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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

Borough of



Brighouse

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BEING THE

SEVENTEENTH 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 : JOHN HARTLEY LTD., Printers, Park Street.

> > 1914.



Borough of Brighouse.

Health Committee, 1912-13.

This Worship the Mayor :

Alderman R. THORNTON, J.P.

Chairman :

Alderman ROBERTS.

Vice=Chairman :

Councillor E. ARMITAGE.

Members of Committee:

Alderman	BUTTERWORTH,	Councillor	J. F. BOTTOMLEY,						
,,	HARDAKER,	,,	SMITH,						
Councillor	G. W. ARMITAGE,	,,	TAYLOR,						
"	BARNETT,	,,	THORNTON,						
,,	BLACKBURN,	,,	TURNER,						
Up to October, 1913, when									
Councillor	DRURY,	Councillor	SOUTHERN,						
,,	HAXBY,	,,	SYKES,						
replaced									
Alderman	BUTTERWORTH,	Councillor	J. F. BOTTOMLEY,						

Councillor BLACKBURN, ,, TAYLOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,-

In presenting to you my Seventeenth Annual Report on the administration of the Health Department, I take the opportunity of mentioning for the benefit of the new Members, especially of your Committee, that the duties placed upon your Medical Officer of Health and on your Inspector of Nuisances have during the past few years been materially increased. It is, of course, the same in other towns, and I note the fact to show that there is at the present time a strongly marked spirit of progress in public health matters. For instance, though not compulsory, it was considered advisable, and with very good results, to adopt the Notification of Births' Act: this as far back as December, 1911. Then came the compulsory notification of all cases of Phthisis in 1912, followed by the required notification of all forms of Tuberculosis since February 1st, 1913. From time to time it became imperative to add various diseases to the notifiable list, the most recent of which, Ophthalmia, of the newly born, takes effect from the first of April next. All these enactments undoubtedly tend towards improving the general health of the community, and though we are not likely to be troubled with many cases of the last-named ailment, still provision has to be made for the recording of such-and so the work steadily grows. With regard to the cases of Tuberculosis, I have amplified my notes concerning these, reference being made in two other portions of this report. Unfortunately repetition must crop up, but I have been as careful as possible to restrict the same within a narrow compass.

The statistics placed before you show that the Borough has maintained its previous good condition. I would have liked to report the Birth Rate as having increased, but must rest content with the knowledge that the other principal rates are satisfactory. The general Death Rate is certainly a little higher than the returns of the past few years, but the Zymotic rate is low, and the Infantile Mortality Rate creates a new record for Brighouse. In connection with this latter item I may mention that on August 4th and 5th last I attended the Conference on Infantile Mortality held at Caxton Hall, Westminster. This was an English-speaking Congress, and attracted delegates from practically all over the world.

The opening address was given by the Rt. Hon. John Burns, the then President of the Local Government Board.

Papers were read on many subjects, varying from the "Responsibility of Local Authorities" to "Ante-Natal Hygiene," and many discussions followed. It would be impossible for me to recapitulate the entire proceedings. I must say, however, that I felt the time expended at the meetings well worth the trouble, and though I knew that our town was doing particularly well in this matter, it was especially instructive to hear the views of others. The proceedings at the Conference are now published and provide very interesting reading—a copy is at the service of any member of your Committee. And in other matters we have made great progress here. The question of provision of Public Baths had been before the ratepayers for very many years, and eventually they showed their great desire for them by a very large majority being recorded in the poll taken on the subject. Now they are installed, since July 5th last, and a Public Mortuary being provided at the same time, two of the chief items in the "wants" list of the Borough now automatically drop out.

I am sorry it was not found convenient to furnish at the same time a Disinfecting Station—a place to which families temporarily turned out of doors whilst their homes were being disinfected, could resort, and have their clothing, &c., thoroughly disinfected.

Great difficulty is frequently experienced in finding a suitable refuge at times such as stated, and the discomfort is intensified if the weather be inclement.

The question of provision of Public Lavatories for both sexes has frequently called for special meetings of your Sub-Committee, and soon, I hope, that further progress will be noted in this very important matter.

Referring for one moment to the Baths, I would just mention that during the short period in which they have been opened great has been the use made of them, not by our own townspeople only, but by many others from a distance. Quite recently the views of parents of elementary school children have been canvassed as to their desire for the latter being taught swimming, and by a very great majority the vote has been in favour of: thus bearing out what was anticipated would be the case that the keenness of the children here in making use of the swimming bath would be as great as shown in other towns. The water in this bath is now at all times very clear, the special plant which effects the aeration of 10,000 gallons every hour of the working day being responsible for this satisfactory condition.

One of the suggestions issued from the Local Government Board recently with reference to reports of Medical Officers of Health was that interchange of such should take place between the officers of the various districts in the same locality. This, I found, was the custom inaugurated here by my predecessor, and it has since been continued year by year, a special page in the appendix being devoted to the collection of statistics of many of the townships in this part of Yorkshire. It is my pleasing duty to publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to my fellow Medical Officers who exchange returns with me.

I must not neglect the duty I owe of thanking the many Officials of the Corporation—at all times willing and obliging in furnishing me with various necessary information—and I must also record the regret that two officials connected with the Health Department are about to retire from their public duties here. Our late Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Ralph Marsden, with whom I have been associated since 1897, being the one, and Miss Cook, the Lady Health Visitor, being the other. Both have undoubtedly given their best endeavours to the work of the department, and particularly to me has this been of the most valuable description.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it only remains for me to point out that the report embraces the usual list of tables, including the report of your Sanitary Inspector, Lady Health Visitor, and of Mr. Bell, the Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation; and to thank you for your ready response and assistance in the consideration of all matters connected with the Public Health of Brighouse, with the expressed hope that the same may be continued in the future.

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

FRED. W. MARTIN.

BRIGHOUSE.

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL SURROUNDINGS, etc.—Situated on the River Calder, in a valley of the same name, surrounded practically by hilly woodland, with easy access to the country in each direction, this town is almost centrally located between Halifax on the West, Bradford on the North, and Huddersfield on the South. Its distance from the first and last-named places being about four miles, and from Bradford about seven miles. It is well served with train service by the L. & Y., G. N. and Midland Railway Companies; and for some years we have been connected also with Halifax by through tram service; and recently, during 1913, the tram service between Bailiffe Bridge and Bradford has been linked up, giving to Brighouse people practically direct service to that City.

The general condition of the community 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. and Phthisis again chief ailment.
- D.-Woollen and Worsted. No special complaint is attributed by the workers-both Male and Female-to the routine of their occupation.
- E.--Iron and Brass Foundries. 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 is 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 built for over twenty years. House inspection systematically carried out—125 inspected last year.

The water supply is good, being supplied by the Halifax Corporation at a fixed price in perpetuity. It should be of continuous supply, but last year, for some reason or other, was curtailed for many hours in the twenty-four for a period of fifty days (so many hours per day). As reported previously it would be materially improved if it were filtered before reaching Brighouse, as the complaints were very numerous in this respect during the last year.

There was no case of Plumbism reported in this connection.

There are three Slaughterhouses—one being public. All are well kept and supervised. 1,008lbs. of beef and 153lbs. of pork were condemned and destroyed. No further action ensuing.

Sewerage and drainage of the town nearly completed. Portions still required, though extensions have been made since last report.

Sewage Outfall Works belonging to Brighouse are situated at Cooper Bridge, about two miles beyond the boundary of this town. Area of land about 50 acres. Form of treatment: Intermittent land filtration plus chemical precipitation. Is now under control of Borough Surveyor. Present condition not considered satisfactory, and same is to be remodelled.

Excreta removal principally by pail system. Conversion of these closets when practicable to water carriage system strongly advocated. Privy middens in existence 400. As this number seems wrong when compared with the returns for 1912, it is only fair to state that the Inspector has enumerated every privy that is connected with a midden for instance, one old-fashioned midden may have as many as six or eight closets, and so on. The transference of these to the better system still continues to be a slow process.

Domestic or ash tub refuse was removed by scavengers to the Sanitary Depôt and other rubbish tips. For a time tipping within the Borough was discontinued. It has recently been resumed, and I am still of the opinion that the safest way to get rid of all this class of material will be by means of a Refuse Destructor. The paper from the refuse at the Depôt is picked out and burnt in a small furnace there, and the ashes riddled and mixed with excreta and sold as manure.

Abatement of Nuisances.—Preliminary notices are first served on those causing, followed, if necessary, by statutory notices. Most of the nuisances are abated without further action.

Some houses are let in Lodgings, and Bye-laws are required in connection with these.

Public Elementary Schools.—Sanitary condition good. Frequently visited by Medical Officer of Health and School Nurse. Scholars suffering from Ringworm, Pediculosis-Skin affections of all forms if contagious-rigidly excluded from school until cured.

In cases of notifiable Infectious Disease, scholars affected isolated (principally in Hospital) and contacts debarred from school on latest regulation, return certificates being signed by Medical Officer of Health. Sanitary condition of two other schools, Grammar School for Boys and Secondary School for Girls, both very good.

Infectious Disease Notification.—Compulsory: Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Fevers (Typhus, Typhoid and Continuous), Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever, and now Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Removal of Patients.—Small Pox cases are to be removed to Halifax Corporation Small Pox Hospital on still existing agreement. Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever cases are treated at the Brighouse Joint Hospital just outside the Borough.

Tuberculosis.—Control of much improved by reason of compulsory notification of all forms, together with provision of Tuberculosis Dispensary—attendance twice weekly—and Sanatoria installed by West Riding County Council. Statistical and Sanitary Memoranda, 1913.

POPULATION	OF BOROUGH	—1891	20,666
,,	,,	1901 (Census)	21,735
,,	,,	1911 (Census)	20,845
,, est	imated to middle o	f 1913	20,960
INHABITED H	OUSES at end of	1913	5,327
	Borough		
MEAN ALTIT	UDE-Rastrick, 4	10 feet above sea	a level.

Hove Edge, 357 ,, ,, Brighouse, 276 ,, ,,

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION-

Sandstone-Grit, overlying Coal Measures.

BIRTH RATE per	1,000 0	f Popula	tion (con	rected))	17.79
DEATH RATE	,,	,,	,,	,,		13.55
Zymotic Death Rate	· ,,	,,	,,	,,		•42
Cancer ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		·85
Phthisis ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		1.86
Respiratory ,,	(excludi	ng Phth	nisis)	,,		3.43
Infantile Mortality	per 1,00	0 Birth	s			67
(Lowest	ever reco	orded in	this Bo	rough.)		

Vital Statistics for England and Wales for 1913.

1913.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns. (95)	Smaller Towns. (146)	England and Wales <i>less</i> the 241 Towns.
BIRTH-RATE	-	23.9	25-1	23.9	22.3
DEATH-RATE	-	18.7	14.3	12.8	13.1
Zymotic Death-rate -	-	1.20	1.2	1.2	0.8
Infantile Mortality - (per 1000 births	.)	109	117	112	96

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTHS.—There was a slight improvement in the numbers registered during the past year, and one certified outside the Borough brought the correct figure to 373.

Of the total 195 were Males and 178 Females, and the Ward location of these was as below :---

			R	ate per 1,000
Ward.	Males	. Females.	Total.	Population.
West	41	43	. 84	23.94
Calder				
Bonegate				
Central				
East				
South	16	20	. 36	17.09
North				
Hove Edge				

The quarterly occurrence of the Births was as follows :---

					s. F		
First	Quarter	 	 	54		48	 102
Second	l ,,	 	 	51		45	 96
Third	,,	 	 	53		35	 88
Fourth	ı ,,	 	 	37		50	 87
					-		
				195		178	373

Illigitimate Births numbered ten.

A

Tables of Births for past ten years :----

			Males.	5	Females.	Total.
	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
	1912		191		168	 359
	1913		195		178	 373
verage	for 10	years	215.8		202	417.8

DEATHS have reached a total of 284 when additions have been made of those occurring outside the town of normally Brighouse residents and the deaths of non-residents have been deducted. Thirty-seven was the number of additions—nineteen of these taking place in Halifax Institutions, six in Huddersfield, five at Storthes Hall, three in the Brighouse Joint Hospital, and one each at Warley, Keighley, Bradford, and West Ham. The two deaths of non-residents were referred to Clifton and to Wyke.

Table of Deaths as per Ward, Sex and Rate per 1,000 of population (Census, 1911): ---

Ward.	Males.	Fer	nales.	Total.	Rate	per 1,000.
West	. 22	2	29	51		14.53
Central	. 31	5	20	51		19.74
Calder	. 24	1	2 2	46		14.44
Bonegate	. 29		10	39		10.12
North	. 15	1	16	31		13.63
South	. 14		12	26		12.34
Hove Edge	. 13		8	21		13.8
East	. 10		9	19		10.06
	158	1	26	284		

The quarterly Death returns were as follows :---

				Male	s. F	emal	es.	Total.
First Qu	lartei	 	 	36		39		75
Second	,,	 	 	36		37		73
Third	,,	 	 	32		20		52
Fourth	,,	 	 	54		30		84
				158		126		284

Ten years' table of Deaths :---

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1904		165	 140	 305
1905		136	 132	 268
1906		171	 151	 322
1907		157	 141	 298
1908		159	 161	 320
1909		140	 143	 283
1910	s	129	 135	 264
1911		125	 133	 258
1912		146	 148	 294
1913		158	 126	 284
Average for 10	0 vears.	148.6	141.2	289.6.

STILL-BIRTHS numbered 24 during the year.

The INFANTILE DEATH RATE is the lowest ever recorded in this Borough, and it will be convenient to introduce here the different rates under this heading since

	0				
1896		141	per	1,000	Births.
1897		129	,,		,,
1898		198	,,		,,
1899		125	,,		,,
1900		151	,,		,,
1901		176	,,		,,
1902		125	,,		,,
1903		120	,,		.,
1904		106	,,		,,
1905		111	,,		,,
1906		141	,,		,,
1907		99	,,		,,
1908		104	,,		,,
1909		97	,,		,,
1910		89	,,		,,
1911		79	,,		,,
1912		81	,,		,,
1913		67	,,		,,

Note the comparatively steady returns in the past four years.

The Notification of Births' Act is working very satisfactorily here, and considering the claims that are made upon the time of the Medical Practitioners in these strenuous days of panel practice there is very little to complain of in the matter of delays in notification. The one great advantage of the Act is that the Health Visitor is enabled to visit early the homes of the newly-born; especially visiting those mothers who have not been attended at their confinement by a medical man. I do not say for one moment that this is the cause of the low mortality: it is one of the most efficient aids to the lowering of this mortality however; and, judging by the decreased number of Premature Births, it may perhaps be taken for granted that those who find themselves about to become mothers have considered the advice that has been tendered to them in the past. Briefly repeated this was to the effect that all for some time before confinement should abstain from work at the mills if so employed, and should try to keep themselves in as good bodily health as possible.

Of the twenty-five deaths ten took place before the age of one month was reached, seven actually in the first week of existence, and reference to the table in the appendix will explain to those who desire the actual causation of each of these deaths.

The Registrar of Births, Mr. Tom Denham, still continues the distribution of printed advice on Feeding of Infants at such times as the Births are registered under the Act. This, of course, is additional to the instruction given weeks previously by the Health Visitor. I thank him for his good offices in this direction, and in taking leave of this subject I need only express the wish that this satisfactory return may never deteriorate.

The combined age groups 1-2 and 2-5 years show a slight decrease on former years' figures—in the first age group the total being fourteen and in the latter seven. There were eight deaths from Pneumonia in the younger group as against one in the latter, and Scarlet Fever and Measles claimed one victim each in the different stages. Numbers of death of children aged one to five years since 1900 :---

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
55	42	41	39	34	28	31
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
33	40	27	27	26	23	21

The Education Committee are issuing printed instructions to Parents on the proper feeding of their children, and it is hoped thereby that the physique of the younger children especially will be materially improved. Year after year I have drawn the attention of the public to the care that ought to be exercised in this matter, and it is only by dogged repetition that one can hope to meet with a satisfactory result.

