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THE
ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR

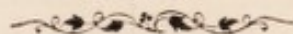
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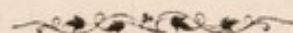
S G. MOORE, M. D., D. P. H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Borough,

Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium, Mill Hill, Dalton.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEES.



HUDDERSFIELD :

DAILY CHRONICLE PRINTING WORKS, LORD STREET,

COMMITTEES.

Health.

B. BROADBENT, Esq., M.A., J.P., Mayor, and 20 Members

Mr. Councillor J. H. ASTON, Chairman.

Mr. Councillor C. F. SYKES, Deputy-Chairman.

Aldermen :

J. A. BROOKE, M.A., J.P., J. FIRTH, A. GER.
W. H. JESSOP, J.P., S. KENDALL and J. E. WILLANS J.P.

Councillors .

E. A. Beaumont	J. Holroyd
G. H. Beaumont	W. Pickles
J. Berry	H. Pullon, M.B., C.M.
B. Bottomley	G. Spivey
W. H. Cook	J. Walker
C. T. E. Haigh	E. Whiteley

Duties and Powers of the Health Committee.

To execute and perform in the name and on behalf of the Council, but subject to the Standing Orders of the Council and to confirmation by the Council, all the powers and duties of the Corporation in relation to the following :—

- Main Intercepting Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.
- Agreements with other Authorities as to disposal of Sewage.
- Cleansing of Sewers in Central District.
- Storm Overflow Sewers in the Central District.
- Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.
- Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Cleansing of Infected Houses.
- Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.
- Health Statistics and Sickness and Mortality Returns.
- Superintendence of the Department of the Medical Officer of Health (in conjunction with the Sanitary Committee).
- Property of Corporation at Deighton, adjoining Sewage Disposal Works.

Sanitary.

B. BROADBENT, Esq., M.A., J.P., Mayor, and 18 Members

Mr. Alderman J. FIRTH, Chairman.

Mr. Councillor J. HOLROYD, Deputy-Chairman.

Alderman :

E. B. Woodhead.

Councillors :

A. Ainley	G. Spivey
A. Beevers	C. F. Spurdens
W. H. Cook	A. Sykes
J. F. Dyson	J. Taylor
J. R. Ewart	G. Thomson, J.
G. Hesketh	W. Wheatley
G. H. Holdroyd	A. Whitworth.
B. Riley	

Duties and Powers of the Sanitary Committee.

To execute and perform in the name and on behalf of the Council, but subject to the Standing Orders of the Council and to confirmation by the Council, all the powers of the Corporation in relation to the following :—

- Scavenging of Streets
- Removal and disposal of Nightsoil and Refuse.
- Public Urinals and Conveniences.
- Nuisances.
- Offensive Trades.
- Control of Drains, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.
- Buildings and rooms unfit for habitation
- Polluted Wells.
- Adulteration of Food and Drugs.
- Unwholesome Food.
- Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops
- Canal Boats.
- Factories and Workshops.
- Superintendence of the Department of the Medical Officer of Health (in conjunction with the Health Committee).

ABSTRACT.

1. **Situation.**—Latitude $53^{\circ} 39' 7''$ N.; Longitude $1^{\circ} 47' 30''$ W.
2. **Elevation of the area built over.**—Varies from 200 feet to 600 feet above ordnance datum.
3. **Area of the Borough.**—11,852 acres; of the Central District, 734 acres.
4. **Population.**—1901 Census, 95,056; estimated at middle of 1905, 94,899.*
5. **Density of Population.**—For the Borough 8.0 persons per acre; for the Central District, 31.6.
6. **Marriages.**—Number during the year, 900; rate per 1,000 of the population, 9.5.
7. **Births.**—

Males ...	...	1147	}	Total 2256.
Females	...	1109		

 Rate 23.85.
8. **Natural Increase.**—For the year, 651; since the Census, 3017.
9. **Deaths.**—

Males ...	...	834	}	Total 1605.
Females	...	771		

Annual rate of mortality, 16.97.

Mean rate during years 1895-1904, 17.50.

Total deaths from zymotic diseases, 107.

Annual rate of mortality do. 1.13.

Mean rate of mortality do. years 1895-1904, 1.59.

NOTE.—“Rate” = per 1,000 per annum.

* Vide folios 5, 6, 7.

TO THE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND
SANITARY COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF HUDDERSFIELD.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to present the thirty-eighth Annual Report on the health of the borough since the first appointment of a Medical Officer of Health. It is the fifth prepared by me.

The methods of estimation of population, in addition to that of the Registrar-General, are again set forth with his, except the fourth, namely, that based on a comparison of the number of children on the School Registers of the Education Authority. This is omitted because the Education Department have during the past year omitted names from the registers under certain circumstances, and are unable to supply figures for 1905, which may be compared with those for 1904 and preceding years.

The method of estimation of the Registrar-General, is based on the assumption that a population which has increased during one inter-census period of 10 years, will continue to increase, and that it will do so at the same rate during the next 10 years. A decrease is estimated in the same way. Thus not only is the rate assumed to be uniform for the extended period of 10 years, but the further assumption is of necessity acted upon that the change continues in the same direction, whether of increase or decrease, for 20 years. It is to be expected *a priori* where this system is applied to a large number of communities of varying numbers of inhabitants, that in certain instances it will break down. Because it is highly improbable, in the smaller places particularly, that the *rate of change* will be uniform, and a diminution in a rate of increase need only continue long enough to become a positive decrease. Doubtless the method is the best devisable for common application to a large number of places; but it is clearly permissible to supplement it by conclusions arrived at by persons familiar with local conditions. This has been done. The results appear to show that the population of Huddersfield has again become a

substantially increasing one. Each result corroborates and supports the other, and in each there is shown an increase for each year.

It is highly desirable that the interval between the censuses should be reduced to five years. The effects of efforts to improve the health and prolong the lives of the people can best be measured by the comparison of rates of sickness and of death calculated from the total population. Of course the official estimate must be used for this purpose. Where, as in Huddersfield, however, there is ground for the belief that the sickness and deaths occur in a population greater by some 4,000 persons than the 94,899 counted by the Registrar-General, the error becomes serious, and these figures, possessing an importance greater by far than any others affecting the community, come to have a seriously diminished value.

It is to be remembered that the effect of the error will be in the direction of rendering the rates less favourable than the reality.

Basis of the Method of the Registrar General.

Census of 1901 population	...	...	...	95,056
Census of 1891 population	...	...	...	95,422
Decrease in 10 years	...	...	...	366
Decrease in 1 year (rate of)	...	...	...	36
Annual rate of decrease per cent of population				0.038

1—Excess of Births over Deaths.

April, 1901, to December 1902	...	...	...	1,112
During 1903	...	...	...	668
During 1904	...	...	...	586
During 1905	...	...	...	651

2—Comparison of Burgess Rolls.

No. of Burgesses on Roll, 1901	...	...	...	19,712
" " " 1902	...	...	...	19,784
" " " 1903	...	...	...	20,106
" " " 1904	...	...	...	20,196
" " " 1905	...	...	...	20,382

Number of inhabitants per voter at Census period, 5. On this basis :—

Increase of population, 1902	...	...	...	360
„ „ 1903	...	...	...	1,610
„ „ 1904	...	...	...	450
„ „ 1905	...	...	...	930

It is well to bear in mind that the ratio of voters to population is likely to undergo change in the direction of increasing the number of voters among the inhabitants, and this would, of course, render the above estimate excessive, but the fact that there is an increase of names in the Burgess Roll is, to my mind, practical proof of an increase in the population.

3—*Comparison of Occupied Houses.*

Number of new houses erected, 1901	...	...	261
„ „ „ 1902	...	...	263
„ „ „ 1903	...	...	361
„ „ „ 1904	...	...	366
„ „ „ 1905	...	...	319
Number of persons per house at Census...	...	...	4.252
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1891	...	...	20,930
Number of uninhabited houses at Census, 1891	...	...	978
or 1 in 21.			

At the 1901 Census the figures were 22,356 inhabited, and 1,186 uninhabited, or one in 19.

The rate of change of relation of inhabited and uninhabited houses, being very low, may be neglected, and the calculation made as follows :—

Number of new houses erected	1905	...	...	319
Allow 1 in 19 to be empty	...	...	...	17
				302

Applying the number of persons per house found at the Census, we arrive at a probable increase of 1,284.

The estimate of the number of occupied houses, obtained by the above method namely, 23,787, is substantially corroborated by the fact that the Water Department supplied water to 23,938 houses during the year. The difference between these two numbers will be accounted for by removals.

Table showing result of each method for each year since the 1901 Census:—

Method.	Year	Year	Year	Year	Total.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	
1 ...	1,112	668	586	651	3,017
2 ...	360	1,610	450	930	3,350
3 ...	1,871	1,454	1,475	1,284	6,084

The marriage rate fell from 9.6 in 1903 and 9.8 in 1904 to 9.5 for 1905. The birth-rate rose from 23.79 in the first-named year, and 23.71 in 1904 to 23.85 in 1905. Again the difference is so slight as to be probably accidental and negligible. It confirms the view arrived at last year that it has become practically stationary at this low figure.

The death-rate from the diseases which are commonly regarded as "preventable," *i.e.*, zymotics, is very favourable for 1905. It is 1.13 per 1,000 of population. In 1904 it was 1.91 per 1,000. The average for the 10 years—1895-1904—is 1.59. The annual rate for 1905 for the 76 large towns is 1.88.

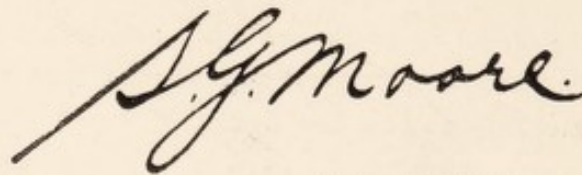
The Infantile Mortality Scheme has been given further effect to by the appointment of two Lady Health Visitors. The borough is fortunate in that two fully qualified and legally registered lady medical practitioners have been appointed to these posts. The first, Dr. Prudence E. Gaffikin, commenced duty on October 14th, and the second, Dr. Catharine L. Boyd, on November 1st, 1905. As well as the direct and natural advantage of having as Health Visitors ladies with full medical knowledge and skill, and who are thus able to give the best advice to mothers, there are other valuable advantages of an adventitious nature. They are received

in homes where ladies having less undeniable claims to knowledge would not be. Their *dicta* have authority where those of others might be opposed by claims of knowledge based on experience and so forth. Further, the keen and enthusiastic interest taken in their work by these ladies is based on an insight into the nature of the problems involved which it would be unfair to expect from non-medical Health Officers.

I desire to convey my best thanks to all the members of the Borough Council who have evinced appreciation of my work, and to the members of my staff, who have loyally co-operated with my efforts to safeguard and improve the health of the inhabitants.

I am, gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "S. G. Moore". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department, Huddersfield.
Jan. 23rd, 1906.

STATISTICS.

Population.

The population on the basis of the Registrar-General's method of calculation, estimated to mid-year 1905, was 94,899, or a decrease of 37 for the year, equal to .039 per cent of the total number of inhabitants.*

By each of the three methods set forth in the introductory letter, however, a substantial increase is shown. This is progressive from year to year. There are good grounds for the belief that the total number of inhabitants of the borough is about 99,000 persons.

The following table shows the changes in the population census by census since the year 1831, and the change per cent:—

Census.	Population.	Variation.	Rate per cent.
1831	36732	...	...
1841	44933	+ 8201	+ 22
1851	54073	+ 9140	+ 20
1861	60940	+ 6867	+ 12
1871	70253	+ 9313	+ 15
1881	81823	+ 11570	+ 16
1891	†95422	+ 13599	+ 15
1901	95056	- 366	- 0.38

† Including the district of Longwood, which was added in 1890, and had a Census population in 1891 of 5406 persons.

+ Increase. - Decrease.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised in the Borough was 900, equal 9.5 per 1,000 of population.

