire—19.1 inches; and at Shoebury-ness, in Essex, where the average for 25 years was only 20.6. The only part of Ireland where the rainfall falls decidedly short of 30 inches was Dublin and its vicinity. The highest rainfall occurred in the mountainous districts in the West of Ireland, where in some places it reached 86 inches. This heavy rainfall, he pointed out, had a beneficial effect on the English climate, and was another of the benefits

Ireland conferred on the sister country. In conclusion, he referred to the climate of Ireland as being the most temperate, probably, in the world, as it certainly was the most conducive to health and longevity.

An important discussion on "The use of Disinfectants" was opened by Dr. Rideal, in which he said the growth of knowledge had, to a great extent, neutralised the old idea that disinfection consisted in removing smells by substituting others. The standardisation of disinfectants had shown that there were several substances more potent than Carbolic Acid, but it was hopeless trying to evolve any one single disinfectant that would apply to all cases, such as the disinfection of the swimming bath, the cleansing of cattle trucks, and the sterilisation of surgical instruments. Soap had marked germicidal properties; disinfection cannot replace care and cleanliness, but is at times a necessary assistant. Where there is much organic dirt, it should first be removed with care and burnt. The indiscriminate scattering of costly disinfectants on masses of filth is useless and wasteful.

Many joined in the discussion, the majority of whom were agreed upon the point that too much was claimed for the value of various disinfectants in existence, many of which were even dangerous because they lulled the people into a sense of false security. Ordinary daylight—sunlight if obtainable—was the best disinfectant; second was fresh air; then heat, in the form of steam; and lastly soap and water, but not disinfectant soap.

During the time of the Conference I was enabled to pay many visits to the Industrial Exhibition. I was a visitor also at the Model Dwellings, founded by the Iveagh Trust, where we were able to inspect the whole of the buildings, including the baths and wash-houses. I was one

of the many to accept the invitation of the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Aberdeen to the reception at the Vice-Regal Lodge.

Yours faithfully,

FRED W. MARTIN, M.O.H.

July, 1907.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF
NUISANCES, RALPH MARSDEN.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Year ending December 31st, 1907.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE, ACTING BY THE COUNCIL AS THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY FOR THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour and pleasure of presenting to you my Fifteenth Annual Report of the operations of the Sanitary Department for the year 1907.

Nuisances.

Number Unabated at the beginning of the year	26
„ Reported as per Journal.. ..	107—133
„ Abated during the year	99
	—
	34

Cases Abated.

Number of Accumulations removed	5
„ Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance..	1
„ Ashpits repaired	2
„ Ashpits new	3
„ Cellar Dwellings—Use discontinued ..	1
„ Cesspools abolished	1
„ Cowsheds cleaned	1
„ Cowsheds whitewashed	1

Cases Abated.—Continued.

Number of Drains	opened	..	..	..	5
„	„	repaired	..	..	3
„	„	within buildings removed	..	..	3
„	Fall-pipes	disconnected	..	..	13
„	Houses	re-drained	..	..	70
„	House drains	opened	..	..	8
„	„	„	repaired	..	20
„	„	„	trapped	..	3
„	„	„	ventilated	..	10
„	Offensive accumulations	removed	..	..	2
„	Overcrowding cases	abated	..	..	2
„	Privies	converted to the Pail System	..	..	2
„	„	„	to Water Closets	..	9
„	Privy Middens	done away with	..	..	7
„	Sink-pipes	disconnected	..	..	23
„	Sink-pipes	trapped	..	..	5
„	Swine	removed	..	..	2
„	Urinals	re-drained	..	..	1
„	Water Closets	repaired	..	..	2
„	„	„	new	..	5

 210

It should be understood that several sanitary defects are sometimes included in one nuisance, hence the number of "**Cases Abated**" above the number of "**Nuisances.**" Then again, the 70 houses re-drained includes trappings, ventilation, and the disconnection of waste-pipes, fall-pipes, etc.

Improvements.

Premises No. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46, Commercial Street, with its drains part of rubble construction, sink waste and fall pipes direct to drain, and some untrapped drain inlets within the buildings, have been entirely re-

drained, the main drain properly ventilated, and intercepted from the sewer.