I. Years, 0-1.

Premature Birth 5, Pneumonia 5, Bronchitis 3, Diarrhœa 2, Con- genital Malformations 2, Convulsions, Pleurisy, Inflammation of Brain, Inflammation of Stomach, Pericarditis, Adenitis, Debility	95
and Atelectasis, 1 each	25
II. Years, 1-2. Pneumonia 8, Scarlet Fever 1, Measles 1, Bronchitis 1, Laryngitis, Rickets, Congenital Heart Disease, 1 each	14
III. Years, 2-5. Scarlet Fever, Measles, Pneumonia, Tubercular-Meningitis, Rickets, Lymphadenoma, Accident, 1 each	7
IV. Years, 5-15. Phthisis 2, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 1, General Tuberculosis 1, Peritonitis, Bronchitis, Ear Disease and Convulsions, 1 each	9
V. Years, 15-25. Phthisis 9, Tubercular Meningitis 2, Tubercular Peritonitis 2, Epilepsy 2, Inflammation of Bowels 1, Appendicitis 1, and Inflammation of the Brain 1	18
VI. Years, 25-35. Phthisis 11, Heart Disease 4, Pneumonia 2, Abortion 2, Epilepsy, Embolism, Rheumatism, Suicidal Drowning, 1 each	23
VII. Years, 35-45. Phthisis 7, Heart Disease 2, Anæmia 2, Brights 2, Bronchitis 3, and Cancer, Apoplexy, Diabetes, Brain Disease, Liver Disease, Fracture of Skull, 1 each	22
VIII. Years, 45-55. Phthisis 9, Bronchitis 6, Pneumonia, &c., 4, Heart 3, Anæmia 2, and Cancer, Inflammation of Brain, Inflammation of Stomach, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Neuritis, 1 each	30
IX. Years, 55-65. Cancer 11, Heart 9, Bronchitis 7, Pneumonia 6, Apoplexy 4, Brain Disease 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Old Age, Embolism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Splenic Disease and Phthisis, 1 each, Suicides 2,	
Accidents 2 X. Years, 65-75. Heart Disease 10, Bronchitis 9, Old Age 9, Cancer 4, Pneumonia 2,	49
Apoplexy 2, Liver 3, Bladder, &c., 3, Stomach 1, Influenza 1, Brain, &c., 2	46
Bronchitis 10, Old Age 8, Heart Disease 4, Pneumonia 3, Apoplexy 3, and Cancer, Diarrhœa, Anæmia, Embolism, Paralysis, Accident, 1 each	34
XII. Years, 85-95. Old Age 2, Gangrene 2, Heart Disease 1, Bronchitis 1 XIII. Years, 95 upwards.	6
Old Age 1	1

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Two deaths returned as "uncertified," in which no medical certificate of cause of death was given, occurred as follows:-In

January, Male, aged 82. Old Age, &c. October, Female, aged 63. Apoplexy.

Inquests were found necessary on nineteen occasions in the following order : ---

January	Male,	64	Suicidal Drowning.						
February	Male,	27	Suicidal Drowning.						
March	Male,	38	Fracture of Skull. Accidental Fall.						
	Female,	62	Fracture of Skull. Accidental Fall.						
April	Female,	64	Heart Disease.						
	Male,	79	Accidental Suffocation.						
June	Male,	6 wks.	Congenital Malformation.						
	Female,	9 wks:	Pericarditis.						
August	Male,	60	Accidental Drowning.						
	Female,	63	Heart Disease.						
September	Male,	5	Convulsions.						
October	Female,	31	Heart Disease.						
	Male,	42	Accidental Drowning						
			(belonged to Wyke).						
	Male,	61	Suicidal Suffocation.						
	Female,	13 mths.	Convulsions.						
November	Female,	88	Bronchitis.						
	Male,	50	Suicidal Drowning (belonged to Clifton)						
December	Male,	4	Accidental Contusion.						
	Male,	45	Heart Disease.						

Classification and Causes of Death.

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

Α.

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.

В.

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

Annual Summary of the Causes of all Deaths of Brighouse Residents.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	
Scarlet Fever 3, Measles 2, Diarrhœa 3, Diphtheria,	
Puerperal Fever, Influenza, 1 each	11
2.—PARASITIC DISEASES	0
3.—DIETIC	0
4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	
Phthisis 39, Tuberculous-Meningitis 3, Other Tuberculous 3, Cancer 18, Anæmia, &c. 5, Rheumatic Fever 2, Rickets 2, Diabetes 1	73
5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	
Old Age 21, Premature Birth 5, Congenital Malformation, &c. 4, Atelectasis 1	31
6LOCAL DISEASES.	
(a) of NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
Apoplexy 11, Epilepsy 4, Inflammation of Brain 5, Con- vulsions 2, Disease of Spinal Cord 3, Other 1	26
(b) of CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. Valvular Heart Disease 24, Other Heart Disease 7, Embo- lism 3, Other Diseases of Blood Vessels 3	37
(c) of RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. Bronchitis 39, Pneumonia 29, Pleurisy Laryngitis, &c., 6	74
(d) of Digestive System. Peritonitis 2, Liver, &c. 5, Stomach 4	11
(e) of LYMPHATIC SYSTEM. Lymphadenoma 1, Adenitis 2	3
(f) of URINARY SYSTEM. Bright's Disease 2, Bladder, &c. 2	4
(g) of Reproductive System.	
(h) of Bones and Joints	
(k) ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. Ear 1	
7.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.	
ACCIDENTS—Fracture 4, Suffocation 1, Drowning 1 SUICIDE—Drowning 3, Sufficient 1	10
8DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.	
Debility 1	1
	284

Principal Diseases causing Death in 1913.

The deaths due to PHTHISIS (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) and to BRONCHITIS were numerically exactly equal-thirty-nine each. Strangely enough these two classes were equal in the immediately preceding year, but during the last twelve months the total of each has been considerably increased. Greater attention is undoubtedly being given to the diagnosis of Consumption than was formerly the vogue, and on many occasions I am informed that visits to the Tuberculosis Dispensary in this town are, on their own initiative, made by sufferers from chest With the Notification Act in force since February of last ailments. year, requiring all forms of Tuberculosis to be notified to the Local Health Authority, there is a further incentive to gain the benefits which in some instances are conferred upon this class of patient by the establishment of Sanatoria in various parts of the West Riding. The West Riding County Council scheme was propounded some few months back to representatives of the various authorities, Brighouse being represented, and it was pointed out at the meeting that under the Insurance Act the Government Grant is 50 per cent., whilst the County Council and Local Sanitary Authorities each pay 25 per cent. of the maintenance.

At present all cases cannot be offered the choice of removal from their homes to more healthy and educational establishments, but the attendance at the Dispensary twice weekly by an expert in this disease undoubtedly goes far in improving the condition of Phthisical patients.

It is much too early to lay great stress upon anticipated results in the general treatment, for the scheme is only by this time fairly launched, but one advantage that cannot be too highly appreciated is the fact that the homes can be and are thoroughly inspected, and instruction of a definite character is given to the inmates. Bearing in mind the exhortation of the Local Government Board, that all enquiries should be conducted as privately and with as little annoyance to the sufferers as is possible, I have reserved to myself the duty of visiting. Of course, in the majority of instances, the patients are fully aware of their condition, and my work is thereby made the more easy-it resting with me then to provide sputum bottles and give orders for disinfectants, I record the condition of the home, number of rooms, especially etc. sleeping apartments, noting the means taken to ventilate the rooms, and in most instances I now get the promise of the tenant to acquaint me as early as possible when arrangements are concluded for the patient to go to a Sanatorium. This latter information is very valuable, inasmuch as early instruction can be given for the disinfecting of the premises, bedding and clothing. It is now almost of as frequent occurrence for the bedding van to be carrying to or returning from the Hospital Disinfector, clothing, &c., from the homes of Phthisical patients as in other cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

Towards the end of April last, when the Health week was held in Brighouse, a special evening was given over to the subject of Consumption—a very instructive and comprehensive lecture being delivered by Dr. Nathan Raw, the well-known authority on this subject. Though I am sorry to say the lecture hall was not crowded, the audience was a very appreciative one—the attention given being a direct tribute to the Lecturer. Of the thirty-nine deaths recorded in the year only two took place before the age of fifteen was reached, eight between the years fifteen and twenty-five, nineteen in the twenty-five to forty-five years' period, and ten in the next twenty years' stage.

The majority of the victims, 21, were females, and the occupations were of the usual varied character as reference to the following table will show: —

Age periods, sex and occupations (if any) of persons dying from Consumption in 1913.

Years, 5-15.		Y	ears, 35-45.
M 6. Scholar.		F 42.	Burler.
M 14. Silk Work	er.		No Occupation.
			Labourer.
15-25.		M 37.	
F 17. Designer			Milk Seller.
F 21			Stone Worker.
F 22. Silk Work	0.75		CU.
F 22. SHK WORK	er.	MI 40.	Stone ,,
			AF EE
F 24. ,, ,,			45-55.
F 24. ,, ,,		F 47.	No Occupation.
F 24. ,, ,,		F 52.	,, ,,
M 21. Wire Wor	ker.	F 54.	Nurse.
M 22. Brass ,,		M 48.	Silk Operative.
		M 50.	Bookkeeper.
25-35.			Valve Fitter.
F 25. No Occupa	tion.	M 53.	Labourer.
F 26. Cotton Op		M 53.	
F 27. Dressmake			Carter.
F 27. No Occupa			
17 20			55-65.
17 21	"	M 61	Silk Worker.
F 33,	"	M 01.	SHK WOIKEL.
	"		
F 33. ,,	"		
F 33. Cetton Op			

F 33. House Wife.

The former residences of those dying from Phthisis were situated as follow : --

Calder Ward	8	West Ward	7
Central Ward	6	Bonegate Ward	6
North Ward	5	East Ward	4
South	Ward	3.	

Hove Edge was the only Ward without a death noted to this disease.

Since 1896 the yearly numbers of deaths have been :---

1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 40 32 41 33 39 43 33 27 43 80 27 25 31 Average, 5 years, 31-2. Average, 5 years, 85. 1910 1911 1912 1913 1909 26 24 24 39 27

Average, 5 years, 28.

Expectoration in public is very noticeable still in this Borough, and I presume until it is made an indictable offence the practice will be continued.

Other deaths caused by other Tuberculous Diseases numbered six three being due to Tuberculous Inflammation of the Brain, two to Tubercular Peritonitis, and the remaining one to a general Tuberculous condition.

The ages and sex of these sufferers were :--

Tubercular Inflammation of Brain.—Female, 2 years; Female, 19 years; Male, 17 years.

Tubercular Peritonitis.-Female, 16 years; Female, 21 years.

General Tuberculosis.-Female, 13 years.

There were seventy-five notifications of Phthisis and allied diseases during the year.

Other notes re Tuberculosis follow in the portion of report relating to Infectious Diseases Notifications at page 29.

CANCER deaths numbered eighteen, rather less than in the immediately preceding year.

The earliest age at which a death was registered was forty-one (female), and the greatest age reached was seventy-nine (female). The division as to sex was equal, there being seven deaths of males and six of females between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five, and beyond this age-period two males and one female, in addition to the one already mentioned in the opening paragraph. Every ward in the town had at least one death recorded, the East and South, with one each, being followed by the West, North and Hove Edge with two each, the Calder and Bonegate having three each, and the Central Ward four cases.

Table of Cancer Deaths : ---

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
20	22	15	18	16	27	14	25	18

Not for many years have we had so many deaths from disease of the RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, and we have to go back to 1907 for anything approaching the number. The chart shewing deaths from the various diseases, which follows in the course of a page or two, shews deaths under this heading at the top of the scale.

Of the total, thirty-nine were due to Bronchitis, twenty-nine to Pneumonia, the remainder being attributed to Pleurisy, &c.

Twenty deaths occurred before the fifteenth year had been reached, and twenty-five in the advanced age period beyond sixty-five.

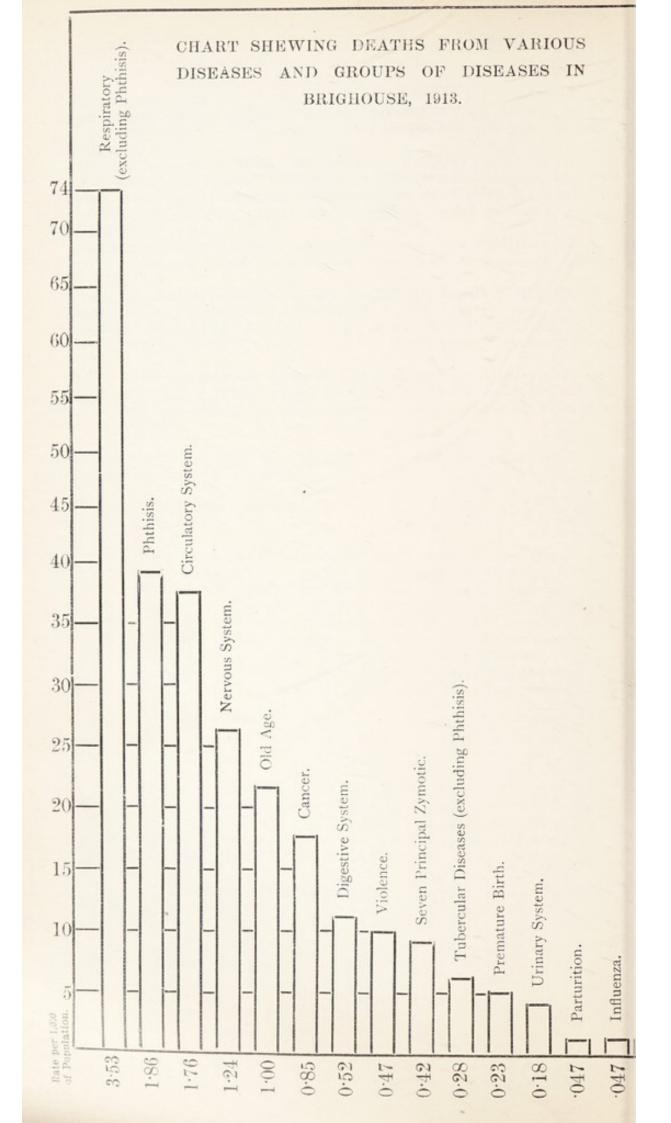
Diseases of the CIRCULATORY SYSTEM accounted for thirtyseven deaths—twenty-four of which were caused by Valvular trouble and of the total twenty-six took place at ages beyond forty-five. Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM numbered twenty-six deaths, eleven due to Apoplexy, five to Inflammation of the Brain, four to Epilepsy, and two to Convulsions.

SPECIFIC FEBRILE or ZYMOTIC DISEASES only totalled eleven—a very satisfactory return : indeed the best ever recorded in this Borough. Scarlet Fever was responsible for three of the deaths, one at $1\frac{10}{12}$ years, the second at two, and the third at thirteen years of age.

DIARRHCEA also accounted for three deaths, two in the infantile period, the other at the advanced age of seventy-seven.

MEASLES caused two deaths, one at fourteen months, the other at four years of age; and DIPHTHERIA with one at seven years, PUERPERAL FEVER one at thirty-one, and INFLUENZA one at seventy years, complete the list.

Reference to the appended chart, kindly prepared for me by Mr. H. L. Bottomley, will at once shew the figures relating to other classified deaths.



Mortality in relation to Season.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Highest in December	. 18.8
Lowest in September	
2ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.	
Highest in June, August and December, each	. 1.14
Lowest in Jany., Feby., July and November, eac	h 'Nil.
3RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE.	
Highest in February	. 6.86
Lowest in September	
4.—PHTHISIS DEATH RATE.	
Highest in March	. 4.0
Lowest in December	
5.—CANCER DEATH RATE.	
Highest in January	. 2.86
Lowest in Feb., March, June, Aug. and Sept., eac.	h Nil.