* The figures in this paragraph do not co-incide exactly with those in the introductory letter. The reason is that the change of population takes place in geometric progression, and in 4 years this has made the difference.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages in the Borough and in the Huddersfield Union in five yearly periods from 1876 to 1900, and the numbers for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Periods.	Borough of Huddersfield.	Huddersfield Poor Law Union.	Average Population of the Borough.
1876-80	820	1178	78919
1881-85	852	1247	84633
1886-90	843	1279	91440
1891-95	844	1298	95338
1896-00	882	1384	95157
1901	863	1370	95047
1902	973	1491	95010
1903	914	1422	94973
1904	931	1484	94936
1905	900	1341	94899

Births.

In Tables A and No. 7 (post) will be found details of the birth-rates in the various districts of the Borough. The following short statement gives the population, births, and birth-rate for the years 1872, 1882, 1892, and 1902.

Year	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1872	71,780	2,682	37.5
1882	83,271	2,562	30.8
1892	95,376	2,214	23.3
1902	95,010	2,354	24.4

It will be seen that the birth-rate underwent a reduction of 35 per cent in 20 years, and that it has apparently become stationary at about 23 or 24 per 1,000 population.

During the year 2,256 Births were registered; more by 13 than during 1904. The sexes and rates for the year and for each quarter are shown in the table below.

1905.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Birth-rate.
1st Quarter.	295	275	570	24·11
2nd „	314	290	604	25·55
3rd „	267	279	546	23·09
4th „	271	265	536	22·67
Totals...	1147	1109	2256	23·85

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1905.

BIRTH RATES and INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

	Estimated Population to Middle 1905.	Number of Births, 1905.	Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living at all ages.	Infant Mortality Annual Death- rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
England & Wales	34,152,977	929,457	27·2	128
76 Great Towns ...	15,609,377	438,360	28·2	140
141 Smaller Towns	4,725,044	127,088	26·9	132
HUDDERSFIELD	94,899	2,256	23·85	119

Births in the Huddersfield Poor Law Union.

Sub. Reg District.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Huddersfield ...	1320	1305	1269	1313	1293	1233	1292	1111	1127	1057	1114	1001	1062	950	1002	966	1099	1059	1133	1104	1042	1091	1090	1071	1078
Almondbury ...	413	436	404	440	410	363	394	374	383	359	362	321	355	302	332	332	393	485	622	638	574	597	559	547	545
Kirkheaton.....	460	437	298	374	448	391	397	412	394	349	367	380	372	335	334	322	359	282	135	139	149	154	140	161	159
Kirkburton ...	387	355	341	371	317	320	382	338	346	298	328	303	278	297	286	282	255	289	280	290	270	306	310	332	292
New Mill	212	194	207	196	196	202	185	167	174	154	183	157	159	140	162	151	160	156	149	152	135	135	149	145	133
Holmfirth	305	314	307	289	299	278	268	273	290	241	262	231	234	223	214	236	204	221	190	188	183	202	196	202	167
Honley	408	378	355	373	351	334	376	342	329	323	345	336	303	258	294	290	291	316	270	272	284	297	284	276	270
Lockwood	512	503	510	544	508	484	473	507	463	449	455	459	438	395	484	402	504	608	621	651	573	614	614	638	633
Slaithwaite	293	283	279	294	283	249	254	260	245	249	273	308	315	295	274	278	226	239	212	224	196	217	212	208	216
Golear.....	674	651	707	680	651	662	660	640	657	552	582	610	591	493	502	527	547	421	436	413	416	370	400	387	381
Totals....	4984	4856	4677	4874	4756	4526	4681	4424	4408	4031	4271	4106	4107	3688	3884	3806	4038	4076	4048	4071	3822	3983	3954	3967	3874

For the information relating to the Poor Law Union I am indebted to Mr. Rigby, Clerk to the Guardians.

NOTE.—In July, 1898, Dalton was transferred from Kirkheaton district to Almondbury, which will explain the serious decrease in the former and increase in the latter.

In March, 1898, Lindley and Longwood were transferred from Golear to Lockwood.

Mortality.

There were 1,605 deaths in Huddersfie'd during 1905.

The following table shows the proportion of the total deaths expressed as a percentage, which certain diseases and classes of disease have caused:—

TABLE I.

All diseases of nervous system, including Convulsions, Apo- plexy, and Epilepsy...	12.52 per cent.
All diseases of Circulatory system, including all forms of Heart Disease	10.78 „
Bronchitis	10.34 „
Tuberculosis all forms	10.34 „
All Infective Diseases, including the seven Zymotics, Influenza, Infective Enteritis, Summer Diarrhœa, Gangrene, and Pyæmia, but excluding all forms of Tuberculosis	8.22 „
Pneumonia	7.54 „
Tuberculosis of Lung	7.48 „
Old age	7.48 „
Seven Zymotics	6.67 „
Diarrhœa	2.87 „
Typhoid Fever	1.06 „
Whooping Cough	1.06 „
Diphtheria	0.69 „
Scarlet Fever	0.69 „
Measles	0.31 „
Small pox	0.00 „
Cancer	5.86 „
Urinary system, including all forms of Kidney disease	5.23 „
All diseases of Digestive system, including Intestinal obstruc- tion, Gastric ulcer, and Ap- pendicitis	4.74 „
Accidents	2.55 „
Suicides	1.06 „

The information immediately foregoing is expressed graphically in the following diagram.

Deaths at different age periods expressed in percentages of the total deaths:—

TABLE II.

Aged under 1 year	...	...	...	16.76 per cent.
„ 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	8.04 „
„ 5 „ 15 „	...	...	...	4.49 „
„ 15 „ 25 „	...	...	...	4.80 „
„ 25 „ 65 „	...	...	...	39.94 „
„ 65 and over	...	...	...	25.98 „

Deaths in Public Institutions.

In the Sanatorium for infectious diseases 17 deaths occurred.

In the General Infirmary 59 „

In the Poor Law Infirmary 95 „

Infantile Mortality.

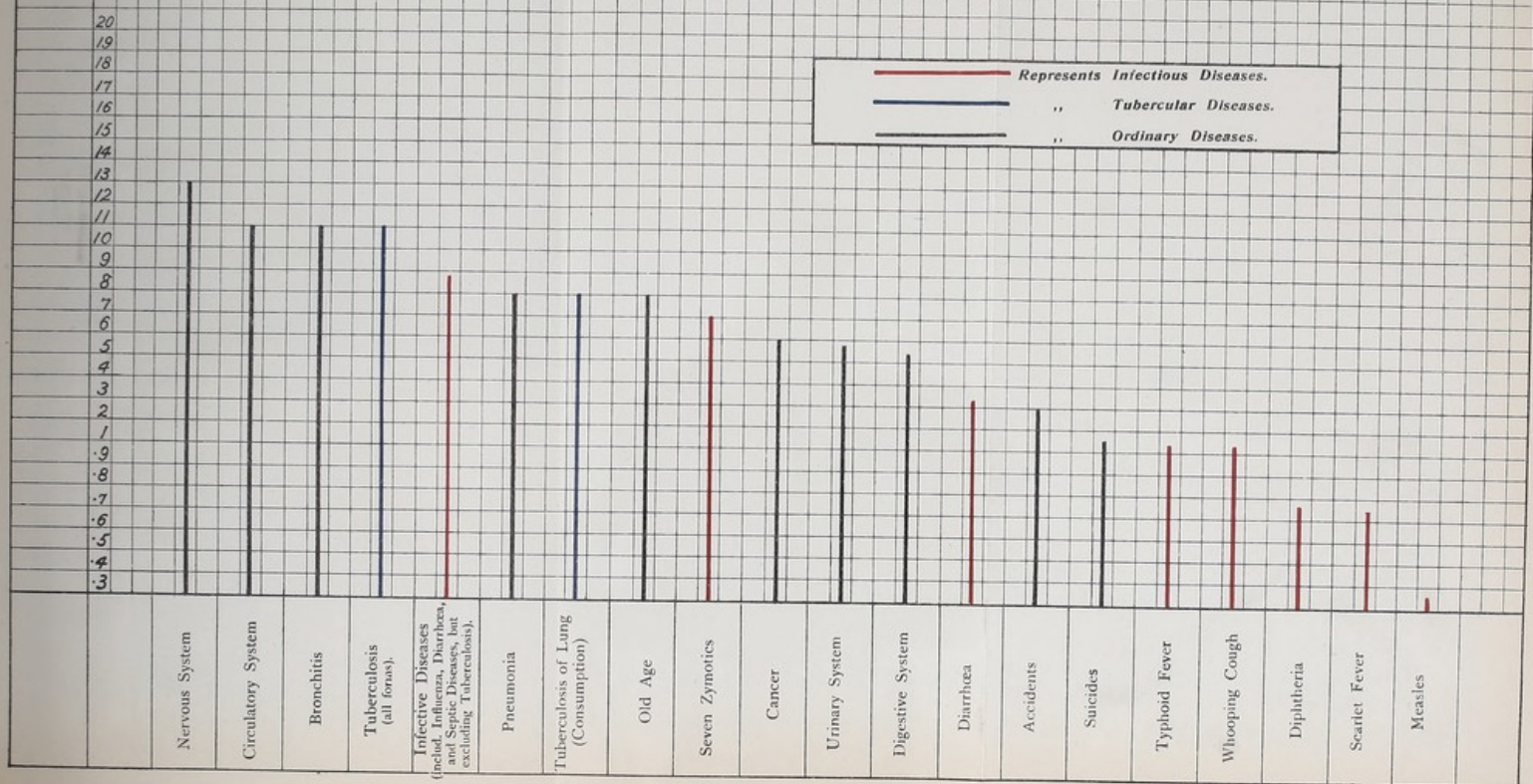
The report on this subject, submitted in June, 1904, was very carefully and fully examined, a Special Sub (Health) Committee being appointed for that purpose.

Eventually, in February, 1905, this Sub-Committee adopted the following report which was duly submitted to the full Health Committee at the March meeting, when the recommendation for the establishment of a Municipal Day Nursery was negatived. Otherwise the report was adopted by the Health Committee. On coming up for confirmation by the Council, however, the amount recommended for salaries of the Lady Health Visitors was reduced to 100 guineas per annum.

REPORT.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of this Sub-Committee held on January 11th last, and were duly adopted by the Health Committee on the same day.

Diagram showing the Proportion of the Total Deaths expressed as a Percentage, which certain Diseases and Classes of Disease have caused.



"That this Sub-Committee considers it advisable to take measures to diminish the infantile death-rate, on the lines of the report of the Medical Officer of Health, and asks permission to draft a scheme to be subsequently submitted to the Health Committee for their approval, or otherwise, including the following proposals, viz. :—

1. The appointment of Lady Health Visitors.
2. Small payments to Midwives and Registrars of Births for notifications of births.
3. The establishment of a pure milk depot.
4. The establishment of an experimental day nursery; with estimates of the cost of these proposals.

That in the opinion of this Sub-Committee certain alterations in the law dealing with this subject are advisable, and that this Sub-Committee asks for authority to consider and make recommendations thereon to the Health Committee."

The Sub-Committee having very carefully considered the subject referred to them in the light of the Medical Officer's report, and upon the lines approved by the Health Committee above recorded, are convinced that a considerable reduction of the infantile death-rate is possible, and beg to submit the following recommendations and report.

Recommendations for adoption.

1. "That a payment of one shilling be made to the person first notifying to the Medical Officer of Health the birth of any child, within 48 hours of such birth."

2. "That the Medical Officer be instructed to draw up for circulation, (1) a brief note of advice for general circulation, upon similar lines to the Mayor's card, and (2) more detailed advice for the instruction of mothers and those who may be able to make use of such instructions."

3. "That the Medical Officer be instructed to insert paragraphs in his reports to the press, and also by advertisement,

drawing public attention to the subject of Infantile Mortality, and to the fact that information on the subject may be obtained from the Public Health Department."

4. "That two Lady Health Visitors be appointed at a salary of £120 per annum each." The duties of such Health Visitors to be as follows:—

- (1) "Visiting homes where births have occurred."
- (2) "Giving advice as to rearing and nursing of children."
- (3) "Enquiries re Infantile Deaths."
- (4) "Investigation of cases of illness among school children."
- (5) "Inspection of workshops and workplaces where females are employed."
- (6) "Generally to carry out the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health."

5. "That a day nursery of sufficient capacity for 25 infants be established in a suitable quarter of the Borough. Such establishment to be considered experimental only, and to be tried for a period of 12 months from the date of opening."

