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NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

Borough of



Brighouse

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

BEING THE

FIFTEENTH 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 Officer to the Brighouse Education Authority ;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.

BRIGHOUSE :

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1912.

ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT

1911

FOR THE YEAR

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Borough of Brighouse.

Health Committee, 1910-11.

This Worship the Mayor :

Alderman R. THORNTON, J.P.

Chairman :


Alderman BUTTERWORTH.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor ROBERTS.

Members of Committee :

Alderman HARDAKER,	Councillor JOHNSON,
Councillor ARMITAGE,	„ TAYLOR,
„ BARNETT,	„ THORNTON,
„ BLACKBURN,	„ TURNER,
„ J. F. BOTTOMLEY,	„ WAINWRIGHT.



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Introduction.

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

Gentlemen,

With two exceptions, my report on the statistics furnishing material for a review of the health of the Borough during the past year is very encouraging.

The two exceptions are very unsatisfactory: the one being the Census return of the population taken up to the first quarter of the year, the second being the further decrease of the already existing low Birth Rate.

Twenty years ago there was nearly as large a population in Brighouse as exists now—to be exact there were one hundred and seventy-nine more in the last computation than were counted in the census of 1891. In the ten years, 1891-1901, there had been an increase of over a thousand, so during the past decade this number has been almost wiped out.

It had been conjectured for some years past that very little, if any, progress had been made towards increase; mills destroyed by fire remained untouched in the way of restoration, with the consequent throwing out of employment many workers, who were forced to try for work elsewhere, even in their search leaving this country altogether. But we did not expect such a decrease. It seems a great pity that these mills should be allowed to remain in the state they now are in, especially as their proximity to the chief railway station of the town will most likely create a very poor impression on visitors arriving for the first time.

The second cause for comment—the declining Birth Rate—has for many years been regularly on the list as showing deterioration, and this year, though not much worse, is still actually lower than in any previous year.

Many reasons have been put forward at various times, and one person who is presumed to have a fair knowledge of current events ascribed the decrease in the Birth Rate generally throughout the land to the great interest that was being taken in the pursuit of golf.

I do not myself understand why any one particular sport or enjoyment should be singled out to account for this lowered rate. I am satisfied that the love of luxury and the abhorrence of worry attendant on the bringing up of a family account in most part for the decrease.

Turning to the other rates, we find the Death Rate again is below the average, though slightly over the least ever recorded in Brighouse. I now refer to the General Death Rate, which includes all others with the exception of the Infantile Mortality Rate. This latter is based on the deaths of Infants—those who do not reach the age of twelve months—on their proportion to the number of Births in the year—estimated per thousand. Never has this rate reached the excellent position it now holds, though it has been progressing well in this direction during the past few years. This particular return tends to emphasize the opinion “that the fewer the children born the greater the anxiety of the parents to rear them.”

The Zymotic Death Rate is good: in fact all the rates, with the exclusion of the Birth Rate, compare very favourably with those furnished me by the Medical Officers of Health in other West Riding towns of similar surroundings as here (see Appendix). Nothing of an alarming nature from a health point of view has cropped up during the past year. No epidemic to trouble us. The work of the department has, however, not been much lighter, for gradually the notifications of Consumption, starting a few years back with the cases of the poor, have been extended to include patients attending at the various Hospitals other than Poor Law, and with the beginning of this year all cases of Consumption are now compulsorily notifiable. This latter enactment hardly belongs to this report, but as the Act is in force with the actual beginning of 1912 it would gain nothing by mention of it being omitted. It has always been considered, at all events pretty generally, that voluntary notification of this disease was of very little value, so we feel that one step further has been taken in the conquest of Phthisis.

Other diseases have been added to the Notification of Infectious Diseases list, but I do not think this fact will augment our duties to any great extent.

The Notification of Births Act was adopted last December, and so far as the new year has gone it has fulfilled our expectations.

One of the long standing requirements of the town from a health point of view—Public Baths—has at last, by the majority vote of the inhabitants, been declared to be a necessary provision, and plans, I understand, for sanction for erection of the same have already been presented to the Local Government Board.

And a Public Mortuary has also to be installed.

Many years ago a project was on foot to acquire premises for the latter, combined with a place for disinfecting the bodies and clothing of persons who would be benefited thereby.

I would suggest that it would be easy to arrange for the provision of all three now—presuming, of course, that the land available for the Baths and Mortuary is of sufficient capacity—so that soon there will be hardly any use for the space at foot of Table C in the appendix.

One requirement which figured very prominently in this list year by year I am omitting this, for two reasons:—

Firstly, it being distinctly understood that tipping of household refuse be entirely discontinued within the Borough, and

Secondly, that the treatment of the refuse at the Depot, to be conducted on a plan proposed by your Inspector of Nuisances, be efficient in getting rid of the refuse material without any nuisance arising therefrom, the urgent necessity for installation of a Refuse Destructor will cease to exist.

Another requirement—a Public Lavatory for both sexes—is, I am given to understand, being seriously considered by the Sub-Committee appointed to go into details in this matter.

In the compilation of my report, meagre as it appears to be, I am indebted for many of the items collected to officials of the Corporation outside my own department. I find their readiness to assist in this matter very acceptable, and I thank them for their aid.

To my brother Medical Officers in the Riding I duly tender my thanks for the figures they so kindly send me towards completion of the towns' table in the appendix, and to you, gentlemen of the Health Committee, I must express my regard for the consideration you bestow on the reports I from time to time submit, and I trust that this report may not be the least interesting of those I have had the honour to present to you.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN.

BRIGHOUSE.

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL SURROUNDINGS, etc.—Situating 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 and free from risks of pollution. It would be materially improved if it were filtered before reaching Brighthouse, as many times during 1911 complaints as to its condition were numerous.

No complaint of Plumbism last year.

There are three Slaughterhouses—one public. All are well kept and supervised. Carcases of four pigs, weighing in all 686 lbs., were seized and destroyed—no further action being taken.

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 was removed by scavengers to the Sanitary Depot and other rubbish tips until recently. All tipping of this refuse is now discontinued within the Borough, and provision of Destructor not pressed, subject to this latter alteration and successful working of scheme proposed by Inspector of Nuisances for treatment of said refuse.

The paper from refuse is burnt and ashes riddled and mixed with excreta from pails and sold as manure, sometimes.

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. Some houses are let in lodgings, and bye-laws to regulate conduct of same are required.

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 Borough. Sanitary Condition of Secondary School (Girls), good. One such in Borough.

Infectious Diseases.—Notifications: Compulsory of Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Fevers (Typhus, Typhoid, Continued), Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever. 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.

Tuberculosis.—Control of improved on account of new regulation, 1911. Patients can now be visited and provided with sputum bottles, &c., and disinfecting of rooms during lifetime will now follow as people become acquainted with its advantages.

Statistical and Sanitary Memoranda, 1911.

POPULATION OF BOROUGH—1891	20,666
" " 1901 (Census) ...	21,735
" " 1911 (Census) ...	20,845
" estimated middle of 1911	20,885
 INHABITED HOUSES at end of 1911	 5,163
 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—corrected ...	 17.57
 DEATH RATE " " " " " ...	 12.35
 OTHER DEATH RATES—	
Cancer... ..	0.67
Zymotic (seven principal diseases)	0.76
Respiratory (excluding Phthisis)... ..	2.24
Phthisis	1.14
*Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births... ..	79
*Lowest on record here.	

Vital Statistics for England and Wales for 1911.

1911.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns. (77)	Smaller Towns. (136)	England and Wales less the 213 Towns.
BIRTH-RATE - - -	24.4	25.6	23.4	23.4
DEATH-RATE - - -	14.6	15.6	13.8	13.9
Zymotic Death-rate - -	1.88	2.29	1.98	1.40
Infantile Mortality - (per 1000 births)	130	140	133	118

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL.

BIRTHS numbered 367, or 36 less than in 1910, and of this number one actually took place in Halifax, but, according to the new regulations, as the parents usually resided here, it had to be included in the Brighthouse yearly returns. Every year the wish is expressed that our Birth Rate may increase, but whether the diminution is in whole, or part, due to lack of enterprise in trading matters, the certainty remains that during the last ten years the actual population of the Borough has decreased in almost the same ratio as it had increased in the preceding decennial period. This means that practically the population is numerically as it was twenty years ago.

Ward distribution of Births arranged as to sex and rate per 1,000 according to last Census:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Calder	31	36	67	21.01
West	34	27	61	17.38
Central	23	21	44	17.03
Bonegate	28	29	57	14.78
North	27	20	47	20.54
East	15	9	24	12.78
South	21	24	45	21.37
Hove Edge	13	9	22	16.45
	192	175	367	

The births in 1911, arranged as to quarters of the year and sex were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Quarter... ..	50	44	94
Second ,,	38	55	93
Third ,,	55	39	94
Fourth ,,	49	37	86
	192	175	367

The number of illegitimate children included in above return was six.

For the past ten years the records now read:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1911	192	175	367
Average for 10 years..	228	215	444

DEATHS which were certified as having taken place within the precincts of the Borough amounted to 226. To this number it was necessary to add the deaths of 36 residents of Brighouse whose demise took place away, and to deduct four deaths which occurred here of persons not belonging to the town. Of the deaths to be added the greater number took place in Halifax in the various institutions—to be exact 21—of which number 13 were males. In Huddersfield there were five deaths (three of males). In the Brighouse Joint Hospital there were three deaths of Brighouse patients, two being females; at Wakefield, Bradford and Storthes Hall there were at each two deaths—the sexes being equal—to complete the list there was a female death recorded at Manchester. The deaths certified here which are not reckoned in our rates were one of a female belonging to Bootle, and of a male each from Bradford, Elland, and Southowram.

The districts in the Borough to which these deaths are distributed, arranged as to sex and rate per 1,000 of the population according to the latest census are:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Calder	31	13	44	13.71
West... ..	12	23	35	9.97
Central	11	25	36	13.93
Bonegate	29	20	49	12.71
North... ..	11	13	24	10.48
East	12	10	22	11.07
South... ..	11	17	28	13.29
Hove Edge	8	12	20	14.9
	125	133	258	

Table showing occurrence of deaths, arranged as to quarters of year and sex distribution:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Quarter...	33	34	67
Second „	28	32	60
Third „	33	33	66
Fourth „	31	34	65
	125	133	258

Still Births numbered per returns forwarded me by Mr. Milner, of Brighthouse Cemetery, and Mr. Eastwood, of Rastrick Cemetery, 24, of which 21 were in Brighthouse.

The INFANTILE MORTALITY rate is very encouraging indeed, and one can hardly refrain from expressing the wish that the number of births on which it is calculated had been at least fourfold what it is. Nevertheless, the record is the lowest for this Borough. In my previous reports I have pointed out that, in my opinion, it was necessary, if we wished to improve if possible upon this particular rate—which I may add was even then to be considered satisfactory—to adopt the Notification of Births Act. This eventually was done, but so late in the year were its provisions enforced that little, if any, credit for the still further improvement can be due to it. At the same time the visiting of the Lady Health Visitor continued regularly since the appointment was first made has no doubt contributed a very great deal towards this good result.

When one remembers the unusually prolonged period of excessively hot weather we were favoured with last year, it is very surprising to note that only four deaths of infants were actually certified as being due to diarrhœa. Combining with this latter disease two deaths from inflammation of the bowels we extend the deaths to six, and this return I take it tends to show that more attention is paid than was formerly the case to the suggestions regularly extended by printed cards issued by the Registrar, Mr. Tom Denham, on behalf of the Health Authority, supplemented by verbal instructions to the mothers of the newly-born children. Warning notices, as usual, were distributed in the summer as to the dangers of this disease, and if any of the deaths were diminished by one or all of these means, there is reason for gratification. I only hope that the future, even if it shows no improvement in this particular death rate, will, at all events, not point out any marked retrogression.

Table IV. in the appendix shows the causes and almost the exact age of the infant at death. It will perhaps be noticed that there were no deaths recorded either from Measles or Whooping Cough, which, in the previous year, together accounted for ten deaths.

