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EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC HEALTH
OF THE



FOR THE YEAR 1910,
BEING THE
FOURTEENTH 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 for the Borough ;

Medical Superintendent of the Brighouse Joint Hospital ;

Medical Inspector to the Brighouse Education Authority ;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, &c., &c.

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1911.

Borough of Brighouse.

Health Committee, 1909-10.

The Mayor :

Alderman R. THORNTON, J.P.

Chairman :

Alderman BUTTERWORTH.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor ROBERTS.

Members of Committee :

Alderman HEALEY, J.P.,

Councillor FAWTHROP,

Councillor ARMITAGE,

„ HARDAKER,

„ BARNETT,


„ S. HELM,

„ BLACKBURN,

„ TAYLOR,

„ J. F. BOTTOMLEY,

„ TURNER.



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Introduction.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BETHEL STREET.

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

Gentlemen,

A Medical Officer's report on the Health of the district which he supervises resolves itself in the main to a repetition, more or less, of certain figures and statistics which, to be of the most available value, are reproduced in set tables.

When the tables thus furnished show a general improvement on existing records, it can then be claimed for a district that from a Health point of view it is in a satisfactory position, and the repetition loses some of its monotony.

This, I am pleased to say, is again the case with this Borough, and no doubt with the additions of various aids to Health, that will eventually enrich the town, it is not too much to expect that still further improvements in our important statistics will result.

Though we, in company with residents of most other towns in the country generally, must deplore the still further marked decrease in the Birth Rate—the lowest on record—yet we can at all events be satisfied with most of our other data on which this report is founded.

The Death Rate for this town is very low, and the Infantile Mortality rate is also very low, forming a record for this district, and, curiously enough, being exactly the same as that returned for the neighbouring County Borough of Halifax. The Zymotic Death Rate was higher than in the previous year, but not to an alarming extent, and the other rates were of their usual grade, if I make exception in the case of Cancer, which caused nearly twice as many deaths as in the preceding twelve months.

This, of course, is not a notifiable disease, and very little is up to the present known as to its real causation: at the same time its rapid development in our midst is much to be regretted. Nothing very serious in the way of Epidemic illnesses troubled us, save Measles, and as the summer was not of long duration, and the heat at no time

excessive, we were spared from being visited, to any great extent, by ailments such as Diarrhœa. A very great amount of rain fell in the months of June, July, and August—the former being about the wettest month of the year—consequently the surface of the ground was continually being cleansed and the ground temperature kept at a low level, by this means preventing the development of the diseases alluded to.

Increased duties from time to time are placed upon the Officials of a Health Department, and this last year has proved no exception in this matter. For instance, systematic inspection of housing under the Housing, Town Planning Act has to be carried out: a very necessary requirement, and in many other towns previously conducted voluntarily, and proved of great efficacy. A new Order, 1910, as to the duties of Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances was also issued, and towards the prevention of the spread of outbreaks of Diphtheria a stock of Anti-toxin must now be kept at the office of your department for the use of Medical Practitioners in necessitous cases.

Weekly returns of Infectious Diseases notified must, in addition to the Local Government Board, be also transmitted to the Medical Officer of the County. All these regulations it is to be hoped, and no doubt will, materially improve the general sanitary condition of the country.

The tables in the appendix, as usual, give all the returns in detail connected with the health of the town, but at portions of my report it will be necessary to write more fully on many of them. It seems at last as if one of my hardy annuals—if I may be permitted use of the term—in the list of suggested requirements in the town is seriously to be considered.

I refer to Public Baths, and the latest development is that “the Borough Surveyor,” on the recommendation of the Baths Sub-Committee, “be instructed to prepare a plan and estimate for the provision of a standard size Swimming Bath, &c.”

I hope that further progress will be made in this matter, which will afford me, and I trust a great many others, satisfaction. Equally pleased will I be when plans and estimates are drawn up for the erection of a Refuse Destructor which, in my opinion, is as urgently wanted as ever. The need of a Public Mortuary still exists, coupled with the want of a Disinfecting Station, and the provision of a Public Lavatory for the use of both sexes has at times been discussed, but up to the present no real work has been commenced in connection with either. It is not to be expected that each of these desiderata will be provided immediately, but I have hopes that eventually all will be—thereby individually and collectively tending to raise the town to a greater state of sanitation than is even now the case.

In concluding my remarks, I take this opportunity of thanking you, the Members of the Health Committee, for the great attention you have paid to the various matters brought to your notice in the past, with the hope of a continuance of the same in the coming year. To my brother Medical Officers of Health I herewith tender my hearty thanks for their kindly assistance in furnishing me with the various

figures belonging to their several towns, and to the Members of the Profession of Brighthouse and District I acknowledge my appreciation of the timely notification of Infectious Diseases with which they have supplied me.

In the drawing up of a report as this now before you, a great many points of information have to be obtained from other departments of the Corporation, and to the Officials in these my thanks are duly offered. The special report on the year's Medical Inspection of School Children is added to my report, and that of your Inspector of Nuisances—who, I am sorry to say, is relinquishing his appointment on account of ill-health principally—will be found in its usual position.

Statistical and Sanitary Memoranda, 1910.

POPULATION OF BOROUGH—1891	20,666
„ „ 1901 (Census)	21,735
„ „ estimated middle 1910	22,520
INHABITED HOUSES at end of 1910	5,203
ACREAGE of Borough	2,224
(Rastrick 1,371, Hove Edge 450, Brighthouse 403.)	
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... ..	17.89
DEATH RATE „ „ corrected	11.72
OTHER DEATH RATES—	
Cancer	1.2
Zymotic (seven principal diseases)... ..	1.06
Respiratory (excluding Phthisis)	2.08
Phthisis... ..	1.06
*Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births... ..	89
*Lowest on record.	

Vital Statistics for England and Wales for 1910.

1910.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns. (77)	Smaller Towns. (136)	England and Wales less the 213 Towns.
BIRTH-RATE * - - -	24.8	25.0	23.7	25.0
DEATH-RATE * - - -	13.4	13.4	12.4	13.6
Zymotic Death-rate - -	0.99	1.23	0.88	0.74
Infantile Mortality - (per 1000 births)	106	115	104	96

* Lowest on record.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL.

BIRTHS.—As mentioned in my introductory remarks, we have reached, I should say, the low water mark in this respect, for never has this rate been so low, and though, throughout the country generally, the rate has decreased, it had been hoped that the returns here would at last have taken a turn for the better. The census so shortly to be taken will decide whether in the past nine years the population estimated to the middle of each year has been under or over estimated. It is very difficult at all times, including Census year, to get a practically certain return, and when the various trades in a district such as this are at one time flourishing and at others depressed, the difficulty is increased materially by the ever changing population. Wrong estimates of population give corresponding errors of the various statistical data, and I am hopeful that I have been fairly correct in my opinion of the increase of the population.

Ward distribution of Births and sex arrangement:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	
Calder	43	36	79
West	40	33	73
Central	35	24	59
Bonegate... ..	21	28	49
North... ..	26	21	47
East	27	15	42
South... ..	16	14	30
Hove Edge	14	10	24
	222	181	403

Arranged according to time of year and sex distribution the 403 Births in last year were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Quarter... ..	46	47	93
Second Quarter	61	42	103
Third Quarter	58	53	111
Fourth Quarter	57	39	96
	<hr/> 222	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 403

For past ten years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1908	226	226	452
1909	209	202	411
1910	222	181	403
	<hr/> 235.4	<hr/> 223.5	<hr/> 458.8

DEATHS actually taking place in the Borough amounted to 245, but with the death of a man belonging to Low Moor deducted, and with the addition of twenty deaths of Brighouse residents—fourteen at various institutions at Halifax, two at Wakefield, one at Stalybridge, and three in the Brighouse Joint Hospital, the total reached 264, with a corrected rate of 11.72.

The portions of the district in which these inhabitants resided prior to their decease were:—

Population (1901.)	Ward.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1270 ...	Hove Edge	21	16.5
2006 ...	North	22	11.0
3136 ...	Calder	37	11.8
4207 ...	Bonegate	57	13.5
3150 ...	Central	26	8.21
3656 ...	West... ..	40	10.94
2066 ...	South	28	13.5
2244 ...	East	33	10.2
		<hr/> 264	

The times at which these deaths took place were in the

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Quarter... ..	39	46	85
Second Quarter	29	30	59
Third Quarter	26	29	55
Fourth Quarter	35	36	65
	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 264

The Death-rate generally throughout England and Wales has been markedly low—13.4—so it will be seen that as regards this rate we stand very favourably. Almost exactly one-third of the deaths was of persons who had reached the age of sixty-five.