6 "That in connection with the day nursery milk be supplied specially for the feeding of infants under one year of age."

For the whole of the measures above recorded the cost has been carefully considered, and the estimate given below is ample, and might have been reduced.

	£	s.	d.
Payments to persons notifying births. Total			
yearly births 2,250, say one-third claim	37	10	0
Short printed advice, 5,000 quarto one side	2	0	0
Extended advice, 2,500 quarto two sides ...	1	10	0
2,000 cards one side ...	2	10	0
Advice to be contained in Medical Officer of Health's monthly report to be sent to papers			—
Advertisements in local papers	13	0	0
Two Lady Health Visitors at £120 ...	240	0	0
Estimated annual cost of Day Nursery for 20 babies, less annual income ...	94	0	0
Supply of Dessicated Milk	10	0	0
	<u>£400</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

The Sub-Committee further report that their decisions were unanimous in respect to all the recommendations except No. 5, which was, however, ultimately agreed to *nem. con.*

The Sub-Committee considered the subject of education in relation to infants, and beg to express the opinion that the teaching of hygiene and the elementary facts of child life to the upper standards of girls would be of very great value, but makes no recommendation on the subject beyond respectfully requesting the Education Committee to take the subject into their consideration.

The Sub-Committee considered carefully, and in detail, the subjects indicated for new statutory powers, namely:—Earlier notification of births, relative to food for infants, the employment of women, the establishment of a maternity fund, use of improper feeding bottles, putting children out to nurse, milk supply and storage, and the safety of children from fire and accident, and resolved that the further consideration thereof be deferred until the next occasion when the Council promote a Bill in Parliament.

The scheme as now submitted is in the judgment of the Sub-Committee, full and complete, and if efficiently carried out would probably effect a very appreciable improvement in the Infantile Death-rate. The various parts each help and supplement the others, and to take out any part would tend to spoil the effect of other parts of the working. The subject was introduced more than a year ago, and has been the constant study of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman of this Sub-Committee. A year ago provision was made in the estimates for the carrying out of the scheme for a portion of the financial year, and this provision has only been very partially used, leaving a balance of £152 in hand for this purpose.

In presenting these recommendations on a new subject it may well to state briefly some of the reasons which have influenced the Sub-Committee.

In regard to the first recommendation, most sickness and the heaviest mortality occur at the earliest ages, and therefore if pre-

ventive measures are to be adopted, early knowledge of the birth is imperative. Also the method of feeding to be adopted must be determined in each case very promptly. If advice on this head is to be given at all, it must be given within the first two or three days after birth.

The recommendations 2 and 3 are obviously useful.

In regard to the Lady Health Visitors, recommendation No. 4. Such an appointment is recognised as being of the greatest help in Public Health, not only directly in connection with the present subject, but also generally. Thus up to August in last year such appointments had been made in 35 of the large towns, and in reply to enquiry as to their advantage, or otherwise, an affirmation was given in 31 instances: in four no reply was given. The salaries paid varied from a minimum of £65 in Preston, to a maximum of £185 per year in Poplar.

The qualifications required for a Lady Health Visitor are of a high character. The mere qualification of training is, of course, essential, but qualification by character and by natural gifts is equally necessary. Thus such an officer must be a trained hospital nurse, and must either hold, or be prepared to obtain, within a stipulated period a sanitary inspector's certificate. (There are fully qualified medical women keen on taking up such work, if such were attracted they would, of course, be deemed to be qualified) but in addition to this training, it is of the greatest importance that such women should have insight and tact, so that they would not only refrain from giving offence in their very difficult and delicate duties, but they would actually by their sympathetic and tactful bearing gain the regard, the confidence, and even the friendship, of the parents whom it is especially sought to influence by their ministrations.

The recommendation No. 5 formed the subject of repeated discussion, and the final decision was arrived at after full consideration. The facts determining the Sub-Committee to adopt this view were:—

(a) The general desirability of attempting to save part of the present enormous wastage of infant life.

(b) The especial need for affording opportunities for the care of infants under hygienic conditions during the period between birth and the age of admission to school.

(c) The especial need for such provision in a town where females are largely employed in the staple industry. And

(d) The unanimous approval of such institutions and the high regard in which they are held in countries where child life receives systematic and intelligent study.

As to the probable cost of a day nursery in Huddersfield, it is to be observed that until premises are actually found, the cost of the necessary alterations known, together with the accommodation available, a detailed statement cannot be forthcoming.

The closest estimate practicable (made with the intention of showing the maximum cost, if any, to the rates) is arrived at in the following way. Of all the nurseries in England concerning which sufficient information is forthcoming to enable a calculation to be made, that of St. Peter's in London had the highest annual cost per child in 1903, namely £10 9s. 10d. It is to be remembered that the cost in London is likely to be higher than in the provinces, having regard to the high charges for rent. On this basis the cost per annum for 20 infants in Huddersfield would be £210, but there would be receivable the amounts payable by the parents. Making the estimation on a strictly conservative basis, it may be estimated that 20 infants would on an average be present daily for 50 weeks in each year. The amount receivable per child, per week, would be, at 5d per day and 3d. for Saturday, 2s. 4d. per week, amounting to a total per year of £116, leaving a deficit of £94. See also estimate of cost arrived at by alternative method.

ALTERNATIVELY ESTIMATED COST OF DAY NURSERY FOR 25 CHILDREN.

	£
Rent	40
Rates and taxes	10
Light and fuel	12
Wages—£20, £16, £14	50
(Not to live in but to have breakfast, dinner, and tea provided.)	
Food (nurslings and staff)	85
Necessaries	5
Repairs and sundries	10
	£212

The proposition of the Medical Officer of Health in regard to the Milk Supply as in recommendation No. 6, is that dessicated milk should be put in envelopes, suitably proportioned and labelled.

The capital expenditure in this direction need not exceed a ten pound note, and the provision can either be continued or omitted at any time according as the circumstances indicate.

Should the scheme be approved by the Committee and pass the Council, it is probable that not more than three-fourths of the expenditure estimated would come into the next financial year, so that with a provision for £300 the cost for the next financial year would be met for a complete and satisfactory attempt to cope with this urgent question of Public Health.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN BROADBENT,
J. E. WILLANS,
ALLEN GEE,
EDGAR WHITELEY,
JAS. H. ASTON,
HENRY PULLON,
E. A. BEAUMONT,
SAM KENDALL,

S. G. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Huddersfield.

The "short" and "extended advice" referred to in the foregoing report are as follows:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

FOR THE BABY.

THE GOLDEN RULE

For the LIFE and HEALTH of the BABY.

"FEED WITH THE MOTHER'S MILK ;

THE MOTHER'S MILK IS THE NATURAL FOOD AND
THE BEST."

For every baby fed on its Mother's Milk who dies before the age of three months, fifteen babies die who have been fed by other means.

RULES FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BABY.

When the Mother cannot suckle the child it should be fed on New Milk and Water mixed in certain proportions according to age.

At first half milk and half water, with a teaspoonful of cream and a little sugar. Then as the child grows older less water to be added. When cream cannot be obtained a small piece of suet may be shredded into the milk.

The amount of food placed in the bottle each time the child is fed should not be more than enough to satisfy it for the time, beginning with two ounces and increasing as the child grows. Should any be left when the child is satisfied, it should be thrown away, the bottle and teat washed and then kept in cold water until again wanted.

WHAT TO DO.

ALWAYS feed the baby at regular intervals, every two hours at first, gradually lengthening the interval to three hours.

ALWAYS wash out the baby's mouth twice a day, night and morning.

ALWAYS keep the baby very clean.

ALWAYS bathe (or sponge all over) the baby once a day in warm water.

ALWAYS let the baby sleep in a cradle or cot; a wicker basket makes a good cot (or even an empty packing-case). But never let the baby sleep in the same bed with its mother.

ALWAYS use Fuller's Earth to powder the baby, not starch or flour.

ALWAYS attend to the baby when it cries. The baby cries for one of three reasons—

- (1) The baby is hungry; or
- (2) The baby is uncomfortable, or something hurts; or
- (3) The baby is ill.

WHAT NOT TO DO.

NEVER give the baby soothing syrups, fever powders, or anything of that sort.

NEVER give the baby bread, or sops, or gravy, or any other food, except milk, till it is more than seven months old.

NEVER give the baby skimmed milk, or milk that is not perfectly fresh and good.

NEVER use a feeding bottle with a long tube. Nobody can keep the inside of the tube clean.

NEVER use a "comforter" or dummy teat. It is most injurious.

NEVER carry the baby "sitting up" until it is five months old.

NEVER neglect to send for a Doctor if the baby is ill. Babies are soon overcome and easily die.

RECOMMENDATIONS for the Rearing of Children at the Earliest Ages.

EXTENDED ADVICE.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

I. "Feed with the mother's milk.

The mother's milk is the natural food, and the best."

Out of 100 bottle-fed children 50 die during their first year—out of 100 breast-fed children only 7!

II. If you really love your child and would do the best for it, *feed it at the breast*. Many diseases will thereby be prevented. Even if at first you have very little milk, do not on that account give up trying to nurse, for often the milk will come plentifully after patient and continued attempts to give the child the breast.

Even a delicate woman should nurse her child, unless specially forbidden to do so by a doctor, but a nursing mother should take care of her own health, because every indisposition or illness alters

her milk and reacts on the infant. She should eat as much and as varied foods as possible, but not much meat. Green vegetables, potato, lentil, and pea soups, gruel, and so forth, are good foods for a nursing mother. She should drink milk, or pure water. Strong spirits and wine are bad, for they pass into the milk and make the child apt to take convulsions. So too, even if a mother nursing her child is ill, she should not dose herself without consulting a doctor. Drugs also pass into the milk, and may be very dangerous for the child.

III. It is wise to bear in mind constantly that children are frail in health and easily sicken and die, in measure as they are young. Immediately after birth the slightest thing is enough to injure their health and cause them to die. It is not until after they are weaned that they really commence to become robust.

IV. Most of the children who die in their first year, are killed by chronic starvation caused by the want of food capable of nourishing them. The child has been given food, but it is either food that he is not able to digest, perhaps soup, or bread, or biscuit, or else the milk (which is capable of digestion) has not been fresh and pure, or has been given in a bottle not properly kept. Dirty bottles or teats very quickly become a source of poison to an infant.

Up to the age of seven or eight months, milk is the only natural food able to be digested by children.

It is possible to digest food outside the body by means of ferments and similar chemical substances, but such foods need to be freshly prepared, and the necessary operations are difficult to carry out properly, need special skill, and should not be used except under medical advice and oversight.

All other foods are not only useless to young children, but do much harm in this way—they putrefy in the stomach and bowels and cause wind, colic, gripes, diarrhoea, convulsions, and very often death. Some foods advertised for infants are merely baked flour. The contents of a 6d. or 1s. package could be bought in a shop for a halfpenny or a penny. So that even when a child is old enough to digest flours, to purchase such foods is wasteful.

V. If the mother cannot nurse the child artificial feeding must be resorted to, that is to say, the child must be fed on milk* and water with the addition of a little sugar. If possible sugar of milk.†

The water must be boiled, and added to the milk in the following proportions:—

- (a) For the first week the milk and boiled water should be equal in quantity.
- (b) After the first week one part of boiled water to two parts of milk should be given. This proportion is to be continued till the third month, when rather less water may gradually be given.
- (c) Pure milk may be given at the fifth month.
- (d) At the tenth month a mother may give the child the yolk of a boiled egg each day, but *soup or porridge should not be given before the age of one year.*

Table of food for an infant from birth:—

1st Day—No food to be given. Let the child sleep.

2nd Day— $2\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of milk (17 teaspoonfuls),§ and the same quantity of boiled water in six times of feeding. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls of sugar of milk to this quantity.

3rd Day— $3\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of milk added to an equal quantity of boiled water in six times of feeding. Five teaspoonfuls of sugar of milk.

4th Day—7 oz. of milk mixed with 7 oz. of boiled water, in seven times of feeding. Add $5\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls of sugar of milk.

About the 6th or 7th day increase the proportion of milk to two parts milk and one part water.

* If the milk is not rich with cream a little should be added.