The second age period, formerly from the age of twelve months to five years, is now sub-divided in the Local Government Board tables into two—from one to two years, and from the latter to under five years of age. It has been usual in the past to draw particular attention to the causation of deaths at these ages. Very evenly for the last three years, at all events, have the figures remained, there only being a decrease by one in the last return compared with the two former ones.

Diarrhœa in this group caused three deaths, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, &c., nine deaths, Diphtheria three, whilst Tuberculous diseases accounted for five. Children at this age period practically require as much regard for their well being as those of the younger age, and again I desire to draw attention to the great care that should be exercised in the provision and preparation of suitable food. It is too common a thing to hear that these young children are allowed to partake of anything that may be about the house in this respect. They should be treated as young children, and every effort made to build up the framework of their bodies by the most suitable means. Milk should be the staple diet, with good bread and butter or dripping for the principal meals, varied with puddings of a light character that are easily digested. Too much attention cannot be paid to these details if we desire to obtain the best possible results. For comparison the appended table is of interest showing the number whose deaths have occurred in this class since 1900:—

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
55	43	41	39	34	28	31	33
		1908	1909	1910	1911		
		40	27	27	26		

MORTALITY TABLES.

I. Years, 0-1.	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis 6, Pneumonia 4, Premature Birth 3, Marasmus, &c. 3, Atelectasis 3, Convulsions 2, Bronchitis 2, Inflammation of Stomach 2, Tuberculosis 1, Congenital Malformation 1, Erysipelas and Jaundice 1 each	29
II. Years, 1-2.	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis 3, Pneumonia 3, Bronchitis 2, Whooping Cough 2, Tuberculous Disease 2, Spasmodic Croup 1, Other 1	14
III. Years, 2-5.	
Diphtheria 3, Tuberculous Disease 3, Bronchitis 2, Pneumonia 1, Ædema of Glottis 1, Rickets 1, Other 1	12
IV. Years, 5-15.	
Appendicitis 3, Tuberculous Disease 2, Pneumonia 1, Heart Disease 1, Meningitis, &c. 2	9
V. Years, 15-25.	
Phthisis 6, Appendicitis 2, Accident 2, Heart Disease 1, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Kidney Disease 1	14
VI. Years, 25-35.	
Phthisis 5, Pneumonia 4, Heart Disease 2, Diabetes 1, Pernicious Anæmia 1, Nephritis 1, Aneurism 1, Tuberculosis 1, Pancreatitis 1, Cancer 1, Child Birth 1, Appendicitis 1, Cerebral Tumour 1	21
VII. Years, 35-45.	
Phthisis 9, Pneumonia 2, Cerebral Tumour 2, Obstruction of Bowels 2, Bronchitis 1, Heart Disease 1, Nephritis 1, Tuberculosis 1, Cancer 1, Caries of Spine 1, Ovarian Tumour 1, Suicidal Drowning 1, Accident 1	24
VIII. Years, 45-55.	
Heart Disease 5, Nephritis and Bright's 5, Cancer 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Pleurisy 1, Bronchitis 1, Pneumonia 1, Tuberculous disease 1, Fracture 1, Other 2	19
IX. Years, 55-65.	
Heart Disease 7, Cancer 6, Phthisis 5, Apoplexy, &c. 6, Bronchitis 3, Diabetes 2, Pneumonia 1, Nephritis 1, Inflammation of Stomach 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Injury 1, Suicidal Drowning 1, Other 4, Influenza 2	41
X. Years, 65-75.	
Heart Disease 11, Bronchitis 7, Cancer 5, Apoplexy, &c. 6, Old Age 3, Diabetes 3, Obstruction of Bowel 1, Pneumonia 1, Erysipelas 1, Rheumatism 1, Stomach Disease 1, Nephritis 1, Septicæmia 1... ..	42
XI. Years, 75-85.	
Old Age 13, Bronchitis 4, Cancer 2, Heart Disease 2, Apoplexy 2, Nephritis 1, Obstruction of Bowel 1, Diarrhoea 1, Influenza 1, Gangrene 1, Other 3... ..	31
XII. Years, 85 and upwards.	
Old Age (2)	2

For the second year in succession there was only one death—that of a female, aged 58, which came under the heading of uncertified, but the surroundings of the case were considered satisfactory—there was no inquest held, death probably due to heart disease.

The number of Inquests held during the year was thirteen, commencing with the death in

February, of a male child—boarded out from the Halifax Poor Law Institution—death certified as being due to rickets and convulsions. This inquiry was followed in the ensuing order by one concerning a man, aged 74, in

March, and natural causes, namely, apoplexy, was the verdict.

April. Male, 62—Accidental blood poisoning.
Male, 59—Suicidal drowning.
Female, 34—Rupture of blood vessel.

May. Male, 41—Accidentally crushed.

June, Female, 35—Suicidal drowning.
Male, 22—Drowning: open verdict as to mental condition.
Male, 49—Natural causes, probably heart.

August. Female, 2—Laryngitis.

September. Female, 37—Natural causes, apparently bronchitis.

October, Male, 59—Apoplexy.

December. Male, 26—Fracture of skull, accidentally caused. This latter death was transferred to the district to which the deceased belonged, and is deducted from the total death list.

Up to the present no Public Mortuary is provided for the town, but I am given to understand that combined plans in connection with the provision of Public Baths are being submitted to the Local Government Board, so an early commencement of building operations may be looked forward to.

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.—Or those of the Nervous, Circulatory, Respiratory, and other Systems.

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

B.

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

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

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis 10, Diphtheria 3, Influenza 3, Whooping Cough 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Septicæmia 1, Enteric Fever 1, Erysipelas 2	23
2.—PARASITIC DISEASES	
	0
3.—DIETIC	
	0
4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	
Phthisis 24, Cancer 14, Diabetes 7, Anæmia and Rickets 1 each, Other Tuberculous Diseases 10, Other 1	58
5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	
Old age 19, Premature Birth 3, Atelectasis 3, Congenital Malformation 1	26
6.—NERVOUS DISEASES.	
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, &c., 16, Inflammation of Brain 5, Convulsions 3, Epilepsy 1	25
CIRCULATORY DISEASES.	
Valvular Heart 25, Other Heart Affections 4, Endocarditis 2, Aneurism, &c., 4	35
RESPIRATORY DISEASES.	
Bronchitis 25, Pneumonia 18, Pleurisy 1, Croup 1, Laryngitis 1, Other 1	47
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DISEASES.	
Appendicitis and Peritonitis 5, Obstruction of Bowels 5, Stomach Affections 4, Jaundice 1, Pancreatitis 1, Cirrhosis 2	18
URINARY SYSTEM DISEASES.	
Bright's Disease 5, Inflammation of Kidneys 6, Prostatic 1	12
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISEASES.	
Female Organs—Ovarian Tumour 1 Parturition—Puerperal Convulsions 1	2
BONES AND JOINTS.	
Caries, etc., 2	2
7.—VIOLENCE.	
Accident 5, Suicide 2	7
8.—ILL-DEFINED	
	3

Principal Diseases causing Death in 1911.

Slightly in excess of the number recorded in the preceding year, the Respiratory System is again answerable for the greatest number of deaths allotted to any one particular class of diseases, Bronchitis being the chief contributor with 25, Pneumonia following with 18.

Of the former two deaths were certified in the infancy period and four in the age between one and five—the greatest number of all, 14, being in the advanced ages beyond 65.

Pneumonia (including Broncho-Pneumonia) accounted for four deaths in the earliest age period, and four also in the next below five years of age. The greater proportion of the remainder taking place between the ages of 25 and 45.

Valvular diseases of the Heart provided cause for 25 deaths, the majority at the age period of over 45 years, only five taking place before that age.

Diseases of the Nervous System numerically are next in order, the total being 25, of which the greatest number were provided by Apoplexy and Softening of the brain—11 in all being distributed amongst the later age periods after fifty years.

The other diseases classified under the headings of Convulsions, Tumours of the Brain, &c., comprised the majority of the remainder.

PHTHISIS.—We next come to one of, if not the most important of all the classified diseases. The number of deaths is exactly the same as in the immediately preceding year, though the male sex predominates by 14-10. At all events we have not got worse off in respect to this ailment, and it is to be hoped that now we have greater power than formerly we may be able to show improved returns in the future. With the beginning of this year it is now compulsory on Doctors in attendance on a person suffering from this disease to report the same to the Health Authority, and thereby we have more freedom as regards the disinfecting of clothing and houses than we formerly had. I may here take the opportunity of reminding the Medical Men of the district and the public generally that as far as this illness is concerned as much privacy as possible will be observed, at all events, by the officials of the Health Department.

No Sanatorium has been provided for this district, so, of course, there is no necessity to mention anything at the present as regards removal of patients from their homes to be treated and instructed as to their own treatment at such institutions. Advice, of course, will be given, only supplementary to that given, no doubt, by the patient's own Doctor, and disinfectants will be provided, together with spitting bottles, for those unable to provide the latter for themselves. The instructions given are of the simplest, but it is considered that by carefully acting on the same many a life may be saved from the fatal power of this disease. On our part the offer is extended of disinfecting the homes of the patients during their lifetime—at various intervals—and not as was formerly the custom—after the death of a patient.

For the second year the Central Ward has avoided contributing one death under this heading, and the West Ward, which had four such deaths in 1910, during the last year was also entirely without.

The Calder Ward this year provided five deaths as against none in the previous year; the other Wards of the Borough having deaths as enumerated below:—Bonagate 8, South 4, East 3, North and Hove Edge each 2.

Arranged as to sex and age periods the 24 deaths were:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	
15-25	4	2	
25-35	1	4	
35-45	6	3	
55-65	3	1	
	14	10	— 24

Since 1896 the returns of these deaths now read:—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
40	32	41	33	39	43	33	27	43	30	27
Average, 5 years, 37.6						Average, 5 years, 32.				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911					
	25	31	26	24	24					
	Average, 5 years, 26.									

The occupations of the deceased in three-fourths of the cases are given below, it being probable that of the remainder no occupation had been followed at any time.

In the earliest period in which these deaths were recorded four were of females and two of males—the former including two cotton, one silk, and one wire worker. The males were a worsted operative and a labourer. In the next stage only one male, a silk operative, died, but a dressmaker, shop manageress, a weaver, and a female without occupation, were included. The most deaths occurred between 35 and 45 years of age, six males (two labourers, 1 brass worker, 1 stone worker, a greengrocer, and a traveller) and three females occupation not recorded.

The succeeding ten years were free from these deaths, and the final period was between 55 and 65 years of age—two labourers and a glazier in the males, and a female of 56, completing the list.

From the Health Department can only be issued instructions as to what consumptive persons should or should not do so as to lessen danger to their neighbours. It will have been noticed by all but the blind that there is a very great deal of expectoration carried on in the streets and in public places. Surely the time is ripe for a byelaw to be enforced to do away with this wholesale custom. The spitters may not be consumptive, but it is well to be on the safe side and to take a firm hand in what at its best is a disgusting act in public.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES other than Phthisis contributed ten deaths, three being before the age of two years was reached, three in the next period, two between five and fifteen years, and two again between twenty-five and forty-five.

DISEASES of the DIGESTIVE SYSTEM accounted for eighteen deaths, including five from Appendicitis and Peritonitis at ages from five to twenty-five, Diseases of Stomach in four instances at middle age, Cirrhosis of Liver in two instances over forty-five years of age.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES fatally ending numbered sixteen—Diarrhoea causing most deaths, combined with Enteritis, ten in all, six before one year of age was reached, three in the next age period, and one at over sixty-five. Diphtheria caused three deaths in children under five, Whooping Cough two at age under two years, and Enteric Fever one at age twenty-four.

This death-rate is prominent as being low compared with the returns for the rest of England and Wales.

CANCER is next on the list with fourteen deaths, and as is usual the deaths took place in the beyond middle age of life, there being only two recorded before the year forty-five was reached. Thus two were between thirty and forty, seven between forty-five and sixty-five, and five beyond this age period. Only three were males.

The Calder and Hove Edge Wards were each responsible for three of these cases, there being two each in the North, East, South, and West Wards.