Returns arranged according to sex for the last ten years now read:

		Males.		Females.		Total.
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
1908	...	159	...	161	...	320
1909	...	140	...	143	...	283
1910	...	129	...	135	...	264
Average		154.7		142.1		296.8

*Still Births numbered twenty-four as per returns by courtesy of Messrs. Milner and Eastwood.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—This is undoubtedly one of the most interesting items of an Annual Report, and especially when we find that it is so much improved as to be the lowest rate recorded here. But, as I pointed out last year, it is an accepted fact that the fewer children that are born the greater is the desire of the parents to successfully rear such. How much the lessened rate is due to the regular visits of your Lady Health Visitor to the homes of the newly-born it is of course impossible to exactly say. I used the term newly-born, but as the information supplied by the Registrar, Mr. T. Denham, is forwarded to the Health Department weekly, many of the births have taken place many weeks before registration. A little good certainly has been done even by this method, for I have been able to allocate to the various Wards the number of births in each, as is done also with regard to the deaths. I think, however, the time is now ripe for the adoption of the Notification of Births Act. Other towns have adopted it very generally, and in matters appertaining to Public Health, especially to this most important one of still further reducing the Mortality of Infants, your policy should be one of progress. You have the machinery at your command to carry on this work, and your Lady Health Visitor can as easily visit a house a day or so after the arrival of the new member of the family as many weeks after—usually the custom with the present arrangement. Her services to be the most valuable in this direction should be enlisted from the earliest possible moment. I am given to understand that her visits to the houses of the people have been received in the proper spirit, and I am glad of this, for I was prepared for slight objections here and there with a practically new scheme.

Of the thirty-six deaths at this age period seven were caused by Measles, which infection was decidedly prominent during the first half of the year, the deaths it occasioned taking place between the ages of eight and twelve months.

Premature Birth was the certified cause of death in eight instances.

Bronchitis claimed four victims, two of which did not live to be a month old, and Pneumonia one, also at three weeks. Congenital Defects were responsible for three deaths, and Whooping Cough, Marasmus and Convulsions for two each.

Now Premature Birth may to a very great extent be beyond the control of the pregnant woman; still in many instances there may be a great lack of maternal instinct and proper feeling for the welfare of the infant so soon to be born. Particular attention should be paid to the keeping in the best condition the health of the parent, and if she be engaged in factory or arduous employment, rest from such for a good space of time should be rigorously enforced. Good living without excess of any kind should be aimed at, as it is by this means that the infant receives the best nourishment before its birth. And when the child is born it should, whenever practicable, be fed upon its mother's milk—its natural food. Times occur when for some valid reason this is impossible, and artificial feeding has to be resorted to—a very great pity, for it is a well-known fact that no artificially reared child during the first eight months or so is as healthy as one naturally fed. Now is the time when the greatest care is necessary in the selection of this alternative food, and whatever the method adopted the most careful attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the bottles and appliances used. If a Medical Practitioner be present at the birth he, of course, will give advice as to the course to be followed. It is after the cessation of the Medical Attendant's or the Nurse's visits that the mother should guard against growing slack in the care of the diet.

Besides being properly fed, the Infant should be adequately clothed, warmly but lightly, and the extremities especially should be kept warm. It should have as much fresh air as possible—being taken out into the open daily when practicable, and the room in which it sleeps and lives should be efficiently ventilated—that is without draughts being caused. It is from the fear of the child coming to harm that it is coddled up and kept warm indoors, perhaps in a stuffy room, and this is the child that soon falls an easy prey to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, which ailments together caused five infantile deaths, four of which took place before the age of two months was reached. I hope it is not considered by any of my readers that I am laying down too stringent words of advice, especially as the Infantile Mortality rate is so satisfactory here at present. Though the latter be the case there is no reason why it should not even be improved, and it is with this desire that I have repeated hints that have practically been tendered in these columns for years.

The second age period on which I particularly wish to allude is that between one and five years of age, and curiously enough the number of deaths was exactly the same as in the immediately preceding year, thus showing a sustained improvement on previous returns.

Pneumonia and Measles together caused one-third of the total, and with regard to the clothing and general case of the children my remarks about the Infants apply equally here. As to the diet, however, it is necessary to say a few words.

A very great stir has been made throughout the country in the matter of suggested standardization of the bread supply, and the majority of people will agree that the most nourishing of flour should be used for the making of the staple commodity in our foods. This is the period of life when, next to the previously discussed period, the greatest attention should be paid to the dietary of the children who, as a rule, can eat and will eat anything that comes in their way—even most unsuitable delicacies. Abolish tea altogether from the daily menu, and in place of fried fish as the regular meal of the day substitute good plain food, consisting of the best bread you can bake or obtain, and as much good milk as can be afforded for the younger, and more varied diets as age increases.

The results will be shewn in the improved physique and general well-being of your children, who, if they successfully reach the age of five, may be enabled to go a great deal further in life.

Deaths at age period 1—5 years since 1900:—

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
55	43	41	39	34	28	31	33
		1908	1909	1910			
		40	27	27			

MORTALITY TABLES.

I.—INFANTILE. Years, 0-1.

Premature Birth 8, Measles 7, Bronchitis 4, Whooping Cough 3,
 Congenital Defects 3, Atelectasis 3, Wasting Diseases 2,
 Convulsions 2, Thrush 2, Pneumonia and Diarrhœa 1 each ... 36

II. Years, 1-5.

Pneumonia 5, Tubercular Diseases 5, Measles 4, Diphtheria 3,
 Bronchitis 2, Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa 1, Middle Ear
 Disease 1, Mumps 1, Accidents 2, Dentition 1, Rickets 1 ... 27

III. Years, 5-15.

Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 1, Phthisis 1, Other Tubercular
 Diseases 2 Accident 1, Other Disease 1 (Laryngitis) ... 7

IV. Years, 15-25.

Phthisis 6, Scarlet Fever, Cancer, Pneumonia, Heart Disease,
 Accident, and Suicide 1 each... 12

V. Years, 25-65.

Phthisis 17, Other Tubercular Diseases 3, Cancer 17, Apoplexy 7,
 Kidney Disease 7, Pneumonia 10, Bronchitis, etc. 4, Heart
 Disease 4, Accidents 2, Suicide 3, Alcoholism 1, Parturition
 Accidents 3, Typhoid Fever 1, Other Diseases 14 ... 93

VI. Years, 65 and upwards.

Bronchitis 18, Heart Disease 13, Cancer 9, Influenza 2, Pneumonia
 1, Apoplexy, &c. 12, Old Age 20, Kidney Disease 3, Rheumatic
 Fever 1, Obstruction of Bowels 3, Other Diseases 7... 89

There was only one death uncertified by a Medical Practitioner, but there were twelve inquests held, being four less than in 1909. In the former case the deceased was a female of seventy-six years, whose death was understood to be due to natural causes, viz., degeneration of the heart.

Of the persons dying on whom it was necessary to hold an enquiry, the list was opened by the death of a man aged 57, who committed suicide by hanging. The second death was conjectured to be due to Heart Disease—a man, aged 39, and belonging to Low Moor—this death is omitted in my corrected total.

The third, also of a man, was found to be caused by Rupture of a Blood Vessel.

Two other males follow, aged 38 and 44—the former's death being attributed to Heart Disease, whilst the latter's was suicidal by hanging.

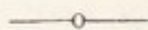
A female, aged twenty, committed suicide by cut-throat.

In the third quarter of the year three accidents claiming victims occurred, the first a youth of 13 being drowned, a man 50 crushed, and a man of 53 being run over.

A man of 48 years was found to have succumbed to Pneumonia; a man of 54 took his own life by poison, and the list was closed by a girl, three years of age, being accidentally scalded.

No Public Mortuary has yet been provided in Brighouse.

Classification and Causes of Death.



A.—Defined and Specified Causes, comprising 7 Classes.

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.—Of 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 the Causes of all Deaths of Brighouse Residents occurring within and without the Borough.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Measles 11, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria 4, Scarlet Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Diarrhœa 2, Remittent Fever 1, Septicæmia 1, Mumps 1, Influenza 2	29
--	----

2.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Thrush 2	2
-----------------	---

3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Alcoholism 1	1
---------------------	---

4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Cancer 27, Phthisis 24, Other Tubercular Diseases 10, Rheumatic Fever 2, Diabetes 2, Gout 1, Anæmia 1 Rickets 1, Other Diseases 2	70
--	----

5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Old Age 20, Premature Birth 8, Atelectasis 3, Congenital Malformation 3... ..	34
--	----

6.—LOCAL DISEASES.

NERVOUS SYSTEM—Apoplexy 19, Convulsions 2, Inflamma- tion of Brain, &c.... 3	24
SPECIAL SENSE ORGANS—Ear Disease (1)	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS—Valvular Diseases of Heart 14, Other Heart Diseases 4, Embolism 2, Aneurism 1, Other 1	22
RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS—Bronchitis 27, Pneumonia 18, Other 3	48
DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS—Obstruction of Bowels 2, Inflamma- tion of Bowels (Peritonitis, &c.) 4, Jaundice 2 ...	8
URINARY SYSTEMS—Diseases of Kidney 8, Prostatic 2 ...	10
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS—Diseases of Parturition: Flooding I, Other 2	3

7.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—Burn and Scald 1 each, Drown- ing 2, Crush 1, Other 1	6
SUICIDE—Hanging 2, Cut-throat 1, Poison 1	4

8.—ILL-DEFINED.

Debility, Atrophy, Inanition (2)... ..	2
--	---

Principal Diseases causing Death during 1910.

Forty-three deaths from affections of the Respiratory System (excluding Phthisis) accounted for the greatest number under any system; Bronchitis being charged with twenty-seven, of which six took place in the early age periods, three only in the twenty-five to sixty-five period, and eighteen in the more advanced period.

Pneumonia was answerable for eighteen deaths, one-third of which took place before the age of five years was reached: the majority of the remaining two-thirds—ten to be exact—being recorded between the years of twenty-five and sixty-five. Other diseases under this heading were two, bringing the rate for this particular to 2.08 per 1,000 of the population.