† This can be purchased at any good chemist's shop.

§ Measures for the child's milk may be obtained for a penny or two, and should be used; or the marks on feeding bottles will do.

2 tablespoonfuls or 8 teaspoonfuls equal ... 1 ounce.

20 ounces ... 1 pint.

From 5th to 30th day—From half a pint of milk added to a quarter pint of water, to $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of milk and $6\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of water. Divide this into eight meals.

2nd Month:—From $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of milk. Always one-third part of boiled water, and sugar of milk in proportion.

3rd Month.—From $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—one pint of milk, in the 24 hours.

4th Month—From 1 pint to 1 pint and 2oz. of milk, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water. During the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th months the child should be fed seven times in the 24 hours.

At, and after the 5th month the child may drink milk undiluted, and in quantity up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints daily. This quantity is to be gradually increased till at one year old the child may take two pints daily.

At all times the child must be fed regularly at stated intervals—not whenever it cries. During the first month a child should be fed every two or three hours, after that every three hours during the day, every four or six hours at night.

It is necessary not to depart from the quantities of this table, as if the child is over-fed, even on good food, he will suffer from indigestion, become swollen up, and run a risk of developing rickets.

Before being given to the child, the bottle must be heated gently by being stood in hot water till the milk is lukewarm. *Not more milk than is required for one meal should be heated at one time.* If the child does not drink all that has been mixed and heated, throw away what is left. Never re-heat it, and give it to the baby.

Always boil the milk for from 3 to 5 minutes, when it comes from the dairy, and then keep the vessel containing it in cold water.

VI. Children less than one year old are never “naughty.” If they cry, either (1) they are hungry, (2) something hurts them, or (3) they are ill. Therefore, if a child cries, and it is not time

to feed it, the nurse must unwrap its clothes to make sure that it is clean and comfortable, that no pin is pricking it, and that no part of its skin has got chafed.

If nothing can be found to account for the cries, and the child cannot be soothed, it is necessary that it be treated medically.

VII. The best cot is a basket, or even a packing case, containing a thick bed of bran. Place a clean, soft cloth over the bran. The wetted portions of the bran form into solid balls, and from time to time are easily removed, and the bed remains clean.

VIII. When laying a child in bed, lay it alternately on the right, and on the left side.

Let a child have as much air as possible. A nurse should not take a child into bed beside her, lest it be overlain; also an infant cannot get enough air sleeping beside a grown person.

IX. When a child less than four months old is carried, it should not be held upright, but it should rest at length on the arm, and have its head supported.

X. An infant must be washed all over every day. The drying must be very carefully done, with a soft towel, and then it is necessary to powder liberally the back, the buttocks, the thighs, and in all folds and creases of the skin. Talc powder, or Fuller's earth should be used. These are better than starch powder, as they do not ferment.

XI. It is necessary to wash the child's head, and not allow the formation of scurf.

The scurf of the head is easily removed by rubbing gently with a little oil.

XII. The stools of a child in good health are yellow, and are like buttered egg.

If they become thin and green it is necessary to have the child examined medically.

XIII. The only satisfactory way of making sure that a child is thriving on the food given him, is to weigh the infant regularly.

A properly fed, healthy baby should increase in weight somewhat as follows:—

During the first month a baby should grow about $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. heavier every day. As it grows older, it will grow less quickly; at the 7th month it only gains about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. every day, and at one year, only $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. daily. At the end of the first month the child should weigh its original weight plus $26\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Let "W" stand for the weight of the child four days after birth:

	Ozs.		Ozs.
1st month...daily increase	$\frac{3}{4}$	Weight at end of month...	W + 26
2nd " " " "	81	" " " "	...W + 51
3rd " " " "	78	" " " "	...W + 74
4th " " " "	71	" " " "	...W + 95
5th " " " "	63	" " " "	...W + 115
6th " " " "	60	" " " "	...W + 132
7th " " " "	53	" " " "	...W + 148
8th " " " "	46	" " " "	...W + 162
9th " " " "	42	" " " "	...W + 175
10th " " " "	35	" " " "	...W + 185
11th " " " "	28	" " " "	...W + 194
12th " " " "	25	" " " "	...W + 201

(To count in pounds, divide the number of ounces by 16.

If a child weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. four days after birth (120oz.), at the age of one year it ought to weigh about 20lbs. (320 oz.).

Public Health Department,
Huddersfield.

S. G. MOORE, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Formation of Voluntary Public Health Union.

While the above proceedings were going on, His Worship the Mayor had been endeavouring to secure the formation of a voluntary association to co-operate in the scheme. He was led to do this by one of the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration.* He was successful in this and the Huddersfield and District Public Health Union was the result. Its constitution and objects are set forth in the following:—

* See folio 59, paragraph 300, of the Report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration

CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

HUDDERSFIELD AND DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH
UNION.

I.—The name of the organisation shall be "Huddersfield and District Public Health Union."

II.—The Membership shall be open to all persons who are in sympathy with its aims and objects.

III.—The aims of the organisation shall be:—

- (1) To further the Scheme adopted by the Corporation of Huddersfield to prevent infantile mortality, and to ameliorate the conditions of the infant life and health, by the formation in each ward of the Borough and the surrounding districts, of Committees of ladies who by personal visitation at the homes will endeavour to induce mothers to nourish their infants in the manner nature intended, or, where for any reason this is impossible, assist in spreading a knowledge of the best methods of artificial feeding, and generally give advice on the care and nurture of children.
- (2) To co-operate with and assist the Educational, Health and Sanitary Authorities of the town and district, in all matters relating to public health.
- (3) To awaken the interest of the people generally in questions affecting the health of the community, to promote attention to the laws of health, including, if possible, the special requirements of consumptive cases.
- (4) To report to the charitable and philanthropic agencies already existent, such cases as seem to call for financial help, but in no way to administer such relief.

IV.—There shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as may from time to time be determined, an Honorary Treasurer, and as many Secretaries as may be required. The Election shall be at the Annual Meeting.

V.—The control of the Health Union shall be vested in the hands of an Executive Committee, consisting of Eleven Members (exclusive of *ex officio* members), who shall be elected by the Union at its Annual Meeting. Casual vacancies that may arise shall be filled by the Committee.

VI.—The Committee shall meet at such times as may be necessary, and five members shall form a quorum.

VII.—The Annual Meeting of the Union shall be held in June each year, reports submitted of the year's working, Officers appointed and Committee elected, and any other relevant business transacted.

Huddersfield Infant Mortality Scheme.

The Huddersfield Scheme against Infant Mortality was at length started on October 14th, 1905, when Dr. Prudence E. Gaffikin took up her duties as Lady Health Visitor thereunder; to be followed on November 1st by her colleague, Dr. Catherine L. Boyd. On the former date the plan of paying one shilling for every birth notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours of its occurrence came into operation. The numbers of notifications received were:—

Periods.	Notifications received.	Total number of Births in the Borough.
October 26th to 30th	3	20
During November	70	207
During December	72	173

The Public Health Union was not able to start operations during the year under review, but the following diagram indicates the proposed relationship between the official and voluntary efforts which at the date of writing (January 22nd) is in full and satisfactory working.

There was, of course, much detail to be arranged. Notably the division of the Borough into suitable districts, and the allocation to each of a Lady Superintendent and of her Lady Helpers, was a matter of some delicacy.

The newly born children are visited as soon as possible by Drs. Gaffikin and Boyd, who give suitable advice and leave copies of the short or extended advice.

Each Saturday a list of the cases in her district is sent to a Lady Superintendent, who distributes the cases among her Lady Helpers. These keep the cases under observation, and, where it appears necessary, invoke the aid of the Department. Great care is exercised to avoid touching upon the domain of the family doctor, and also to avoid any action which even might have the appearance of diminishing parental, and particularly maternal, responsibility.

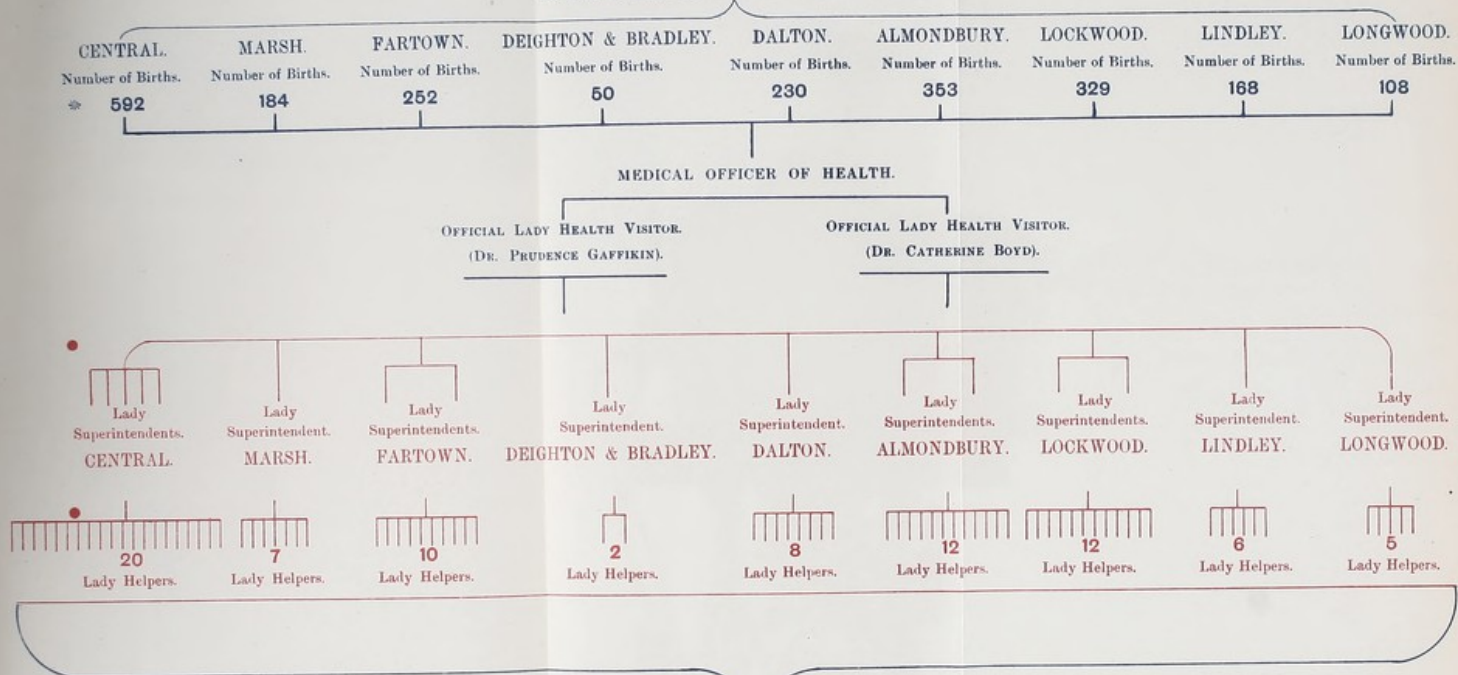
The Infantile Mortality figure for the Borough during 1905 was 119, comparing with 135 in 1904, and with 142 the mean for the 10 years from 1895 to 1904.

This extremely low figure constitutes a record for the Borough.

While the climatic conditions were favourable during 1905, there is no reason to suppose that they were more so than has been the case during previous years, and there is much substantial reason for the opinion that the very exceptionally large amount of public attention excited, and the public opinion aroused, on the subject of the care of young infants, conduced materially to the above-stated result.

OFFICIAL "BLUE."