Month	General Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Cancer Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 B the
Jan.	10.0	-	3.43	1.14	2.86	42
Feb.	14 87	-	6.86	2.86	-	54
March	12'01	.57	4.0	4'0	-	34
April	16.2	.57	3'43	2.86	171	33 3
May	15.4	.57	4'0	2 86	.57	65
June	9.8	1.14	1.21	1.14	— .	138
July	12'0	-	2.58	1'14	1.14	28
Aug.	9.12	I'14	1.14	τ.τ4	_	33.3
Sept.	8.2	.57	.57	.57		45.4
Oct.	16.6	.57	4.26	2.58	.57	151.5
Nov.	13.1	-	3'43	2.28	1.14	21.6
Dec.	18.8	1'14	6.29	_	1.14	103.8
For Year corrected	13.55	'42	3.43	1.86	.85	67

DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER has been the most prominent of all the Notifiable Diseases, and only on two previous occasions in the past sixteen years has the total of the year 1913 been exceeded—in 1909 by two only, but in 1899 by the bigger majority of seventy-three.

The distribution of the 122 cases was general, though some districts suffered more than others—thus the North and Bonegate Wards with twenty-one each headed the list, closely followed by the Calder and Central Wards with eighteen each, the West with sixteen, Hove Edge fourteen, the South and East Wards contributing least with eight and six patients respectively.

Thirty children under five years of age, and eighty-one between the ages of five and fifteen, comprised the majority; there being nine patients between fifteen and twenty-five years, and two beyond the latter period.

The sex distribution was for the third year exactly equal.

There were 109, or nearly ninety per cent., of the cases sent to Hospital, and the mortality was satisfactorily low, only three deaths ensuing—two being at the Hospital. The ages of the latter being twenty-two months and thirteen years, whilst the outside death was of a child aged two years.

-					-							
 Jan. 5	Feb. 10	Mar. 8	April 4	May 7	June 14	July 4	Aug. 9	Sep. 8	0et. 4	Nov. 5	Dec. 8	Total 86
 19	4	22	32	23	24	19	12	7	12	18	3	195
 12	3	5	4	4	8	19	4	3	9	9	5	95
 4	5	8	4	3	2	-	-	2	_	3	3	34
 4	6	6	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	9	4	51
 9	11	4	10	3	5	-	1	1	2	-	2	48
 	-	1	-		-		1	5	12	11	8	39
 4	2	1	10	1	2	7	3		7	4	14	57
 11	30	1	8	11	1		1	2	3	-	-	68
 -	-	6	5	2	2	3		-	-		—	23
 4	4	-			1	1	1000		1		1000	25
 6	10				1	10				18	15	124
 5	2	7	9	6	5	—		3	2	-	4	45
 5	1	1	—	4	1			-	1	1	1	22
 2	-	1					and the second sec			1		56
 3	3	1	6	14	8	5	22	12	21	11	16	122
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						

Continuing the table of former years :---

Average number of notifications-past 10 years=58.1.

The DIPHTHERIA cases were six in number, and of these four were between the ages of five and fifteen, with one at 17, and the other 38 years. Four females comprised the majority.

Four cases were in the Hove Edge Ward, and one each in the North and West Wards; and five were removed to Hospital, one case, a boy aged seven, proving fatal. Reference to the following table will show how few have been the numbers of these cases notified in the last few years, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this satisfactory state may continue.

 	1900 17				
	·1908 24		$\begin{array}{c} 1912\\ 6\end{array}$		

Average for 10 years = 14.1.

Though we have had so few cases of this disease, very free use has been made of the services of the Bacteriological department of the County Council.

From the reports of the various examinations that have been made of suspected material sent from Brighouse the certificates show :---

			Pr	imary.	8	Secondary.
Diphtheria	 	 6	all	positive	10.	1 positive.
Phthisis	 	 7	all	- ,,		9 negative.
Enteric	 	 3	2	"		

And as many of the specimens were forwarded by Medical Practitioners in the town it is apparent that full measure is taken of the advantage offered.

For the second successive year only one case of ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER was notified—the patient, a young man, aged 17 years, being removed to Hospital. It is gratifying to report so favourably on the decline of this disease which, in earlier ages, used to be so prominent in this town.

Table of Enteric Fever cases :-

$\begin{array}{c}1898\\22\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 1900 \\ 16 \end{array}$					$\begin{array}{c} 1905 \\ 16 \end{array}$	1906 9
	1907 8	1908 6	1909 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 1910 \\ 3 \end{array} $		1912	1913	
Average	for 10	years-	-6.	0	5	1	1	

ERYSIPELAS.—Notified on seven occasions, the same number for three succeeding years: the Hove Edge Ward and South Wards being non-contributors, whilst the Central Ward had two cases. There was no death recorded from this complaint.

Notifications since 1898 :---

$\begin{array}{c}1898\\33\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1899 \\ 20 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1900 \\ 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1901 \\ 14 \end{array}$	$1902 \\ 12$	$ 1903 \\ 3 $		$1905 \\ 13$	$1906 \\ 15$
	$\begin{array}{c}1907\\7\end{array}$	1908 8	$\begin{array}{c} 1909 \\ 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}1910\\6\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c}1912\\7\end{array}$	1913 7	
Average	for 10	years:	=8.2.					

There were two cases of PUERPERAL FEVER, one proving fatal at the age of thirty-one in the Central Ward—the other patient resided in the West Ward.

Notifications of this disease since 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1 0 4 0 2 3 1 2 1 1 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913

1

This exhausts the list of the usual Notifiable Diseases, but it will be necessary to tabulate the notifications of Consumption and other Tuberculous Diseases as these are now to be recorded, and from time to time fresh additions, no doubt, will be made to the list.

1

2

2

During the year seventy-five cases of TUBERCULOUS DISEASES were notified: sixty-four relating to Phthisis (Lung Consumption) and eleven to other forms. Of the former class three were between the ages of five and fifteen, fifteen in the next age period, thirty between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, and sixteen beyond the latter age.

The West Ward had most of these patients, fifteen, the Central Ward twelve, Calder ten, Bonegate eight, North seven, East five, South four, and Hove Edge three.

The other Tuberculous patients were one under five, four between five and fifteen years, four again between fifteen and twenty-five, and two in the twenty-five to forty-five age period. In this class every Ward contributed-the Calder, Central and South having each two patients.

Of the Lung cases, thirty three were males, and of the other kinds six were females-thus leaving males in the majority of the combined diseases by one only.

The death list of all the cases notified in 1913 totalled thirty-five, though as the deaths of a few occurred in the present year, 1914, they, of course, have not been further commented on.

Returns of all Notified Diseases arranged as per Wards in 1913:----

WARD,	Scarlet Fever,	Diptheria,	Enteric Fever.	Ervsipelas,	Poerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases,
North	. 21	1	_	1		7	1
Bonegate	. 21			1		8	1
Calder			1	1		10	2
Central				2	1	12	2
West		1		1	1	15	1
Hove Edge .		4	_			3	1
South				-	-	5	2
East	6	—	—	1		4	1
	122	6	1	7	2	64	11

For another year Brighouse has escaped having a case of SMALL-POX to report, but I am afraid when we do have a return of this disease the patients will be many, as the total number of vaccinated children during the last few years is very small.

2

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Very little trouble has been noticeable with regard to any of the Factories and Workshops in this town. The closet accommodation at one of the principal Factories being the exception to this general rule; but, as I write, I understand that soon this matter will be put upon a satisfactory basis. The table in the appendix shows all the details noted in their proper order.

From the yearly returns I find 161 inspections were made of Factories and Workshops in Brighouse, and a total of 61 defects found, of which forty-four were remedied.

The general cleanliness of all, save one, was satisfactory, and the same remark applies to the ventilation. The chief complaints were as to the sanitary arrangements, and of fifty-nine forty-two were put right.

There are 206 Workshops on the register (full details given in appendix), but there are no under-ground bakehouses in the town.

Sanitary Items.

New houses certified for occupation numbered twenty-six, fifteen of which were fitted with baths; and all the closets to these were on the water carriage system.

All, of course, were through houses, and mostly of the smaller class of dwelling for the artizans, and can be considered of a very suitable It would be more in keeping with the spirit of the times if character. every working man's home were provided with a bath with hot and cold water. I am afraid one of the hindrances to this general installation is the tax charged for the use of the water. Considering the great necessity that exists for the workman to remove the foreign matter that gathers on his body whilst at work, surely it would be possible to make a great reduction in water charges to tenants of this class of property. Cleanliness should be encouraged at any cost, even at a monetary loss to a Corporation. The benefit would accrue to the public generally in the increased healthiness of the people, and so the gain would be mutual.

Lodging Houses have been frequently visited by myself in addition to the routine inspections of your Inspector, and there has been no cause for formal complaint during the past year.

The Public Slaughterhouse has been well looked after, and only on a few occasions has there been occasion for condemnation of meat intended for food. Voluntary surrender has been the rule when the above action was considered necessary.

I would like again to caution Householders against the practice of shaking carpets, mats, etc., in public thoroughfares after the hour of eight in the morning. I had a note of marked improvement in this respect in my previous report, but the custom has been again very much in evidence during 1913. The throwing of rubbish, such as tea-leaves, etc., still continues to an inexcusable extent, and I would point out that these offences are punishable by fine or imprisonment if successful action were taken against the offenders.

The Libraries in the town continue, as usual, to be very well patronized. Both are very well looked after, and at my frequent visits I have been satisfied with the ventilation and cleanliness of the premises.

Report on Schools, &c., see in special report of Medical Inspection.



APPENDIX I.

INCLUDING VARIOUS TABLES,

Statistical or otherwise.

TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

THE	THE Ages.		Kate.	13	14.30	09.21	22.11	12.35	14.05		13.55	
NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	At all Ages.	- 1 - N	Number.	12	320	283	264	258	294		284	s, 1911.
DEATHS BELONG DISTRICT.	Under I Year of Age.	Rate per	I,000 Births.	11	104	97	89	79	81		67	At Census, 1911.
NETT	Under I Yo		Number.	10	47	40	36	29	29	111	25	20,845 5,163
TRANSFERABLE DEATHS ‡		of Resi- dents not registered in the District.			28	37	20	36	49		37	
		of Non- residents	in the District.	+∞				4	11		ю	ages
)EATHS D IN THE ICT.		Rate.		7	1.2.1	56.01	08.01	10.86	12.24		88.11	on at all abited ho
TOTAL DEATHS Registered in the District.	DISIG	Number.			292	246	244	226	256		249	Total population at all ages Number of inhabited houses
BIRTHS.		t.	Rate.	5	20'21	18.30	68.11	25.21	L1.L1		61.71	Total Num!
		Nett.	Number.	+ 4	452	411	403	367	359		373	
		Un- corrected Number. 3			452	411	403	366	354		372	acres inland
Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.		61	22,365	22,455	22,520	20,855	20,900		20,960	Area of District in acres (land and inland		
				I	1908	1909	1910	1161	1912		1913	Are

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Table II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

1			30		
	Total cases removed to Hospital.		I 2 109	132	District. s treated er juris-
		East Ward.	0 4 +	12	ral District. ases treated under juris
		Nard Vard	n n 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	15	
n each h or rict.	əßţ	Hove Ed	4 1 ∞ +	22	fax Ru I Pox y, &c.,
tified i c. Paris		West braW	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	35	Halifax Small P. Balby, &
otal Cases notified in eac locality. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.		Centra Ward	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	35	
Total Cases notified in each locality. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.	1	Calde Ward	1 I 8 I I 8 I 1 8	32	situated at Clifton in nd Diphtheria only. Sanatoria at Keighley
	91 [.]	Bonega Bonega	н ⁰ ³ н	31	at (theri a at
-	ť	Mard North		31	situated nd Diph Sanatori
		65 & up- wards	-	-	
		45 to 65	" 9	18	Joint Hospital Scarlet Fever a Tuberculosis
ied.	urs.	25 to 45	- 40 0 000	41	
ses Notif	Ages+-Years	15 to 25	I 0 I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30	Brighouse Typhoid, existence.
Number of Cases Notified	At Ag	5 to 15	m m m +	16	
Numl		1 to 5	I	32	utoria, lera, T reement
		Under 1		.	ls, Sanatoria, &c of Cholera, Typus by agreement in
	At all Ages		6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	213	Hospita atment ospital
	Notifiable Disease.		Small-pox	Totals	Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.— Total available beds for treatment of Cholera, Typus, at Halifax Small Pox Hospital by agreement in diction of West Riding County Conneil.

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TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

Brighouse Urban District.

	1 W	Nett Dea whether	aths at occurs	the sul	bjoined or be	ages of yond t	" Resi he Dis	dents " trict.	
Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	I 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 up- wards
All Causes—Certified Uncertified	282 2	25 	I4 	7	9	18 	45	78 1	86 I
Measles	2		I	I					
Scarlet Fever	3		I	I	I				
Diphtheria and Croup	I				I				
Influenza Phthisis Pulmonary Tuber-	I								1
culosis.)	39				2	8	19	IO	
Tuberculous Meningitis	3			1		2			
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3				I	2			
Cancer, Malignant Disease	18						I	12	5
Rheumatic Fever	I							I	
Meningitis	I					I			
Organic Heart Disease	32						6	13	13
Bronchitis	39	3	I		I		I	13	20
Pneumonia (all forms) Other Diseases of Res-	29	5	8	I			2	13	5
piratory Organs	4		I				I	2	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	3	2							I
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Ĩ								
Cirrhosis of Liver	2				***		I		 I
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	2			***			2		
Puerperal Fever	Ĩ		***			***	1		
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturi-	·	1			***		1		
tion Congenital Debility and	2						2		
Malformation, including Premature Birth Violent Deaths, excluding	10	9	I						
Suicide	6			I					
Suicides	3				***	***	1	2 2	2
Other Defined Diseases	78	6	I	2	- 3	4	1 7	16	39
Totals	284	25	I4	7	9	18	45	79	- 87

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age. Table IV. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.

Total Deaths under One Year. 25 25 10 10 ::::--:::-: : 01 9.12 Months. 111111 .sdinoM 8.8 11 :-10 10 .sdfnoM 8.6 .sdfnoM 8.1 -: Total under I Month. :10 -10 2 : :-::---. -3-4 Weeks. 0 0 2.3 Weeks. 03 11111111 69 1-2 Weeks. ::-.*-1-1 1 1 :::-Under I Week 1--Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus Other Causes ÷ Whooping-Cough Abdominal Tuberculosis Congenital Malformations -: CAUSES OF DEATH. ; Pneumonia (all forms) Suffocation, overlying All Causes-Certified Convulsions ... Bronchitis Diarrhœa Premature Birth Atelectasis ... Gastritis

Nett Births in the year-legitimate, 363; illegitimate, 10.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 24; illegitimate, 1.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1913, for the Borough of Brighouse, 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.

	1	Number o	f
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices,	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	 77	8	-
Workshops	 84	9	-
Workplaces	 -	-	-
Total	 161	17	

		Nu	mber of Defe	sta.	Number
Particulars.	-	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:					
Want of Cleanliness		1	1		
Want of Ventilation			1		
Overcrowding					
Want of Drainage of Floors					
Other Nuisances		23	18		
Sanitary Accommodation-				1	
Tomore		8	8		
Unsuitable or Defective		22	12	1	
Not Separate for Sexes		6	4		
Not Separate for Sexes		0			
Offences under the Factory and Worksh Acts:	op				
Illegal occupation of underground bal house (S. 101)	¢e-				
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements	for				
Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)					
Other Offences					
(Excluding Offences relating to outwo which are included in Part 3 of this repor					
Total		61			

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

1	Y
1	5
1	OPK
122	3
1	Φ
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1	0
**	F
(20

]		c	CTWO.	RKERS'	LISTS,	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.	N 107.			WHOLES	WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.	EMISES, 8.	INFEO	OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.	IN SMISES, 0, 110.
		Lists received from Employers.	ived fr	m Empl	oyers.		Notices sorved on	Prosecutions.	tions.						
NATURE OF WORK. Sen	ding two	Sending twice in the year.		Sending	conce in t	Sending once in the year.	occupiers as to	occupiens Failing as to to keep	1000	Instances	Notices	Trances Notices Prosecu-	nstance	Orders made	Prosecu- tions
	_	Outworkers.			Outwo	Outworkers.	keeping or anod-	keeping or permit	to send		BOLVOU.	rious.		(8. 110).	(S. 110). 109,110,.
Lists.		Con- W tractors, m	Work- men.	Lists.	Con- tractors,		Work- ing lists, tion of men, Lists,	tion of Lista.	Lists.					_	
		I I CI I CI	I 2 I 0 8												
6	_		30									_		_	

4.-Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Bakehouses 25, Blacksmiths 7, Bootmakers
27, Botanical Brewer 1, Brushmakers 2,
Cabinet Makers 5, Cloggers 4, Coach
Builder 1, Coopers 5, Currier 1, Dressmakers 30, Jewellers 6, Joiners 7, Knitters
4, Laundry Work 5, Maltsters 2, Mattress
Maker 1, Milliners 16, Painters 7, Paper
Bag Maker 1, Photographers 3, Plumbers
8, Polishers 5, Saddlers 2, Soap Maker 1,
Sweet Packer 1, Tailors 13, Tin Plate
Workers 6, Upholsterers 3, Wheelwrights
6, Wire Worker 1.