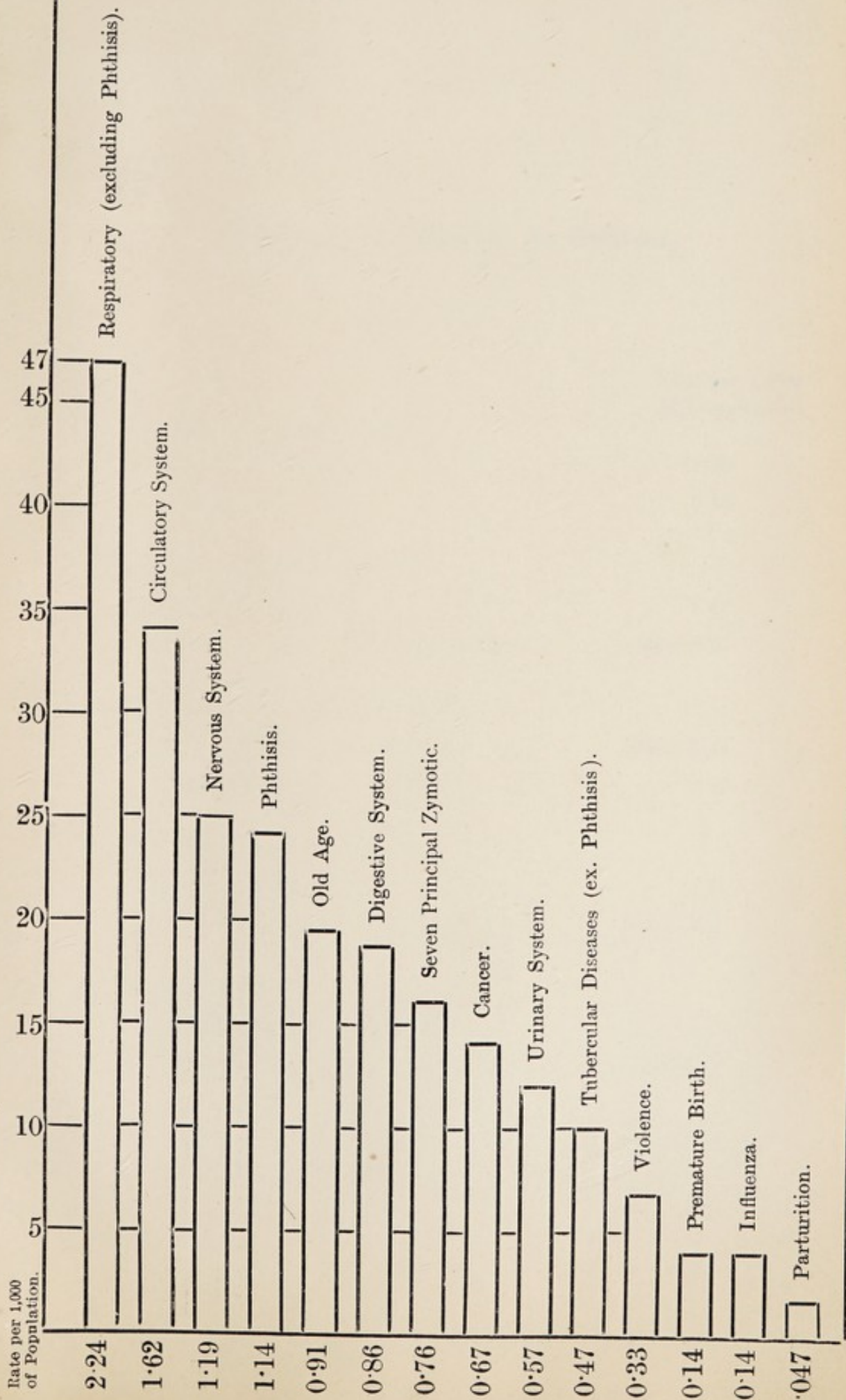
The return, formidable even as it now is, shows a very great improvement on the previous year, when there were nearly double as many cases registered.

DISEASES of the URINARY SYSTEM accounted for twelve deaths, the majority of which were classified under the two headings of Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bright's Disease.

VIOLENCE occasioned seven deaths, five of which were accidental and fully reported on section referring to Inquests.

Three deaths, PREMATURE BIRTH, and three also from INFLUENZA, the latter being at ages beyond forty-five, practically conclude the list of special diseases, there being only one other classified accidental, namely, from CHILD BIRTH.

CHART SHEWING DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES
AND GROUPS OF DISEASES IN BRICHOUSE, 1911.



Mortality in relation to Season.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1.—GENERAL DEATH RATE.	
Highest in September... ..	17.20
Lowest in July	6.88
2.—ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.	
Highest in August... ..	2.87
Lowest in January, May and July... ..	Each Nil.
3.—RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE.	
Highest in March and April	Each 3.44
Lowest in January and February	,, 1.14
4.—PHTHISIS DEATH RATE.	
Highest in March	2.87
Lowest in February, May and November	Each Nil.
5.—CANCER DEATH RATE.	
Highest in August and September	Each 1.72
Lowest in January, March and July	Each Nil.

DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES
DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS
OF THE YEAR 1911.

Month	General Death Rate	Zymotic	Respiratory	Phthisis	Cancer.	Infantile D'ths per 1000 B'ths
Jan.	12'62	—	1'14	1'72	—	138
Feb.	10'90	'574	1'14	—	'574	40
March	14'90	'574	3'44	2'87	—	69
April	14'90	'574	3'44	'574	'574	185
May	10'30	—	2'29	—	'574	—
June	9'18	1'14	1'14	1'72	'574	28
July	6'88	—	2'29	'574	—	33
Aug.	13'70	2'87	1'72	1'72	1'72	114
Sept.	17'20	2'29	1'72	1'72	1'72	103
Oct.	12'0	'574	2'29	1'14	1'14	37
Nov.	11'48	1'14	2'87	—	1'14	97
Dec.	14'35	'574	1'72	1'72	'574	105
For Year corrected	12'35	0'76	2'24	1'14	'67	79

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

For another year the list of the above has been remarkably small, the total amounting to 45, or about as many as were contributed by Scarlet Fever alone in 1910.

During the past twelve months there were 22 notifications of Scarlet Fever, each Ward, with the exception of Hove Edge, contributing—varying from seven in the West Ward to one each in the North and South Wards respectively.

Eighteen of the full number, or 81 per cent., were removed to Hospital, it not being considered necessary to insist on removal of the other four, as satisfactory isolation could be and was provided in each instance. No death was recorded under this item.

The sex distribution as regards those attacked was exactly equal—eleven of each—and the ages of the patients extended from three to twenty-five years of age—there being two females and three males at this latter age.

I may here mention for the benefit of new members of your Committee, that in connection with all cases of a notifiable character I, wherever practicable, personally visit the homes of the notified, gathering what information I can as to the onset of the disease, its duration, etc.—various details which are registered in my office.

If the case is considered a fit one for removal to the hospital by the medical attendant, or if removal is requested by the patient if an adult, or by the parent or guardian of the same if a child, then I examine the person suffering to my own satisfaction. If removal takes place, the infected bedding, clothing, &c., are forwarded to the Hospital Disinfecter for treatment: the house is visited by the Inspector of Nuisances, whose duty it is to see that the house, or portions thereof, are disinfected thoroughly. He at his visit takes notice also of the surroundings of the house, as regards its sanitation. If any defects are found he reports them to the owner of the property to be remedied, &c.

With regard to the other cases not sent to Hospital I keep in touch with the doctor in attendance, and when he considers the patient free from infecting others, and should be set at liberty, he forwards me a printed form to that effect, and everything being found satisfactory his request is acceded to.

Every child of school age living in a house where a case is notified is prohibited from attendance at day school by means of information which I transmit as soon as possible to the School Attendance Officer (Mr. Hepworth), and also to the Head Teacher of the school attended. This plan I have found to work very well indeed, and I ask in these cases not to allow such attendance at school until I certify again. I wish we could as surely prevent the attendance of the contacts as regards Sunday Schools. But in many instances I find the parents and guardians very reasonable, and promise me they will keep their children away from all gatherings until quarantine period is over.

The amended table of Scarlet Fever 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
1911	5	1	1	—	4	1	4	3	—	1	1	1	22

Average number of notifications—10 years—48.

DIPHTHERIA was notified on three fewer occasions than in 1910—only five wards being involved, the West with three, Bonegate and South two each, and the Central and Calder one each. Four boys and five girls were affected, the ages of the former being three, four, four and six, whilst those of the latter were two-and-a-half, three, four, four and six years. The deaths were numerous—three out of nine—but of these two succumbed a few hours after notification, and their recovery was practically hopeless from that time.

Seven of the cases, or 77 per cent., were removed to Hospital. In nearly every instance the case was not reported until the disease had been in actual progress for a week, or nearly so, and in some instances the Doctor was only called in practically in time to notify the disease. I must here repeat the warning that no delay should be allowed in calling in one's Medical Attendant to examine a patient suffering with a sore throat. It may only be a simple cold occasioning the same, or it may be a formidable attack of Diphtheria, which may only be recognized after experienced examination. Better to find it a simple remediable case; but the necessity still exists for increased watchfulness, especially as the youngest members of the family are the most likely to be the earliest affected.

Antitoxin is regularly stocked at this office by order of the Local Government Board for use in necessitous cases, and can easily be had by any General Practitioner if he should at any time find himself out of stock.

I may here take this opportunity of referring to the valuable assistance that has been accorded me, and no doubt many of the Medical Men in this neighbourhood, by the investigations which are carried out for us in the Bacteriological Department of the County Council. To Dr. Kaye and his assistants my sincere thanks are herewith offered for the same. Though the notifications of Diphtheria were so few I find on going through my returns that I have received no fewer than twenty-eight references to Brighthouse cases alone, the number being augmented by thirteen others relating to cases in the Hospital.

Other reports from the same source comprises six relating to Enteric Fever, four to Tuberculosis, and two to Anthrax in a cow, the latter being locally outside our own district.

The work done by that department must be of immense value to all who can participate in it, and one of the most interesting sections of the County Medical Officer's yearly report—to me at all events—is that which deals with these similar investigations on behalf of all authorities in the Riding.

Diphtheria notifications from 1898 to 1911:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
5	11	17	44	20	3	6	10
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
	12	37	24	19	12	9	

Average cases for past ten years 15.1.

ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER cases only brought to notice on five occasions were restricted to three Wards, two in each of the Wards, Calder and South, and one in the West Ward. One death resulted, the deceased being a visitor to the town, and in this case, undoubtedly, the disease had been acquired some days before arrival here—the circumstances being fully reported at the time. The ages of the patients were—Males 10, 14 and 23; Females 24 and 55.

It is gratifying to be able to note that the number of cases of this disease have for a good many years kept to a very low rate. It can generally be regarded that a town with few cases of Typhoid yearly is in a fairly good sanitary condition. In addition to our own cases the death of a Brighouse resident caused by this disease was certified in an adjoining township. Notes of this case, however, go far to prove that the poison was not contracted here, though the death is included in the revised total.

Since 1898 the Typhoid cases were:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
22	17	16	6	18	3	4	16
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
	9	8	6	7	3	5	

Average for past 10 years, barely 8.

The ERYSIPELAS cases numbered seven, two being in the West Ward, and one each in the North, East, Calder, South and Bonegate Wards. Three males and four females suffered, the ages of the former being 48, 62, and 72—the latter being a fatal case: in the females the ages were 10 months (fatal), 26, 41 and 54.

Erysipelas notifications since 1898:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
33	20	16	14	12	3	5	13
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
	15	7	8	7	6	7	

Average for past ten years 8.3.

A fatal case of PUERPERAL FEVER in the West Ward, the victim being 22 years of age, and the notification of a case of CONTINUED FEVER—the patient being a woman of 27—complete the list of notifications. Reference to the tables compiled will show that this year, as regards the judgment afforded by these returns, is about the healthiest ever enjoyed in this Borough. It is curious to note also that one Ward—the Hove Edge—was singularly free from all ailments of a notifiable character.

Notifications of Infectious Disease allotted to the various Wards:—

Ward.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerp'l Fever.	Tot.
West... ..	7	3	1	1	2	1	15
East	4	—	—	—	1	—	5
Calder	4	1	2	—	1	—	8
Central	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Bonegate... ..	2	2	—	—	1	—	5
North	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
South	1	2	2	—	1	—	6
	22	9	5	1	7	1	45

It will be noted that the Hove Edge Ward was singularly free from notifications of above diseases.