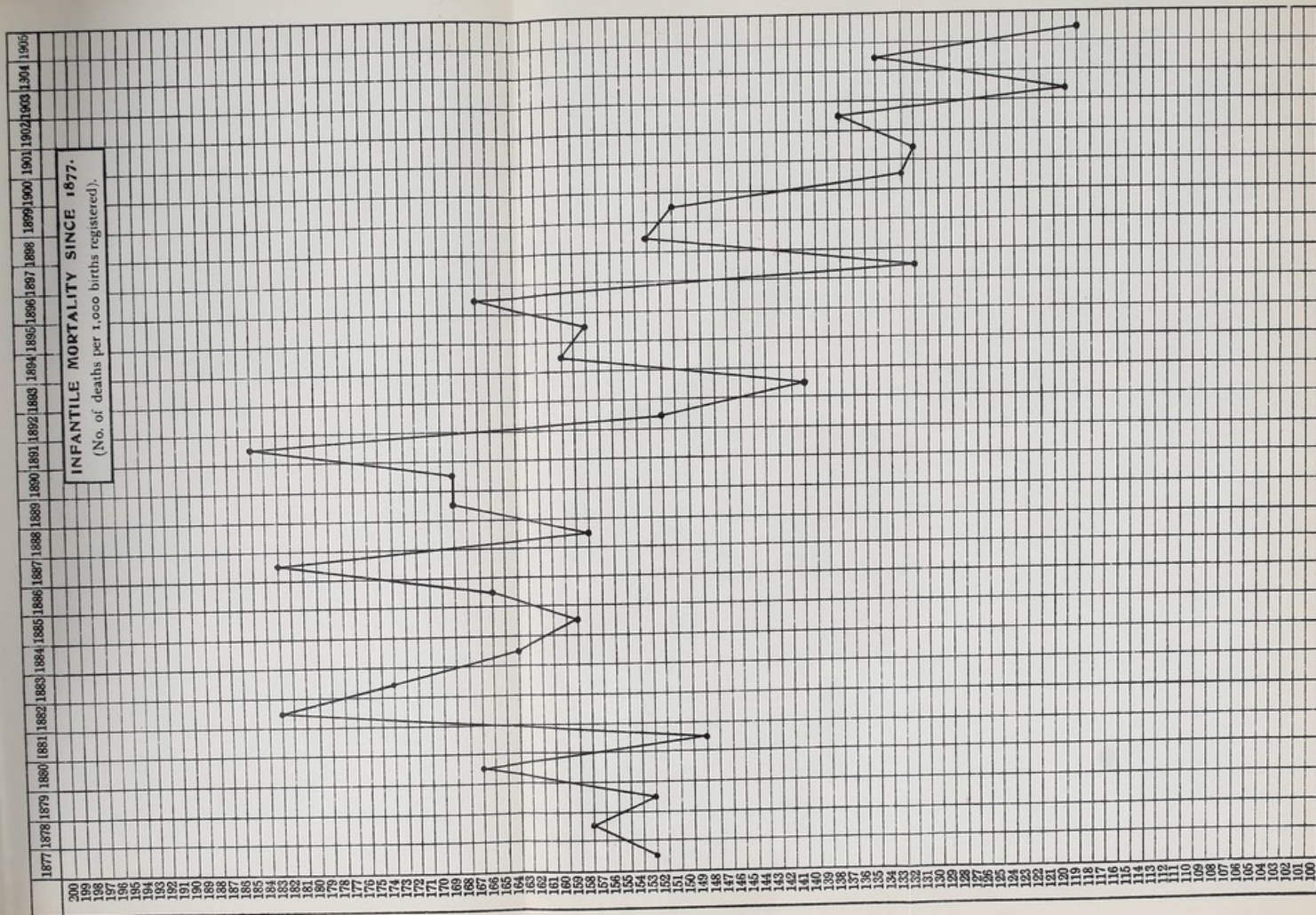
VOLUNTARY "RED."



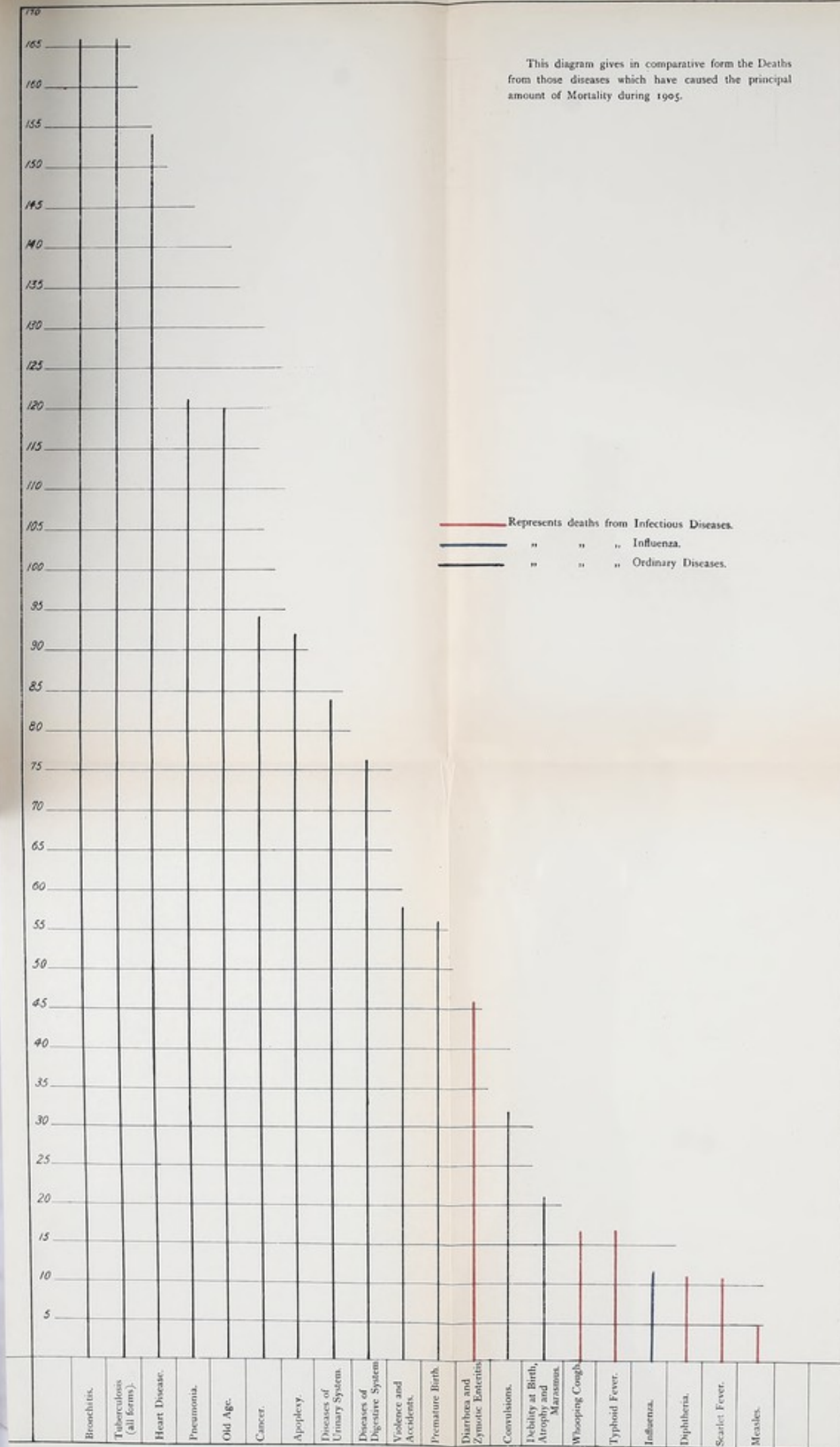
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND OFFICIAL LADY HEALTH VISITORS.

* All these numbers are estimated from the average of the last five years.

• Each short vertical line represents one voluntary helper.



This diagram gives in comparative form the Deaths from those diseases which have caused the principal amount of Mortality during 1905.



General, Zymotic, Tubercular, and Infantile Mortality.

Table showing the rates of Mortality in Huddersfield for the year 1905 and **each of its quarters**, from all causes, from the seven Zymotic diseases, from all forms of Tuberculosis, and the ratio of the deaths in children under one year, to a thousand births in the same periods, with the corresponding death-rates in the 76 great towns, and similar table for 1904.

1905.

Quarter	HUDDERSFIELD.				76 TOWNS.		
	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Tuberculosis : all forms.	Children under one per 1,000 births.	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Children under 1.
I.	17.47	0.72	1.69	139	17.26	1.39	127
II.	16.62	0.85	2.07	81	14.70	1.42	112
III.	15.27	1.73	1.90	121	15.20	3.46	186
IV.	18.52	1.23	1.35	140	15.82	1.27	134
Year 1905	16.97	1.13	1.75	119	15.74	1.88	140

SIMILAR TABLE FOR 1904

Quarter.	HUDDERSFIELD.				76 TOWNS.		
	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Tuberculosis : all forms.	Children under one per 1,000 births.	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Children under 1
I.	18.22	0.45	1.99	113	18.72	1.66	145
II.	16.32	2.07	2.07	122	15.34	1.73	120
III.	17.04	4.06	1.23	179	17.48	5.02	229
IV.	18.48	1.06	1.48	126	17.46	1.57	147
Year 1904	17.51	1.91	1.69	135	17.25	2.50	160

The following table gives the Population, Births, and Deaths, with the excess of Births over Deaths for the past 34 years:—

Years.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1905	94899	2256	1605	651
1904	94936	2243	1657	586
1903	94973	2252	1584	668
1902	95010	2354	1710	644
1901	95047	2175	1581	594
1900	95083	2376	1752	624
1899	95120	2374	1671	703
1898	95157	2295	1625	670
1897	95193	2365	1666	699
1896	95230	2096	1712	384
1895	95266	2151	1699	452
1894	95303	1988	1563	425
1893	95340	2311	1695	616
1892	95376	2214	1746	468
1891	95413	2324	2189	135
1890	94253	2167	1804	363
1889	92825	2276	1738	538
1888	91419	2243	1686	557
1887	90034	2487	2063	424
1886	88670	2385	1727	658
1885	87327	2530	1745	785
1884	86004	2576	1707	869
1883	84450	2488	1799	689
1882	83271	2562	1857	705
1881	82113	2567	1665	902
1880	81780	2545	1797	748
1879	80245	2598	1871	727
1878	78900	2759	1733	1026
1877	77600	2705	1735	970
1876	76072	2664	1760	904
1875	75069	2735	1770	965
1874	74150	2571	1585	986
1873	72940	2641	1525	1116
1872	71780	2682	1674	1008

Infectious Diseases.

The Zymotic death rate for the year equalled 1.13 per 1,000 persons living at all ages. During 1904 the figure was 1.91, the average for the decennium 1895-1904 being 1.59. The average death rate from Zymotic diseases in the 76 Large Towns during 1905 was 1.88 per 1,000 of the population. A comparison between 1903, 1904, and 1905 can easily be accomplished by a reference to the following table:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Measles	0	75	5
Scarlet Fever	15	10	11
Diphtheria	14	14	11
Whooping Cough	16	25	17
Typhoid and other Fevers	8	7	17
Zymotic Enteritis	25	49	46
Small-pox	2	1	0
Total	80	181	107

It will be noted that the decrease in the number of deaths as compared with 1904, is mainly due to Measles and Whooping Cough.

Small-Pox.

Small-pox was imported into the Borough on two occasions in 1905. In both instances the measures adopted sufficed to prevent any extension of the disease.

Particulars of the cases are given below, the state as regards vaccination being included:—

H. B., male, age 40 years, admitted January 31st, discharged March 4th. Railway man. Vaccinated in infancy, 4 marks, total approximate area 1 square inch. Disease Discrete. Recovered.

E. R., female, age 36 years, admitted March 14th, discharged April 17th. Housewife. Vaccinated in infancy, 5 marks, total approximate area $2\frac{1}{4}$ square inches, disease highly modified, very slight constitutional disturbance

(the case would probably have been overlooked in the absence of alertness due to the prevalence of the disease in the neighbourhood), not more than half a dozen spots. Recovered.

The exceptional prevalence of this dreaded and loathsome disease having passed FOR A TIME, the principle underlying the old adage is now in application.

When the Devil was sick, the Devil a saint would be,
When the Devil got well, the Devil a saint was he.

When the disease was prevalent among us, exacting its toll of suffering, of disfigurement, of permanent blindness, and of life itself, resolutions were passed, questions in the House of Commons were asked, a Conference was held at the Mansion House, and so on, and so forth. *Official representations* were made by a large number of *Local Authorities*, which were largely unanimous. Still affairs remain *in statu quo*. When we see that the old adage quoted above is applicable in the case of an individual who, on recovery from a malady caused by his own self indulgence, returns to his old evil ways, we look on with pitying and, perhaps, amused tolerance. Where the Government of a State is concerned, however, the case is different. One is entitled to look for a totally different result.