Total Number of Workshops on Register ...

206

5.-Other Matters.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s 133, 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	
Other	20
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

FRED. W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health

March 9th, 1914.

TABLE C, 1913.

BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.

Any developments during 1913 ?- To new houses.

Any insufficiency, and where ?- No.

Any curtailment?-Yes.

Any unsatisfactory quality, and where ?- No.

Any unchecked plumbo-solvent action ?-No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Any developments during 1913?— Yes, about 1,050 yards new sewers.

Developments still needed as to (a) Want of sewers:—In a few places. (b) Improvement of defective sewers.—From time to time as defects are found.

Any inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works or complaints as to smells?—Yes.

No. of sink-wastes disconnected during 1913.-25. Trapped, 41.

Proportion of sink-wastes still needing disconnection. (?) Untrapped.—5 per cent.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—No. of Privies with open middens— 81.

- No. of Pail or Tub Closets.-2,736.
- No. of Privies with covered middens.-400.
- No. of Water Closets.-1,654. Waste water Closets.-154.
- No. of Privies re-constructed during 1913—(a) as w.c.'s.—70. (b) Other.—4.
- No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1913—(a) w.c.'s.—5.

No. of Closets constructed in 1913 for new houses-(a) w.c.'s.-41.

SCAVENGING.—How is refuse disposed of (a) Destructor.—Paper only burnt in a small one. (b) Tips.—Partly. (c) Farmers.— Partly. Total annual cost.—£1,970.

Is there any inadequacy, and where ?---Yes.

- Any change during 1913?-No; but new arrangements being made now.
- NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.—Total No. of Inspections made in 1913. —3,047.

Informal Notices served—24. Complied with—24.

Statutory Notices served-187. Complied with-82.

- Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1912-69. At close of 1913-569.
- Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1913-1,035. Abated during 1913-466.

Total No. of Summonses or other legal proceedings-2.

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, &c.	No, in Dis- triet.	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspec- tions made.	General Condition ?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	44	satis- factory.	
Canal Boats	-	-	74	"	
Knackers Yards	-	-	-		
Offensive Trades (Please specify kind)	10	10 4 Tripe Boilers. 4 Soap ,. 2 Gut Scrapers,	19		

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

SCHOOLS.-No. of Elementary Schools in District-10.

No. of Visits to Schools-64.

Action taken.—One Department closed for two weeks on account of Measles.

- MILK SUPPLY.—No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts—38. No. adulterated—4.
 - No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for bacteriological examination-None.

No. of animals notified by Police under Tuberculosis Order, 1913.---None.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1913?-No.

No. of Cowkeepers in district-26. No. Registered-26.

- No. of Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers—21. No. who are Purveyors only—54. Total No. Registered—75.
- Total No. of Cowsheds—47. No. of Inspections in 1913—68. General Condition.—Fair.

Approximate No. of Milch Cows in District—320. 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—3. Kind and quantity—Beef, 1,008lbs.; Pork, 153lbs.; Mushrooms, 1¹/₂ cwt.
 No. of Slaughterhouses—3. No. Registered—3. Kind and Condition.— 1 Public. All good.

No. of Prosecutions (a) Food and Drugs-2.

- FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Any Smoke Nuisance, and where? —Yes. Various parts of Borough.
 - No. of Smoke Observations taken—97. No. of cautions—7. Legal notices—7.

- BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—Are any other Bye-laws needed ? For Offensive Trades, Houses let in Lodgings, Tents and Vans, &c.
- INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.—What diseases have been specially prevalent in 1913?—Scarlet Fever.
 - What special action to combat same?—Usual. Hospital and supervision of contacts.
 - Is Hospital accommodation adequate and sufficient?-Yes.
 - What arrangement for the supply of antitoxin?—Stocked by M.O.H. for Practitioners' use in necessitous cases.

Any influences threatening the health of the District ?--- N'one.

TUBERCULOSIS.—(1) Inspection of patient's home and workshop.— Yes. (2) Examination for contacts.—Yes.

- (3) Disinfection.—Yes. (4) Distribution of advice leaflets.—Yes.
- (5) Action re spitting.—Advice. (6) Shelters provided.—No.
- (7) Is sputum examined ?—Yes.

BACTERIOLOGY .- Is County Laboratory utilized ?- Yes.

- INFANT MORTALITY.—What organised effort to control it?—Visiting and advice by Lady Health Visitor. Printed instructions on Infant feeding also distributed.
 - Has Notification of Births Act, 1907, been adopted ?-Yes. Since December, 1911.
 - Is Health Visitor appointed by Sanitary Authority?—Partly. By other body?—Education Authority.
- VITAL STATISTICS.—Births during 1913 : Males—195. Females— 178. Total 373.
 - No. of illegitimate included in above—10. No. of Still Births (not included)—24.
 - Deaths during 1913—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., total actually registered in the District without any correction—247.
 - (2) Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated—Males, 158; Females, 126. Tctal 284.
 - No. of uncertified deaths (included above)-2.
- MISCELLANEOUS.—Mean Temperature for 1913—47.3. Rainfall— 32 inches.

What Mortuary accommodation—(a) for accidents?—Yes. (b) for infectious cases other than at Hospital?—No.

No. of Burial Grounds-5. Any need for extension ?- No.

Are there any Maggot breeding establishments in District ?-- No.

SANITARY STAFF.—What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.?—£225. School M.O.—£70. Hospital.—£85=£380. Name of Sanitary Inspector—Richard Allison.

Annual Salary as Inspector-£125.

Other appointments held.—Housing Inspector and Hackney Carriage Inspector.

Salary for such other appointments.—£5 per annum for Inspection of Hackney Carriages.

Any Assistants?-One.

Is Staff sufficient?—No. Probably will be when scavenging Foreman is appointed. (Advertising for same now.) SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes from any of the foregoing entries.

Public Lavatories for both sexes. Refuse Destructor.

Disinfecting Station.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1913 Table shewing action under Sections 15, 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, dated September 2nd, 1910, or matters arising therefrom.

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1912.

Houses totally unfit for human habitation (Section 17)-1.

Houses with minor defects (Public Health Acts).-20.

Houses inspected under the Act and Regulations in 1913.-125. Action under Section 15.

Houses found not reasonably fit for human habitation.-34.

Houses for which notices were given to execute works.-34.

Action under P.H. Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under Section 15, owing to the tenancy having commenced before December 3rd, 1909.

Houses found with defects.—91.

Houses in regard to which notices were served to remedy defects—91. Houses made fit after notice.—32.

Action under Section 17.

Houses found to be totally unfit for habitation.—13.

- Houses represented to Local Authority as being totally unfit for human habitation.—13.
- Houses made fit for human habitation without the issue of a closing order.—13.
- Houses closed as unfit for human habitation after closing orders were made.---1.

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1913.

Houses not reasonably fit for human habitation (Section 15).—34. Houses with minor defects (Public Health Acts).—111.

Name and Address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910?—Richard Allison (Inspector of Nuisances), Public Offices.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 17 (7)?—No. Any action in respect of such rooms?—Notices served to close 12 cellar dwellings. 9 complied with.

OTHER ACTION IN REGARD TO HOUSING :-

Any scarcity of houses, if so, where ?- No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses, and where ?- Eleven.

No. of cases of overcrowding dealt with during 1913 .- Eleven.

- Number of new Houses built during 1913 (a) Working class dwellings.-26 certified for habitation.
- Any working class dwellings erected during 1913 by Sanitary Authority.—Please give number and type:—No.

Are Sanitary Authority contemplating erection of Working Class Dwellings? Please give number and type:-No.

TOWN PLANNING: --- Any scheme prepared during 1913? If so, give details --- No.

Any scheme contemplated ? If so, for what area ?- No.

(Signed) FRED. W. MARTIN,

March 11th, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

Years	Population	1	Births.	England and Wales	1	Deaths	England and Wales
		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population	Birth Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 of Population	Death rate
1876	7,290	262	27:0			20'7	
1877	7,400	276	35'9 37'2	36.1	151	22.0	20'4
1878	7,500	291	35.2	35.9	165	20.0	21.7
1879	8,300	282	34 6	55-5	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 1884	6,280 8,388	280	330	33.2	159	18.3	19.5
1885	8,545	289 292	34.6 34.3	33°5 32°5	179	21.4	196 190
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	30.2	151	17.8	17.9
1890	9,226	275	29.8	29.7	120	21.2	19 2
1891 1892	10,276	321	31.7	31.4	199	19'2 28'9	20 2
1893	10,507	282 286	26.8 25.9	30.5	199	18.2	19.0 19.1
1093	10,010	200	20 9	30.0	194	10 2	191
		_	B.—R	ASTRICK.			
1876	6.540	281	42 9		146	22.2	
1877	6,695	304	45'4	36.9	153	22.8	20 4
1878 1879	9,000	294	32 6	35 8	179	19.8	21.2
1880	9,060 9,135	305 299	33.6	34.6	171 101	22'0	20'4
1881	8,036	327	40.6	33.9	163	20'2	18.9
1882	8,252	292	35.3	83'7	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 1886	8,285	306	34 6	32.5	159	18 0	19.6
1887	8,950 9.075	268 293	29°9 33 3	32°4 31°4	178	20.7 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 1893	9,448	270 276	28.5 28.8	30.2	172	18·2 26 5	19 O 19'2
1093	9,583	270		BOROUGH	159	20 1	192
1804	Larout	1 574				1 1.6	16.6
1894 1895	21,043 21,153	571	27.13	29 6 30 3	312 349	14 6	18 7
1896	21,238	547	26 83	29.7	349	17	17 1
1897	21,347	573	26.84	297	322	15 08	17'4
1898	21,466	549	25.57	29 4	418	17.6	176
1899	21,570	503	23 31	29.3	371	17 I	18.3
1900	21,690	513	23 63	28 9 28 5	399	18.39	18 3
1901 1902	21,780 21,960	516 492	23.69	28.6	345 305	15°84 13°88	16 3
1902	21,983	501	22.78	28 4	258	11.73	15 4
1904	22,076	477	21.67	27.9	305	1381	16.5
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 1908	22,280	422	18.94	26.3	298 320	13'37	15 14 7
1903	22,365	452	20'21 18'30	20 5	283	14'3 12'6	14 /
1910	22,520	403	17.89	24.8	264	11.72	13.4
1911	20,843	367	17.57	24'4	258	12.35	14.0
1912	20,900	359	177	23.8	294	14.00	13.3
1913	20,950	373	17.79	23.9	281	13.22	13.4

A -BRIGHOUSE.

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

Munder. Rate per 1,006 Number. Rate per 1,006 Number.		Ponulation.		BIRTHS.	DEA	DEATHS.	Zvmotio	Phylicia	Respiratory	Canada	Infantile Doctor non	No. of	No. of
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CITY OR TOWN.	-		Rate per 1,006	Number.	Rate per 1,000	Douth Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate. (ex. Phthisis)	Death Rate.	1,000 Births.	Received (ex. Phthisis).	Notifications Received,
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:		10.947	23.6	7.289	15.7	22.1	07.1	2.88	12.1	136	7.704	1.828
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	p		5,811	19.62	4,474	11.51	S1.1	66.0	2.33	81.1	127	1.315	1.341
eld 110,882 $2,196$ 19'50 1.664 14'77 0.82 0.89 $2'81$ $1'27$ $41,010$ 837 1901 642 $14'53$ 95 $8'1$ $2'40$ $1'29$ $52,500$ $1,604$ $30'55$ 859 $16'36$ $2'06$ $8'1$ $2'40$ $1'29$ $53,775$ 892 $24'2$ $14'53$ $2'05$ $8'1$ $2'40$ $1'29$ $53,678$ $1,201$ $30'32$ $6'36$ $2'05$ $8'1$ $2'40$ $1'29$ $53,658$ $1,201$ $2'4'2$ $16'36$ $2'06$ $0'9$ $0'8$ $1'29$ $53,658$ $1,201$ $2'4'2$ $12'2$ $0'9$ $0'8$ $1'1'5$ $11,784$ $2'37$ $2'0'2$ $190'7$ $16'8$ $0'68$ $1'2'5$ $1'1'5$ $11,784$ $2'1'4$ $1'3'0$ $1'2'5$ $1'1'9$ $0'7$ $2'8'5$ $1'1'5$			1,871	18.3	1,561	15.3	+2.	00.1	2.60	07.1	103	208	266
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ield		2,196	02.61	r.664	14.77	0.82	68.0	18.2	1.27	103	768	323
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			837	10.61	642	14.53	56.	18.	2.40	62.I	123	328	180
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1,604	30.55	859	16.36	2.06	08.	5.0	66.	147	176	113
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1,212	24.4	721	14.5	0.32	8.0	3.26	96.0	100	205	148
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			892	24.2	462	12.5	6.0	0.4	6.1	0.1	108	143	122
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1,261	23.4	206	16.8	0.68	£0.1	2.8	57.1	9.121	137	127
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			302	20.2	194	13.0	.40	80	5.3	1.2	100'2	000	202
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	237	20.2	240	6.11	80.	2.0	>	1.1	88	36	24
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			318	22.22	209	19.41	86.0	.48	3.14	70.I	110	15	30
DII 12,940 265 20.47 165 12.75 '61 '30 1'70 '85 20,960 373 17'79 284 13'55 '42 1'86 3'43 '85		14.060	280	6.61	216	15.3	2.0	-85	2.0	1.2	146	12	33
20,960 373 1779 284 13°55 '42 1'86 3'43 '8			265	20.47	165	12.75	19.	.30	04.1	-85	83	42	1000
20,960 373 17'79 284 13'55 '42 1'86 3'43 '8													
··· 20,960 373 17'79 284 13'55 '42 1'86 3'43 '8													
			373	64.41	284	3.5	.42	98.1	3.43	-92	67	138	75

48

			-		rea	45.						_
Month.	0- I	1-2	2-5	5-15	15- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	65- 75	75 up	T'tal
Jan.	2	1	-	I	τ	3	2	-	6	5	8	28
Feb.	2	I	2	-	I	4	3	4	-	3	6	26
March	I	I	2	I	-	I	3	3	3	3	3	21
April	I	1	-	1	I	4	4	-	9	4	4	29
May	3	I	-	-	4	2	3	3	3	4	4	27
June	4	T	-	-	2	I	2	2	3	-	2	17
July	I	I	-	1	3	1	I	5	3	4	I	21
Aug.	I	-	I	I	-	I	I	1	5	4	I	16
Sept.	I	-	2	-	I	I	1	I	I	4	3	15
Oct.	5	I	-	-	2	2	I	5	- 7	4	2	29
Nov.	I	I	-	-	3	2	1	4	3	4	4	23
Dec.	3	6	I	3	-	-	2	3	6	4	4	32
Total	25	14	8	8	18	22	24	31	49	43	42	284

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Years.

Corrected to include Deaths of all Persons belonging to Brighouse.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total
January	15	20	35
February	22	16	38
March	17	12	29
April	16	14	30
May	18	19	37
June	17	12	29
July	20	16	36
August	22	8	30
September.	ΙI	I 1	22
October	15 8	18	33
November	8	16	24
December .	т 3	16	29
Total	194	178	372

MONTHLY BIRTHS, 1913.