Premises No. 2, 4, 6, 8, Bradford Road, have been considerably improved by the re-draining of the back yard—the filling in of a very large privy midden, and the construction of four closets on the water carriage system, and a dry ashpit in lieu of the old midden.

Improvements at the Sanitary Depot.

By the new system of washing tubs and manipulating the house refuse, the workmen have been relieved of the following disadvantages, viz. :—The splashing of their legs and feet when washing the tubs ; clouds of dust arising at times when sifting ashes ; and the unpleasant fumes and smoke from the burning of paper and other refuse on the ground. Since the alterations there have been no complaints from the neighbouring districts, none from the Rivers Board Inspector, and no comments from anonymous writers in the local papers. The reduction in the working expenses (carting and manual labour) is not less than £120 per annum.

Inspections, Visits, &c.

Number of Houses and premises inspected	..	115
„ „ „ „ re-inspected	..	359
„ Notices issued(Preliminary)	..	67
„ „ (Statutory)	..	3

Examination of Drains.

Number of Drains tested and found defective	..	21
„ „ „ „ satisfactory		
after alterations		43

Disinfection.

Number of House from which infectious cases have

	been removed	..	..	..	34
„	Visits paid to infected houses..	..	..	..	151
„	Houses disinfected	..	..	..	53
„	„ „ after Phthisis	..	..	..	17
„	Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	127
„	Beddings disinfected	..	..	..	69

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses registered in the Borough	..	2
„ Lodgers registered to receive	..	181
„ „ reported as being received	..	101
„ Visits	.. .. .	6
„ Notices (Verbal)	.. .. .	1

Notice for the contravention of Bye-Law No. 2, which was abated the same day.

Smoke Abatement.

Number of Observations	..	..	..	..	33
„ Notices (Preliminary)	..	..	..	..	12
„ „ (Statutory)	..	..	..	..	None

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

No. of Observation.	Date.	Duration of Black Smoke.
1	July 15th ..	.. 12 minutes.
8	Sept. 11th ..	.. 10 „
10	„ ..	.. 16 „
15	Sept. 23rd	.. 18 „
20	„ ..	.. 27 „
21	„ ..	.. 9½ „
22	„ ..	.. 12 „
24	Sept. 25th ..	.. 23½ „
25	„ ..	.. 14½ „
27	Sept. 27th ..	.. 16½ „
31	Sept. 30th ..	.. 10½ „
32	„ ..	.. 29½ „

The observations in each case are of 60 minutes' duration, and, as per your request, emissions of less than ten minutes are not reported.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 & 1884.

During the year ending December 31st, 1907, thirty-two Canal Boats using the Calder and Hebble Navigation Co's Canal in this district have been inspected. Three of the number inspected did not conform to the Acts and Regulations; the prescribed forms in each case were served on the owners, and the necessary alterations were attended to in reasonable time, and with one exception the forms sent out were filled up by other Inspectors, and returned to me. In my opinion the boats in this district are kept in very good condition.

RALPH MARSDEN,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District? Yes.

Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with payment for other duties? Yes.

Number of Boats inspected in 1907	..	..	32
„ Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	..	..	29
„ Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	..	..	3
Total Number for which the Cabins are registered			180½
Total Number occupying the Cabins	..	..	78
Details of Occupation : Male Adults	..		45
Female Adults			15
Children of School Age			5
„ under School Age			13—78

Details showing Numbers Infringing with respect to—

Number of Cases met with		Number of Cases Remedied.
2	Certificate not identifying Owner with Boat	2
1	Painting and Repairs	1
—		—
3	Total Cases met with. Remedied ..	3
Number of Legal Proceedings taken None.		
„	Printed Notice Forms issued	3
„	Notices attended to	3
„	still corresponding about	None.

Offensive Trades.

Number of Places to be visited	4
„ Tripe Boilers	1
„ Soap Boilers	3— 4
„ Visits	13
„ Notices (Preliminary)	None.

The use of the Tripe Boiling place at Birds Royd, with its defective drain, etc., has been discontinued, and the business has been removed to Brook Street, and is now carried on under satisfactory sanitary conditions.