It is certain that if the present *laissez faire* is persisted in we will again have Small-pox spreading through the land, and again all the attendant miseries will be inflicted upon us. The time for action is *now*—now when panic is absent, though the lesson is fresh in the minds of the people, and when calm reason and cool judgment can be applied.

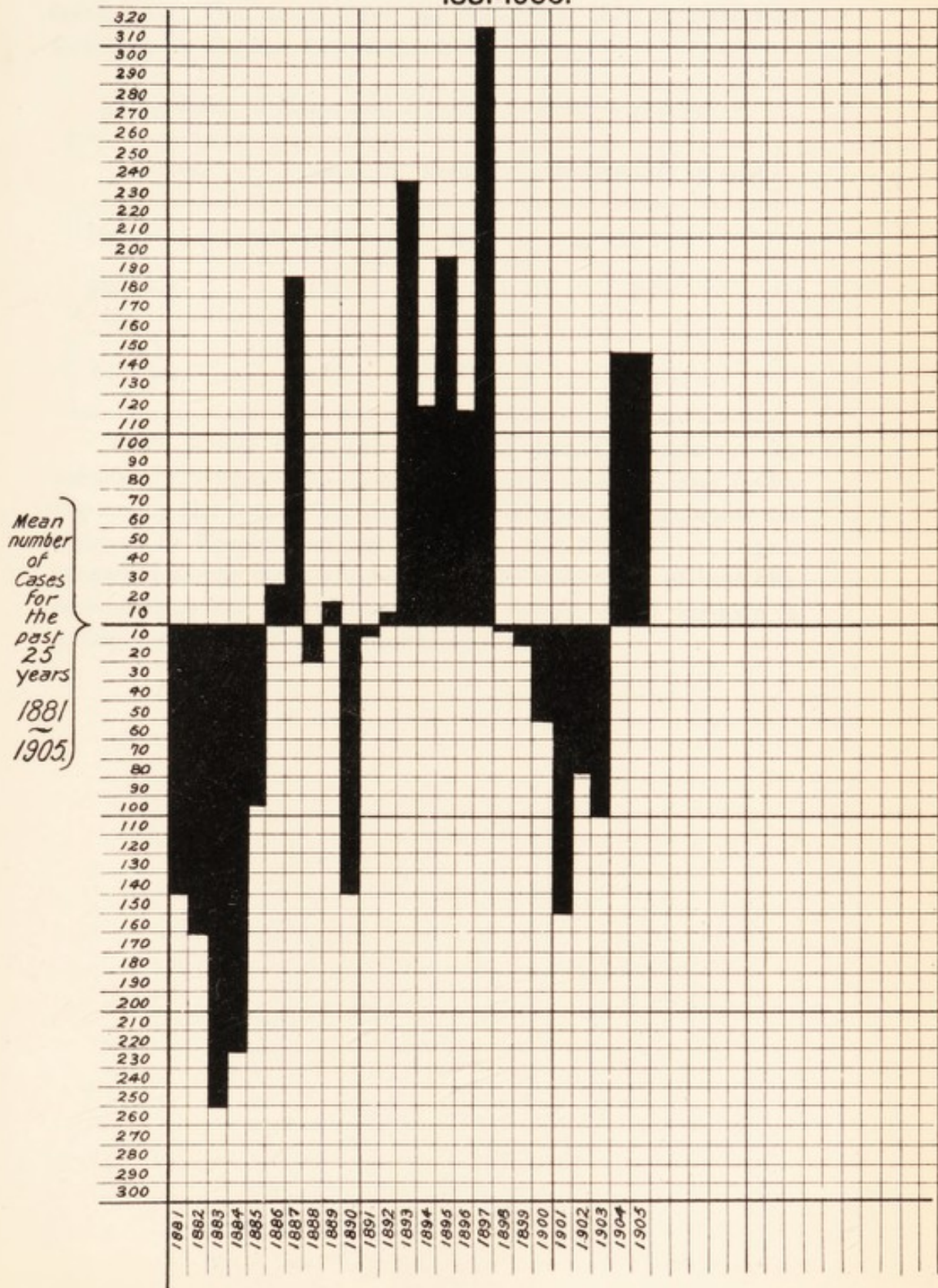
Scarlet Fever.

This disease continued to prevail in excess during the year. There were 488 cases under the notice of the Department. During the year 1904 the number was 485. The number of cases above and below the mean prevalence, for the past quarter of a century may be seen at a glance from the following table.

SCARLET FEVER.

Diagram showing Annual Departure of Prevalence from
the Mean of a Quarter of a Century.

1881-1905.



The mortality per 1,000 of population is again satisfactory, being 0.12. The average for the five years, 1896 to 1900 was 0.18 that for the last five years was 0.11.

Comparison of Home and Hospital treated mortality:—

Treated.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
Home	27	3	11.11
Hospital... ..	461	8	1.73
All Cases ...	488	11	2.25

As in former years, the benefits of hospital treatment are manifest. It must ever be borne in mind that the cases occurring among the poor living under unfavourable circumstances are removed to Hospital without exception, and that it is the cases occurring among those who have had the advantages of healthier surroundings and all the concomitants thereof which compare so unfavourably with the Hospital treated cases.

Notification of Scarlet Fever, first adopted in 1876
Hospital Isolation of Scarlet Fever commenced about same time

Year	Estimated population.	Total No. of Cases notified.	No. under 5 years of age.	Total No. of Deaths registered.	No. of Cases treated in Hospit'l	Attack rate per 1000 population.	Mortality per 1000 population.	Per-centage removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospit'l	Notes.
1875	75069	..	..	45	..	..	0.6	..	..	Old reports by M.O.H. state that notification not yet carried out satisfactorily
1876	76072	..	..	83	..	..	1.1	..	..	
1877	77600	128	..	64	81	..	0.8	..	1	
1878	78900	250	..	48	177	..	0.6	..	4	
1879	80245	..	..	90	154	..	1.1	..	12	
1880	81780	138	61	23	30	1.68	0.28	21.73	6	This year the Medical Men without exception notified loyally. (See Annual Report of M.O.H.)
1881	82113	206	71	17	119	2.47	0.21	57.76	7	
1882	83271	184	51	22	119	2.20	0.26	64.67	9	
1883	84450	91	..	7	43	1.07	0.08	45.05	2	
1884	86004	123	..	7	94	1.42	0.08	76.42	2	
1885	87327	251	..	11	185	2.87	0.13	73.70	4	
1886	88670	369	109	33	243	4.16	0.37	65.85	12	
1887	90034	526	144	31	364	5.84	0.35	69.20	17	
1888	91419	326	85	26	233	3.56	0.29	71.47	13	
1889	92825	354	106	26	309	3.81	0.28	87.28	17	
1890	94253	204	48	7	169	2.16	0.07	82.84	5	
1891	95413	341	101	30	296	3.57	0.31	86.80	17	
1892	95376	354	67	18	322	3.71	0.19	90.96	15	
1893	95340	579	129	25	511	6.07	0.26	87.91	17	
1894	95303	462	107	23	402	4.85	0.24	85.71	16	
1895	95266	539	122	20	489	5.66	0.21	89.98	9	
1896	95230	456	103	19	415	4.79	0.20	89.47	12	
1897	95193	658	167	33	610	6.91	0.35	92.25	21	
1898	95157	344	116	10	322	3.61	0.10	91.28	6	
1899	95120	333	66	7	326	3.50	0.07	95.19	5	
1900	95083	294	84	19	284	3.09	0.20	91.16	16	
1901	95047	198	65	6	196	2.08	0.06	92.42	7	
1902	95010	270	65	11	267	2.84	0.11	92.59	11	
1903	94973	244	72	15	251	2.57	0.16	94.26	15	
1904	94936	485	102	10	471	5.10	0.10	94.23	9	
1905	94899	488	117	11	461	5.14	0.12	94.47	8	

Table shewing the number of cases of **Scarlet Fever** known to have existed in Huddersfield, during the years 1895—1905, the number occurring in each quarter of these years, and the deaths registered from the same disease; also the average cases and deaths per quarter in the five years 1895—1899, and 1900—1904.

Quarters.	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		Average of five years 1895-1899.		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Average of five years 1900-1904.		1905	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.	103	6	94	7	146	5	121	6	79	6	108	5	66	2	25	2	49	..	69	4	78	1	57	2	172	3
II.	132	6	123	7	152	8	97	2	105	3	122	5	97	6	64	..	56	1	66	5	72	1	71	3	87	1
III.	149	6	127	3	190	11	76	6	67	1	122	5	68	6	69	4	83	4	60	5	138	2	84	4	87	2
IV.	155	2	112	2	170	9	50	..	82	1	114	3	63	5	40	..	82	6	49	1	197	6	86	3	142	5
Year.	539	20	456	19	658	33	344	10	333	7	466	18	294	19	198	6	270	11	244	15	485	10	298	12	488	11

Typhoid Fever.

There has to be recorded a second year of excessive prevalence of this disease. The number of cases rose from 37 in 1903 and 61 in 1904 to 72 in 1905. The deaths numbered 17, giving a case mortality of 23.61, an exceedingly high figure, comparing very unfavourably with even the results obtained under war conditions during the South African campaign.

Of the 72 cases, 16 were treated at home. Among these 8 deaths occurred. Among the 56 treated in Hospital 9 ended fatally, giving case mortalities of 50 and 16.1 respectively. The mortality among the hospital treated cases is satisfactory.

If cases were not diagnosed, and so not notified, or if notification were defective from any cause, the case mortality would be improved, but the incidence would of course be greater. There is some reason to suppose that such is, in fact, the case. Until the circumstances have been reported to the Health Committee comment is withheld. The facts came to light during 1906.

Table shewing the number of cases of Typhoid Fever known to have existed in Huddersfield during the years 1895—1905, shewing the number occurring in each quarter of these years, and the deaths registered from the same disease, also the average cases and deaths per quarter in the five years 1895—1899, and 1900—1904.

Quarters.	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		Averages of five years 1895-1899.		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Averages of five years 1900-1904.		1905	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.	1	...	5	...	8	4	14	2	10	3	7	2	9	3	4	1	8	1	8	3	9	1	8	2	10	4
II.	13	3	15	2	6	1	6	1	8	5	10	2	15	5	14	...	3	2	5	...	5	1	8	1	7	4
III.	19	2	33	7	14	1	29	4	29	10	25	5	13	6	30	10	7	..	10	1	26	1	17	4	31	6
IV.	27	1	17	4	36	10	28	3	22	6	26	5	16	6	37	7	8	2	14	3	21	4	19	4	24	3
Year.	60	6	70	13	64	16	77	10	69	24	68	14	53	20	85	18	26	5	37	7	61	7	52	11	72	17

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease was less during 1905 than during either of the two preceding years. It remained, however, greater than the average of the 10 years 1895 to 1904. The number fell from 79 and 60 in 1903-4 respectively to 45 in 1905. The 10 year average was 41.9.

Owing to the excessive prevalence of Scarlet Fever most of the cases of Diphtheria were treated at home. Only 4 were removed to Hospital. All recovered. Among the 41 treated at home the case mortality amounted to 26.8 per cent, a high figure.

Diarrhœa.

(Zymotic or Epidemic Inflammation of the Bowels.)

The number of deaths from this disease remained moderate during the year, amounting to 46, comparing with 49 for 1904. The age incidence shows strikingly that it is at the extremes of life that danger arises from food poisoning of this nature. Of the 46 deaths, 36 occurred in persons less than 5 years old, and 3 in persons 65 years or older. Thus only 7 occurred among the vast bulk of the population of ages ranging from 5 to 64 years.

Tuberculosis.

A reference to the diagram on page 31 will show how important a part this class of disease plays in the total mortality of the borough. The deaths resulting therefrom during the year reached a total of 166, of these no fewer than 120 were from Tuberculosis of the lung. The figures for 1904 were 160 and 126 respectively. The rate per thousand of population for 1904 was 1.69, and for 1905 it is 1.75. The following table shows that a reduction is progressively taking place in Lung Tuberculosis, but not in other forms.