MONTHLY DEATHS, 1913.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total
January	13	15	28
February	I 2	14	26
March	II	IO	21
April .	12	17	29
May	. 14	13	27
June	IO	7	17
July	12	9	21
August	12	4	16
September.	8	7	15
October	17	12	29
November.	15	8	23
December	23	9	32
Total	159	125	284

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

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria & Memb. Croup. Puerperal Fever. Enteric Month. Total. Fever. January ... 3 3 February .. 3 3 March I I 2 ... April 8 6 2 ... May I 15 14 ... -------8 June 8 ... 6 July 5 I •• August 22 I 23 ... ----------September .. . 2 12 14 ____ _ October ... 2 23 21 November .. II I I 13 December .. 16 20 3 1 -----122 6 7 I 2 138

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

		Pressure	Temperature. Mean Reading Thermometer.		Mean Reading Thermometer.		Ra	in.
Month.		of Atmos- phere in Month at 32° and Sea Level	Highest.	Lowest.	Maximum in rays of sun.	Minimum on grass.	No. of days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.
January		ins. 29'705	o 50 [.] 9	0 26.4	о 63 [.] 3	0 22.8	21	ins. 3°23
February		30'1 34	52.2	26.6	84'4	19.8	13	1.42
March		29.564	54'1	246	89.2	19.2	24	4.69
April		29.820	60.9	30.2	95*9	27.0	17	3.80
May		29.875	74'4	35.2	1(7.5	30.4	13	2.80
June		30.030	74'0	41.8	113.1	35.1	13	1.78
July		30.022	72.0	42.9	114'4	36.2	12	I.II
August	•••	30.042	76.5	40'2	111.0	32.4	8	1.54
September		29'943	758	38.0	114.2	29.8	I 2	1.64
October		29.858	62.9	34.0	93.2	26.7	15	1.87
November		29.763	54.5	32.9	83.9	28.3	23	3.26
December		30.014	52.6	21'2	64.4	21.1	18	3.00
Annual Means		29 900	63.4	32.8	95'4	27.4	189	30.17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1913.

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



Brighouse.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Work of the Sanitary Department

BY

The Borough Sanitary Inspector,

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

Member of the Council, Sanitary Inspectors' Association ; Bronze Medallist ; Diplomē in Meat Inspection ; Cert., Royal San. Inst.;

FOR THE

Year ended December 31st, 1913.

Sanitary Department, March 4th, 1914.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1913, OF THE BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my third Annual Report on the work performed by the Staff of the Department in my charge for the year ended 31st December, 1913. During the year 3,069 inspections and visits have been made, and as a result 1,039 nuisances were discovered on 442 premises, 470 of which were abated by December 31st. 160 owners were seen personally, and 211 informal and statutory notices served upon the responsible persons.

The majority of the unabated nuisances occur at 69 houses belonging to 4 owners. One of these is the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, who own 40 of the houses at which work is required to be done. The remaining 29 houses are contiguous properties situate in Elland Road, and the delay is owing principally to the difficulty in arranging amicably a combined drainage scheme, whereby the sewage shall be conveyed into the sewer in lieu of into cesspools as at present.

In addition to the routine work of the department, special reports have been submitted to the Health Committee on the following matters:

- 1. The collection of house refuse.
- 2. Cellar dwellings.
- 3. The scavenging of the Borough, including schemes for the conversion of pail closets to water carriage, and the provision of a destructor.
- 5. An investigation into the location, number and kind of sanitary conveniences within the Borough.

The tabulated summaries of inspections and visits in this report do not include work done in connection with the superintendence of the scavenging of the Borough.

I am, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

RICHARD ALLISON.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Bakehouses					27
Complaints Investigated					82
Common Lodging Houses				i.	44
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops					68
Canal Boats					90
Dwellinghouses-Housing Act					125
,, ,, Public Health Acts					246
,, ,, Visited					425
,, ,, Infectious Disease					136
,, ,, Overcrowded					11
,, ,, Requiring Cleansing					17
,, ,, Disinfected					
Drains Tested					
Factories and Workshops					77
Outworkers					18
Markets, Meat, Fish, Provision and	Fruit	erers	' Sh	ops	257
Owners and Agents Interviewed					160
Offensive Trades					19
Re-Visits to Properties under Notice					310
Samples-Milk					38
,, Water					;
Schools Disinfected					24
Slaughterhouses					135
Smoke Observations					97
Van Dwellings					29
Visits to Work in Progress					301
0					

8069

INSPECTOR'S JOURNAL.

Number of Entries in Journal					
Premises on which Nuisances	were	found	 		442
Separate Nuisances			 	1	039
Preliminary Notices Served			 		24
Statutory Notices Served					

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

			Abated.
Drains requiring Reconstruction			 -47
,, ,, connecting to Main Sew			 13
,, not efficiently Trapped			 27
, requiring Ventilation Shafts			 6
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	 	34	 16
Yard Drains	 	67	 43
,, Cellar Drains	 	14	 10
., Eaves and Fall Pipes	 	28	 17
,, Roofing	 	15	 6
., Urinals	 	6	 6
,, Water Closets	 	41	 24
., Sink Stones	 	2	 2
Sink Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting	 	68	 25

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES .- Continued.

To provide Sink Stones to Houses	
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting	16
To provide Eaves and Fall Spouts 8	
Nuisances from want of Drains 9	5-
,, Water in Cellar 1	
", Cesspools 2	
" Street Gullies 15	18
Stagnant Water 2	1
", Defective Paving of Yard 11	9
" Smoke 7	4
Keeping Animals	5
Offensive Accumulation 4	4
,, Ashpits	13
, Privies	70
Pail Closets 30	8
Closets requiring Limewashing	9
Insufficient Closet Accommodation 24	5
Ashpits and Closets requiring Reconstruction 35	7
Houses with Defective Floors	2
Houses requiring Light and Ventilation 27	15
Cleansing 19	14
Food Storage Accommodation 8	
Oversteended 7	6
Dawn 14	5
Unft for Human Habitation 4	5
G II D II' 19	7
Cellar Dwellings ,, ,, 12	
1039	470

· CONVERSIONS.

Number of	Ashpits Abolished		 	 13
,,	Privies ,,		 	 70
,,	Pail Closets ,,		 	 9
,,	Ashbins Provided		 	 110
.,	Water Closets Provide	ed	 	 100

Year.	Nuisances Found.	Nuisances Abated.	Privies Abolished.
1908	150	128	9)
1909	122	102	9 23
1910	138	99	5 -
1911*	281	240	11)
1912	447	895	33 114
1913	1039	470	70

*Date of my appointment as Sanitary Inspector, April 1st, 1911.

Month.	No.	No. showing moderate smoke	No. shewing dense black smoke.	No. exceeding the limit for dense black smoke.
January	6	4	2	-
February	11	11	5	_
March	9	9	4	1
April	10	9	5	
May	8	8	5	1
June	7	7	4	
July	7	6	2	1
August	13	13	7 .	
September	4	4	4	2
October	6	6	3	-
November	6	5	5	3
December	10	10	8	
	97	92	54	

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Ninety-seven observations have been made during the year. The following table shews the number taken during each month of the year:

The limit for black smoke was fixed by the Health Committee in July, 1911, at 3 minutes per half hour observation. By their instruction also every observation taken during the month is reported at the following monthly meeting of the Committee

I believe that an improvement has taken place during the past year in regard to Factory chimneys, and a continuance of this is greatly to be desired. Smoke is a pollution of the atmosphere, and it is quite as necessary that the air we breathe should be as pure as that the food we eat should be of pure ingredients and manufactured in cleanly surroundings. The Public Health Act, 1875, specifically aims at the prevention of black smoke; it is a limited prohibition, for in any prostcution it must be proved that the smoke was *black*, and it is obvious that great pollution of the atmosphere may be taking place without emission of *black* smoke. The 97 observations recorded during the year shew that though only 8 chimneys exceeded the 3 minutes' limit, 54 emitted black smoke during the half-hour observations, and no fewer than 92 out of a total of 97, moderate smoke in varying quantity.

House chimneys are exempt from the law excepting when they are fired, and part of the pollution of the atmosphere is due to the careless stoking of domestic fires. From a sanitary point of view, a large increase in the use of gas and electricity for heating and cooking is commendable.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Seventy-seven visits have been made to Factories, 84 to Workshops, and 30 to Outworkers' premises, a total of 191. Sixty-one defects were found, 7 notifications of sanitary defects were received from H.M. Factory Inspector, and 17 notices have been served on owners and occupiers to remedy the following matters:—

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	1	1
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Insufficient	8	8
Sanitary Accommodation Unsuitable or		
Defective	22	8
Do. do. Not separate for Ser	xes 6	4
Nuisances from Black Smoke	7	
Do. Offensive Accumulations		
Do. Defective Drains	13 28	18
Do. Ashpit requiring	1	
Reconstruction	1	
	61	44

The following is a list of additional worskhops established during the year ,: —

Milliner and	l Dr	aper			 	1
Bootmakers	and	Rep	baire	rs	 	3
Tailor					 	1
Upholsterer						1
Soapmaker					 	1
Laundry					 	1
						8

Classified list of registered Workshops : ---

Dalahan	05	35.44
Bakehouses	20	Mattress Maker 1
Blacksmiths	7	Milliners 16
Bootmakers	27	Painters 7
Botanical Brewers	1	Paper Bag Maker 1
Brushmakers		Photographers 3
Cabinetmakers	5	Plumbers 8
Cloggers	4	Polishers 5
Coach Builders	1	Saddlers
Coopers	5	Soap Maker 1
Leather Currier	1	Sweet Packer 1
Dressmakers	30	Tailors 13
Jewellers	6	Tin Plate Workers 6
Joiners	7	Upholsterers 3
Knitters	4	Wheelwrights 6
Laundries	5	Wireworker 1
Maltsters	2	
		000

206

COMMON LODGINGHOUSES.

Number on	Number of	Number of	General
Register.	Rooms.	Lodgers	Conditions
2	15	181	Satisfactory.

The provision for escape in case of fire at one of the houses is considered insufficient by the Health Committee The keeper has undertaken to provide an additional fire escape during the coming year. A satisfactory improvement has taken place in the condition of the lodginghouses; the accommodation provided compares favourably with that found at similar establishments in other towns.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 26 registered Cowkeepers within the Borough, and 68 visits have been made to these farms, upon which are 46 cowsheds where are housed 318 milch cattle.

The whole of the cowsheds have been limewashed twice during the year in accordance with the regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Last year mention was made in my annual report of proposed legislation on this burning question; but, alas! we are apparently no nearer a solution of this admittedly thorny problem.

It is satisfactory to note the increasing regard to cleanliness in the cowsheds in the Borough. The sore point with farmers, and one they are continually relating, is the fact that similar requirements to ours are not exacted in adjacent districts. This is certainly a real grievance, and is not confined to the particular area adjacent to Brighouse, nor is it limited to the requirements expected from cowkeepers, the whole of requirements of Sanitary Authorities differ in each district. As a matter of fact, one of the chief objects of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association is by frequent conference to attain that great desideratum, a uniform requirement among executive officers in sanitary work.

No. of Registered Cow- keepers.	No. of Cowsheds.	No. of Milch Cows.	No of Farmers residing outside who purvey Milk within the Borough.	No. of Farmers residing inside who purvey Milk within the Borough.	No. of Farmers who do not purvey Milk.	of Milk Purveyors are not Dairy Far- mers.	Total number on register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk
No. of	No. of (No. of]	No of outside withi	No. of inside v within	No. of not	No. of who ar	Total n of Cowl and Pt
26	46	318	20	22	5	13	60

SUMMARY.

BAKEHOUSES.

Twenty-seven visits have been made to the registered retail Bakehouses in the Borough. I take pleasure in reporting satisfactorily on the condition of places where this class of food is prepared for sale.

I believe every precaution is taken in the Bakehouses within the Borough to ensure that the processes incidental to the trade are carried out with proper regard to cleanliness.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Nineteen inspections of premises where offensive trades are established have been made. No cause of complaint was found, having regard to the unsavoury, yet necessary, nature of the businesses carried on.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year systematic inspection of the food supply of the Borough has been maintained, 257 inspections of the markets and shops where food is exposed for sale, and regular visits have been made to the Public Slaughterhouse and the two private Slaughterhouses within the Borough.

The following is the amount of food seized and afterwards condemned as unfit for human consumption : ---

Beef		 	1008 lbs.
Pork		 	153 lbs.
Edible	Offal	 	254 lbs.
Mushro	oms	 	168 lbs.

1583 lbs.

The Board of Agriculture suggest that three samples of food per 1,000 of the population is a reasonable percentage. The number taken in Brighouse during the year is a slightly higher figure.

By arrangement with the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council samples of milk are taken by your inspector. The cost of analysis and legal expenses is borne by the higher authority.

During the year 69 samples of food have been taken for analysis in the Borough, 31 by the County Council's Officers—all of which upon analysis were found to be genuine—and 38 by myself.

Of these latter four fell below the standard of the Board of Agriculture, which is also a minimum requirement, i.e., 3 per cent. of fat and 8.5 solids not fat. It may be interesting to know the result of the average quality of the milks analysed during the year. The following is the average composition of the 38 samples of new milk:—Fat, 3.65; Solids not fat, 9.006.

The best sample of the year, No. 33, was taken on October 31st, and contained milk fat 4.36; solids not fat, 9.44.

The worst sample was No. 36, taken November 28th, and contained milk fat, 2.92: solids not fat, 7.96.

In two cases it was decided to prosecute.

No. 31 contained milk fat 3.42

Solids not fat ... 8.02

and was certified to be adulterated by the addition of water to the extent of 5.6.

No. 36 contained milk fat 2.92 Solids not fat 7.96

and was certified to be adulterated by the addition of water to the extent of 6.3.

Only a nominal penalty was inflicted in each case.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A statement shewing income and expenditure, together with the number and kind of animals slaughtered for human consumption :---

Month.	1	nco	me.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
	£	s.,	d.		-		0	
January	8	3	1	41	146	3	47	237
February		1	3	45	128	1	30	204
March	7	5	8	53	129	5	45	232
April		16	. 6	56	146		37	239
May		15	5	61	210	2	46	319
June		0	0	40	191	3	32	266
July	7	0	0	44	185	5	29	263
August		0	11	60	229	7	35	331
September		12	8	53	174	4	31	262
October		18	2	83	182	11	52	328
November	8	0	11	64	124	5	56	249
December	8	13	5	63	91	8	91	253
	£103	8	0	663	1935	54	531	3183

EXPENDITURE.

Wages.	Tools and Repairs.	Rent and Rates— Gas, Water and Coke.	Total.
£ s. d. 87 7 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 211 18 10
		Less Tolls	103 8 0

£108 10 10

CANAL BOATS.

Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, provides that "Every Sani-"tary Authority within whose district any canal is situate shall, within "twenty-one days of the thirty-first day of December in every year, make "a report to the Local Government Board as to the execution of the "principal Act and this Act, and of the Regulations made thereunder, "and as to the steps taken by such authority during the year, to give "effect to the said Acts and Regulations."

The number of Canal Boats inspected during the year was 51, and of these 90 inspections were made as follows: ----

34	Boats were	inspected	once	 34
7	,,	,,	twice	 14
4	,,	,,	three times	
2	,,	,,	four times	
3	,,	,,	five times	
1	,,	,,	seven times	 7
51	-			90

The population found to be inhabiting the boats numbered 238, including 127 malés, 61 females and 50 children. The following is a tabulated statement shewing the number, age and sex of the children found on canal boats during 1913:---

Ages	 On and	e year under.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals.
Males Females .	 	_	1		2	6	3	1	4	2	2		2	23 27
Totals			2	4	3		6		7	4	3	2	4	50

A large variety of merchandise is brought into the Borough by canal. The principal imports are coal, corn, cotton, flour, oil, potatoes, silk, wheat, wire and wool.