Freedom from SMALLPOX has been our lot during the past year.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

There is practically nothing to add in my report to what is expressed in the tables provided in the Appendix.

Reference to these will shew at a glance the number of Factories and Workshops in the district—at least in the Borough—the numbers of defects found, number remedied, etc., etc. In section two of the tables it will be noticed that in the aggregate the list of defects found is larger than in some former years. This is accounted for, not by the greater increase of premises at fault, but by more than one defect being found in certain buildings.

The main trouble has been with the closet accommodation being insufficient.

All these defects, no doubt, will be eventually rectified. The machinery necessary for their removal is at times difficult to get into starting order; but, speaking generally, there is not very much cause for complaint.

There are no underground Bakehouses in the town, and your Inspector's report will shew that other Bakehouses and Workshops have had their full share of attention throughout the year.

Sanitary Items.

One of the new duties imposed upon the Health Department—the Inspection of Houses in the Borough—was inaugurated with the appointment of your new Inspector of Nuisances, who was made Inspecting Officer under these new regulations. His reports on this particular branch of his duties have, month by month, been placed before you; but as the perusal of my report is not confined to members of my Health Committee, who are fully conversant with all the workings on this department, it devolves upon me to briefly say a few words on this subject.

It was deemed advisable in commencing this work to make a start with the known houses in the district of an unsatisfactory character, and that the work has been well attended to is, I think, proved by the fact that thirty-five houses under this Act have been carefully examined and reported upon, necessitating the serving of thirty notices upon owners. No legal proceedings have so far been taken, though twelve houses are certified as unfit for habitation, and one has been dealt with by a closing order. The work, one may say, is satisfactorily started, but some time must elapse before any tangible result can accrue.

New houses certified for occupation have numbered only eighteen—of the usual class—chiefly of cottage houses, but these are all supplied with conveniences on the water carriage system; and I cannot pass by this item without expressing a hope that the tendency will be to have all such dwellings equipped with baths of a suitable description, with hot and cold water laid on.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—Though a special report on the Medical Inspection of School Children has been presented to the Committee, it is usual to make reference to the prevalence or otherwise of Non-notifiable Diseases, which, nevertheless, interfere at times with school attendance. The number of these is large, and include Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and various Skin Affections. In the first half of the year St. Andrew's School—boys and infants—had a good number of children affected with Mumps and Chicken Pox. St. Martin's, also with Mumps, Victoria School Mumps and Measles, Longroyd being the other school chiefly disturbed by Mumps, though on account of the prevalence of Measles in Rastrick in the Spring of the year it was deemed advisable to close New Road School for a period of three weeks. This action had a beneficial effect on checking the spread of this ailment, which never became of an epidemic character.

In the second half of the year Mumps was decidedly on the increase, very few schools escaping, though in some only a few cases occurred. St. Andrew's School at one time had nearly sixty scholars, Longroyd thirty, Victoria the same attacked; and with a view towards checking the disease at Rastrick Church the Infant Department of the school was closed in July for three weeks. After this the decline seemed to set in, and gradually we became nearly free from it.

No real epidemic otherwise existed throughout the year, but a great many scholars were prevented from attending school on account of Scalp Affections, including Ringworm, &c., and many Skin Diseases. In going carefully through my certificate books for exemption of children, I find I have given these during the twelve months for over seven hundred children, so it will, I think, be granted that the scholars—independent of the duties of Medical Inspection—find any amount of work for the Medical Officer of Health, School Nurse and School Attendance Officer.

Hardly a day passes without some notice of an illness of a child reaching this office through the work of Mr. Hepworth, and to him—likewise to the teachers at all the schools—I am indebted for their timely warnings of sickness.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY as in the past is well patronised, and occasionally only throughout the year has it been necessary to disinfect books which have been on loan in houses where infection has arisen. The system of notifying to the Librarian as soon as we know of a notifiable or other disease of an infectious character has, I think, been of good service in the past, and will be continued.

COWSHEDS and DAIRIES have been diligently looked after, and the Corporation is to be complimented on appointing a Veterinary Surgeon to visit and report upon the condition of the animals contained therein. The appointment is practically a new one, and for the first time Mr. Bell's report is appended, it following that of the Inspector of Nuisance's report.

LODGING HOUSES are frequently visited, and whilst one was in very good condition and well maintained, the other has become in a very poor condition, and the owner is remedying the same on notice from your Committee under penalty of losing his licence.

I do not see so many cases of shaking carpets, etc., in the Public Streets, but whenever I do I draw the attention of the offender to the section prohibiting the same. The scattering of tea leaves at times may be noticed as having taken place on the streets, but not nearly to such an extent as was formerly in vogue. I think the public is becoming to understand that the hints thrown out from time to time in this direction are circulated for the general good, and that no special injury is done to anyone conforming to the regulation.

SMOKE NUISANCES still furnish matter for complaint. Though there were nearly sixty observations made by your Inspector, nothing beyond a warning notice has been issued. Writing on this subject twelve months ago, I mentioned the expectation of a Parliamentary Bill as likely to arise from discussions on this particular subject; but the time for this is evidently not yet.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE and PRIVATE (the latter two in number) have been well looked after, especially the former. One slaughterhouse—public—is quite sufficient, I think, for the needs of this Borough, and the concentration of all the killing would materially lighten our work, and more surely protect the community in this item of their food supply.

APPENDIX I.

—
INCLUDING VARIOUS TABLES.

Statistical or Otherwise.

TABLE 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.

YEAR,	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS †		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
								Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Births.		Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	22,196	460	460	20.72	292	13.15		30	65	141	322	14.5
1907	22,280	422	422	18.94	273	12.25		25	42	99	298	13.37
1908	22,365	452	452	20.21	292	13.1		28	47	104	320	14.30
1909	22,455	411	411	18.30	246	10.95		37	40	97	283	12.60
1910	22,520	403	403	17.89	244	10.80		20	36	89	264	11.72
1911	20,855	366	367	17.57	226	10.86	4	36	29	78	258	12.35

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

Total population at all ages ... 20,845
 Number of inhabited houses ... 5,163
 Average number of persons per house... 4.03

At Census of 1911.

Table II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified							Total Cases notified in each Locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.						Total cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						West Ward	Calder Ward	East Ward	Central Ward	Bone-gate Ward	North Ward		South Ward		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65									65 & up-wards	
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	7	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet fever ...	22	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	5	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	7	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	57	1	12	16	13	8	6	1	17	10	6	6	9	2	7	—	34

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 III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.

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 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
All Causes—Certified ...	257	29	14	12	9	14	45	59	75
Uncertified ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Whooping-cough...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1
Erysipelas ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis Pulmonary Tuberculosis.) ...	24	...	...	...	...	6	14	4	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5
Bronchitis ...	25	2	2	2	...	...	1	4	14
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	6	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia (all other forms)	12	2	1	...	1	...	5	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	10	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	3
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Maltormation, including Premature Birth ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	107	8	2	1	3	2	14	28	49
All Causes... ..	258	29	14	12	9	14	45	60	75

Table IV. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.
Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—Certified	2	3	2	3	10	5	6	5	3	29
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	4
Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Gastritis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
	2	3	2	3	10	5	6	5	3	29

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 361 ; illegitimate, 6.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 29.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1911, for the Borough of Brig-
house, on the administration of the Factory
and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and
Homework.**

**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.)	20	4	None.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	55	None.	None.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	0		
Total... ..	75	4	—

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				
Want of Ventilation	8			
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	2			
Unsuitable or Defective	8	1		
Not Separate for Sexes	1	1		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for				
Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	2	1		
Other Offences				
(Excluding Offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report).				
Total	21	3		

4.—Registered Workers.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	
Bakehouses 25, Blacksmiths 7, Bootmakers 22, Botanical Brewer 1, Brush-maker 1, Cabinet Makers 4, Cloggers 4, Coach Builders 2, Coopers 5, Curriers 1, Dress-makers 28, Jewellers 3, Joiners 7, Knitters 4, Laundry Work 4, Malsters 1, Mattress Mower 1, Milliners 15, 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.	
Total Number of Workshops on Register ...	180

5.—Other Matters.

Class (1).	Number (2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	
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)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	4
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	None.
In use at the end of the year	„

FRED. W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Date—March 25th, 1912.

TABLE C, 1911.**BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.**

WATER SUPPLY.—In what parts is there a piped supply laid on?—
 Nearly throughout the Borough.
 Any developments during 1911?—To new houses.
 Any insufficiency, and where?—No.
 Any curtailment during drought?—Yes.
 Any unsatisfactory quality, and where?—Would be improved by
 filtration before delivery to us.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—So far as pollution is concerned, this matter
 is under the surveillance of the W.R. Rivers Board, but the
 M.O.H. is required to note in his annual Report the presence or
 absence of pollution and its relation to public health.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—What parts have sewers and outfall
 works?—District nearly all sewered to Outfall Works at Cooper
 Bridge.
 Any developments during 1911?—Only one 9in. subsidiary sewer
 150 yards long, laid.
 Developments still needed.—Subsidiary sewers on development of
 building land.
 Any inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works or complaints as to
 smells?—Scheme for extension of works now being got out. A
 few complaints.
 No. of sink-wastes disconnected during 1911?—12. Trapped—12.
 Proportion of sink-wastes still needing disconnection.—Awaiting
 house inspection.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—No. of Privies with open middens—
 373.
 No. of Pail or Tub Closets.—2,759.
 No. of Privies with covered middens—373.
 No. of Water Closets—138. Waste-water Closets—163.
 No. of Closets re-constructed during 1911 (a) as w.c.'s—10.
 (b) Other—1.
 No. of Closets constructed in 1911 for new houses (a) w.c.'s.—18.
 No. of additional Closets newly constructed for old property in 1911
 (a) w.c.'s—none; (b) other—3.

SCAVENGING.—In what parts do the Council undertake public
 scavenging?—(a) By Sanitary Staff.—Part. (b) By Con-
 tractors.—Part.
 Is there any inadequacy, and where?—New scheme being arranged.

NUISANCE INSPECTION.—Total No. of Inspections made in 1911.—
 1,997.
 Informal Notices served—69. Complied with—35.
 Statutory Notices served—34. Complied with 10.
 Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1910—39. At close of
 1911—41.

Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1911—281. Abated during 1911—240.

Total No. of Summonses or other legal proceedings—None.

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, &c.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Condition?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	35	1 unsatisf'c'y	
Canal Boats	—	—	48		
Knackers Yards ..	—	—	—		
Offensive Trades (Please specify kind)	7	7	14	Good. 3 Tripe Boilers. 3 Soap .. 1 Gut Scraper.	

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades, e.g., Fish-frying, Maggot-breeding, etc?—No.

SCHOOLS.—No. of Visits to Schools—Every School visited at least four times yearly.

Action taken—None required in 1911.

MILK SUPPLY.—No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts—20. No. adulterated—3.

What arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows?—Veterinary Inspector appointed.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1911?—No.

No. of Cowkeepers in district—27. No. Registered—27.

No. of Milk Sellers—31. No. Registered—31.

Total No. of Cowsheds—49. No. of Inspections in 1911—109. General Condition—Unsatisfactory.

Approximate No. of Milch Cows in District—324. Any insufficiency in Milk Supply?—No.

Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent?—No.

OTHER FOODS.—No. of seizures of unsound food—4. Kind and quantity—Pigs' Carcasses, 686lbs.

No. of Slaughterhouses—3. No. Registered—3. Kind and Condition—1 Public, 2 Private.

HOUSING.—Is there any scarcity of houses, and where?—No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—Yes, 4. No. of cases dealt with—4.

Any special activity in house building, and where?—No, rather quiet.

No. of new houses built in 1911—18. General character—Artisan's dwellings.

Are there any working class dwellings erected by the S.A.?—No.
 Who has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under Article II.
 of the Housing Regulations, 1910?—Inspector of Nuisances.
 No. of houses inspected during 1911, (a) Statutory (house to house)
 —35. (b) Other house inspections—271. Total—299.
 No. of Notices served as a result of House inspections—30. Legal
 proceedings—None.
 Are the records regularly submitted to the S.A. at each ordinary
 Meeting?—Yes.
 No. of houses represented as unfit for habitation—12.
 No. dealt with by Closing Order—1. Any compulsory demolition
 —No.
 Are there still any occupied houses unfit for habitation, and where?
 —No.
 Any cellar dwellings?—No.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Any Smoke nuisance, and where?
 —Yes.