Disease.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1905.
Tuberculosis of lungs only	... 2.3	1.81	1.37	1.27
Other forms of Tuberculosis	36	.29	.46	.49

It will be apparent from the foregoing that though this disease is diminishing, it still causes, year by year, such a large

proportion of deaths as to demand very serious attention at the hands of the Sanitary Authority, more especially when it is remembered that unlike Diarrhoea, and some other diseases, which destroy life at its extremes of age, Tuberculosis levies an appalling tax on the young adults of the community, and further, that it imposes upon them, it may be, years of helplessness and hopelessness before the lamentable climax is reached.

The discovery of the true cause of the disease in a germ took place some 20 years ago, but the full significance of this fact from its very nature has taken a long period to permeate through the public mind. The time appears to have at length arrived, however for Sanitary Authorities to take the subject into very serious consideration, and to determine how far the knowledge which has accumulated is capable of practical application for the prevention of this "the white man's plague."

It is well to recognise that two things are necessary for the development of consumption in the organism. One, perhaps the most important, is an appropriate *soil*, the other is the *seed*. It is recognised that all debilitating conditions—for example, privation, hardship, dissipation, and exhausting sickness, distinct from tuberculosis—make the human body into an appropriate soil for the development of the tubercle bacillus. There can be little doubt that the improvement in the Tuberculosis death rate, which has now been going on for more than 50 years, bears something more than an accidental relationship to the improvement in the sanitary, moral, and material conditions which have been going on during the same period. In all probability these two phenomena stand in the relationship to one another of cause and effect.

It may be accepted then that:—

1. Tuberculosis causes a mortality in the population, part of which is preventable.
2. That the great bulk of this mortality results from Tuberculosis of the Lung.

Such being the case it follows that it is the duty of the Sanitary Authority to consider what precautionary measures are available and practicable.

In the forefront must be placed education of the young generally, but with a special regard to hygiene. Secondly comes active general sanitary measures to secure an abundance of pure air and light, not only in the dwellings, but also in the work-places of the people, together with pure soil, and an abundance of pure food, and of pure water.

Next fall to be mentioned the measures which are available for adoption more directly against the disease. These are the dissemination of information of the fact that the disease is invariably acquired, and never (in the strict sense of the word) inherited, together with the knowledge of how to prevent the spread of the disease to others after it has been acquired by an individual.

In the fourth place it is essential that the Public Health Authority should have a knowledge of every case of the disease occurring in its district. This is a much debated point, but a comparison of the reasons for and against leaves an overwhelming balance in favour.

The present Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham, Dr. Robertson, who was instrumental in securing the adoption of compulsory notification at Sheffield, makes the following statement in this relation:—

“The private medical attendant in nine cases out of ten
“has to concern himself with the medical treatment of the
“case, and at the present time where there is no notification
“there is, one finds in practice, very little attention paid to
“the steps which should be taken in preventing the patient
“from spreading the disease to others.”

But if notification were adopted this would be changed, to the distinct advantage not only of the patient's immediate relations and friends, but also to the general community. Attention would be compelled to the fact that the disease, unless precautions

are taken, is liable to spread. Regular and systematic precautions in the way of disinfection could be adopted in each case. All the facts learned as the result of the Public Health Authority having knowledge of every case could be correlated and studied in a systematic manner. General attention would be directed to the disease and its true nature, alike by the medical gentlemen in private practice, and by the members of the general public. The onus of notifying would lead to a diagnosis of the true nature of the disease being made as early as possible with the aid of bacteriology (See page 56 under Bacteriological Laboratory) and otherwise, to the very great advantage of the individual patient. There are substantial grounds for the belief that the medical men in Huddersfield shrink from the responsibility of arriving at a diagnosis, or even of giving expression to their fears to the patient or the patient's friends. Surely this is a bad mistake. It cannot be possible to adopt the proper treatment of the disease in a thorough-going manner, and to take the measures necessary to prevent its spread, unless and until the patient and friends are alike made cognizant of its nature. Nor is there any reason in the present day for concealment. Years ago, when to inform a patient that he was suffering from consumption was to condemn him to hopelessness, this attitude was perhaps wise; but now when we know that provided the case receives the correct treatment soon enough, there is every reason to hope for a complete arrest of the disease (tantamount to recovery) it seems too weak a description to call concealment a mistake, it is something more than a mistake, and involves very serious responsibility on the medical man who by concealment refrains from affording his patient the very best chance of recovery. In the presence of notification advice can be given by officers of the Public Health Authority not only on the specific points connected with the disease, but also as to the sanitary condition of the dwelling and in other ways. Under a voluntary system if a medical man notifies he leaves himself open to an action for damages, but if he does so in compliance with a Statute, he is safeguarded from this: therefore, notification ought to be compulsory. Finally, and most important of all, unless the Public Health Authority knows of the cases it cannot carry out its duty of attempting to prevent preventable disease.

The principal reasons which are urged against compulsory notification are that Tuberculosis is an extremely chronic disease, and that the same measures cannot be taken against it which can be, and are, employed against the more acute infections. But surely, to say that because a disease, which is capable of propagating itself persists in an individual for years it ought not to be notified is a wrong view. On the contrary that is the very disease which requires to be dealt with. Where infection is only present for a few days or a week or two, it might be alleged that the risk of its spreading is comparatively trifling in comparison with a disease which is infectious for a prolonged period. It is clearly recognized that the measures which are appropriate for employment against consumption are not identical, but differ very greatly from the measures appropriate against the acute maladies which are infectious, still there *are* measures of very great value which can be employed, and it seems clear that the proper authority ought to have an opportunity of putting them into practice.

It has also been urged, with what may be regarded as unnecessary emphasis, that to notify consumption will cause alarm. Here it seems proper to point out that it is not *notification* that can cause alarm, but that the *presence of the disease* alone can do so, and as has been pointed out above, the sooner that a due amount of alarm is produced the better for the patient. The phrase has been made use of that to notify a case of Lung Tuberculosis would turn the patient into a "social leper." Such an argument is really unworthy of serious attention. Manifestly—granting the use of the exaggeration "social leper"—it is not "notification" but the "disease" that is in question.

One may even go further. Leprosy, which has many points of resemblance in its essential characteristics to Tuberculosis, has been eradicated from the British race. This was done by making lepers into social outcasts. If no other means were available, and it could be shown that a like result as to Tuberculosis would follow like action as to Leprosy, then clearly it would be the duty of the *State* (not of sections thereof) to sacrifice the individuals for the good of the whole people.

But other means are available, and it is these other careful gentle means that it is intended shall be employed. The foregoing portion of this paragraph has only been set forth to demonstrate that the employment of the term "social leper" is not only a monstrous and glaring exaggeration—that needs no demonstration—but also that it is based on a fallacious conception of the real nature of the case in point.

The allegation that to notify a case would be a breach of professional confidence is met at once by the fact that the principle has been established. It is recognised that professional confidence must give way before the interest of the community in the case of certain disease; and if in one, then in all where it appears requisite and necessary. It is always to be recognised that all notifications of disease, and particularly of consumption, are confidential documents.

Dr. Robertson, quoted above, states in this connection:—

"I have had experience of dealing with a good many
" thousands of cases notified to the Sanitary Authority, both
" under a voluntary system and under compulsory notification,
" and, except in one isolated instance I have never known of
" the smallest amount of harm being done."

All cases of the disease being known to the Authority, there would next fall to be considered what the Sanitary Authority should do. In appropriate cases one or more properly qualified officers of the Authority should call, thus a Sanitary Inspector would make an examination of the sanitary condition of the dwelling, and a Health Visitor would also visit and give verbal instructions and leave printed advice; would make repeated visits with a view to encouraging the patient and the patient's friends to persevere with the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. That is the first and obvious duty. Next it would be desirable to take steps to establish a Tuberculosis dispensary, or alternatively a Tuberculosis clinic at the Infirmary—associated with the Municipal Authority, but officered and maintained by voluntary effort. Here patients could attend and receive treatment, advice, and help. Sooner or later three other institutions will need to be established:—

- (1) A Sanatorium for the treatment, and training of early cases.

It appears appropriate that each community should either alone, or in conjunction with others, make this provision for itself. Many Sanatoriums are maintained either partly or entirely by charity, or by the Poor Law Authorities. This is not as it should be. Charity and parish relief are alike degrading to the recipient, and here is a fatal defect in these institutions. But where an individual secludes himself from the community, partly for the benefit of the community, he is entitled to feel that he has a right to be maintained by the community during the period of abstention from work involved thereby.

- (2) A Colony where healthy out-door occupation can be engaged in ought to be provided for those who have spent a time in the Sanatorium, whose ordinary occupation is of an unhealthy character, and whose disease has reached such a stage of improvement that given normal conditions a normal lifetime may be achieved. This ought to be self-supporting.

- (3) Finally there should be a " Home of Rest " for the helpless cases. Workhouse Infirmaries are, at present, discharging, in a large measure, this function, and with some modification of arrangements should perhaps continue to do so.

Provision already exists for the bacteriological examination of sputum to enable the diagnosis to be arrived at at the earliest possible moment.

One hundred and seventy-one visits have been paid to houses where deaths from Tuberculosis have occurred during the year. Among the 166 deaths, it was found that in 70 families deaths from the disease had previously occurred, thus:—

In 41 families 1 death had previously occurred.

In 18 families 2 deaths had previously occurred.

„ 5	„ 3	„	„	„
„ 2	„ 4	„	„	„
„ 1	„ 5	„	„	„
„ 3	„ 7	„	„	„

In the 1st Quarter there were 40 deaths.

„ 2nd	„	„	49	„
„ 3rd	„	„	45	„
„ 4th	„	„	32	„

The tabular statement below shows the number of deaths which occurred from Tuberculosis in houses containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and over 5 rooms, and also the number of deaths which occurred in the Infirmary and Workhouses during 1905:—

8 deaths occurred in 1 roomed houses.

28	„	2	„
60	„	3	„
26	„	4	„
17	„	5	„
18	„	houses with over 5 rooms.	
1	„	the Infirmary.	
8	„	the Workhouses.	

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Woollen Millhands	...	...	18	11	29
Cotton Millhands	...	...	2	3	5
Domestic Occupations	...	...	—	17	17
Clerks, Teachers, &c.	...	...	1	1	2
Children at home	...	...	18	7	25
Children attending school	...	...	3	9	12
Teamers	...	...	4	—	4
Labourers	...	...	9	—	9

Tailors, Tailoresses, &c. ...	3	1	4
Masons, Quarrymen and Miners	5	—	5
Printers and Bookbinders ...	1	1	2
Mechanics, Wheelwrights, Elec- tricians, &c. ...	11	—	11
Farmers, Gardeners, &c. ...	5	—	5
Joiners, Painters, Plumbers, &c. ...	5	—	5
Rug Weavers, &c. ...	—	2	2
Shopkeepers, Butchers, Publi- cans, &c. ...	6	1	7
Insurance and Commission Agents ...	2	—	2
Manufacturer ...	1	—	1
No occupation stated ...	13	6	19
Totals ...	107	59	166

CHART 1. Comparison of Various Death Rates from 1870-1905.