Decidedly fewer were the cases of Heart Disease ending fatally: only nineteen being noted as against thirty the year previously. Of these thirteen occurred at beyond sixty-five years of age, with one in the infantile period, the other five being in the age periods between fifteen and sixty-five.

CANCER, on the other hand, was frequently returned as being the primary cause of death; the total of twenty-seven being eleven in excess of the previous year's return. The majority of the victims to this disease—which, unfortunately, shows a decided tendency to increase in its severity—were females in the proportion of nineteen to eight of the opposite sex. The youngest in the former division was twenty-three years of age, eleven being in the age periods, twenty-five to sixty-five, and seven beyond; whilst of the men two were under fifty years of age, four between that age and sixty, two between sixty and seventy. No Ward in the Borough was free from contributing to this list—the Calder, East and Bonegate having five each—the West Ward four, Hove Edge Ward and North Wards three each, and the Central and South Wards one each.

PHTHISIS.—There were twenty-four deaths from Consumption of the Lungs, which, though the smallest number for fifteen years past, still is to be regretted. Very little in the way of notification, even in the cases of those admitted to the Poor Law Hospital, whose notification is compulsory, has resulted during the year; and of the notices I received one person has been the subject of three notifications—she being in the habit of retiring to Salterhebble for a few weeks and returning to the home of her son (who, with his young family around him, would be much safer without her), when she needed a change of scene. This is not as it should be, for persons in the stage of advanced Phthisis should take readily the only means afforded of protecting other people, especially members of one's own family. The provision of a Sanatorium in the West Riding is still in the air, though I am given to understand that the acceptance of one of the many schemes submitted on the subject may at any moment be resolved on. I wish such an institution were erected, for, independent of the great gain that would come to many individuals in whom the disease could become arrested, there would be the teaching—the object lessons to be gained during stay in Hospital as to the why and wherefore of the details carried out in treatment.

Curiously enough the deaths of Males and Females were exactly numerically alike. Only two wards escaped having a resident dying from Consumption, these being the Calder and Central, the South being the greatest contributor with eight, the West and Bonegate Wards next with four each, the East with three, and the North with one.

The ages at death varied from one at thirteen years to two between fifty-five and sixty-five, and of the total eleven took place before the age of thirty-five years.

The occupations amongst the males were:—Stone-dressers 8, Weaver 1, Clerk 1, Baker's Apprentice 1, and Cabinet-maker 1; whilst only three certificates amongst the females recorded any occupation, these being Woollen Winders 2, Cotton Operative 1.

Years :	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	
	m. f.	m. f.	m. f.	m. f.	m. f.	m. f.	
	0 1	2 4	1 3	7 2	0 1	2 1	— 24

Since 1896 the returns of these deaths now read:—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
40	32	41	33	39	43	33	27	43	30
Average, 5 years, 37.					Average, 5 years, 35.2.				
		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910			
		27	25	31	26	24			
		Average, 5 years, 26.6.							

It will be noticed by this table that there has been a gradual decrease in the mortality, which is most marked in the last five years period.

Your Lady Health Visitor has not had very many opportunities of following her calling in this particular direction, as I have stated that very few cases have been brought to our notice, but, when possible, she has visited and repeated the instructions which have been frequently given as to the necessity of fresh air, good food, and suitable clothing, and the greater necessity of all the avoidance of spreading the disease by carelessness or indifference.

We can do little more. We are quite willing to disinfect the homes of the sufferers during their lifetime if we could only be notified of such desire, but as the majority of cases are only brought to knowledge through the immediate death notices of the Registrar, we can only then offer to disinfect for the benefit of the remaining living family. And it is not in every instance that our offer is accepted, for the visits of your Inspector of Nuisances to these homes last year resulted only in fifteen out of the twenty-four being disinfected.

Other diseases of a Tuberculous nature proving fatal were ten in number, three being Inflammation of the Brain, two General Tuberculosis, one Tubercular Peritonitis, whilst four were certified as Scrofula, &c. One-half occurred in the 1—5 years period, two between five and fifteen, and three in the twenty-five to sixty-five age period.

Seven principal Zymotic diseases causing death numbered twenty-four, making the rate under this heading 1.06 per 1,000 of the population. This was slightly in excess of that of the previous year's record, the great reason for the increase being the mortality caused by measles with eleven deaths, seven in the infantile and four in the succeeding age period.

Whooping Cough followed next with five deaths, three in the infantile and one each in the two succeeding periods.

Diphtheria accounted for four of the total, three in the one to five years period, the other at the age of seven years—this latter took place at the Hospital. Diarrhœa only caused two deaths, both in early life, whilst Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever were the cause of one death each, the former being that of a young woman aged 18, the latter a man over forty years of age—both happening at the Hospital.

Nervous system diseases numbered twenty-four, the majority of which, nineteen, were deaths from Apoplexy, taking place in advanced age periods. Three deaths from Inflammation of the Brain in middle life and Convulsions in children under a month old complete the list under this heading.

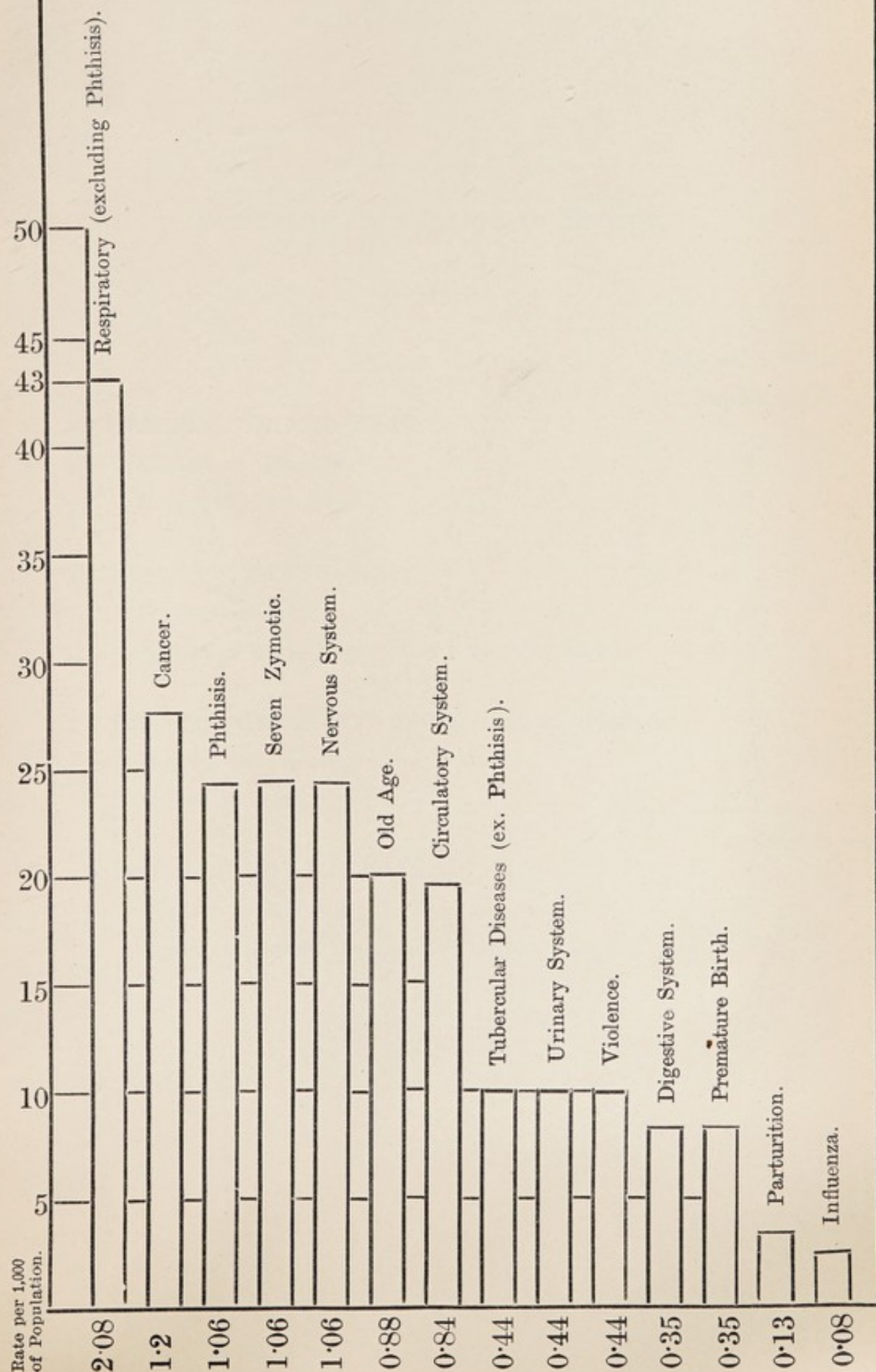
Urinary System Diseases comprised diseases of Kidney eight and Prostate two, seven of which took place in the twenty-five year period, the remainder after sixty-five.

Digestive System Diseases numbered eight, of which one, Dentition, was in the one to five years period, one case of Obstruction of the Bowels, and two of Inflammation of the Stomach in the twenty-five years period; three cases of Obstruction and one of Inflammation of Bowels in the period beyond sixty-five completing the list.

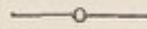
Influenza caused 2 deaths, both at an advanced stage of life.

Violence occasioned ten deaths.

CHART SHEWING DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES
AND GROUPS OF DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE, 1910



Mortality in relation to Season.