Number of Boats Inspected	The following is a summary of the work	done du	ring th		ear:— 1913.
Number of Inspections 90 Registered Accommodation 450 Aft Cabin 450 Fore Cabin 180 Population found on Board 238 Adults 180 Population found on Board 238 Adults 188 Children 50 Children of School Age , under 12 Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations 44 Number of Boats with one or more Infringements , under of Infringements found 8 , , , , , , remedied 8 A classified summary of infringements is as follows :— (a) Registration (b) Master without Certificate (c) Cleanliness (c) Cleanliness (c) Cleanliness (c) Cleanliness (c) Cleanlines (c) Cleanlines (c) Cleanlines (c) Cleanlines	Number of Boats Inspected				
Registered Accommodation 450 Aft Cabin 270 Fore Cabin 180 Population found on Board 180 Population found on Board 188 Children 50 Children 50 Children 50 Children 12 Number of School Age 12 Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations 44 Number of Boats with one or more Infringements 7 Number of Infringements found 8 ,, , , , , , , remedied 8 , , , , , , , , , remedied 8 A classified summary of infringements is as follows:— 2 (a) Registration 2 (b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3	Number of Inspections				90
Aft Cabin 270 Fore Cabin 180 Population found on Board 180 Population found on Board 188 Children 50 Children of School Age 38 , under 12 Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations 44 Number of Boats with one or more Infringements 7 Number of Infringements found 8 , , , , , , , , remedied 8 A classified summary of infringements is as follows:— (a) Registration (b) Master without Certificate (c) Cleanliness (d) Painting (e) Cleanliness (f) Painting (f) Painting (f) Painting 					
Population found on Board 238 Adults 188 238 Children 238 Children of School Age	Aft Cabin	270			
Population found on Board 238 Adults 188 238 Children 238 Children <	Fore Cabin	180			
Adults188 ChildrenChildren of School Age50Children of School Age38, under12Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations44Number of Boats with one or more Infringements7Number of Infringements found8, , , , , , , , , remedied8A classified summary of infringements is as follows:-8(a) Registration2(b) Master without Certificate1(c) Cleanliness4(d) Painting8Notices issued3					238
Children of School Age					
Children of School Age					
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations 44 Number of Boats with one or more Infringements 7 Number of Infringements found 8 ,, ,, ,, remedied 8 A classified summary of infringements is as follows: 8 8 (a) Registration 2 2 (b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 1 (d) Painting 3					38
Number of Boats with one or more Infringements					
Number of Boats with one or more Infringements	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts	and Reg	ulation	ns	44
,, ,, remedied 8 A classified summary of infringements is as follows: (a) Registration 2 (a) Registration 2 (b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3	Number of Boats with one or more Infri	ingemen	ts		7
,, ,, ,, remedied 8 A classified summary of infringements is as follows: (a) Registration 2 (a) Registration 2 (b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3	Number of Infringements found				8
(a) Registration 2 (b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3					8
(a) Registration 2 (b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3	A classified summary of infringements is	as follow	vs:		
(b) Master without Certificate 1 (c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3				2	
(c) Cleanliness 4 (d) Painting 1 Notices issued 3	(b) Master without Certificate			1	
(d) Painting 1 8 Notices issued				4	
8 Notices issued				1	
Notices issued 3					
				8	
	Notices issued			3	
				3	

I am pleased to state that in my inspections during the year I found the majority of the Boats in a very satisfactory condition, the occupants in good health, and on all Boats I was received with courtesy.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The scavenging of the Borough has during the year received special attention by the Health Committee, and two extensive reports were submitted to them for their consideration. It was pointed out that the collection of house refuse was unsatisfactory owing to the facts that a sufficient sum of money had not been allowed for the work for many years, and that owing to the rapidly increasing number of dust bins being substituted for old middens, and the longer distance that the refuse has to be carted than formerly was the case, the problem was one requiring the immediate and serious attention of the Sanitary Authority. The reports also gave the result of enquiries to twenty-six other towns in England of similar size and population to Brighouse: these showed that the total cost of the collection of house refuse was less in Brighouse than in any other town from which replies were received. Also the cost per load, per house and the average number of loads compared favourably with any other district, and especially was this the case when the long distance to tips, the hilly nature of the town, and the inconvenient position of a large number of the ashpits and middens were considered.

During the year a survey of the sanitary conveniences within the Borough has been completed. This will be found extremely valuable in arranging the work of the collection of house refuse and in estimating the number of conversions that are effected. A summary has been compiled and is appended herewith : — A TABULATED SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER AND KIND OF SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE POROUGH.

		SAJ	TA) SANITARY		SLE "A." CONVENIENCES.	ES.				TABLE "B," RECEPTACLES FOR HOUSE REFUSE.	TACLES	TABLE "B," ES FOR HOUS	B," DUSE R	EFUSE.
		W	WATER C	CLOSETS.	s.	5			Total					Fotal
WARD.	Syphon Cisto	Syphon Flushing Cisterns.	Auto-	Tippers.	ers.	Total	Pail	Privies.	Pail Closets	Galvan- ised	Ash	Dry Ash-	Mid-	No. 01 Recep- tacles
	Inside.	Outside.	GO 1	Waste Water.	Town's Water,	Water Closets.	Closets.		and Midden Privies.	Bins	Tubs.	pits.	dens.	for House Refuse.
Hove Edge	37	55	ы	0	1	96	103	97	200	33	4	75	57	174
North	89	92	24	14	I	219	360	18	378	35	7.1	167	12	285
Calder	161	85	00	61	1+	287	494	18	512	10	33	199	13	315
Bonegate	158	110	10	50	1	328	622	19	641	51	104	277	16	448
Central	108	144	11	61	I	265	391	57	448	95	28	114	34	271
East	82	95	I	50	1	- 261	-264	70	334	27	11	143	45	226
West	76	139	I	50	I	235	322	76	419	45	39	177	57	318
South	107	201	12	27	1	250	180	95	275	108	33	34	64	289
	818	825	26	154	. 7	1877	2636	471	3207	469	323	1236	298	2325

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PRIVY MIDDENS.

It will be found on examination of the Sanitary Conveniences' Summary that there were, on the 31st December, 298 middens, to which are attached 481 privies. Although 70 privies have been converted to water carriage during the year it is anticipated that a much larger number will be converted during 1914. It is to be regretted that so large a number is still in existence. When the next Annual Report is submitted to you I hope to be in a position to state that all are abolished where a sewer and water supply are available.

PAIL CLOSETS.

There are in the Borough 2,736 pail closets which, during the past 20 years, have cost on an average $\pounds 1,000$ a year in the collection and disposal of their contents. A report has been submitted to the Health Committee upon this matter during the year, and it is hoped that a scheme may be evolved which will wipe out in a few years this enormous annual cost in the perpetuation of an insanitary system.

GALVANIZED DUST BINS AND ASHPITS.

The galvanized movable dust bin is slowly but surely superseding the old ashpit. This may be seen from the fact that 25,137 ashbins have been emptied during the year as compared with 16,995 in 1911. Should the Council decide to proceed with the conversion of pail closets a great reform would be effected.

RELATIVE COST OF EMPTYING RECEPTACLES FOR HOUSE REFUSE.

During the months of October and November a record was kept of the relative cost of emptying middens, ashpits and ashbins, and a tabulated summary of the same is as follows:—

	Nb. of Recepta Emptie	cles Houses		st per ptacle.	Ac Total Two I		st.	
Ashbins		682	0s.	1.43d.	£22	13	0	
Ashpits	669	3891	1s.	10.8d.	£63	10	9	
Middens		397	2s.	2·2d.	£13	17	3	

416 bins are emptied weekly, and 118 fortnightly; there are others, barrels of larger capacity, which are attended to when required. If the ashpits and middens in the foregoing table were converted to ashbins, the cost for the period under review would be:—

houses, houses,						14 9		
					-		-	
					0100	0	1.1	

£102 3 11

As against actual cost at present £77 8s. 0d. Difference :- £24 15s. 11d.

Assuming that middens and ashpits were emptied every two months, and ashbins every fortnight, the annual cost per receptacle would be :---

Ashbins,	26 visits	 	 	 3s.	1·18d.
Ashpits,				11s.	4·8d.
Middens,	6 visits	 	 	 13s.	1.2d.

There are in the Borough 324 middens, 1,239 ashpits, and 682 ashbins and barrels. The cost of emptying the whole of these regularly as above, taking the foregoing figures as a basis, would be :---

324 Middens @ 13s. 1.2d	 £212	4	5	
1,239 Ashpits @ 11s. 4.8d	 £706	4	7	
682 Ashbins @ 3s. 1.18d	 £105	13	0	

£1024 2 0

The amount allowed in the 1913 estimate for the collection of house refuse, team and manual labour was £712. There are 5,185 inhabited houses in the Borough, and the collection of house refuse from these, by a system of galvanised dust bins at 3s. 1.18d. per house, would cost approximately £800 per annum, an estimated saving of £200 per annum on the present system.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

At the present time a large proportion of the house refuse is carted to the Depôt in Armytage Road, where the ashes are manipulated asdescribed in my last Annual Report. During 1913, 3,127 loads were dealt with at the Depôt, and 2,370 loads were taken to tips. For many years the department has had the financial advantage of tipping house refuse at a comparatively short distance from the centre of the town. Until two years ago the Bramston Street tip was taken advantage of, also for many years previously the present Recreation Ground at Lane Head, Brighouse, and land now known as the Fair Ground, Rastrick Common, were depositories for house refuse. The two permanent tips at present in use are situate on the outskirts of the Borough at its highest points. The one at Lower Edge is 17 miles distant, and the one at Hove Edge $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles distant from the centre of the town. The abolition of other tips nearer the centre is one of the chief reasons why an additional amount will be required in 1914-15 to cope with this problem.

From a sanitary point of view there can be no superior to destruction of house refuse by fire, though if the heat generated is not made use of it is an expensive method, the utilisation of the steam is the factor which should therefore be considered carefully. In one district mentioned in my scavenging report the Destructor is the property of the Electricity Committee, who pay the Sanitary Committee one shilling per ton for all refuse burnt. At an adjacent County Borough to Brighouse the Sanitary Committee received from the Electricity Committee during 1912 £1,759 from this source.

The following tabulation is extracted from my report on the scavenging of the Borough, issued in December, 1913, and illustrates the financial part of the whole scheme of conversion. The Health aspect cannot be set down in figures, there cannot, however, be the slightest doubt but that the inhabitants of the Borough would gain materially because of less sickness and physically because of a better environment due to a superior sanitary service. Summary of the estimated cost of converting pail closets to water -carriage and the provision of a destructor.

	£	s.	d.
Collection of house refuse from galvanised bins	800	0	0
Destructor. Annual payment for interest and sinking			
fund on loan of £4,000	300	0	0
Annual maintenance-Wages £200			
,, ,, Repairs £200			
··· · ·	400	0	0
Conversion of pail closets. Annual payment for interest			
and sinking fund on loan of £6,375	476	0	0
Annual cost of water for flushing	365	0	0
Annual cost of treating sewage	70		0
Total annual cost of new system f	2411	0	0
Deduct cost of present system of collection of house			
refuse and closet pails	1730	0	0
1			
Additional cost over present system	£681	0	0
1			
OR			
The law 1 and 1 an	0/11	0	.0
Total annual cost of new system £	2411	0	0
Deduct estimated cost of efficiently carrying out the	0001	0	0
present system £	2024	0	0

Additional cost over present system if efficiently carried out £387 0 0

END OF TWENTY YEARS.

Deduct ann									
loans				 	 	 	£776	0	0
Resulting s	aving p	er an	num	 	 	 	£389	0	0

The following tabulated statements show the amount of work during each month of the year : ---

COLLECTION.

Month	Dust Bins	$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Dry} \\ \mathrm{Ashpits} \end{array}$	Wet Ashpits	Tubs	Tanks	Total
January .	 2220	556	112	12,398	5	15,291
T1 1	 . 1872	565	97	10,944	5	13,483
March	 2221	444	86	12,840	11	15,602
April	 2026	491	79	12,012	9	14,617
May		555	74	12,166	11	14,871
June	1001	530	89	11,500	5	14,064
July		1037	107	12,518	10	15,392
August		384	33	10,983	5	13,663
September .		499	40	9,114	6	11,784
011	 2338	466	86	11,949	13	14,852
37 1	 2203	429	71	10,710	5	13,418
December .	 2155	550	82	11,781	5	14,573
	25,137	6,506	956	138,921	90	171,610

DI	S	PC	2(A 1	Γ.
101		r	10.	<u></u>	.

	-		$-D \to P$								
							Hipper-			HER	Total
Month.	,	ans.	Carts.	Dept.	Dept.	DU	holme.	reage	. vans.	Carts.	Jouan
January	·	506	304	44	10	16	43	47	83	148	1201
February		448	230	37	20	15	26	39	72	170	1057
March			246	39	6	23	37	35	76	163	1101
April		480	248	5		16	32	23	76	189	1064
May			220	5	17	7	38	35	95	222	1097
June		4	256	7		14	33	27	94	124	990
July			266	4		29	32	21	100	132	1053
August			189			2	22	15	94	92	843-
September			252			39	20	23	112	64	942
October		100	266			16	62	48	116	116	1077
November		402	286			22	33	32	108	80	963
December		445	364	—		13	43	50	114	61	1090
		5435	3127	141	53	212	421	395 1	140	1554	12478

EXPENDITURE.

			Disposal at Depot.			Nightsoil, Refuse					Total.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
By	Team Labour	15	13	9	486	14	1	431	5	5	933	13	3.	
	Manual Labour	298	13	3	260	5	9	227	19	1	786	18	1	
		£314	7	0	747	19	10	659	4	6	1720	11	4	

INCOME.

					£	S.	d.
Manure		 	 	 	43	12	6
Breeze		 	 	 	33	1	8
Trade Refuse		 	 	 	11	10	6
Receptacles		 	 	 	2	5	0
Galvanised Dust	Bins	 	 	 	6	0	0
Scrap Glass		 	 	 	14	14	2
Tins		 		 	22	1	7
Disinfectants		 	 	 	3	14	2
Fish Offal		 	 	 	16	2	11
Tipping		 	 	 	2	19	9
Flushing Drains		 	 	 	0	16	0
Cartage		 	 	 	1	1	0
Easements			 	 	. 0	1	0

£158 0 3

HOUSING AND HEALTH

Work done during 1913 under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. Sub-Section (1), Section 7 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act., 1909, enacts that "It shall be the duty of every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district with a view to ascertain whether any dwellinghouse therein is unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of every Local Authority and of every Officer of the Local Authority to comply with such regulations and keep such records as may be prescribed by the Local Government Board."

Of all the duties falling within the province of a Sanitary Inspector there are none more important, so full of high possibilities, and none which call more loudly for immediate attention than Housing Inspection. In a comparatively old town, such as Brighouse is known to be, the urgency is very evident.

The Local Government Board has advised that the worst houses should be inspected first, and this is the line of conduct which has been pursued. From an examination of the accompanying tabulated statement this will be found evident, for defects have been found at every house inspected under the regulations during the year. It will therefore be seen that the value of work accomplished is greater than a numerical estimate would lead one to conclude was the case.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

The Public Health Act, which came into being in 1875, states that cellar dwellings connected to houses built or rebuilt since 1848 shall not be occupied separately as dwellings, and those in existence at that date shall not be occupied separately as dwellings unless the cellar is 7 feet in height, and is at least 3 feet of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining, and have an open area outside extending along the whole front of a width of at least 2 ft. 6 in. in every part, and an external window area of 9 superficial feet at the least.

The Housing Act, 1909, extends the definition of cellar dwellings as a room habitually used as a sleeping place (whether occupied with the house above or not), the floor of which is more than 3 feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room.

The whole of the cellar dwellings in the Borough were inspected during the year, and notices to close served upon the owners of 12 of them. On December 31st nine had ceased to be habitually used as sleeping places. For 39 years these cellars have been illegally occupied as separate dwellings.

OVERCROWDING.

Eleven cases of overcrowding were found during the year, eight upon receipt of information and three as a result of housing inspection. In Brighouse the standard or minimum requirement of free air space per adult is 300 cubic feet, and 150 for each child under 12 years of age. This is the standard enforced in common lodging houses, and is a very low requirement. It has been scientifically estimated that a minimum air space of 1,000 cubic feet is necessary with efficient ventilation for each adult. Unfortunately it is not practicable to enforce this requirement owing to the mistaken economical ideas of modern building methods, which apparently aim at constructing dwellings of as limited a size as antiquated building bye-laws will allow, to the exclusion of those inexpensive but essential health necessities—light and air. Many Sanitary Authorities now require 400 cubic feet of air space per adult, and it is advisable that this should be the adopted standard for overcrowding in Brighouse.