No. of Smoke observations taken—57. Legal Notices—None.
 Summonses—None.

ADOPTIBLE ACTS.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—Yes.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—No. Have Brighthouse
 Act same year.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890—Yes.

Notification of Births Act, 1907—Yes; only since Decemer, 1911.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—Private Scavenging—None.

Prevention of Nuisances—August, 1889.

Common Lodging Houses—August, 1889.

Offensive Trades—None.

New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875)—August, 1889.

New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Amendment Act, 1890)—Yes.
 1907.

Slaughterhouses—August, 1889.

Tents and Vans—None.

Cemeteries—August, 1889.

Markets and Fairs—None.

Pleasure Grounds—December, 1898.

Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order—July,
 1899.

Does the M.O.H. possess a printed copy of each of the Bye-laws
 which are operative?—Yes.

Are any other Byelaws needed?—For Offensive Trades, Houses Let
 in Lodgings, Mortuary when built, Tents and Vans, &c.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.—What diseases have been
 specially prevalent in 1911?—Mumps and Measles.

What special action to combat same?—Usual exemption from
 school, &c.

Is Hospital accommodation adequate and sufficient?—Yes.

What arrangements for the supply of antitoxin?—Supplied by
 Health Department if required.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list?—Acute Poliomyelitis
 and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

Any influences threatening the health of the District?—No.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—None.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Any Sanitary Inspection of Patient's Houses?—
Yes. Any disinfection?—Yes.

And distribution of advice—Yes. Other benefits—Spitting Cups
provided to poor.

Any action re spitting?—No.

Any disinfection of Public Rooms, Vehicles, etc.?—If required.

INFANT MORTALITY.—What organised effort to control it?—Visit-
ing and advice by Lady Health Visitor.

Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.?—Conjointly with. By other
Body?—Education Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Births during 1911: Males—192. Females—
175. Total—367.

No. of illegitimate included in above—6.

Deaths during 1911—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., total actually registered
in the District without any correction—226.

(2) Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated—Males, 125;
Females, 133. Total—258.

No. of uncertified deaths (included above)—One.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mean Temperature for 1911—49. Rainfall—
30 inches.

What mortuary accommodation (a) for accidents, etc.?—None.

(b) for infectious cases—Only at Infectious Diseases Hospital.

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

SANITARY STAFF.—What is the present annual salary of the
M.O.H.?—£225.

Does the above include any recent increase in respect of added
work?—No.

Name of Sanitary Inspector—Richard Allison.

Annual salary as Inspector—£104.

Other appointments held—Housing Inspector, Scavenging Superin-
tendent, Hackney Carriage Inspector.

Salary for such other appointments—£5 as Hackney Carriage
Inspector.

Any Assistants?—Yes, one, and Clerk.

Is Staff sufficient?—Yes.

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
1911	28,885	367	17·57	24·4	258	12·35	14·6

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

CITY OR TOWN.	Population 1911.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respiratory Disease Death Rate, (ex. Phthisis).	Cancer Death Rate.	Infantile Deaths per 1,000 Births.	No. of Notifications Received.
		Number.	Rate per 1,000	Number.	Rate per 1,000						
Leeds ...	445,983	10,597	23.8	7,279	16.4	2.2	1.26	2.81	1.07	160	3,299
Halifax ...	101,556	1,868	18.3	1,554	15.3	1.4	.92	2.5	1.1	123	501
Huddersfield ...	108,144	2,126	19.73	1,635	15.17	1.83	0.85	2.32	1.20	132	1,615
Keighley ...	43,600	902	20.6	667	15.2	1.6	1.1	2.7	0.9	150	687
Barnsley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wakefield ...	51,598	1,188	24.3	802	16.4	1.84	1.22	2.39	1.43	142	224
Batley ...	36,435	852	23.3	641	17.5	2.8	.8	2.3	0.8	191	165
Dewsbury ...	53,358	1,160	21.7	932	17.4	2.4	1.08	2.7	0.9	154.3	277
Liversedge ...	14,660	344	23.4	229	15.4	2.1	.78	1.4	0.7	165.6	72
Mirfield ...	11,712	224	19.12	175	14.94	0.51	1.02	...	1.62	98.21	60
Ossett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pudsey ...	13,950	239	17.1	228	16.3	1.2	.5	2.9	1.1	163	64
Cleckheaton ...	12,867	230	17.87	179	13.9	0.62	.38	1.32	1.55	121	54
Brighouse ...	20,885	367	17.57	258	12.35	0.76	1.2	2.15	0.67	79	45

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Years.

Month.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 up	T'tal
Jan.	4	-	-	-	1	4	7	6	22
Feb.	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	19
March	3	-	1	1	3	8	6	4	26
April	5	-	2	-	1	2	9	7	26
May	-	1	2	-	1	3	5	6	18
June	1	1	-	-	1	5	3	4	16
July	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	4	12
Aug.	4	2	1	2	2	4	2	7	24
Sept.	2	1	2	4	2	5	5	9	30
Oct.	2	-	1	-	1	1	7	9	21
Nov.	3	4	1	-	-	1	3	6	19
Dec.	3	3	1	-	-	2	7	7	25
Total	29	14	12	9	14	45	60	75	258

Corrected to include Deaths of all Persons belonging to
Brighthouse.

MONTHLY BIRTHS, 1911.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	16	13	29
February ...	10	15	25
March ...	24	16	40
April ...	12	15	27
May ...	13	17	30
June ...	13	23	36
July ...	14	16	30
August ...	22	13	35
September..	19	10	29
October ..	15	12	27
November..	18	13	31
December..	16	21	28
Total ...	192	175	367

MONTHLY DEATHS, 1911.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	8	9	22
February ...	13	11	19
March ...	12	14	26
April ...	12	14	26
May ...	8	10	18
June ...	8	8	16
July ...	8	4	12
August ...	9	15	24
September.	16	14	30
October ...	12	9	21
November..	10	9	19
December..	9	16	25
Total ...	125	133	258

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

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
January ...	5	—	1	2	—	—	8
February ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
March ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
April ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
May ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
June ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
July ..	4	1	2	—	—	—	7
August ...	3	1	1	—	1	—	6
September..	—	2	—	2	—	—	4
October ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
November..	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
December ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	22	9	7	5	1	1	45

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1911.

Month.	Pressure of Atmosphere 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. 30·304	0 50·8	0 26·1	0 50·6	0 29·3	17	ins. 1·45
February	30·024	51·2	21·1	63·2	28·9	15	4·05
March	29·959	51·8	30·8	68·1	29·8	20	1·36
April	29·959	57·6	27·0	85·8	32·6	15	1·53
May	29·978	74·4	35·1	99·7	41·4	13	1·25
June	29·957	78·3	37·4	106·5	42·5	13	2·88
July	30·126	81·9	41·9	111·8	47·3	8	0·36
August	29·960	88·5	45·9	108·2	50·0	14	2·07
September	30·051	81·6	51·3	98·7	41·6	11	2·91
October	29·889	57·8	28·0	73·2	37·8	21	2·96
November	29·666	54·8	29·1	63·3	33·1	21	4·01
December	29·643	54·4	31·1	53·2	32·1	28	4·18
Annual Means	29·960	65·3	33·7	81·9	37·2	196	29·01

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

Borough of



Brighouse

REPORT

OF

The Borough Sanitary Inspector,

RICHARD ALLISON, M.S.I.A.,

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1911.

Health Department,

March 9th, 1912.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES TO
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BRIGHOUSE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my first annual report on the work performed by the department during the year ended December 31st, 1911.

During the year under review the method of the collection of pail closets has been re-organised.

Many necessary improvements have been effected at the Sanitary Depot.

From the fact that no less than 517 applications to empty ashpits were received at the office, it will be seen that the system of the collection of house refuse necessitates organising: this is at the present time engaging my earnest attention.

During the year 1,997 inspections have been made. The following table shews the varied duties which form the routine work of the Sanitary Inspector:—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Bakehouses...	24
Complaints Investigated...	92
Common Lodging Houses	35
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops...	109
Canal Boats	48
Dwellinghouses—Housing Town Planning Act, 1909...	35
" " Public Health Acts	271
" " Filthy Condition...	3
" " Overcrowded...	17
" " Infectious Disease	42
" " By Request	37
" " Disinfected	40
Drains Tested	86
Factories and Workshops	78

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.—Continued.

Markets, Meat, Fish, Fruit and Provision Shops ...	185
Outworkers... ..	42
Owners and Agents Interviewed	112
Offensive Trades... ..	14
Re-Visits to Property under notice	270
Samples—Milk... ..	20
,, Water	12
Schools Disinfected	13
Slaughterhouses... ..	97
Smoke Observations... ..	57
Van Dwellings	37
Visits to Work in Progress	245

Consequent upon the above inspections, 281 nuisances were discovered on 175 premises, and abated at the end of the year, with the exception of 41 on 20 premises.

The following is a tabulated statement of the kind of nuisances dealt with:—

SUMMARY.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

Drains requiring Reconstruction	30
,, connecting to Main Sewer	1
,, Ventilating Pipes	5
,, not efficiently Trapped	9
Defective Sink Waste Pipes and Drains	24
,, Yard Drains	19
,, Cellar Drains... ..	5
,, Eaves and Down Spoutings... ..	15
,, Roofings	2
,, Urinals	2
,, Baths	3
,, Water Closets... ..	16
Downspouts requiring Disconnection	6
Sink Waste Pipes ,, ,,	12
Nuisances from want of Drains	1
,, Street Gullies... ..	2
,, Cesspools... ..	3
,, Stagnant Water	1
,, Defective Paving of Yard... ..	2
,, Smoke	2
,, Poultry and Pigeons	2
,, Animals	4
,, Offensive Accumulations	8
,, Ashpits and Privies	29
Closets requiring Limewashing	3
Ashpits and Closets requiring Reconstruction	21
Old Privies Converted to Water Carriage System	10
Insufficient Closet Accommodation... ..	3
Houses Overcrowded	4
,, unfit for Habitation	12

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.—Continued.

Houses requiring Cleansing	2
„ „ Ventilation... ..	18
„ „ Water Supply	1
Damp Houses	2
Bakehouses requiring Limewashing or Cleansing ...	2

HOUSING TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Since my appointment in July as Housing Inspector, an inspection of 35 houses has been completed. In conformity with the regulations made by the Local Government Board, a list was prepared of those houses "the early inspection of which was desirable." As a result of this inspection, 1 Closing Order has been issued, 11 other houses have been reported upon as being unfit for human habitation, and additional ventilation, and the provision of separate accommodation for storing food have been provided at 18 dwellinghouses. Records of the sanitary condition of each dwelling are kept on the card index system as approved by the Local Government Board: these will in the future form a valuable register, and will eventually include every house within the Borough.

BAKEHOUSES.

92 visits have been paid to the 24 retail bakehouses. These were found, with two exceptions, to be very satisfactory.

The exceptions were:—1, limewashing required; and the second in the case of a bakehouse, unfit on sanitary grounds, for use as a bakehouse.

In one case a verbal request was sufficient to secure the remedying of the complaint, but in the other repeated warnings were unavailing.

There are no underground bakehouses within the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. No. 1 is registered to accommodate 97, and No. 2, 84, making a total of 181 Lodgers.

109 inspections have been made, both by day and night.

No. 1 is satisfactorily conducted.

No. 2 is managed in such a manner that it will be necessary to exert the powers conferred upon the Local Sanitary Authority by Section 74 of the Brighthouse Corporation Act, 1907, and refuse to re-licence the house for the purpose of a Common Lodging House unless the necessary alterations are carried out.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are many houses let in lodgings, which are very little removed from Common Lodging Houses, and owing to the fact that the Corporation have not made any regulations governing such places it is difficult to deal with them, except when they are found to be overcrowded. I am pleased to state, however, that the Health Committee readily acquiesced to the suggestion that regulations should be made, so that the keepers of these places shall be amenable to rules found, for sanitary reasons, to be necessary.