	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1.—GENERAL DEATH RATE.	
Highest in January	17.55
Lowest in September	6.91
2.—ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.	
Highest in April	3.19
Lowest in July, August and September each... ..	0.53
3.—RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE (excluding Phthisis).	
Highest in January	5.85
Lowest in June	0.53
4.—PHTHISIS DEATH RATE.	
Highest in January	2.66
Lowest in October... ..	Nil.

DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES
DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS
OF THE YEAR 1910.

Month	General Death Rate	Zymotic	Respiratory	Phthisis	Cancer.	Infantile D'ths per 1000 B'ths
Jan.	18.10	0.53	5.85	2.65	1.59	69
Feb.	14.36	...	2.12	2.12	1.06	62.5
March	12.70	1.59	3.71	1.06	0.53	125
April	11.70	3.18	1.06	1.06	1.06	67
May	10.07	1.59	1.59	0.53	2.12	111
June	9.57	1.59	0.53	1.59	1.06	140
July	10.07	0.53	1.06	0.53	—	77
Aug.	11.17	0.53	1.59	0.53	1.06	135
Sept.	7.97	0.53	1.59	1.06	2.65	57
Oct.	10.07	1.06	3.18	—	0.53	28
Nov.	11.17	1.59	2.65	0.53	0.53	32
Dec.	13.25	1.06	1.06	1.06	2.65	172
For Year corrected	11.72	1.06	2.08	1.06	1.20	89
Eng. & Wales	13.4	0.99	...	...	...	106
77 Great Towns	13.4	1.23	...	...	...	115
136 Small Towns	12.4	0.88	...	...	...	104
E. & W. less 213 T	13.6	0.74	...	...	...	96

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Very few cases of Notifiable Diseases were reported, last year being a very pleasant contrast to our experience of 1909. SCARLET FEVER, as usual, furnished the most notifications, but these only amounted to forty-five, of which twenty-nine were in Rastrick, and two only in Hove Edge. Seventy-seven per cent. were removed to Hospital, and only one death was certified from this disease, the victim being a young woman of eighteen, who, unfortunately, had been a confirmed invalid almost from birth. Table III. in the appendix will show the exact age periods at which the cases occurred—the arrangement according to sex being Males 21, Females 24.

The amended table of such cases since 1897 is 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	95
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	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	—	1	2	3	—	—	68
1907	—	—	6	5	2	2	3	3	—	—	2	—	23
1908	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	6	3	25
1909	6	10	8	2	3	1	10	8	19	24	18	15	124
1910	5	2	7	9	6	5	—	2	3	2	—	4	45

Average Notifications of Scarlet Fever—10 years ... 51.

DIPHTHERIA also showed a marked decline numerically, there being only twelve, and this is rather to be wondered at, for usually after a severe outbreak of Scarlet Fever one looks for increased notification of this affection. The distribution of these cases was very even as regards locality, there being five in Brighthouse and six in Rastrick; but only five, or 41.6 per cent., were sent to Hospital. As is very often the case, Medical aid is only called in when the sufferer is in extremis, and three of the four deaths took place at the homes of the children in this manner. It is impossible, even with special treatment early carried out, to save all the patients, but I cannot too strongly urge upon guardians of the young the great necessity for watchfulness in all affections of the throat. So great is the recognized danger from this disease that the Local Government Board issued an order directing that Anti-toxin should be provided by Health Authorities for necessitous cases. With the provision of the Hospital here, in the past the custom has been to furnish a supply of this agent to any Medical Man who wished for it, it being gratuitous if the patient for whom it was used became an inpatient of the Hospital. Now, if necessity should arise, it is kept in sufficient quantity at the Health Department to be used at once by any Medical Practitioner in the Borough, or by your own Medical Officer.

I cannot do better than at this juncture point out how very beneficial has been the assistance given by the Bacteriologists of the County Council at Wakefield with respect to this disease. It is not every suspected case of Diphtheria that proves to be a true infection with the probability of serious complications to follow, and a difficulty sometimes is experienced as to the certainty of a convalescent being rid of the Diphtheria bacilli. Repeated examinations of material must be made with at least two negative results before it is considered wise to allow the patient to mix again in Society. Without a specially fitted up Laboratory such assurance could not be given, and in one case in this town it was possible to allow the contacts of a fatal case to resume their attendance at school in a few days—the outcome of special examination of specimens at Wakefield. The males attacked preponderated by ten to two, and the majority of the cases occurred before the age of five years.

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
5	11	17	44	20	3	6	10	12
		1907	1908	1909	1910			
		37	24	19	12			

Average cases for past ten years ... 18.7

TYPHOID FEVER was only notified on three occasions, two cases in Rastrick and one in the centre of the town. Two were removed to the Hospital, and one proved fatal a few days after admittance. All the patients were males. Reference to the Table below shows how singularly free from cases of this description we have been for many years, and I trust this satisfactory state will long continue, for the healthiness of a district is to a very large extent judged by the paucity of infections of this class.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
22	17	16	6	18	3	4	16
		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
		9	8	6	7	3	

Average for 10 years past ... 8.

Few notifications of ERYSIPELAS were made, six in all, equally divided between the sexes, and the table brought up to date now stands:

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
33	20	16	14	12	3	5
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	13	15	7	8	7	6

Average for 10 years ... 9.

This ends the record of the years Notifiable Diseases which, arranged as to their occurrences in the various parts of the Borough, read:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Ward.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
East	16	1	—	—	17
Bonegate ...	8	1	1	1	11
West	7	1	1	1	10
North	4	1	—	2	7
South... ..	3	3	1	—	7
Central	3	1	—	1	5
Calder	2	3	—	—	5
Hove Edge ...	2	1	—	1	4
Totals ...	45	12	3	6	66

For another year the district has been free from cases of SMALL-POX, though in an adjoining County a few cases were notified. At the time of writing a rather serious outbreak of this disease has occurred in Lancashire, and if we are again attacked it is satisfactory to know that Hospital accommodation is provided for this and surrounding districts, contributing to the Joint Hospital. I must point out, however, that a very great number of children in this Borough are to be classified as unvaccinated, and I would urge upon the Parents and Guardians of these the advisability of protecting such by Vaccination.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

My report on the working of the above Act during the year past calls for very few remarks beyond the details that are to be found in the Table in the Appendix.

Though twenty-five Factories and one hundred and seventy-three Workshops are on the Register, very few causes for complaint were found.

For instance in respect to Factories, only one case of want of cleanliness was noted, and this was remedied without any trouble.

Sanitary accommodation in three instances was found to be contrary to the requirements of the Act: in one such accommodation was insufficient, in another was defective, and in the third separate provision had not been made for the sexes. The two latter defects were very soon remedied.

One item I must report as still being unremedied. I refer to the accommodation at a Factory reported in 1909.

There has been a slight increase in the number of out-workers notified to the Authority, but the classes of these remain as formerly, and the inspection of the homes has revealed nothing to call for interference on the part of the Health Department Officials.

With the slight exception of the faults mentioned, all Workshops are in a good condition. The same remark holds equally good in the case of Bakehouses, of which we have twenty-four in the town, all of which are situated above ground.

Extra exits from Factories, &c., are, in case of fire, all in a satisfactory condition.

BRIGHOUSE.

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL SURROUNDINGS, etc.—Situated on the River Calder, in a valley of the same name, surrounded practically by hilly woodland, with easy access to the country in each direction, this town is almost centrally located between Halifax on the West, Bradford on the North, and Huddersfield on the South, its distance from each of the first and last-named places being about four miles, whilst it is slightly further away from Bradford (7 miles).

The general condition of the population is good, there being very little real poverty in the town.

The industries are numerous and comprise:—

- A Stone Quarrying.
- B Silk Factories.
- C Cotton Factories.
- D Woollen and Worsted Factories.
- E Iron and Brass Foundries.
- F Wire Works.
- G Dye Works.
- H Flour Mills.

A.—The ailments principally affecting workers in this trade are Respiratory, including Phthisis.

B.—Silk Factories. Both Males and Females are employed. Phthisis most prominent disease.

C.—Cotton Factories. Both Males and Females are employed at the work connected with these industries. Phthisis is also found to be one of the chief diseases affecting the workers.

D.—Woollen and Worsted. No special complaint is attributed by the workers—both Male and Female—to the routine of their occupations at this industry.

E.—Iron and Brass Foundries. In one department of this work—the polishing or buffing, as it is called—is answerable for the causation of Phthisis.

F.—Wire Works. Nothing out of the general run of illness is traceable to these.

G.—Dye Works. The use of chrome and other dyes, in many instances, has the effect of producing a peculiar eczematous condition of skin. Rheumatism also prevalent.

H.—No special illness attributable.

The general housing accommodation is good. There is a sufficiency of open spaces, and, with few exceptions, the cleanliness of the house surroundings is good.

The supervision over new houses is efficient, and no back-to-back houses have been allowed to be built for over twenty years. House inspection to be systematically carried out now.

The water supply is good and continuous, being supplied by the Halifax Corporation at a fixed price in perpetuity. The water is of upland source, well filtered and free from risks of pollution. No complaints of Plumbism during 1910.

The milk supply is also good and abundant, and the sanitary condition of cowsheds and milkshops is satisfactory, generally. Veterinary Inspector appointed for special supervision of milk supply, within and outside the Borough.

No complaints have been brought of any unsound food being exposed for sale during the past year.