The standard of overcrowding adopted by the Registrar General in the census returns just published has caused some uncasiness locally. This estimate is based on a standard of two persons per room. Should the number of persons in a house be more than double the number of rooms, the whole of that family is tabulated in the census returns as living in a condition of overcrowding.

Obviously it is impracticable at a census to obtain the measurements of every dwelling in the country, although to definitely arrive at the exact condition of overcrowding in any given town that is the only satisfactory method.

The Registrar General's figures, important and valuable as they are as an index of the relative condition of overcrowding in different towns and counties in the kingdom, are of no real value as showing the number of cases of overcrowding in any town. As an example, take Brighouse. A large proportion of houses occupied by the working classes are old-fashioned houses, built in the days when it was usual to use the bedroom for handloom weaving in addition to its use as a sleeping apartment, the consequence is you find-and this applies to many towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire-the whole of the upper portion of the houses consisting of one large room of unusual cubical capacity, and, although many times there is cause for complaint of the sleeping in one room by persons of opposite sexes, yet the room satisfies the authorities in regard to the air space per person. In the modern house for the workers, on the same area of land, it is a common experience to find two bedrooms and a w.c. apartment squeezed in. The method adopted at the census would indicate greater freedom from overcrowding in the modern house, although the cubical contents may be greater in the two-roomed house.

For the purpose of comparison the 125 houses inspected during the year have been reckoned on the basis of overcrowding adopted at the census and on the basis of 300 cubic feet per adult person, the local standard. The figures worked out at seven cases of overcrowding by the Registrar General's method and three by the Brighouse method, which is the one used by all Health Officials.

PAVING OF STREETS AND YARDS.

The paving of many of the bye streets and yards in the town is defective. It is surprising to find in a town where stone is abundant such a large number of side streets remaining unpaved. From a health point of view an impervious street or yard surface is of prime importance. One of the inconsistencies lies in the fact that thousands of tons of stone are exported annually, and yet we fail to pave our own streets.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Four hundred and eighty-one old-fashioned midden privies still exist in the town. Their conversion to water carriage will be pressed forward until every one of this type is extinct. Fortunately the Corporation have extended powers under a local Act, passed in 1907, whereby the work is greatly facilitated. The coming year is expected to be noted for the abolition of the great majority of these ancient mis-named sanitary conveniences.

The following is a tabulated summary of work done under the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909:-

- * 9, Toothill Bank Place.—Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective eave and fall spout, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 7, Toothill Bank Place.-Defective sink waste pipe.
- * 5, ,, ,, Insufficient closet accommodation, defective roof, ventilation, defective drain.
- * 3, Toothill Bank Place.—Ventilation, defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 1, Toothill Bank Place.---Ventilation, defective drain, defective eave and fall pipe, defective sink waste pipe.

* 20, Toothill Bank.-Offensive midden privy.

* 22, ,, Insufficient closet accommodation, defective roof.

- 13, Scotty Bank .-- Offensive midden privy, defective sink waste pipe.
- 15, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective eave and fall pipe. defective sink waste pipe, defective chimney.
- 17, Scotty Bank.-Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- 19, ,, Offensive midden privy.
- 21, ,, Offensive midden privy, ventilation.
- 23, ,, Ventilation.
- 25, ,, Insufficient closet accommodation, defective eave and fall pipe.
- 1, Scotty Croft Lane.—Offensive midden privy, ventilation, defective sink stone, defective sink waste pipe, defective chimney.
- Thornhill Road.—Offensive midden privy, defective sink waste pipe.
 ,, Defective sink waste pipe.
- 5, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective sink waste pipe.
- 7, ,, Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- 9, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.

11, Thornhill Road.-Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.

- 13, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- 14, George Street .- Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- 12, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective eave and fall pipe, defective sink waste pipe.

10, George Street .- Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.

- 1, George Terrace.—Offensive midden privy, defective drains, defective eave and fall pipe, defective sink waste pipe.
- 3, George Terrace.-Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- 5, , Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective eave and fall pipe, defective sink waste pipe.
- 7, George Terrace.-Defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
- 9, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective sink pipe.

- * 4, Heaton's Yard.—Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective food storage accommodation.
- * 6, Heaton's Yard.—Defective roof, defective drain, defective food storage accommodation.
- * 8, Heaton's Yard.—Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective food storage accommodation.
- * 10, Heaton's Yard.—Offensive midden privies, defective drain, defective food storage accommodation.
- * 12, Heaton's Yard.—Defective drain, defective food storage accommodation.
- * 14, Heaton's Yard.—Insufficient closet accommodation, house overcrowded, defective drains, defective food storage accommodation.

12, Gooder Lane.-Offensive midden privy, defective drain.

- 14, ,, Defective eave and fall pipe.
- 16, ,, Defective drain, defective floor and wall.
- 18, ,, Offensive midden privy.
- * 8, Clifton Road.—Ventilation, light, defective floor and wall, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 6, Clifton Road.—Defective yard paving, ventilation, defective floor and wall, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 4, Clifton Road.—Offensive pail closet and ashpit, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 2, Clifton Road.—Ventilation, defective floor and wall, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 7, Clifton Road.—Offensive pail closet and ashpit.
 - * 9, ,, Defective eave and fall spout, defective sink waste pipe.
 - * 11, Clifton Road.—Offensive pail closet and ashpit.
 - Longroyd Road.—Offensive midden privy, defective eave and fall spout, defective sink waste pipe.
 - Longroyd Road.—Offensive midden privy, defective eave and fall spout.
 - 6, Longroyd Road .-- Offensive midden privy, defective sink waste pipe.
 - ,, Offensive midden privy, defective eave and fall spout, defective sink waste pipe.
 - 4, Tofts Grove.—Offensive midden privy, house damp, defective sink stones, defective eave and fall spout, defective food storage accommodation.

2, Tofts Grove.-Defective sink stone, defective eave and fall spout.

- * 4, Crowtrees Lane.—Defective eave and fall spout, defective sink waste pipe.
- * 6, Crowtrees Lane.—Offensive midden privy, defective eave and fall spout.
- * 1, Albion Street.-Defective drain, defective eave and fall spout.
- * 3, ,, Insufficient closet accommodation, defective drain.
- * 5, ,, Offensive pail closet and ashpit, defective drain.
- * 28, Halifax Road.—Defective drain.

8,

- * 30, ,, Defective drain.
- * 32, , Defective drain.
- * 34, ,, Defective drain.
 - 91, Elland Road.-Defective eave and fall spout.
 - 93, ,, Defective eave and fall spout, defective floor and wall.
 - 95, Elland Road.-House requiring cleaning, defective sink waste pipe.
 - 97, ., House requiring cleaning, house overcrowded, drain requiring connecting to sewer, defective eave and fall spout, defective sink waste pipe.

	99, Elland Road Offensive pail closet and ashpit, defective sink stone,
	detective eave and fall spout.
	101, Elland RoadDefective yard paving, house requiring cleaning,
	defective sink stone, defective eave and fall spout.
*	103, Elland Road.—Defective sink stone, defective eave and spout.
쑮	105, ,, Offensive midden privy, defective sink waste pipe.
	Remarks: Midden privy abolished, w.c. provided.
	84, Bank StreetOffensive midden privy.
	7, ,, Offensive pail closet and ashpit, defective sink waste
	pipe.
	5, Bank StreetDrain requiring connecting to sewer, defective sink
	stone, defective drain.
	2, Vine GroveDrain requiring connecting to sewer, defective drain.
	4, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer, defective drain.
	6, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer, defective drain.
	8, ,, Offensive pail closet and ashpit, drain requiring con-
	necting to sewer.
	10, Vine GroveOffensive pail closet and ashpit, drain requiring con-
	necting to sewer, defective drain, defective sink waste pipe.
	12, Vine Grove.—Drain requiring connecting to sewer, defective sink
	waste pipe.
	2 Vine PlaceDrain requiring connecting to sewer, defective drain.
	4, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer, defective drain.
	6, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer, defective sink waste
	pipe.
*	8, Vine Place Offensive midden privy, drain requiring connecting to
	sewer. Remarks: Midden privy abolished, w.c. provided.
	2, Vine CourtDrain requiring connecting to sewer.
	4, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer.
	6, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer.
	8, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer.
	10, ,, Drain requiring connecting to sewer.
	12, ,, Offensive pail closet and ashpit, drain requiring con-
	necting to sewer.
	14, Vine CourtDrain requiring connecting to sewer, defective eave
	and fall spout.
	16, Vine Court Offensive pail closet and ashpit, drain requiring con-
	necting to sewer, defective eave and fall spout, defective floor
	and wall.
*	1, Woodland GroveHouse overcrowded, defective eave and fall spout.
¥	3 Defective sink stone, defective drain.
*	 5, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain. 7, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain. 9, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain.
*	7, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain.
*	9, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain.
*	11, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain.
*	13, ,, Defective sink stone, defective drain.
*	40, Woodbottom Lane House damp, defective sink stone, defective
	drain, defective eave and fall spout. Remarks: Drain recon-
	structed.
*	38, Woodbottom Lane House damp, defective sink stone, defective
	drain, defective eave and fall spout. Remarks: Drain recon-
	structed.
*	36 Woodbottom Lane House damp, defective sink stone, defective
	drain, defective eave and fall spout. Remarks: Drain recon-
	structed
*	34, Woodbottom LaneHouse damp, defective drain. Remarks: Drain
	reconstructed.

293, Halifax Road.—Insufficient closet accommodation, defective sink stone, defective drain.

295, Halifax Road.—Offensive midden privy, defective roof, defective drain, defective floor and wall.

- 297, Halifax Road.—House damp, defective sink stone, defective floorand wall, defective sink waste pipe.
- 299, Halifax Road.—Offensive midden privy, defective drain, defective eave and fall spout, defective floor and wall.

301, Halifax Road.-Defective sink stone, defective drain.

- 56 Wood Top.-Insufficient closet accommodation, defective drain.
- 54, ,, House damp, defective roofs, ventilation, defective sink stone.
- 52, Wood Top.—Offensive midden privy, defective roof, ventilation, defective sink waste pipe.
- Wood Top.—Insufficient closet accommodation, defective roof, defective sink stone,.

48, Wood Top.-House unfit for human habitation.

* 1a, Barton Street .--- Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.

- * 10a, ,, Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
- * 10, Brooke Street.-Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
- * 20, ,, Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
- * 6, Back New Street.—Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation. * 10, ,, Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
 - 10, New Street.—Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
 - 14, ,, Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
 - 20, ,, Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
- * 24, ,, Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.
- 20a, Vulcan Street.—Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation. * 1a, George Mount.—Cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation.

* Denotes works completed.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

		Average		Average No.
No. of houses		No. of	No. of	of persons
inspected.	inspected.	rooms per house.	occupants.	per room.
125.	324.	2.5.	414.	1.2.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the valuable assistance given to me by the Chairman (Mr. Alderman Roberts), the Vice-Chairman (Councillor E. Armitage), and the members of the Health Committee, in the endeavour to improve the sanitary condition of the Borough.

I remain, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

RICHARD ALLISON.

High Street, Brighouse,

1st March, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the Council of the Borough of Brighouse.

Gentlemen,

In presenting to you my third annual report on the inspection of dairy cows, I find that the general health of the cows, from which the milk supply of the Borough is got, is fairly satisfactory. The general condition of the cows in the district has slightly improved since my last report. So, also, have the housing and sanitary conditions, although there is still room for improvement in these respects. The amount of light and proper ventilation in a number of cowsheds is the general fault to be found with regard to the keeping of the animals in a healthy condition.

The cleanliness of the cowsheds and surroundings has also improved.

During the ten months the Tuberculosis Order has been in force, nine cases of Tuberculosis have been reported. Five of the cases have been within the Borough, and slaughter has been carried out; and four cases of Tuberculosis outside the Borough area, these being slaughtered by the Inspector of the West Riding County Council. Two cases of suspected Tuberculosis were sent to the knacker without being reported, being described by the owners as masters.

There have been no cases of suspected Tuberculosis of the udder, and no samples of milk have been taken for examination.

I find there is still a reluctance on the part of the owners to report Tuberculcsis in the earlier stages of the disease.

The symptoms of advanced Tuberculosis are fairly well known to most cowkeepers, but in the earlier stages of the disease the symptoms are not so well marked, and are treated by the owners as some simple ailment, and expert opinion is not sought for, hence the cases of reported Tuberculosis are mostly all advanced cases.

The owners of milch cows therefore complain of the inadequate compensation paid for slaughtered animals, whereas if, in the earlier stages of the disease, where a doubt exists, expert opinion was sought, better compensation would be paid, and part of the animal at least might be of marketable value.

> I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES BELL, M.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF THE LADY HEALTH VISITOR

FOR THE YEAR, 1913.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,-

During the year reported upon, visits were made to the homes of 360 newly-born infants; 10 of this number were illegitimate. It is satisfactory to note that generally fewer cases of doubtful methods of feeding have come to light, and fewer infants under six months were found to be having unsuitable diet.

Dummies, or comforters, I regret to state, are still common. On the other hand the antiquated long tube bottle, which has been responsible for so much evil in the past, is now seldom seen.

The Health Visitor's association with the Schools, which brings to her knowledge rickety conditions in older children, enables her to locate some of the parents who are prone to errors in feeding, and to make searching enquiries concerning the food given to younger members of such families.

There is no doubt that conviction of the truth of advice given is carried home with greater force when visible defects, resulting from ill feeding, are pointed out to them.

Much verminous bedding has been disinfected from homes visited by the Sanitary Staff, in this way completely getting rid of the trouble.

Much ignorance and superstition are banished by health visiting, and many defects and nuisances are discovered.

No. of births	No. whose homes	No. of homes	Total number
notified.	were visited.	revisited.	of visits made.
372.	360.	244.	265.
Attended by a doctor. 220.	Attended by a midwife. 152.		nitary conditions the Health Dept. 19.

I am, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. COOK.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Education Department.



Report of Medical Inspector for 1913.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Madam and Gentlemen,-

Reference to the first page of the tables in this report, which it is now my pleasure to present to you, will show that a very large number of scholars have been medically inspected throughout the year. I may briefly recapitulate the numbers in the previous years' inspections, especially for the benefit of the new members of your Committee. Thus in

1909	934	scholars	were	examined.
1910	943	,,		,,
1911	911	,,		,,
1912	1012	,,		,,

Whilst the increase in 1913 took up the figures to 1,173. These numbers include also the non-routine cases. (See explanatory note, Table III.)

For the information also of the new members of your Committee I may perhaps be allowed to note the course of procedure in these inspections.

It is the rule since 1910 for every child to be medically inspected during the first year of its attendance at school, no matter what its age, 3, 4 or 5, &c. These are classed as entrants, and all scholars at such an age as likely to be leaving school must be examined in the last twelve months of their education as regards Elementary Schools. The chief aim is that every scholar should be examined at least three, and, if possible, four times during its school life, and, judging by the groups now in existence since 1910, there will be little difficulty about the four times in the future. When it has been decided which school should be visited, and what age groups examined, your School Nurse (Miss M. G. Cook) sends notice to the Head Teacher at least a fortnight before the proposed date of inspection. By this means, if the date selected should be inconvenient for that particular school, the Teacher has the opportunity of calling the Nurse's attention to the fact. Otherwise, then forms are forwarded to the Teachers to be filled in by them and returned to the Nurse, who with the part clerical assistance provided prepares the schedules and issues notices to the Parent or Guardian of each child to be examined. These notices intimate the date and hour of the intended inspection, and include a request for the presence of the Parent, &c., at the same.

I am sorry to say that very few Parents or Guardians respond to these invitations. Presumably they are satisfied with the knowledge that any defects found will be brought promptly to their notice; but this, in my opinion, is not sufficient. I take it to be the duty of the parent to be present, especially at the earlier examinations, if not conveniently at all. It would not take up very much of their time if they attended every inspection of their individual children—about four times in eight or ten years—and it is much easier to point out defects and the suggested remedy for the same at the time of inspection than at a later period. It is gratifying to know, however, that the School Nurse's visits and re-visits to the homes of the defective and ill-cared for scholars have in the majority of instances been instrumental in marked improvement resulting, though in this town, as elsewhere, it has occasionally been necessary to bring pressure to bear on parents who have neglected their duties.