OVERCROWDING.

Four cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year. There is in the Borough a good supply of houses at moderate rentals, and therefore small excuse for conditions of overcrowding to exist.

COWSHEDS.

Special attention has been paid to the farms within the Borough at which milk is produced and stored. In the light of modern sanitary requirements they were found to be unsatisfactory. The lighting was not reasonable, taking the standard as three square feet of window space per cow, as suggested by the Board of Agriculture. The ventilation, air space and cleanliness of most of the sheds left much to be desired. The dairies were not suitable for their specific purpose.

Of the 27 farms reported upon, the sewage of five was allowed to drain on to the surface of adjoining fields. Drain inlets were found inside ten cowsheds. In several instances they were untrapped drain inlets, leading to old brick or stone drains. In several cases the midden stead adjoined the cowshed, and the dung is thrown through a hole in the wall on to the manure stead, the wall of the cowshed forming one side of the midden.

The following particulars may be of interest:—

No. of Registered Cowkeepers within the Borough	27
„ Dairy Farmers „ „ „	27
„ Sheds „ „ „	49
„ Milch Cattle (approximately)... ..	324
„ Dairy Farmers who purvey milk by retail whose farms are situate within the Borough	21
„ Dairy Farmers whose farms are situate outside the Borough	18
„ Dairy Farmers within the Borough who do not purvey milk by retail... ..	6
„ Purveyors of milk, who are not Dairy Farmers, who reside within the Borough	10
„ on the Register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors Milk	55

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Seventy-eight visits have been paid to Factories and Workshops.

Four notices of contraventions at Factories have been received from H.M. Factory Inspector, and eight notifications of the establishment of new Workshops. The following is a list of new Workshops notified during the year:—Tailor 1, Laundries 2, Cooper 1, Baker 1, Plumber 1, Milliner 1, Dressmaker 1.

The contraventions at Factories were in reference to closet accommodation, three being unsuitable, and one, the non-provision of separate accommodation for females. Two have been remedied, and two are in hand.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Regular inspection of the Markets and Shops is carried out.

With the exception of two occasions, when verbal warnings were given to certain stall-holders in the Markets, the food supplied to the inhabitants has been found to be of good quality.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Careful examination is made of all carcasses at the Corporation abattoir. I am pleased to report that the work of inspection is assisted and not hindered by the butchers who make use of the Slaughterhouse. The class of beast killed is of first-rate quality, and in this respect I am not sure who is to be most complimented, the public who create the demand, or the butchers who supply it; suffice, that the quality is creditable to all concerned.

The building used by the Corporation as a Public Slaughterhouse is ill adapted for the purpose: is not of sufficient capacity for the varying needs of the tradesmen who use it, and there is not sufficient lairage accommodation. The buildings do not comply with the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board, being in close proximity to dwelling-houses. The time is therefore now opportune, to build an adequate and more modern structure for this important work.

MEAT SEIZURES.

During the year four pigs' carcasses, slaughtered at the Public Slaughterhouse, have been condemned as unfit for human consumption on the following dates, viz:—April 24th, September 27th, October 30th, and November 22nd.

Three were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and one in such a Dropsical condition as to be unfit for the food of man. Each carcass was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed by fire.

The following tables, relating to the meat trade of the Borough, have been kindly supplied, as to (b) by the occupiers of the two private Slaughterhouses, and as to (c) by the Secretary of the Brighthouse Co-

operative Society. Though the Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse is situate a few yards outside the Borough Boundary, the greater proportion of the meat is consumed by the inhabitants of Brighouse. The figures are interesting as giving some idea of the quantity of meat consumed within the Borough.

TABLE A.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—CORPORATION.

Month	Income.			Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
	£	s.	d.					
January	7	15	7	75	180	—	48	303
February	7	15	11	61	149	4	36	250
March	9	11	9	62	163	3	43	271
April	7	19	2	57	163	6	40	266
May... ..	8	2	3	63	219	2	42	326
June... ..	8	10	4	44	244	1	29	318
July... ..	6	15	4	42	251	6	28	327
August	6	19	3	53	310	8	29	400
September	9	15	6	61	208	6	41	316
October... ..	8	11	7	81	196	5	64	346
November	8	12	10	64	166	11	91	332
December	11	18	2	56	131	5	129	321
	£102	7	8	719	2380	57	620	3776

TABLE B.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot.
Beasts	8	6	7	7	6	5	7	6	4	7	6	6	75
Calves	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	33
Sheep	10	8	8	12	20	12	24	24	16	10	10	10	164
Pigs	14	10	8	8	2	—	—	—	4	14	16	36	112
	34	26	26	32	31	19	33	34	27	34	34	54	384

TABLE C.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot.
Beasts... ..	84	88	110	83	79	84	63	62	69	80	100	72	974
Calves... ..	4	1	2	6	1	4	2	4	3	2	4	—	33
Sheep	165	167	213	170	206	311	267	298	223	162	198	142	2522
Pigs	84	87	105	72	66	71	50	55	70	92	150	154	1056
	337	343	430	331	352	470	382	419	365	336	452	368	4585

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 7 Offensive Trades carried on within the Borough, viz:— 3 tripe boilers, 3 soap boilers, and 1 gut scraper.

Visits have been paid to these premises, and the trades found to be carried on satisfactorily.

During the year one person was discovered carrying on the trade of a tripe boiler without the permission, in writing, of the Corporation. The offence was eventually condoned, on condition that certain alterations were made to the buildings in which the work was performed. These were effected, and a licence granted.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

This work is chiefly undertaken by the West Riding County Council. By arrangement with that authority, samples of milk are taken by your Inspector, the cost of analysis being borne by the county. Twenty samples of milk have been taken under this agreement.

The following is a summary of the results of:—(a) Samples taken by the County Council Inspectors, a list of these samples being kindly supplied by Dr. Kaye, County Medical Officer of Health.

(b) Samples taken, as stated above by your Inspector.

(a) New Milk 18, Butter 11, Lard 3, Cheese 2, Pepper 2, Bread 2, Whiskey 3, Camphorated Oil 2, Sweet Spirit Nitre 1, Milk of Sulphur 1, Compound Liquorice Powder 1, Coffee 2, Ginger 1, making a total of 49 samples, of which 46 were genuine, 3 milk samples being adulterated.

(b) Milk samples 20, 17 genuine, 3 adulterated. In each case the adulteration was not considered sufficient to warrant prosecution.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Fifty-seven observations were taken during the year.

Thirty-four emitted black smoke, 13 emitted black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance. The limit for black smoke was fixed by the Health Committee in July, 1911, at three minutes per half-hour observation. Where the limit has been exceeded warning notices have been sent to the parties involved, and if no improvement has resulted before the meeting of the Health Committee they have been reported.

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

The position of Cleansing Superintendent is one of much responsibility. The effect of a regular and frequent removal of house refuse, upon the health of the inhabitants, cannot be over estimated. The large number of complaints received, as set forth on the front page of this report, serve to show that the emptying of ashpits is not adequately carried out. The Health Committee are keenly alive to these matters, and, acting on their instructions, an investigation has been made into

the system in vogue. A report in this connection will be presented early in the year, which will, I am confident, place the work on a satisfactory basis.

The re-organisation of the collection of receptacles has resulted in a reduction from 161 to 153 loads per week, and a saving in manual and team labour of £2 5s. 0d. weekly.

The following table shews in a tabular form the amount of work completed during the year:—

SCAVENGING.

Month	Dust Bins	Ashpits	Middens	Receptacles.	Cesspits	Total
January	1381	886	111	12,766	5	15,149
February	1327	658	96	11,732	8	13,821
March	1482	792	119	13,211	7	15,611
April	1425	719	108	12,020	10	14,282
May	1405	942	122	13,446	7	15,922
June	1397	776	75	12,204	5	14,457
July	1431	808	118	12,402	5	14,764
August... ..	1344	692	139	12,672	10	14,857
September	1512	753	114	12,186	7	14,572
October..	1351	744	142	12,330	10	14,577
November	1337	756	132	12,790	5	15,020
December	1603	582	92	12,084	10	14,371
	16,995	9,108	1,368	149,843	89	177,403

DISPOSAL.

Month.	Depot.		Bramston	Hipper-	Elland	Other	
	Vans.	Carts.	Street. Carts.	holme. Carts.	Edge. Carts.	Vans.	Carts.
January	605	230	234	30	19	93	57
February	561	208	203	32	26	84	66
March	635	249	194	42	36	96	63
April	576	238	175	30	30	84	44
May... ..	651	292	207	40	42	96	72
June	585	215	179	42	33	93	36
July	601	220	223	42	31	88	48
August	609	280	102	33	31	95	70
September	587	344	24	51	55	90	42
October	595	356	31	40	44	90	59
November	586	342	33	41	35	90	76
December	561	318	51	41	21	90	44
	7152	3292	1656	464	403	1089	677

During August the residents in the vicinity of Bramston Street complained of a nuisance. The tip was at once discontinued as a depository for house refuse. This accounts for the diminution in the number of loads taken to Bramston Street, and also for the increased number to the Depot, where the refuse is being now dealt with.

TOTALS.

January	1268	July	1253
February	1180	August... ..	1220
March	1315	September	1193
April	1177	October	1215
May	1400	November... ..	1203
June	1183	December... ..	1126
Grand Total	14,733		

EXPENDITURE.

	Collection—				Total
	Disposal— Depot	Nightsoil	House Refuse	Slaughter- house	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Team Labour ...	15 15 4	515 1 3	371 15 3	—	902 11 10
Manual Labour..	247 10 5	296 10 0	146 18 1	80 6 0	771 4 6
	<u>263 5 9</u>	<u>811 11 3</u>	<u>518 11 4</u>	<u>80 6 0</u>	<u>1673 16 4</u>

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Breeze	16	1	10
Disinfectants and Sundries... ..	5	8	7
Dust Bins	4	14	6
Manure	73	19	6
Receptacles Emptied	1	10	0
„ Sold	1	2	6
Scrap	35	4	11
Trade Refuse Removed	2	19	0
	<u>£141</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Estimated number of Sanitary Conveniences within the Borough:—

	1911	1910	Decrease.	Increase.
*Pail Closets	2759	2834	75	—
Water „	1241	1197	—	44
Waste Water Closets..	163	163	—	—
Privy Middens..	373	384	11	—

*Pail closets are emptied weekly. The receptacles are changed, air and water-tight lids being used in the operation, and a clean receptacle substituted at each visit.

In concluding my report, I desire to thank the Health Committee for their helpful assistance, without which, nothing could be successfully accomplished.

My thanks are also due to the Medical Officer of Health and to my predecessor, Mr. R. Marsden, whose support during a strenuous year have made it possible for the large amount of work to be done.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD ALLISON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BRIGHOUSE,

12th January, 1912.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

BRIGHOUSE SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report as to the execution of the above-named Acts of Parliament, and Regulations of the Local Government Board made thereunder, for the year ended December 31st, 1911.

To the Mayor and Corporation acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority for the Borough of Brighouse.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my first annual report on the working of the Canal Boats Acts in this Borough as required by Section 3 of the Canal Boats Acts, 1884.

The number of Canal Boats visited and inspected during the year ended 31st December, 1911, was 41, and of these, 50 inspections were made, viz:—

34 Boats were inspected once each...	...	34 inspections.
5 „ „ „ twice each	...	10 „
2 „ „ „ three times	...	6 „
<hr/>		<hr/>
41		50

The population found on board the boats numbered 124, viz:—74 males, 27 females, and 23 children.

The following is a detailed statement of the number, age and sex of children found on canal boats during 1911:—

1911.	Months.				Years.										Total
Ages... ..	3	5	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Males	0	1	1	1	...	0	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	15
Females... ..	1	0	1	1	...	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	8
Totals	1	1	2	2	...	1	2	4	3	3	2	1	0	1	23

By analysing the above table it is found that the number of children visiting Brighouse of School Age, and under that age is as follows, viz:—13 under 5 years of age, and 17 from 5 to 10 years of age.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

Summary Appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal Boats Inspector
for the year 1911.

BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.