There are three Slaughter Houses, one of which is public. All are well kept and supervised. One carcase of a cow surrendered on account of Tuberculosis.

Sewerage and drainage of the town nearly completed. Portions of Rastrick still require attention in this respect; though extensions and alterations have been carried out during the past year.

Sewage Outfall Works belonging to Brighthouse are situated at Cooper Bridge, about two miles beyond the boundary of Brighthouse. Area of land about 50 acres. Form of treatment: Intermittent land filtration plus chemical precipitation. Is now under control of Borough Surveyor. Excreta removal principally by pail system. Certain number of houses on water carriage method which will, it is to be hoped, be the system of the majority in due time, as new buildings must be compulsorily so wherever practicable. Privy middens still in existence to the number of 378.

Domestic or ash tub refuse is removed by scavengers to the Sanitary Depot and other rubbish tips. Destructor badly wanted. The paper from refuse is burnt and ashes riddled and mixed with excreta from pails and sold as manure, sometimes.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.—This offence comes within the jurisdiction of the West Riding Rivers' Board, to whose credit must be laid the certain purification of the streams in this district.

Abatement of Nuisances.—Preliminary notices are first served on those causing, followed, if necessary, by statutory notices. Ninety-five per cent. of all nuisances are abated without further action. No houses are let in lodgings.

Offensive trades comprise three Soap Works and two Tripe Boilers. No need of further bye-laws.

Public Elementary Schools.—Sanitary condition good. These frequently visited by Medical Officer of Health. Scholars suffering from contagious ailments, e.g., Ringworm, Pediculosis Capitis, &c., rigorously excluded from school until cured. In cases of infectious disease, scholars affected isolated (principally Hospital) and contacts debarred from school attendance on latest regulations, return certificates being signed by Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Condition of Grammar School (Boys), good. One such in Borough.

Infectious Diseases.—Notifications: Compulsory of Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Fevers (Typhus, Typhoid, Continued), Puerperal Fever, and Erysipelas. Removal of patients to Isolation Hospital, situated just outside the Borough. Forty-eight beds for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever. Small Pox cases are removed to the Halifax Corporation Small Pox Hospital on terms agreed to mutually for a period of twenty years.

Disinfection of infected houses by Sanitary Inspector.—Formalin chief agent employed.

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, &c., carried out at Steam Disinfecter attached to Isolation Hospital.

Tuberculosis.—Control of, slight. Only compulsory notification of Poor Law patients in force here. In such and other cases where voluntarily notified visits to houses and advice by Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor, disinfection of houses, clothing, &c., after death; the latter usually only notification of illness. Disinfection asked for by sanitary officials; sometimes granted, but there is no compulsion.

No Hospital accommodation for Phthisical patients beyond what is provided for Poor Law patients.

Control of Midwives in hands of the West Riding County Council.

SANITARY ITEMS.

NEW BUILDINGS.—A very satisfactory list is that which has been supplied me by the Officials of the Surveyor's Department, informing me that of the forty-four newly erected houses in 1910, twenty-one were provided with baths.

This is a very great improvement on previous returns, and, whilst wishing that every house had been so furnished, I must be satisfied.

The Sanitary accommodation in these new properties is a step in the right direction—each being put upon the Water Carriage system. A slight majority of the dwellings were cottages of the ordinary type of artisans' houses, the remainder being of a better class; but all were, of course, on the through house principle.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES—both Public and Private—have been well conducted and kept in thoroughly Sanitary Condition. There has been little or no trouble regarding the seizure of meat—the only carcase calling for condemnation being readily surrendered by the original vendor on its being certified unfit for human food.

Respecting two other seizures mentioned in your Inspector's Report, they were not of much account, involving only the internal organs—the other portions being quite healthy.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES, &c., have been well looked after, and though no prosecution was found necessary as regards the latter, the former supplied one case for action, and, though the Local Authority did not obtain all it asked for, sufficient was gained in the ultimate result.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY calls for notice, inasmuch as frequently it happens that members of a household, in which illness of an infectious character arises, have books on loan. These, before they are again put into circulation, are disinfected by means of Formalin, and Mr. Wroe, the Librarian, informs me that during the year he has ordered the destruction of over two score of volumes on account of their having become, if not actually dirty, at all events very unsightly.

On one or two occasions I have drawn attention to the scant notice that certain members of the Public pay to Section 28 of the Town's Police Clauses Act, and I very frequently find people shaking their mats and carpets in the public streets well after the time fixed for such operations to be within bounds. There has been a slight improvement regarding the custom of scattering tea leaves, &c., on the surface of the streets, and hawkers of fish, vegetables, &c., have now been warned that they must not discard their waste food on the roadways—subject to a penalty.

There are still a number of semi-private thoroughfares and back yards that require paving or concreting to render them up to date, but with the enforced Inspection of Houses, the surroundings will also be noted, and from time to time such will be reported for the necessary alterations.

LODGING HOUSES, of which there are two in the town, have been well kept—inspection made from time to time by your Inspector and myself assuring us of this fact.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Though very few observations have been made during the year respecting the emission of dense smoke from the various Factories in the district, and also because no severe action has been taken in this particular direction, it does not necessarily follow that this is to be classed as a town free from offence in this matter. Time after time it has been pointed out by experts that dense smoke emission can not only be prevented, but, at the same time, the products of furnaces wasted in this manner could be consumed to the advantage of the producer. We repeatedly get complaints, but we never get beyond occasional letters being sent to the offenders calling attention to the matter. In years past I suggested, whilst on this topic, that the matter should be taken out of the hands of Local Authorities and placed in the control of the County Council for instance. It is expected that a Parliamentary Bill may be the outcome of discussions in other parts of the country, on this question, and it has been suggested that experts should be employed to devote their whole time to the work of combatting this evil. If such should eventually prove to be the case the innovation will, I think, be welcomed by the great majority of the public.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Education Department.



Report of Medical Inspector for
1910.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BRIGHOUSE EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

Madam and Gentlemen,—

In submitting to you my report on the details of the Medical Inspection carried out by me during the year ending December 31st, 1910, I have adhered as much as possible to the tables formerly arranged, with an additional table giving the average weights and heights of the scholars at the various Schools, arranged according to sex and age.

In my previous report I had added to my first a table showing the comparative Anthropometric Table for Brighouse scholars and those arranged by the British Association, but I must admit it was hurriedly compiled, and, whilst stating the figures used were exactly correct, the arrangement was not all that could be desired.

This year I trust the table in its new formation will be more acceptable, as it will make the comparisons much more easily arrived at.

In connection with this business of weighing and measuring the children, though the weights recorded can be looked upon as fairly accurate, it must be suspected that with the constant use and carting about from one school to another, the machinery is likely to be at times a little out of gear. In this connection I would suggest that further scales and weights and height standards be provided. If the expense involved in providing each school with separate appliances is considered too heavy, then I would recommend additional instalments of machines from time to time until every school becomes provided. Independent of the gain that would accrue by their greater accuracy, there would be the benefit to be derived from their being more frequently called into use amongst the scholars. I feel sure the teachers would be quite willing to weigh and measure the children under their charge periodically, keeping records of the same, and by this means a healthy friendly rivalry would be instituted amongst the children at the different schools.

It will be noticed that the total number of children inspected was slightly higher than in 1909, but on account of the department being without a School Nurse for some time through the resignation of Miss Bond, it was impossible for her successor to do more than pay primary visits to the homes of the children requiring special attention since her appointment. Now, having the routine of the requirements of the Act with regard to Medical Inspection well in order, I feel sure that your new School Nurse, Miss M. Cook, will be able to visit and re-visit the parents of scholars who require particular attention to see how far the instructions given are acted upon. Again I must call your attention to the fact that so few parents or guardians have been present at the examinations. It is, of course, difficult for some of the

parents to be present on account perhaps of their being engaged at work; but, judging by the returns as to the occupations of the Father and Mother of each child that is inspected, there is plenty of room for a great majority of the Mothers to be present. Their presence is welcomed if for no other reason that it is much easier to give instructions verbally and directly than by the medium of note writing. If the Nurse could rely on her round of visits that every person she called upon would be at home the matter would not be so important; but, with the view of encouraging the greater attendance of parents, a different system of notification will be from this date tried.

Not quite so many children as formerly have been found suffering from *many carious* teeth—one of the greatest defects usually to be found. During the course of the year I have frequently noticed how many children have been able to state that they have been in the habit of washing their teeth; in many instances, if not daily, at least once or twice a week. This, at all events, was something to be noted, and if the previous report on the great want of attention in this particular respect has had anything to do with the improvement, then some good has been gained.

No doubt with the great publicity that has been given to the necessity of standardizing the bread supply, the parents and guardians who read and learn will take unto themselves the desirability of seeing that their children are properly fed with the most nourishing foods; we may then expect a decided improvement in this item when continuing the routine of inspection in the future.

The closure of Schools for any of the Infectious Diseases was not often called for—only three Schools being closed on account of Measles in April and May—St. Chad's and St. Andrew's Infants' Departments for three weeks, whilst an experiment was tried with St. Joseph's Infants' Department and Victoria Infants' Department of closing only for a short period—five to seven days. In the first-named School the closure was not extended, but in the Victoria School a further period of five days, making twelve days in all, was found requisite. The difference in the results being, in my opinion, accounted for by the far greater number of scholars attending the Victoria School.