When the date of the examination came round it was the custom of the Nurse to visit the school in the morning and weigh and measure each child, at the same time making note of the condition of the body, head, clothing, footgear, &c.; but now, on the advice of Dr. Crowley, Inspector for the Board of Education, the inspection as a whole is completed at the one sitting. The child is weighed and measured; theu notes are recorded of about twenty-five various items regarding its condition; defects are pointed out to the parent if present, and in the latter's absence written notices are sent to such where medical attention is necessary for the child.

Following the sending out of these notices visits are made to the homes of the children by your Nurse, and in very many instances by myself; and, in addition, the supervision of the urgent cases is carried out by a small committee of ladies acting jointly with the Nurse. And to this After-Care Committee I desire to tender my sincere thanks for the assistance they have, and so willingly, given in what can only be considered an arduous undertaking.

One particular item stands out very prominently in the course of a year's inspection, and it is the great reluctance people seem to have with regard to the care of their children's teeth. Ignoring, of course, the younger groups of children, it will be noticed that a large percentage of the older scholars suffer in a marked degree with carious teeth. As the question of Dental treatment on an organised plan is being considered by your Committee, I need only now add that I trust the necessary arrangements for carrying out this work will soon be complete; and in connection with the treatment of visual troubles it has also been considered advisable to have a change of programme, and comment on this will be held over until the next report is due. Very valuable assistance has been at all times given to me by the Teachers in all matters touching the health of the scholars, and I cordially thank them. I have had on a few occasions to be indebted specially to one or two Head Teachers for bringing to my notice suspicious cases during the recent outbreak of Scarlet Fever, which turned out to be as they feared, and I have no hesitation in saying that their promptitude in this matter materially assisted in checking the spread of the disease.

During the past year the health of the school children may be classed as satisfactory, Scarlet Fever, of course, being the most prominent illness affecting the attendance, though Measles was the only ailment calling for the closure of any particular school—St. Chad's Infants—but only for a period of two weeks.

Scarlet Fever was only notified a very few times in the first quarter of the year, seven cases to be exact; the next three months produced twenty-seven cases, followed in the succeeding quarters by thirty-nine and forty-eight respectively.

The area affected may be roughly compared to a semi-circle, extending from S. Chad's in the North to S. James's in the East, round to Longroyd School in the West, enclosing all the schools in the Borough with the exception of Carr Green School.

S. Andrew's Girls' School had about twenty-five scholars directly or indirectly involved, S. Chad's sixteen, S. Andrew's Boys and Victoria Mixed Schools thirteen each, S. Martin's eleven, S. James's ten, S. Andrew's Infants and Common School nine each, Longroyd and S. Joseph's two each; whilst the list is concluded with two at a Private School and one at the Secondary School.

Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough were slightly prevalent throughout the district, and Mumps at one time was frequently noted in the Southern portion of the town. The usual crop of skin trouble and minor ailments necessitated the absence from school of very many scholars for varying periods. Hardly a day passes during terms without a number of notifications from your School Attendance Officer (Mr. Hepworth), and, though he finds me a lot of work, I take this opportunity of thanking him for his assistance in following up cases of the various infectious diseases.

It had been my intention to have drawn up my report for this past year on the lines suggested in the appendix of the 1912 report of the Medical Officer of the Board of Education, but I found it was impossible to do so in the time at my disposal. In the next Annual Report of Brighouse it will possibly be able to carry out the suggestion. The number of scholars provided with free meals during school terms was fortythree, and those provided with clogs numbered forty. Might I again suggest—if possibly it can be done—that these meals be provided also during the holidays.

My request, previously tendered, that all schools should be furnished with a separate set of scales and weights, is now practically carried out, and one will be able to feel that there will be correctness in all future measuring and weighing.

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN.

	'n.				Non-routine Inspections.	172		
TTEE.	ildre			mined.	Age-group	283	1001	1173
COMMI	I Ch			Number of Children medically examined.	Age-group	280	:	:
ATION	choo	Year 1913		r of Children	Age-group Age-group	154	:	
EDUC	of S	for the	TOTALS.	Numbe	Age-group	184	:	aminatio
BRIGHOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.	tion	Statistical Tables for the Year 1913.	TABLE I.		Age-group	100	ions	routine Ex
BOROUGH OF BRIG	al Inspection of School Children.	Statistic		Number of	Departments.	18	Total Routine Examinations	Total Routine and Non-routine Examinations
BORO	Medical			Vumber of Schools	Inspected.	6	Total	Total

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

Dasorintion	Age-gr	Age-group 3.	Age-group 4.	.4 dno	Age-group 5.	oup 5.	Age-group 8.	oup 8.	Age-group 12.	oup 12.	To	Total.
	No of Ratio Children per cent	No of Ratio Children per cent.	No. of Ratio Children per cent	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.						
Free from Classified Defect	36	36-00	11	38-59	35	22-73	41	14-64	54	19-08	237	23-68
Defective in one or more respects	64	64-00	113	61.41	119	77-27	239	85.36	229	80-32	764	76-32
Cases where Parent or Guard- ian attended	41	41.00	52	28-26	59	38-31	78	27.85	28	9-89	258	25.77
Cases where Parent or Guard- ian advised	64	64.00	113	11-19	119	77-27	239	85.36	229	80-92	764	76.32
Primary Visits to Homes by School Nurse	31	31.00	41	22.28	46	29-87	162	57-85	194	99.89	474	47.35
Secondary Visits to Homes by School Nurse	4	4-00	6	4.89	21	13.63	52	18.57	39	13.78	125	12.48

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TABLE III.

Analysis of the Results of the Routine Medical Inspections.

Domain Domain	Ag	Age 3.	Ago	Age 4.	Age	0 Ľ.	Age	.8.	Age	Age 12.	3 4 5	Age 4 5 8 12.
Continuous recorden.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number,	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Number. per cent.						
Poor Attendance		00.9	10	5.43	1	·64	01	Ľ	¢1	02.	21	2-09
Poor Clothing, &c	c1 	2.00	6	4.89	16	10.38	15	5.35	15	4-24	51	5.39
Defective Footgear	c1	2.00	00	1.63	1	1 9.	61	12.	89	1-06	11	1.09
Poor Nutrition	. 6	00-9	00	1.63	4	2.59	14	00.º	8	2.82	35	3.49
Verminous Head	12	12-00	13	7-06	19	12 33	50	17-85	33	11-66	127	12.68
Dirty Body	9	0.00	Ŀ	3.80	9	Ŧ8.º	10	3.57	13	4.59	35	3.49
Carious Teeth	1		I	1	1	1	135	48.21	26	34-27	232	40-91
Enlarged Tonsils	27	27.00	40	21.73	48	31.16	64	22.85	63	22-26	242	24-17
Adenoids	6	00-6	13	7.06	9	5.84	24	26.8	17	00.9	27	7-19
Enlarged Glands	6	00-6	17	9-23	32	20.77	47	16.78	35	12.36	140	13.98
External Eye Disease	1	00-2	6	4.89	11	7-14	11	3-92	15	5.30	53	5.29
Defective Vision	1	ļ	1	I	1	1	76	27-14	75	26.50	151	26.4
External Ear Disease	1			1	1	F9 .	4	1 42	1	<u>ç</u> ę.	9	62.

1.49	66.	60.1	8-29	1	1.19	61-	1.89	69.	4.19	4.10	52.04
15	10	11	83	I	12	ũ	19	1-	42	42	521
2 47	1.06	2.82	4.59	1	1.76	I	02.	1	3-53	3.88	62.54
Ŀ	00	œ	13	1	10	Ļ	01	1	10	11	177
12.	1.42	1.07	8-92	1	2.14	11.	1.07	1	3.92	4-28	27.85
¢1	4	8	25	I	9	67	00		11	12	78
16-I	1.29	1	10.38	1		-64	3-89	1.29	7.14	3-89	48.70
	¢1	1	16	1	I	1	9	61	11	9	75
1.08	Fç.	I	8.15	I	. 1	1.08	2.71	2.17	2.71	4.89	69-02
57	1	I	15	1	1	01	5	4	ũ	6	127
1.00	- 1	1	14-00	1	1.0	I	3.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	64-00
1	I	1	14		1	1	3	1	ũ	4	64
	tion	:	:	:	:	:	Dis.	:	:		:
	Condi	:	:	:	:	:	Spinal	:	:	:	:
Impaired Speech	" Mental Condition	Abnormal Heart	" Lungs	Nervous Disease	Tuberculosis	Rickets	Deformities and Spinal Dis. Infectious and Contagious	Diseases Other Diseases.	Anæmia, &c.	Poor Housing	Unvaccinated

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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, Pcor 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., Brighouse.

AGE. BRIGHOUSE AND AGE. No. Meas cms. 3-4 45 92·10 4-5 90 97·10 5-6 75 101·98				BO	BOYS.	
	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.	Brit. Assos., 1883. No. meas., 755.	BRIGHC	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.	STRICT.	Brit Assos. 1883 No. meas., 3135.
45 90 75	cms. inches.	inches.	No. Meas.	cms.	inches.	inches.
90	2.10 36-26	36.8	55	29.06	35-7	37.4
75	.10 38.23	39-0	94	98 09	38-62	39-3
	-98 40.15	41-9	79	104.26	41.05	42-35
8-9 154 119-71	-71 47-18	47.10	126	17-011	47.13	47.10
12-13 171 137-74	-74 54-23	55.6	112	136.47	53-73	58.7

TABLE IV.-Average Heights. 1913.

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5 AVUIDED WOIGHLA

s.	3ICT. Brit. Assos., 1883, No. w ⁱ d., 2796.	lbs. lbs.	32.20 33.10	35-75 35-80	38.45 38.9	49-61 54-8	69-00 75-9
BOYS.	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.	kilos	14.61	16-23	17.45	22.52	31-32
	BRIGHO	No. w'd	55	94	19	126	112
	Brit, Assos . 1883 No w'd , 951.	lbs.	33-00	34.60	38.40	6.13	75-7
GIRLS.		lbs.	31.46	33.76	36.54	49-44	70-51
GIR	BRIGHOUSE AND DISTRICT.	kilos.	14.28	15.32	16.58	22.44	32.01
	BRIGHOU	No. w'd.	45	90	75	154	171
	AGE.		3.4	4-5	5-6	8-9	12-13

10

Classification of a Cases visited.	No. of Cases ttended to.	No. under attention or partly at- tended to.	attention	No. of cases not attended to.	Totals.
Poor Clothing & Footgea	r 5				5
Poor Nutrition		2			3
Verminous Head					4
Dirty Body					3
Carious Teeth	. 3	/ /		3	6
Tonsils and Adenoids		9	2	9	31
External Eye Disease	. 3			1	4
Defective Vision		10	_	20	58
External Ear Disease		1			1
Defective Hearing		2			5
Phthisis		2			2
Anæmia		2			2
Contagious Skin Disease	. 2	2			4
Deformities	. —	1	-	-	1
	63	31	2	33	129

The results of secondary visits made by the School Nurse to the parents of inspected children are as follow : ---

Results of visits made by the After Care of Children Committee :---

Classification of Cases visited.	Cases	No. under attention or partly at- tended to.	attention		Totals.
Nutrition			1	2	3
Teeth			1	2	3
Tonsils and Adenoids		1	1	2	6
External Eye Disease	1	1	1		3
Defective Vision	8	1	5	4	18
Defective Hearing	—	-	-	2	2
	11	3	9	12	35

During the year ten scholars were sent by the Education Committee to Bradford Infirmary for medical treatment. These cases are classified as follows: —

I.	II.	III.	IV.		
External Eye Disease.	Defective Vision.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Nasal Obstruction.		
3	5	1	1		

A scholar included in group I continues to receive treatment. Prosecution of the parents caused medical treatment to be obtained in one case and continued as long as was necessary.

NON-ROUTINE CASES.

Fifty-nine microscopic examinations of ringworm specimens were made, proving fifty-three children to be suffering from that disease.

School Nu Verminous Head. 98		Ring- worm. 87	Skin Eruption. 42	Scabies.	Otorr- hœa. 4	Measles. 29	Chicken Pox. 30
Nu	mber Visit 328	ed.	Re-vis 28				
Schol	ars treate	d at th	e School C				
Ringw 12	orm.	Vermi	nous Head. 4	External Eye Disea 7		isease. (Otorrhœa. 2

Victoria Infants' School.—140 scholars were examined for ringworm, and three cases of that disease were found and excluded from school attendance. After a short period of time had elapsed, the school was again examined, when no fresh cases were discovered. Children suffering from pediculosis were also noted, and the parents dealt with.

Children receiving free meals are weighed and measured periodically. The table below shows the progress of such children : ---

No of Children.	and Weig comm	e Height ght when encing Meals.	and Wei finis	e Height ght when shing Meals.	Average Gain during the period of receiving Free Meals.		
4 years. Boys 1 Girls 1		Weight. 1bs. 35.25 30.00	Height. ins. 34.75 35.00	Weight, lbs. 36·25 32·00	Height. ins 1.5	Weight. lbs. 1.00 2.00	
5 years. Boys 2 Girls 3	$40.00 \\ 39.16$	$42.5 \\ 37.66$	$40.5 \\ 40.33$	$39.62 \\ 38.75$.5 1.17	 1·09	
6 years. Boys 1 Girls 1		$\frac{86\cdot 5}{47\cdot 25}$	$38.75 \\ 45.5$	$\frac{38\cdot 5}{49\cdot 25}$	1.75	$\frac{2.00}{2.00}$	
7 years. Boys 4 Girls 1		$41.37 \\ 44.5$	$41.75 \\ 44.75$	$41.48 \\ 47.75$	$1.07 \\ 1.75$	·06 3·25	
8 years. Boys Girls 1		46.5	46.25		1.5	1.75	
9 years . Boys 1 Girls 2		$54.00 \\ 54.00$	49.00 48.37	56.00 59.00	$\frac{1.25}{1.25}$	$\frac{2.00}{5.00}$	
10 years. Boys 2 Girls 1		$61.62 \\ 57.75$	$50.75 \\ 51.25$	$62.5 \\ 60.75$	·88 1·5	•88 3•00	
ll years. Boys Girls 2			50.25	 60·25	.75	4.00	

Children who were excluded from School and followed up by the

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

of all Children Medically Inspected during 1913.

BOYS.

	3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		8 years,		12 years.		
School.			Weight								
		ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.
Common		. —		-		-		46.67	47.81	53.19	66.38
Longroyd		34.8	31.5	38.08	37.62	41.34	41.28	46.50	50.42	-	-
Victoria		34.59	$83 \ 95$	38.29	84.20	41.56	39.19	-		-	-
Carr Green		37.18	33.00	39.05	36.94	41.69	38.98	47.94	51.22	54.85	72.32
St. Martin's	s	36.25	82.39	38.52	84.75	39.09	34.45	46 76	49.14	52.80	68.30
St. James's		34.81	30.40	38.45	34.84	40.18	36.75				
St. Andrew	's	37.18	31.56	89.18	35.85	41.08	37.56	47.86	48.33	54.93	70.04
St. Joseph's	š	36.25	32.25	89.25	38.00	42.25	41.75	47.25	52.37	52 75	71.16
St. Chad's		39.00	34.00	39.6	35.85	42.14	40.00	47.79	51.58	54.12	68.67

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	3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		8 years.		12 years.	
School.	Height		Height							
	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.
Longroyd	35.18	30.21	37.97	34.34	39.57	36.33	46.98	50.67		70.85
Victoria	36.13	31.63	38.47	34.13	40.7	36.95	47.03	48.43	54.34	72.23
Carr Green	36.3	32.55	39.35	35.32	40.32	87.57	47.67	50.45	54.79	71.80
St Martin's	36.25	80.35	87.40	33·28	39.93	35.09		—		69.61
St. James'	36.43	32.93	86.92	81.82	39.22	36.07	46.26	47.57		67.14
St. Andrew	's 37.75	32.6	38.41	31.81	46.94	36.00	47.84	50.80	55.25	71.03
St. Joseph's	86.5	34.5	37.00	34.25	40.25	37.5	45.06	44.81	58.5	70.37
St. Chad's	37.12	29.37	38.65	34.45	41.75	39.37	47.25	47.56	55.43	71.72