	1911.
Number of Boats Inspected	41
Registered Accommodation—	
Aft Cabin	144
Fore Cabin... ..	100
	244
Population found on Board—	
Adults... ..	101
Children	23
	124
Children under School Age	13
Children of School Age... ..	17
Number of Inspections made... ..	50
Number of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	35
Number of Boats with one or more infringements ...	6
Numer of infringements met with	9
Number Remedied	8
Number still under notice, December 31st, 1911 ...	1
No service effected	1

WARNING NOTICES AND CERTIFICATES.

Details of Infringements.	No. of Notices issued.	Certificates returned or boat re-inspected.	Not remedied.
Boat Unregistered	1	1	—
Non-production of Certificate	2	2	—
Cabin requiring Painting	3	2	1
" " Cleansing	—	3	—
	6	8	1

PARTICULARS OF NON-REMEDIED INFRINGEMENT.

Stanley, No. 8, Hull.—Boat required painting. Letter of complaint returned "not known." Letter of inquiry to Canal Boats Inspector, Hull, elicited the information that the boat was registered as indicated, but that nothing further was known.

The following paragraphs contain information required by the circular of the Local Government Board, dated 15th December, 1911:—

- 1.—The arrangements made for the Inspection of Boats, and the name, address and remuneration of the Inspector.

RICHARD ALLISON, Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough of Brighouse, Health Department, Brighouse. The remuneration for this work is included in his salary as Inspector of Nuisances.

2.—The number of boats inspected during 1911 was 41, and of inspections 50.

A large proportion of the boats were in good condition, and conforming to the Acts and Regulations. The whole of the occupants of the boats were in good health.

3.—Infringements of the Acts and Regulations with respect to the following matters:—

- (a) Registration—1. Letter of complaint sent to owner.
- (b) Notification of Change of Master—None.
- (c) Master without certificate—3. Two letters of complaint sent to owners.
- (d) Marking—None.
- (e) Overcrowding—None.
- (f) Separation of Sexes—None.
- (g) Cleanliness—3.
- (h) Ventilation—None.
- (i) Painting—3. Three letters of complaint sent to owners.
Repairs—None.
- (j) Provision of Water Cask—None.
- (k) Removal of Bilge Water—None.
- (l) Notification of Infectious Disease—None.
- (m) Admittance of Inspector—No difficulty experienced.

4.—Legal proceedings taken—None.

5.—Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations?—Yes.

A boat, the master of which produced a Canal Boat Certificate, No. 630, Hull, was inspected on October 21st, 1911. It was alleged that the boat was registered under the Merchant Shipping Act. I afterwards ascertained from the Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, Hull, that this was correct. I thereupon addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Local Government Board, suggesting that the Board should exercise their powers under Section 10 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, and declare the said boat to be a canal boat. The reason I took this action was because of the gross overcrowding, the husband, wife and five children sleeping in the aft cabin, whilst the fore cabin was used as a lumber room. In addition, the boat was in a very bad state in regard to cleanliness and repair.

6.—Infectious Disease—None.

7.—Detention of Boats—None.

I am,

Yours obediently,

RICHARD ALLISON,

Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER
FOR THE BOROUGH, JAMES BELL, M.R.C.V.S., &c.

High Street, Brighthouse,
15th January, 1912.

To the Health Committee of the Brighthouse Corporation.

Gentlemen,

In presenting to you my report, the result of my Inspection of Dairy Cows within the Borough, and of the Cows outside the Borough area, and from which milk is supplied which is consumed within the Borough, I may here state that I found no difficulty or opposition with regard to the examination of cows inside or outside the Borough, but received every assistance, and was granted all facilities from the owners of milk cows. It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the most important points of a healthy milk supply are:—

1st.—That the milk should be supplied from healthy cows, and

2nd.—That the sanitary condition of the mistals and of the milking utensils, and the cleanliness of the milkers should be insisted on, so that the milk may remain uncontaminated in its handling before it reaches the consumer.

The second condition comes under the province of your Sanitary Inspector. It is therefore, only the first, or the health of the cow, that I have to report on, and more especially with regard to that dread disease tuberculosis.

I have made 42 visits to mistals, and examined 369 cows, 22 visits made to mistals within the Borough and 174 cows examined, and 20 visits made to mistals outside the Borough area, and 195 cows examined. I found two cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and both were destroyed; 13 were suffering from general tuberculosis, where the udder did not seem to be affected; seven were sent to the knacker, and two died, and four are still under observation, the disease not having made much advance.

Of the two cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, one was destroyed and sent to the knacker before a sample of the milk could be taken for the purpose of a microscopic examination and cultivation for tubercular bacilli. Of the other, a sample was taken, and sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the West Riding at Wakefield, for the purpose of cultivation. The report received from Wakefield was that the sample was tubercular. The danger from those two cows' milk was not from *their* milk alone, but from the milk of at least 20 other cows, to which it was added, thus contaminating the whole.

In conclusion, I may state that in both cases of tuberculosis of the udder, the sale of the affected milk was at once stopped, and I had no difficulty in persuading the owners to have these cows destroyed. In the case of the other 13 tubercular cows, seven were in an advanced stage of the disease, and the owners consented for them to be sent to the knacker.

(Signed) JAMES BELL, M.R.C.V.S.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Education Department.



Report of Medical Inspector for
1911.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BRIGHOUSE
EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

Madam and Gentlemen,—

You will notice by perusal of the appended tables respecting the Medical Inspection of School Children throughout the past year, that a difference exists in the present report compared with those of previous years. Originally I concluded it was only necessary to begin the examination of scholars at the age period defined by the law for entering upon school life, but the visit of the Inspector of the Board of Education—Dr. Crowley—threw a new light on the subject, and it is now necessary to include all children—no matter at what age their names are entered on the school registers.

Whilst formerly also I was satisfied with the report of the vision and hearing of the children generally as recorded by the teachers—only subjecting to special tests those known to them to be affected, I, during the past year, have applied to each scholar, aged six and upwards, strict examination with regard to these two items. This, of course, entailed a greater expenditure of time, but the results no doubt will be more satisfactory.

It will be noticed that slightly fewer children in the aggregate have been examined than in the immediately preceding year, but against this must be set the increased number of non-routine cases, scholars in whom for some previous defect found—or on account of not conforming to the age periods of those to be examined at the time of my visit to the schools—it was deemed advisable to include in the inspections.

The School Nurse, Miss M. Cook, has, however, been enabled to materially increase the number of her domiciliary visits—especially is this the case in regard to her secondary visits—to see what efforts have been made to carry out the suggestions issued to the parents and guardians.

A gratifying feature is the return which has been submitted to me by your School Attendance Officer as to the number of children supplied by your Committee with meals during the year. It speaks well for the town that only forty-nine children have had to be provided with food, of which number it was only necessary that thirteen had two meals daily—the remainder breakfast only.

I am given to understand that this provision of free meals is only to be allowed during the school terms. It would be a great advantage to those who are now recipients if the continuation could be carried out in the holiday times on the lines suggested by me in my short report on this subject on September 26th last.

This brings me again to mention that I would like more weighing machines provided for the schools. The best weighing machine in the world will undoubtedly get out of gear if frequently carried about from one school to another.

Taken in its entirety the record of the inspection for 1911 is fairly satisfactory. It is gratifying to know that although many parents do not attend with their children for the inspection—and all are invited—it is evident by the returns presented to you month to month by the School Nurse that much more interest is being shown by many of them having the defects of their children attended to.

The health of the scholars generally throughout the year has been good—no epidemic of a serious character having at any time threatened: though it was considered advisable to close New Road School (Infant School) for a period of three weeks in February for Measles, and Rastrick Church Infant School for two weeks on account of Mumps in July. As to other ailments—Mumps, Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough were the most aggressive ailments, and, glancing through my books, I find I gave over four hundred certificates for abstinence from school to individual scholars for combined illnesses.

My duties in connection with the Inspection have been materially assisted by the co-operation of the Nurse, Head Teachers, and other officials; and the School Nurse's report is herewith appended.

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, &c.

February, 1912.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Manor House, Brighouse.

SCHOOL NURSE'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1911.

To the Chairman and Members of the Brighouse Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

In contributing to the Annual Report of work done by me in connection with Medical Inspection, I owe a debt of gratitude to a Committee who have greatly lessened the difficulties inevitably met with by their cordial, helpful and encouraging support—always forthcoming from them, who have determined to make the Act successful in its administration.

Soon after my appointment to this work in October, 1910, it was found necessary to issue instructions to Head Teachers, requesting their co-operation, and describing the form which this should assume. With this object in view a circular has been issued to all Head Teachers. Care was taken in drafting this circular, to make no demands upon the teachers' time, except such as were unavoidable, owing to the fact that necessary steps could not otherwise be carried out. It was felt that there is so much information and assistance for which the teachers must be looked to that the work asked of them should be kept as light as possible, consistently with the efficiency of inspection. For this reason, a large proportion of the clerical work, undertaken by teachers in many other areas, is in Brighouse, carried out by myself, with some assistance afforded by a Clerk on the Health Department Staff.

As a result of experience, it has been found desirable, in addition to the fullest of instructions quoted above, which are meant to be preserved by the Teachers for future reference, to send out a resume of the principal points to be borne in mind by teachers, appended to the form of notice of each proposed inspection.

Some alteration was also made in the age groups of children chosen in compliance with the Board's request.

The notice to the teacher is despatched at least a fortnight before the date of the proposed inspection. If the date is inconvenient, the

teacher has the opportunity of informing me to that effect. If no objection is taken to the dates proposed, forms are then forwarded to the Head Teachers, with a request that those may be filled in by them and returned to me, and, with assistance, I prepare the schedules for medical inspection, and the notices to parents.

With regard to the failure of many parents to put in an appearance at the inspection of their children, it was thought advisable to revise the form of notice to them. In the early part of the year this was done, and I believe that a greater number of parents attended than was the case formerly.

Refusals by parents to permit the inspection are exceedingly rare.

A smaller schedule card (size 8in. by 5in.) has been adopted for the future on account of its greater convenience. This is the smaller of the two sizes recommended by the Board of Education, and it will be found possible, by carefully economising space, to allot as much area to entries which cannot be made in any other spaces specially provided, as appears upon most of the larger cards in use.

The printed headings are identical with those of the Board of Education Schedule (Circular 582), but differ somewhat in their arrangement from that suggested by the Board, but the classification of findings under each heading is exactly as recorded in the schedule.

The weighing and measuring of children chosen for medical inspection is undertaken by me in the mornings preceding the afternoons of inspection, when the condition of clothing, footgear and general cleanliness are at the same time recorded. Total number weighed and measured 911.

At your request, those children found to be insufficiently clothed and shod are now reported to the School Attendance Officer, who, I believe, makes enquiries as to the financial circumstances of the family, and supplies clogs and clothing in needy cases.

BODY CLEANLINESS.—On the whole the children presented for inspection are cleaner than one might have expected to find them; and few children can be classed as very dirty.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.—It is common to find traces of vermin in the heads of otherwise clean and well cared for children. This, no doubt, is due to the presence of really bad verminous head condition of other children, which makes it a matter of considerable difficulty for a careful mother to keep her child's head in order.

The use of paraffin, as recommended for this condition, has met with some opposition on account of its objectionable smell, as well as danger from fire, and although the risk is slight, and where the prejudice against the use of paraffin is found to interfere with the use of remedial measures, I have thought it best to give an alternative, which is inexpensive, safe, and easy to use. It is, however, important that, after the first cleansing, the agent used should be such as can be applied and left on the head whilst the child is going to school.

There is no doubt that the close proximity of hats and other clothing in many of the cloakrooms is responsible in a great measure for the spread of this trouble, due to the pegs being placed too nearly together.

AFTER-CARE OF CHILDREN.

During the latter half of the year a Care of Children Committee of six ladies was formed for the work of following up the advice given to the parents as a result of school medical inspection. From October to December, a number of cases were referred to this Committee. The resignation of two ladies caused the return of some of these case sheets before their part of the work was started upon. These have, however, since been distributed to other members, and the results of their work in this respect is shewn below:—

TABLE SHEWING THE NATURE OF CASES VISITED BY THE AFTER-CARE OF CHILDREN COMMITTEE AND RESULTS:—

Classification of Cases visited.	No. of Cases attended to.	No. under attended or partly attended to.	No. where attention was promised.	No. of cases not attended to.	Totals.
Eyes... ..	3	3	6	23	35
Teeth	1	—	1	—	2
Ear, Nose and Throat	—	3	3	—	6
Lungs	4	1	—	—	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	7	10	23	48

Some parents have failed to obtain the necessary treatment advised, on account of the expense which would be incurred, and which they are unable to afford: these cases I have already reported to you for your consideration.