Chicken-pox was prevalent to a slight degree, but Whooping Cough was decidedly more aggressive in the first half of the year without reaching a very serious stage. Amongst other diseases affecting the attendance at school of individual scholars I find certificates have been given for 200 cases of skin affections, diseases of the scalp, etc., including over fifty cases of ringworm.

The sanitary condition of the schools has been satisfactory.

I must not conclude without expressing my great appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered me in the Medical Inspection by the Heads of the School Departments and all officials of the Education Authority.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

FRED W. MARTIN.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

Statistical Tables for the Year 1910.

TABLE I. TOTALS.

Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Departments.	Number of Children medically examined.					Non-routine Inspections.
		Routine Inspection as per Code, Art. 58 (b).					
		Age-group 5.	Age-group 7.	Age-group 9.	Age-group 12.		
11	21	224	299	239	178	3	

Total Routine Examinations **940**

Total Routine and Non-routine Examinations... .. **943**

TABLE II.—General Results of the Routine Medical Inspections.

Description.	Age-group 5.		Age-group 7.		Age-group 9.		Age-group 13.		Total.	
	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.
Free from Classified Defect	85	38.13	70	23.48	68	28.57	61	34.26	284	30.21
Defective in one or more respects... ..	139	62.33	229	76.84	171	71.94	117	65.73	656	69.79
Cases where Parent or Guardian attended	60	26.91	35	11.74	22	9.70	5	2.80	122	13.02
Cases where Parent or Guardian advised	139	62.33	229	76.84	171	71.84	117	65.73	656	69.79
Primary Visits to Houses by your School Nurse	142		204		161		116		623	

Explanatory Notes.

TABLE I.—“Non-routine” refers to cases examined not strictly belonging to the age groups selected for routine inspection.

TABLE III.—Poor Attendances, Poor Clothing and Footgear, Dirty Head or Body.—Classified from information given by the Teachers who have more or less opportunity for observing these matters.

TEETH. Carious or decayed teeth are not recorded in age group 5. This condition is only of a temporary character. In age groups 9 and 13, 3 or more carious teeth are counted as defective.

VISION AND HEARING. In age group 5, though the children are too young to be relied on for exactness, the numbers recorded are of those whose vision or hearing was plainly abnormal.

TABLE III.

Analysis of the Results of the Routine Medical Inspections.

Condition Recorded.	Age 5.		Age 7.		Age 9.		Age 12.		TOTALS. Age 5 7 9 12.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
Poor Attendance ...	13	5.80	4	1.33	2	.83	2	1.12	21	2.24
Poor Clothing, &c. ...	11	4.91	23	7.69	16	6.64	7	3.93	57	6.06
Poor Nutrition ...	5	2.23	19	6.35	7	2.92	5	2.80	36	3.82
Dirty Head or Body ...	24	10.71	35	11.70	19	7.94	9	5.05	87	9.25
Carious Teeth ...			117	39.13	108	43.09	50	28.08	270	37.6
Enlarged Tonsils ...	56	25.00	88	29.43	58	25.11	38	21.27	240	25.53
Adenoids ...	44	19.36	66	22.07	44	18.33	27	15.15	181	19.25
Enlarged Glands ...	25	11.15	42	14.04	35	14.60	23	12.92	125	16.29
External Eye Disease ...	9	4.01	19	6.35	10	4.15	8	4.49	46	4.89
Defective Vision ...	4	1.78	8	2.66	10	4.15	10	5.61	32	3.40
Ear Disease ...	2	.89			4	1.66	1	.56	7	.74

Defective Hearing ...	3	1.34	8	2.66	6	2.49	7	3.93	24	2.55
" Speech ...	10	4.46	19	6.35	4	1.66	3	1.68	36	3.82
" Mental Condition	4	1.78	10	3.34			1	.56	15	1.59
Abnormal Heart ...	8	3.56	20	6.68	13	5.41	11	6.17	52	5.53
" Lungs ...	17	7.59	21	7.02	6	2.49	1	.56	45	4.78
Chorea ...	1	.45	5	1.67	2	.83			8	.84
Tuberculosis...			4	1.33					4	.42
Rickets ...	2	.89	3	1.00					5	.53
Deformities ...	5	2.23	6	2.00	8	3.32	5	2.80	24	2.55
Infectious or Contagious Diseases ...										
Other Diseases, Anaemia, &c. ...	21	9.37	21	7.02	17	6.07	11	6.17	70	7.44
Poor Housing ...	7	3.12	9	3.00	6	2.49	3	1.68	25	2.65
Unvaccinated ...	57	25.45	130	43.47	153	64.01	119	66.85	459	48.65

FRED W. MARTIN, M.O.H.,

BRIGHOUSE.

TABLE IV.—Average Heights, 1910.

AGE.	GIRLS.				BOYS.			
	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.			Brit. Assos., 1883. No. meas., 755.	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.			Brit. Assos., 1883. No. meas., 3135.
	No. Meas.	cms.	inches.		No. Meas.	cms.	inches.	
5-6	119	102.87	40.42	42.35	105	102.24	40.24	42.35
7-8	164	114.30	44.93	45.35	135	113.03	44.45	45.80
9-10	110	122.56	48.20	48.90	129	123.19	48.51	49.10
12-13	72	139.07	54.67	55.60	106	140.34	55.21	53.70

Average Weights, 1910.

AGE.	GIRLS.				BOYS.			
	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.			Brit. Assos., 1883 No. w'd., 951.	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.			Brit. Assos., 1883. No. w'd., 2796.
	No. w'd.	kilos.	lbs.		No. w'd.	kilos.	lbs.	
5-6	119	17.75	37.73	38.40	105	17.38	38.24	38.90
7-8	164	20.90	45.83	46.80	135	20.79	45.85	47.20
9-10	110	23.97	52.63	56.50	129	25.34	55.65	60.50
12-13	72	33.40	73.33	75.70	106	33.63	73.91	75.90

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

of all Children Medically Inspected during 1910.

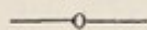
BOYS.

School.	5 years.		7 years.		9 years.		12 years.	
	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.
Victoria ...	40.04	38.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James' ...	38.71	35.30	43.41	42.00	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's ...	40.26	39.47	45.05	47.07	49.20	57.06	59.75	80.75
St. Martin's...	41.01	38.14	43.98	43.45	48.15	53.09	53.72	70.17
St. Joseph's...	40.25	38.00	43.45	43.15	46.75	51.75	54.37	73.50
St. Chad's ...	39.35	36.50	44.88	46.75	48.45	53.50	54.84	75.48
Common ...	—	—	44.50	48.00	49.30	56.90	54.58	75.48
New Road ...	40.75	39.00	45.75	48.75	—	—	—	—
Rastrick Ch.	41.00	38.75	45.00	47.00	50.00	58.50	54.00	70.00
Longroyd ...	40.75	40.75	46.00	46.50	47.75	58.75	—	—

GIRLS.

	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.
Victoria ...	40.72	36.51	44.95	43.40	48.47	52.62	53.79	69.20
St. James' ...	38.91	35.21	45.50	45.53	48.54	52.28	54.41	74.83
St. Andrew's ...	42.05	41.48	45.17	50.38	48.77	51.96	53.66	68.85
St. Martin's...	40.04	37.30	44.59	44.77	47.93	51.66	54.31	77.62
St. Joseph's...	40.75	38.00	43.75	44.94	47.50	50.00	—	—
St. Chad's ...	39.30	34.10	45.13	43.54	46.87	53.75	55.25	70.50
New Road ...	41.00	39.00	45.25	46.38	—	—	—	—
Rastrick Ch	40.50	38.25	45.00	47.00	50.00	58.50	57.00	78.75
Longroyd ...	40.50	38.75	45.00	46.50	47.50	50.25	54.25	73.50

APPENDIX I.



INCLUDING VARIOUS TABLES.

Statistical or Otherwise.

TABLE 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 9	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District. 10	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District. 11	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number. 12	Rate.* 13
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered. 6	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
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	21,860	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
1907	22,280	422	18'94	42	99	273	12'25			25	298	13'37
1908	22,365	452	20'21	47	104	292	13'1			28	320	14'30
1909	22,455	411	18'30	40	97	246	10'95			37	283	12'60
Averages for years 1900-1909.	22,075	469'8	21'28	59	122'5	289'4	13'11			20'9	310	14'04
1910	22,520	403	17'89	36	89	244	10'80			20	264	11'72

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

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 "Nonresidents" 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	Total population at all ages	21,735	} At Census of 1901
(exclusive of area	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	4,893
covered by water)...	Average number of persons per house...	2,224		4.44	

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
None.	Brighthouse Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases. Halifax Workhouse. Halifax Smallpox Hospital. Halifax Infirmary. Huddersfield Infirmary. Wakefield Asylum. York Asylum. Bradford Infirmary. Bradford Eye & Ear Hospital.	None.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

Table III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

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.					Brig-house	Ras-trick	Hove Edge	Brig-house	Ras-trick	Hove Edge	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65								65 & upwards
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	12	—	7	2	1	2	5	6	1	1	4	—	5
Erysipelas ...	6	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	45	—	7	26	8	4	14	29	2	8	25	2	35
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	2
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	66	—	14	29	10	13	23	39	4	10	30	2	42

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, and the accommodation, available for the district, afforded by it. 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 diseases 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.

* * Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or is treated as one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital (Brighthouse Joint Hospital) situated at Clifton, in the Halifax Rural District. Total available beds, 48; number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated: Cholera, Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during
year 1910.

Brighthouse 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 up- wards.
Measles... ..	11	7	4	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping-cough... ..	5	3	1	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membran- ous Croup	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
Enteric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epidemic Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.)	24	..	..	1	6	17	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	..	5	2	..	3	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	27	..	..	..	1	17	9
Bronchitis	27	4	2	..	..	3	18
Pneumonia	18	1	5	..	1	10	1
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Premature Birth	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Heart Diseases	19	1	..	..	1	4	13
Accidents	6	..	2	1	1	2	..
Suicides	4	..	..	..	1	3	..
All other causes	86	11	4	1	..	26	44
All Causes... ..	264	36	27	7	12	93	89

Table V. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	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 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—Certified	9	7	3	1	20	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	3	36
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3	2
Diarrhoea, all forms... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	5	2	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia... ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Other Causes	2	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	9	7	3	1	20	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	3	36

Population, estimated to middle of 1910—22520.

Births in the year—legitimate, 393 ; illegitimate, 10.

Deaths in the year of—legitimate and illegitimate infants, 36.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 264.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	25	None.	None.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	173	None.	None.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)			
Total... ..	198	—	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	1	
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	1			
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	1	
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	1	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)				
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for				
Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	3	3		
Other Offences				
(Excluding Offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report).				
Total	7	6	3	

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.					Addresses of Outworkers.		Prosecutions.	Inspec- tions of Out- workers' premises.	Instances served.	Prosecu- tions.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecu- tions (Sections 109, 110).			
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Received Forward- ed to from other Councils, Councils, Councils.								Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or send- ing lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspec- tion of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.
	Lists.	Outworkers. Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists.	Outworkers. Con- tractors.	Work- men.										
	Burlers...	2	12							47						
Card Setters ...	2	10														
Silk Pickers ...	4	40														
Total ...	8	62							47							

4.—Registered Workers.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	
<p>Bakehouses 24, Blacksmiths 7, Bootmakers 22, Botanical Brewer 1, Brush-maker 1, Cabinet Makers 4, Cloggers 4, Coach Builders 2, Coopers 4, Curriers 1, Dress-makers 27, Jewellers 3, Joiners 7, Knitters 2, Laundry Work 3, Maltsters 1, Mattress Maker 1, Milliners 14, Painter 1, Paper Bag Maker 1, Photographer 1, Plumbers 7, Polishers 5, Saddlers 2, Sweet Packer 1, Tailors 12, Tin-plate Workers 6, Upholsterers 2, Wheelwrights 6, Wire-maker 1.</p>	
Total Number of Workshops on Register ...	173

5.—Other Matters.

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

TABLE C. 1910.

BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY—Any development during 1910?—Only to new houses.

Developments still needed?—None.

Any complaints as to (a) insufficiency?—No.

(b) Unsatisfactory quality?—No.

(c) Plumbo solvent action?—No.

SEWERAGE—Developments during 1910?—420 lineal yards of 9in. Sewers at Tofts Grove, Rastrick, Halifax Road Sewer, old rubble drain, now being relaid in 12in. and 9in. earthenware pipes.

Developments still needed?—Portions of Rastrick.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL?—Any complaint as to outfall works?—A few occasional.

SCAVENGING—Any inadequacy, and where?—None.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1910?—No.

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

(a) Notification of Births Act, 1907?—Not yet adopted but recommended by M.O.H.

(b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907?—Have Brighouse Act, 1907.

(c) Other Adoptive Acts?—No.

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, &c.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspection made.	General Condition?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	28	Good.	None.
Canal Boats	—	—	34	Good.	„
Slaughter Houses ..	3	3	38	Good.	„
Cowsheds	27	27	} 58	Good.	One.
Milk Purveyors...	53	53			None.
Offensive Trades ...	5	5	10	Good. 2 Tripe Boilers. 3 Soap „	„

COWSHEDS—Any special inspection made during 1910?—Yes.

What arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows?—
Inspector (Veterinary Surgeon) appointed; duties from Jan.,
1st, 1911.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Any suspected spread by rats, dogs, cats,
fowls, flies or fleas?—No.

What arrangements for supply of Antitoxin?—Provided by Local
Authority for necessitous cases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Any observation on adequacy or efficiency?
ADEQUATE and EFFICIENT.

Is any part used for other purpose than that originally intended?—
No.

SCHOOLS—Any investigations undertaken by M.O.H?—Periodical.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION—What system of notification?
—Only Poor Law. Its success?—Too few cases to judge by.

What arrangement for treatment of Patients on Sanatorium lines?
None.

Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses?—Yes. Any Disin-
fection of ditto?—Yes.

Any Distribution of Advice?—Yes. Any Action re Spitting?—No.

Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc.?—Yes; occasional.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, etc., ACT.

No. of houses inspected during 1910?—66.

No. of houses represented as unfit for habitation?—None.

No. of houses dealt with by Closing Orders?—None.

Are there any other houses unfit for habitation?—A few.

Is House-to-House Inspection systematically made?—Routine inspection commences April.

Are records kept in accordance with the "Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910?"—Will be.

Are there any working-class dwellings erected by the Sanitary Authority?—No.

Any special activity in house building?—No.

No. of new houses built during 1910?—44. General character?—Cottages, 24; Better class, 20.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—What organised effort to control it?—L.H.V. visits homes of new-born infants.

Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.?—Conjointly with Education Authority.

NUISANCES—

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1909?—20. At close of 1910?—39. Reported during 1910?—118. Abated during 1910?—99.

Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances during 1910?—8.

Total No. of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings?—One.

No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1910?—16. Trapped?—None.

No. of Closets newly constructed during 1910?—98. Kinds?—Fresh Water Closets, 94; Waste Water Closets, 4.

No. of Closets reconstructed during 1910?—5. Kinds?—Water Closets.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Mean Temperature for 1910?—47.5. Rainfall?—37in.

What mortuary accommodation (a) for accidents, etc.?—None.
(b) for infectious cases?—None, except at Joint Hospital, Clifton.

No. of burial grounds?—5. Any need for extensions?—No.

Seizures of Unsound Food?—None. Prosecutions?—None.

No. of Samples of Food and Drugs analysed in 1910?—6. Prosecutions?—None.

No. of Smoke observations taken?—9. Legal Notices?—1. Summonses?—None.

BIRTHS during 1910—Males, 222; Females, 181; total, 403. Number illegitimate, included in above, 10. Number of Still Births (not included), 24.

DEATHS during 1910—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., total actually registered in the district, without any correction, 245.

(2) Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated—Males, 129; Females, 135; total, 264.

Number uncertified, included in the above, one.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT, AND SUGGESTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—Refuse Destructor, Public Baths, Mortuary and Disinfecting Station, Public Lavatory for both Sexes.

Tables shewing the Population of Brighouse and Rastrick and the Number of Births and Deaths from 1876 to 1893; also the Birth and Death Rates in these Years. Followed by Tables with same detail for the whole of the Borough since incorporation.

A.—BRIGHOUSE.

Years	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	6,280	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
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
1908	22,365	452	20.21	26.5	320	14.3	14.7
1909	22,455	411	18.30	25.6	283	12.6	14.5
1910	22,520	403	17.89	24.8	264	11.72	13.4

Table shewing Population, Births, &c., in other Towns in the West Riding.

CITY OR TOWN.	Population 1910.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Pneumonia 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 ...	490,985	10,867	22.2	6,790	13.9	0.19	1.04	2.39	133	4451
Halifax	108,200	1,860	17.1	1,431	13.2	0.7	.9	2.2	89	464
Huddersfield	94,703	2,164	22.93	1,571	16.64	1.13	1.18	2.46	99	1350
Keighley	47,160	886	18.79	602	12.76	0.69	.31	1.82	101	463
Barnsley	48,000	1,581	32.95	751	15.86	2.66	1.04	3.74	244	159
Wakefield	52,828	1,187	22.4	727	14.5	1.14	1.08	1.37	107	222
Batley ...	36,818	823	22.3	516	14.0	0.73	.73	2.4	130	131
Dewsbury	51,224	1,061	20.71	846	16.51	1.07	.8	2.83	147.12	205
Liversedge	15,350	348	22.6	174	11.3	1.1	.39	2.1	114.4	65
Mirfield	11,059	219	19.08	147	13.29	1.26	.71	.90	114.1	72
Ossett ...	14,431	304	21.06	209	14.48	.62	.51	1.7	121	
Pudsey...	13,900	275	19.7	185	13.2	.71	.2	1.30	98	64
Cleckheaton	13,135	254	19.33	164	12.48	.53	.45	2.05	133.8	35
Brighouse	22,520	403	17.89	264	11.72	1.06	1.06	2.08	89	66

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	T'tal
Jan.	2	5	1	1	1	4	3	5	8	3	1	34
Feb.	2	4	1	2	—	2	3	2	6	5	—	27
March	4	1	—	—	1	2	3	3	6	4	—	24
April	2	3	2	—	1	4	4	1	3	2	—	22
May	5	2	—	1	—	3	3	3	1	1	—	19
June	4	3	—	1	—	2	1	3	2	1	1	18
July	3	—	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	4	1	19
Aug.	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	4	—	21
Sept.	2	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	3	2	—	15
Oct.	1	1	1	1	—	4	2	1	8	—	—	19
Nov.	1	5	1	—	1	1	4	—	3	5	—	21
Dec.	5	1	—	4	—	1	1	4	4	4	1	25
Total	36	27	7	12	6	27	31	29	50	35	4	264

Corrected to include Deaths of all Persons belonging to
Brighthouse.