The defects previously reported at one of the soap boiling works are not yet abated.

Slaughter Houses.

Number of Public Slaughter Houses ..	1
„ Private „	2— 3
„ Visits	72
„ Seizures	2

LIST OF SEIZURES.

January 14th—The carcasses of two Tubercular Pigs.

March 18th— „ „ „ „

Law Case.

April 12th—Mr. Humphrey Wood appeared before the Court in answer to a summons charging him with using as a slaughter house his premises at the Borough boundary in Dewsbury Road, on March 6th. He admitted the offence, paid all costs—£2 8s. 6d.—and promised not to repeat the offence.

Shops.

Number of Visits	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ Seizures	..	..	..	..	..	None.

Factories.

Number of Visits	..	..	..	..	..	15
„ Complaints from Factory Inspector	..				..	3
„ Reports from the Surveyor	..			..	..	2

Correspondence with respect to the Sanitary defects at Woodvale Mills still going on.

Workshops.

Number of Workshops on the Register, including						
	Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	175
„	Visits	..	..	..	..	5
„	Notices (Preliminary)	..		..	..	2
„	Notices (Statutory)	..		..	..	None
Defects remedied are included in “ Cases Abated.”						

Bakehouses.

Number of Bakehouses on the Register	23
--------------------------------------	----	----	----

Home Workers.

Number of Lists received	..	..	..	..	6
„ Home Workers	..	..	..	..	51
„ Visits	..	..	..	..	38
„ Notices (Intimation)	..	..	..	..	1
„ Notices (Statutory)	..	..	..	..	1

The number 51 are made up as follows :—

Silk Pickers	..	..	..	..	40
Card Setters	..	..	..	..	11—51

The notices to abate Sanitary defects have all been complied with ; the alterations are included in “ Cases Abated.”

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Number of Persons on the Register	..	..	65
„ Visits	..	..	66
„ Notices (Intimation)	..	..	3
„ Notices (Statutory)	..	..	None.

All defects have been remedied.

The number 65 are made up as follows :—

Cowkeepers	3
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk ..	26
Purveyors of Milk living in the Borough	14
„ „ outside the Borough	22—65

Sale of Food & Drugs Act.

Number of Samples of New Milk taken	7
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The Analyst reports as follows :—

5 genuine.

2 had been tampered with.

Number of Prosecutions	None.
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Scavenging.

COLLECTED.					
Ashtubs. 13,021	Dry Ashpits. 9,174	Wet Ashpits. 1,238	Tubs. 155,502	Tanks. 59	Total. 178,994
DEPOSITED.					
Depot. Vans. 8,639	Carts. 2,968	Bramston Street. 2,594	Elland Edge. 160	Other. 1,087	Total. 15,448
ACTUAL COST.					
	Depot. £ s. d.	Tubs. £ s. d.	Nightsoil. £ s. d.	SlaughterHouse. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Team Labour ..	13 19 3	611 14 4	405 1 1		1030 14 8
Manual Labour ..	232 3 6	313 5 7	142 18 5	80 6 0	768 13 6
Tipping ..	3 0 9		32 8 10		35 9 7
	249 3 6	924 19 11	580 8 4	80 6 0	1834 17 9
By Sales ..	55 3 6				55 3 6
	£194 0 0	924 19 11	580 8 4	80 6 0	1779 14 3
1906 ..	£207 15 1	905 5 5	569 10 2	79 9 8	1762 0 4

Approximate Number of Closets.

Pail Closets ..	3028	Increase 18
Water Closets ..	919	„ 58
Waste Water Closets	159	„ None.
Privy Middens ..	402	Decrease 7

The Pail Closets are emptied Weekly.

Ashtubs part	„	„
„ others	„	Fortnightly.
Ashpits part	„	„
„ others	„	Monthly.
Privy Middens	„	„

Team Labour.

This is supplied by two Contractors. One is for the collection of closet pails, which are delivered at the Sanitary Depot at 1s. 5d. per van load of 18.

The other is for the collection of house refuse, which is done at 6s. 6d. per day for horse and man. Both contracts terminate March 31st, 1909.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

RALPH MARSDEN.

Inspector of Nuisances' Office,
March 29th, 1908.