Several children are reported by the Committee to have left school since the school medical inspection took place, and have been medically passed as fit for work, which, in the opinion of the parents, places them beyond the need for following up.

The work done by the Care of Children Committee has been on the whole taken in the right spirit by the parents, many of whom are pleased to find that an interest is taken in their children's welfare. I am unaware of any instance where exception has been taken to their visits.

In addition to being present, and assisting the Doctor during the medical inspection in the schools, I visited the homes of 614 children for the purpose of making known to the parents the Doctor's opinion concerning the defects found.

The results of secondary visits made by me are as follows:—

Classification of Cases visited.	No. of Cases attended to.	No. under attention or partly attended to.	No. where attention was promised.	No. of cases not attended to.	Totals.
Eyes... ..	12	19	34	1	66
Teeth	11	—	13	20	44
Ears, Nose and Throat	11	3	18	20	52
Heart	1	—	—	—	1
Lungs	8	—	—	—	8
Unclean & Verminous	23	4	4	—	31
Other Conditions	9	3	—	1	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	75	29	69	42	215

NON-ROUTINE CASES.

These children are excluded from school, chiefly for reasons of verminous heads and skin eruption. Their absence from school and apparent reason for non-attendance is reported to the School Medical Officer, a list of which I make for visitation where a doctor is not already in attendance. The object of these visits is to advise as to the cleansing of verminous heads, and also to offer advice for the remedy of other conditions, such as is within my province to give, and to induce parents to seek medical advice where the case is one that is considered to require it.

The total number of non-routine cases visited and re-visited is as follows:—

No. Visited.	No. Re-visited.	Remedied.
285	179	160.

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-ROUTINE CASES VISITED.

Verminous Heads.	Body Lice.	Ring-worm.	General Neglect.	Mumps.	Measles.	Other Affections.	Total No.
51	3	46	3	89	34	59	285

The cases of head vermin included in the non-routine class are invariably severe, and betoken extreme neglect on the part of the parents. In nearly every case they are accompanied by sores and glandular swellings. The general health of some children has been so much impaired as a result of this condition that medical treatment has been necessary. The hair is always recommended to be cut short, and kept so for the remainder of the child's school life. Body lice are seldom met with, and so far, these children have been cleansed of this loathsome condition as a result of repeated visits to the home, personal examination of the child, and warnings to the parents, following a written notice, which is delivered by post and signed by the School Medical Officer.

Ringworm of scalp has greatly interfered with school attendance on account of its necessary prolonged treatment. Many parents complain that they are unable to afford the frequent visits to their doctor, and are often found to be wasting time in quack treatment.

With a view to having such cases under proper treatment, you authorised me in the early part of the year to get the essentials for treating these children. For a few shillings I purchased the necessary articles required, and was advised by the School Medical Officer as to the form of application to be used. In suspected cases of ringworm, stumps are extracted from the affected part and submitted to microscopic examination, in order to first ascertain the presence of the disease. This process is repeated from time to time, whilst the case is under treatment: no child is returned to school until a cure has been ascertained in this way.

During the year 48 microscopic examinations of ringworm specimens were made. Although this system has been the means of sending the children back to school completely cured, much sooner than they would have otherwise done, it still leaves much to be desired. The mornings on which work is required to be done in the schools in preparation of medical inspection, necessitates my early attendance there, and gives me little time at the office to devote to the children attending for treatment. Moreover, very young children, living in distant parts of the district, are unable to be dealt with at all.

It is to be feared that the presence of this disease is very rife in many schools, and I am hoping, so soon as time and opportunity will allow, to visit each department, and examine every child's head, with a view to the exclusion of all children affected, thus gradually clearing the schools of the disease.

I think that my remarks as to the spread of vermin by clothing are also applicable to the source of contagion in cases of ringworm. Teachers are now in receipt of a notice to the effect that in accordance with the Board's requirements, children excluded for medical reasons, must not in future be re-admitted to school without being medically certified fit.

Of the three cases of general neglect, two children belonged to parents out of work who have now removed from the district—the third child's condition is partially remedied.

Other affections are those including eczema and other skin eruptions of a more or less contagious nature.

152 children attended the office for advice; many of this number were under treatment at home, either for ringworm, or whose heads were undergoing a cleansing process.

20 children have been successfully treated at the office, making 375 attendances for treatment. They are as follows:—

Ringworm.	Skin affections other than ringworm.
13	7

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

MARCIA G. COOK, M.I.H.,
School Nurse.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

Statistical Tables for the Year 1911.

TABLE I. TOTALS.

Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Departments.	Number of Children medically examined.					Non-routine Inspections.
		Age-group 3.	Age-group 4.	Age-group 5.	Age-group 8.	Age-group 12.	
		68	170	294	12	215		152

Total Routine Examinations 759

Total Routine and Non-routine Examinations... .. 911

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

Description.	Age-group 3.		Age-group 4.		Age-group 5.		Age-group 8.		Age-group 12.		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.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.
Free from Classified Defect	35	51.47	86	50.58	226	76.87	5	41.66	42	19.53	394	51.91
Defective in one or more respects... ..	33	48.52	84	49.41	68	23.12	7	58.33	173	80.46	365	48.08
Cases where Parent or Guardian attended	21	30.88	75	44.11	116	39.45	2	16.66	6	2.79	220	28.98
Cases where Parent or Guardian advised	33	48.52	84	49.41	68	23.12	7	58.33	173	80.46	220	28.98
Primary Visits to Homes by School Nurse	57	83.82	90	52.94	263	89.45	10	83.33	194	90.23	614	80.89
Secondary Visits to Homes by School Nurse	4	5.88	6	3.52	10	3.40			104	48.37	124	16.31

TABLE III.

Analysis of the Results of the Routine Medical Inspections.

Conditions Recorded.	Age 3.		Age 4.		Age 5.		Age 8.		Age 12.		TOTALS.		
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Age		Ratio per cent.
											3	4		5	8	12.
Poor Attendance ...	15	22.05	26	17.5	19	6.46	1	8.33	2	.93	63	8.30	
Poor Clothing, &c. ...	4	5.88	7	4.11	14	4.76	1	8.33	6	2.79	32	4.21	
Defective Footgear...	2	2.94	1	.58	2	.67	1	8.33	3	1.39	9	1.18	
Poor Nutrition ...	5	7.35	6	3.52	6	2.04	1	8.33	4	1.86	22	2.89	
Pediculosis ...	7	10.29	12	7.05	22	7.48	1	8.33	12	5.58	54	7.10	
Dirty Body ...	2	2.94	3	1.76	4	1.36	1	8.33	2	.93	12	1.58	
Carious Teeth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	58.33	83	38.60	90	11.87	
Enlarged Tonsils ...	16	23.52	37	21.76	66	22.44	5	41.66	51	23.77	175	23.05	
Adenoids ...	8	11.76	16	9.41	41	13.94	1	8.33	24	11.16	90	11.87	
Enlarged Glands ...	5	7.35	8	4.70	34	11.56	2	16.66	24	11.16	83	10.93	
External Eye Disease ...	3	4.41	7	4.11	14	4.76	—	—	8	3.72	32	4.21	
Defective Vision ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	41.66	59	27.44	64	8.42	
Ear Disease ...	—	—	1	.58	2	.67	—	—	4	1.86	7	.92	
Defective Hearing ...	1	1.47	—	—	1	.34	—	—	5	2.32	7	.92	

"	Speech ...	...	2	2.94	2	1.17	1	.34	—	—	5	2.32	10	1.31
"	Mental Condition	...	—	—	1	.58	2	.68	—	—	4	1.86	7	.92
	Abnormal Heart	...	1	1.47	4	2.35	13	4.42	—	—	11	20.46	19	2.50
"	Lungs	...	1	1.47	6	3.52	25	8.50	—	—	4	1.86	36	4.72
	Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets	...	1	1.47	2	1.17	1	.34	—	—	1	.46	5	.65
	Deformities	...	1	1.47	1	.58	4	1.36	—	—	2	.93	8	1.05
	Infectious or Contagious Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	3	1.02	—	—	1	.46	4	.52
	Other Diseases, Anæmia, &c.	...	5	7.35	8	4.70	25	8.50	1	1	4	1.86	43	5.66
	Poor Housing	...	5	7.35	3	1.76	3	1.02	1	1	10	4.64	22	2.80
	Unvaccinated	...	36	52.94	66	38.82	107	36.39	4	4	106	49.30	319	42.02

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

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

Table III.—Poor Attendance, Poor Clothing and Footgear classified from information given by Teachers by their knowledge of these facts throughout the year, supplemented by examination in the two latter items by School Nurse's report, which is also responsible for returns of Dirty Head or Body.

Teeth.—Carious or decayed not recorded before age group 8.

Vision and Hearing.—In earlier age groups only cases recorded of those plainly abnormal.

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

TABLE IV.—Average Heights, 1911.

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.	inches.	No. Meas.	cms.	inches.	inches.
3-4	41	90.32	35.56	36.8	27	95.25	37.50	37.4
4-5	86	96.11	37.84	39.0	84	98.42	38.75	39.3
5-6	144	102.21	40.28	41.9	150	104.77	41.25	42.35
8-9	—	—	—	—	12	118.74	46.75	47.1
12-13	100	138.78	54.64	57.4	115	139.47	54.91	53.7

Average Weights, 1911.

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.	lbs.	No. w'd.	kilos	lbs.	lbs.
3-4	41	14.33	31.31	33.0	27	16.51	36.33	33.1
4-5	86	15.77	34.71	34.6	84	16.78	36.94	35.8
5-6	144	17.21	37.87	38.4	150	17.94	39.47	38.9
8-9	—	—	—	—	12	17.95	39.50	54.8
12-13	100	32.93	72.46	84.0	115	32.61	71.75	79.7

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

of all Children Medically Inspected during 1911.

BOYS.

School.	3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		8 years.		12 years.	
	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.
New Road ...	36.50	33.00	38.00	36.75	40.75	37.75	—	—	—	—
Rastrick Ch. ...	35.75	35.00	38.25	36.00	40.50	39.50	—	—	54.75	76.00
Longroyd ...	36.75	33.00	37.75	37.50	40.00	39.50	—	—	—	—
Common ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.75	39.50	54.25	69.50
Victoria ...	—	—	43.00	41.25	41.00	38.25	—	—	—	—
St. James' ...	36.25	30.75	38.75	36.75	40.75	38.75	—	—	—	—
St. Martin's... ..	36.00	33.00	38.00	35.00	40.50	41.50	—	—	53.25	71.50
St. Joseph's... ..	35.00	32.50	39.25	39.00	41.00	40.25	—	—	53.00	69.50
St. Andrew's.. ..	37.50	35.50	38.75	34.75	41.25	39.25	—	—	59.00	69.50
St. Chad's ...	35.75	31.50	38.00	35.50	42.50	40.50	—	—	55.25	74.50

GIRLS.

School.	3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		12 years.	
	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.
New Road	36.75	32.75	38.75	36.00	43.00	39.00	—	—
Rastrick Ch	36.50	31.75	38.00	34.00	39.50	39.00	54.75	65.50
Longroyd	35.00	31.00	37.25	34.75	39.25	38.25	53.75	71.50
Victoria	34.25	34.50	37.75	33.75	40.50	40.50	53.50	71.75
St. James'	34.50	30.50	38.00	35.50	39.25	36.25	55.50	71.25
St. Martin's... ..	35.50	31.00	38.00	35.50	39.50	36.50	54.50	75.00
St. Joseph's... ..	—	—	—	—	40.00	37.25	—	—
St. Andrew's.. ..	36.25	30.50	37.50	33.75	40.25	36.25	54.50	75.75
St. Chad's	35.75	28.50	37.50	34.50	41.00	37.00	56.00	76.50