MONTHLY BIRTHS, 1910.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	13	16	29
February ...	16	16	32
March ...	17	15	32
April ...	13	17	30
May ...	28	17	45
June ...	20	8	28
July ...	14	25	39
August ...	23	14	37
September..	21	14	35
October ..	19	17	36
November..	22	9	31
December .	16	13	29
Total ...	222	181	403

MONTHLY DEATHS, 1910.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	17	17	34
February ...	13	14	27
March ...	9	15	24
April ...	10	12	22
May ...	12	7	19
June ...	7	11	18
July ...	8	11	19
August ...	10	11	21
September.	8	7	15
October ...	11	8	19
November..	14	7	21
December ..	10	15	25
Total ...	129	135	264

Includes all Deaths, whether occurring within or without the District.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

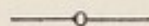
Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membr. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
January ...	5	1	1	—	—	7
February ..	2	1	—	—	—	3
March ...	7	1	1	1	—	10
April ...	9	1	—	—	—	10
May ...	6	1	—	—	—	7
June ...	5	1	—	—	—	6
July ..	—	1	2	—	—	3
August ...	2	—	1	—	—	3
September..	3	1	—	—	—	4
October ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
November..	—	2	1	1	—	4
December ..	4	2	—	1	—	7
	45	12	6	7	—	66

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1910.

Month.	Pressure of Atmos- phere in Month at 32° and Sea Level Mean.	Temperature.		Mean Reading Thermometer.		Rain.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Maximum in rays of sun.	Minimum on grass.	No. of days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.
January ...	ins. 29·120	0 57·9	0 11·1	0 51·2	0 23·0	19	ins. 4·40
February ...	28·879	50·7	28·9	70·0	27·4	25	3·36
March ...	29·502	56·1	28·1	80·6	31·1	12	0·67
April ...	29·188	57·5	25·9	83·4	31·8	19	3·43
May ...	29·264	70·9	32·9	95·9	37·9	20	2·26
June ...	29·284	74·4	43·0	102·6	44·6	14	3·09
July ...	29·267	74·4	42·7	102·8	44·4	13	3·04
August ...	29·243	72·2	46·0	102·0	45·8	18	4·22
September ...	29·580	71·7	38·9	92·1	38·0	7	0·19
October ...	29·436	67·8	37·4	78·3	38·1	16	3·23
November ...	29·010	51·9	24·9	57·8	25·1	21	4·43
December ...	29·031	52·9	25·8	52·9	31·9	29	4·30
Annual Means ...	29·234	63·2	32·1	80·8	34·9	213	36·62

For the above Table I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Neech,
Medical Officer of Health for Halifax.

APPENDIX II.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,
RALPH MARSDEN.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the year ended December 31st, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health 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 Eighteenth Annual Report of the operations of the Sanitary Department for the year 1910.

NUISANCES.

Number unabated at the beginning of the year...	20
„ Reported as per Journal...	118—138
„ Abated during the year ...	99
„ Unabated at the end of the year ...	39

CASES ABATED.

Number of Accumulations removed ...	4
„ Ashpits repaired ...	5
„ Ashpits new...	2
„ Bakehouses limewashed ...	4
„ Bakehouses sales discontinued ...	6
„ Closets cleaned ...	8
„ Closets repaired...	7
„ Drains opened ...	13
„ Drains repaired...	3
„ Drains within buildings removed ...	4
„ Drains within buildings relaid with iron pipes	2
„ Dust bins provided...	3
„ Fall-pipes disconnected ...	13
„ Fall-pipes repaired...	1
„ Houses re-drained ...	14
„ House drains opened ...	7
„ House drains repaired...	16
„ House drains trapped ...	3
„ House drains ventilated ...	6

CASES ABATED.—Continued.

Number of	Lavatory waste-pipes disconnected	1
„	Offensive accumulations removed	5
„	Overcrowding cases abated	2
„	Privies converted to the W.C. system	5
„	Privy middens done away with	1
„	Sink-pipes disconnected	16
„	Sink-pipes repaired	1
„	Soil-pipes ventilated	1
„	Swine removed	2
„	Urinal repaired... ..	1
„	Water Closets new... ..	4
„	Water Closets repaired	1
		<hr/>
		161

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." Again the disconnection of waste-pipes, fall-pipes, the fixing of ventilating pipes and intercepting traps are included in "HOUSES RE-DRAINED."

IMPROVEMENTS.

The White Swan Yard, entered from Commercial Street and used in common by several occupiers, has had the drains and other defects repaired and the surface levelled, channelled, re-paved and generally made good.

INSPECTIONS, VISITS, &c.

Number of	Houses and premises inspected	197
„	Houses and premises re-inspected	361
„	Notices issued (Intimation)	99
„	Notices issued (Statutory)	8

EXAMINATION OF DRAINS.

Number of	Drains tested and found defective	22
„	Drains tested and found satisfactory... ..	37

DISINFECTION.

Number of	Houses from which infectious cases have been removed	41
„	Visits made to such houses	126
„	Houses disinfected... ..	53
„	Houses disinfected after Phthisis	16
„	Rooms disinfected... ..	126
„	Beddings disinfected... ..	59
„	Schools disinfected	3

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered in the Borough	2
Number of Lodgers registered to receive	181
„ Lodgers reported as being received	82
„ Visits...	28
„ Notices (Intimation)	7

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of Observations	9
„ Notices (Intimation)	2
„ Notices (Statutory)	1

Each observation has been of 60 minutes' duration, and in the case where notice was served there has been considerable improvement.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

During the year ended December 31st, 1910, thirty-four boats using the Calder and Hebble Navigation Co's. Canal in this district have been inspected. Their condition as to cleanliness were: Thirty-two good and two fair; their condition as to repairs were: Thirty-one good and three fair.

In two cases the Registration Certificates were not produced, and notices were served on the owners, with the result that the defects were remedied in reasonable time.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1910 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY OF BRIGHOUSE.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any Cases of Infectious Diseases 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 1910	34
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	32
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	2
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	184½
Total number occupying the Cabins	84
Details of Occupation:—Male Adults	56
Female Adults	19
Children of School Age	2
Children under School Age	7—84

Details showing numbers infringing in respect to

Absence of Certificate	2
Cases remedied... ..	2
Number of printed notice forms issued	2
Number of notices attended to... ..	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Places to be visited... ..	5
„ Tripe Boilers	2
„ Soap Boilers	3—5

These places are very carefully attended to, there being no complaints or cause for any.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of Public Slaughter Houses	1
„ Private Slaughter Houses	2— 3
„ Visits	38
„ Seizures	3

LIST OF SEIZURES.

April 11th—The internal organs of a cow.
 Sept. 20th—The carcase of a Tuberculous Cow.
 Dec. 28th—The Hydatid Liver of a Cow.

FACTORIES.

Number of Visits... ..	25
„ Complaints from Factory Inspector	1

WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops, including Bakehouses	173
„ Visits	44
„ Complaints from Factory Inspector... ..	3
„ Notices (intimation)	6

HOME WORKERS.

Number of Lists received	8
„ Home Workers	62
„ Silk Pickers... ..	40
„ Burlers... ..	12
„ Card Setters	10—62
„ Visits	47
„ Notices (intimation)	2

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Persons on the Register...	54
„ Cowkeepers...	1
„ Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk ...	26
„ Purveyors living in the Borough ...	8
„ Purveyors living outside the Borough ...	19—54
„ Visits ...	58
„ Notices (intimation) ...	8
„ Notices (Statutory) ...	1
„ Law Cases ...	1

For result see M.O.H. report.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Number of Samples of New Milk taken ...	6
The Analyst reported all genuine.	

SCAVENGING.

COLLECTED.

Ashtubs.	Dry Ashpits.	Wet Ashpits.	Tubs.	Tanks.	Total.
17,296	9,397	1,194	152,460	74	180,421

DEPOSITED.

Depot.		Bramston Street.	Elland Edge.	Other.		Total.
Vans.	Carts.	Carts.	Carts.	Vans.	Carts.	
7370	2877	2329	345	1100	1004	15025

COST.

	Depot.			Tubs.			Nightsoil.			Slaughter-house.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Team Labour ...	12	7	2	529	7	6	369	11	11				911	6	7
Manual Labour ...	238	13	0	316	19	0	145	13	2	79	9	0	780	14	2

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CLOSETS.

Number of Pail Closets ...	2834
„ Water Closets ...	1197
„ Waste Water Closets ...	163
Pail Closets emptied once a week...	2737
Ninety-seven are emptied twice a week ...	194
Total number of Pails emptied per week ...	2931
Ashtubs:—Part emptied weekly, others fortnightly.	
Ashpits:—Part emptied fortnightly, others monthly.	
Privy Middens emptied monthly.	

TEAM LABOUR.

This is supplied by two Contractors, one for the collection of closet pails, which are delivered at the Sanitary Depot and other places at 1s. 3d. per van load of 18. The other is for the collection of house refuse, which is done at 6s. 3d. per day for horse and man. Both contracts are from April 1st, 1909, to March 31st, 1912.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

RALPH MARSDEN.

Health Department,

Feb. 13th, 1911.