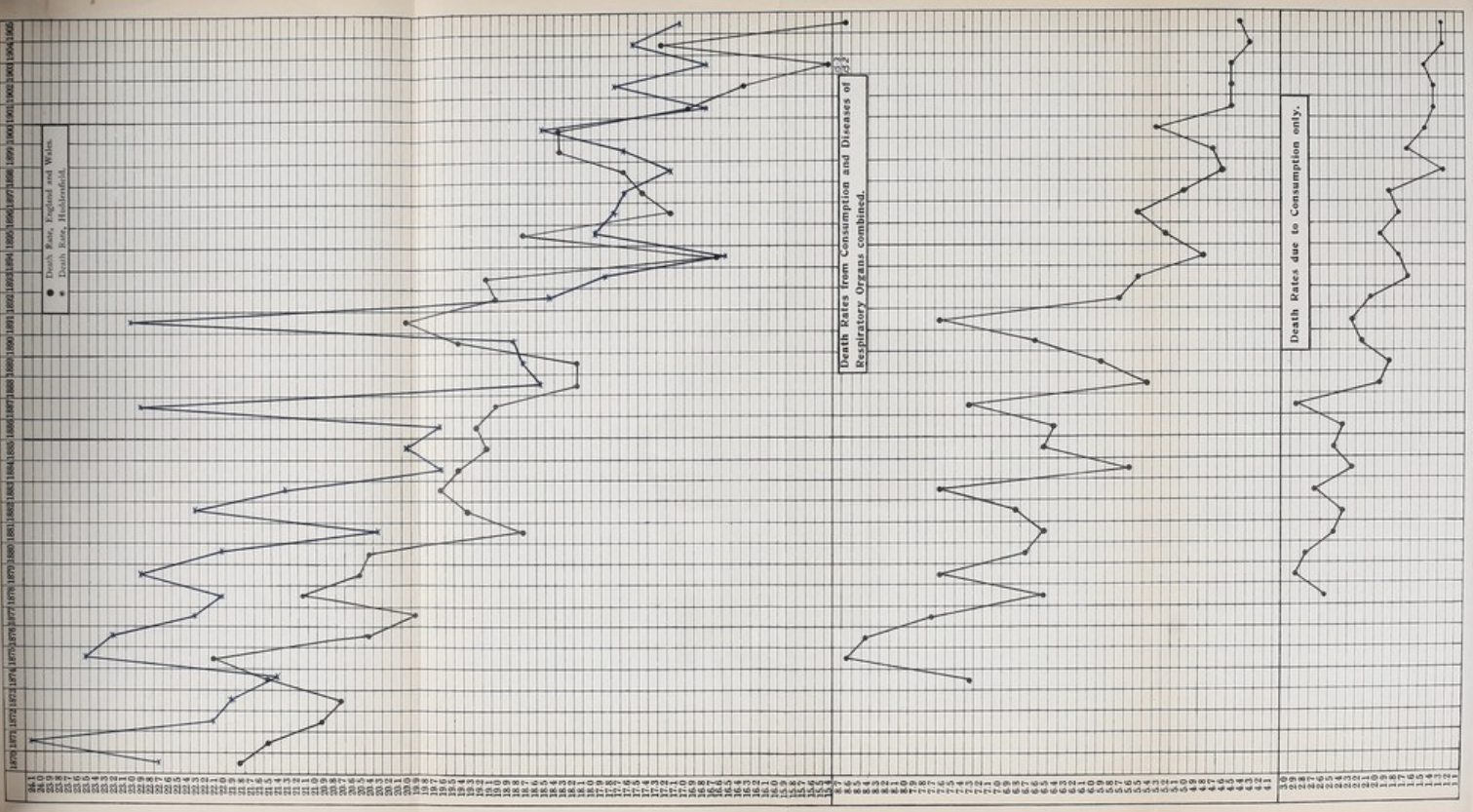
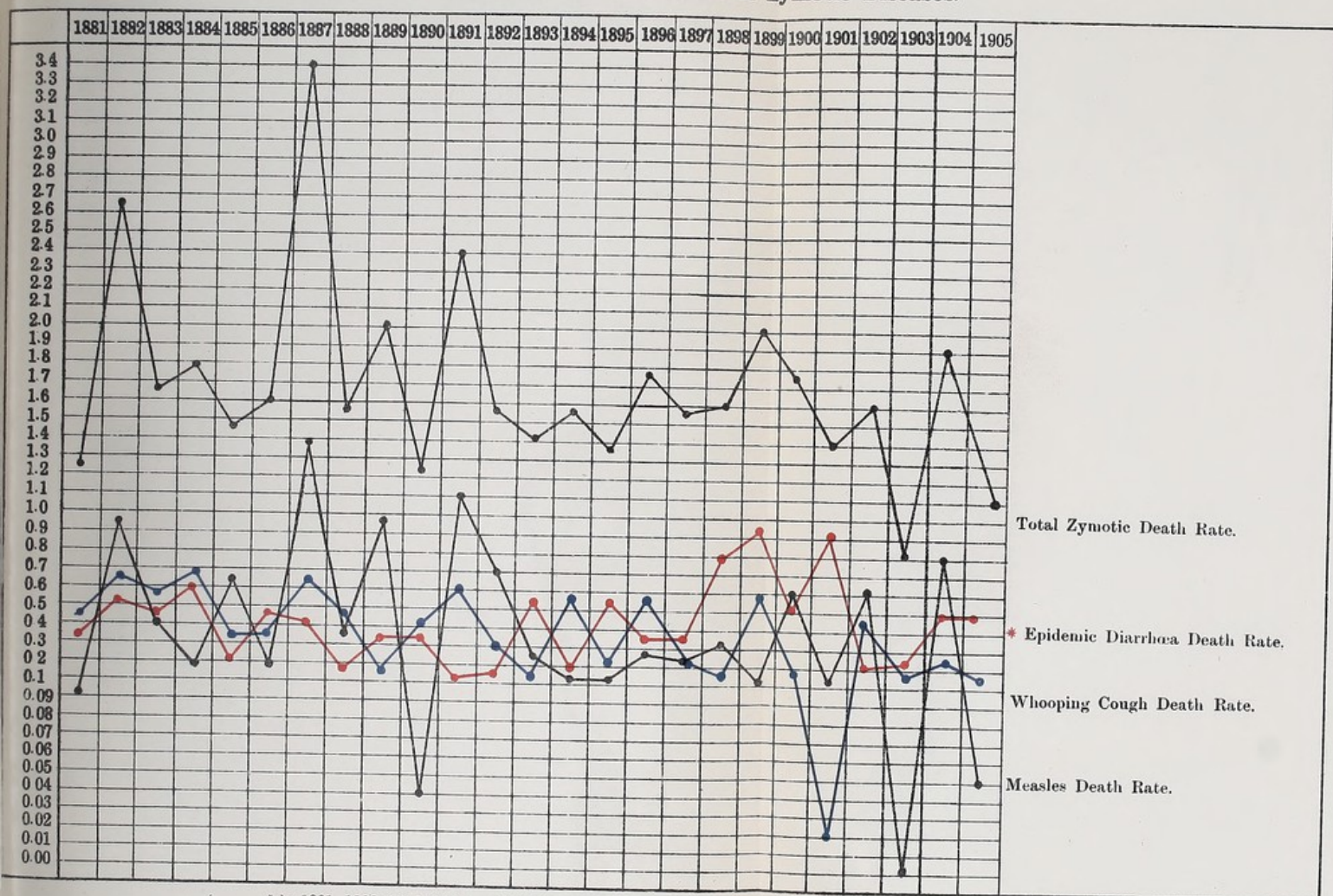


CHART II.—Comparison of Death Rates of Zymotic Diseases.



* In 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905 includes Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis.

Measles and German Measles.

The year was one of comparative freedom from these diseases. In 1904 the number known to the Department was 2,875, giving rise to 75 deaths. During 1905 these numbers fell to 257 and 5 respectively, giving case mortalities per cent of 2.6 and 2.0 for each year. All the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age.

Whooping Cough.

The mortality from Whooping Cough fell during 1905. There were 25 deaths in 1904 and 17 in the former year. The age periods were under 1 year 5, from 1 to 5 years 11, and 5 to 15 years 1.

Influenza.

Twelve deaths were ascribed to this disease during the year, 4 more than during 1904. In 1900-1-2-3 the numbers were respectively 25, 13, 17, and 7. Of the 12 occurring during 1905, 1 was in an infant under 1 year, 3 were in persons of 65 years or more, and the remaining 8 were persons aged from 25 to 65 years.

Septic Diseases.

Hospital Gangrene caused 1 death, Pyæmia and Septicæmia (Blood Poisoning) 5, and Erysipelas 5 during 1905. The lamentable cause of death—Puerperal (or Milk) Fever only caused 2 deaths, as against 5 during 1904.

Other Infectious Diseases.—Plague, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever), were absent from the Borough during the year.

Table shewing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified and deaths therefrom in the whole of the Borough, during the period 1883-1905.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Small-pox Cases.	Deaths.	Scar'et Fever Cases.	Deaths.	Diphtheria Cases.	Deaths.	Typhus Fever Cases.	Deaths.	Enteric Fever Cases.	Deaths.
1883	81450	1	...	91	7	8	3	...	...	41	13
1884	86004	...	...	123	7	8	4	...	...	87	12
1885	87327	3	...	251	11	4	4	...	...	66	10
1886	88670	39	...	369	33	29	12	...	...	45	12
1887	90034	...	...	526	31	83	41	...	...	48	9
1888	91419	15	2	326	26	40	14	...	...	56	12
1889	92825	...	...	354	26	40	12	...	..	50	10
1890	94253	5	1	204	7	21	5	1	...	62	24
1891	95413	...	...	341	30	19	5	...	...	38	15
1892	95376	16	1	354	18	21	7	...	..	22	6
1893	95340	48	2	579	25	13	3	...	..	57	13
1894	95303	5	..	462	23	36	27	1	...	31	11
1895	95266	...	...	539	20	34	19	...	...	60	6
1896	95230	1	...	456	19	43	26	...	...	70	13
1897	95193	...	.	658	33	56	21	1	..	64	16
1898	95157	2	...	344	10	46	14	...	...	77	10
1899	95120	...	...	333	7	26	5	...	...	69	24
1900	95083	...	...	294	19	14	2	...	...	53	20
1901	95047	...	...	198	6	24	6	...	...	85	18
1902	95010	13	1	270	11	37	15	...	...	26	5
1903	94973	53	2	244	15	79	14	...	...	37	7
1904	94936	39	1	485	10	60	14	...	...	61	7
1905	94899	2	...	488	11	45	11	...	...	72	17

Table shewing the number of cases of Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers reported, treated at Home or in Hospital, with the respective case mortality during the years 1893-1905.

Year.	Disease.	Total.	Home Cases.	Hospital Cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	
					Home.	Hospital.
1893	Scarlet Fever ...	579	68	511	11·8	3·3
1894	"	462	60	402	11·7	3·9
1895	"	539	50	489	22·0	1·8
1896	"	456	41	415	17·1	2·9
1897	"	658	48	610	25·0	3·4
1898	"	344	22	322	18·2	1·8
1899	"	333	7	326	28·6	1·5
1900	"	294	26	268	11·5	5·9
1901	"	198	15	183	0	3·3
1902	"	270	20	250	5·0	4·0
1903	"	244	14	230	0	6·5
1904	"	485	28	457	3·6	1·9
1905	"	488	27	461	11·1	1·7
1893	Typhoid Fever...	57	47	10	21·3	30·0
1894	"	31	25	6	40·0	16·7
1895	"	60	49	11	10·2	9·1
1896	"	70	52	18	23·1	5·5
1897	"	64	40	24	25·0	25·0
1898	"	77	29	48	20·7	8·3
1899	"	69	18	51	61·1	25·5
1900	"	53	20	33	50·0	30·3
1901	"	85	23	62	30·4	17·7
1902	"	26	9	17	44·4	5·9
1903	"	37	9	28	22·2	17·9
1904	"	61	10	51	10·0	11·9
1905	"	72	16	56	50·0	16·1
1900	Diphtheria	14	7	7	28·6	0
1901	"	24	17	7	23·5	28·6
1902	"	37	22	15	54·5	20·0
1903	"	79	13	66	53·8	10·6
1904	"	60	30	30	30·0	16·7
1905	"	45	41	4	26·8	0
1899	Measles and Rotheln	305	223	82	4·9	0
1900	"	2099	1640	459	2·9	2·4
1901	"	779	773	6	1·7	0
1902	"	2325	2319	6	2·4	16·7
1903	"	70	69	1	0	0
1904	"	2875	2870	5	2·6	0
1905	"	257	257	0	2·0	0

The foregoing tabular statement is corrected for as far back as the records permit. From the year 1900 onward the figures are rigorously accurate.

STREET LIST.

Arranged under the heading of each Infectious Disease.

Deaths which occurred at the Sanatorium are allocated to the District from which the cases were notified.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
1 Bankfield Road	Central ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..
2 Bradley Street North	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
3 Castlegate	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
4 Commercial Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
5 Fitzwilliam Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
6 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..
7 Infirmary	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..
8 Kirkgate	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
9 Leeds Road	" ..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..
10 Northumberland Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..
11 " "	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
12 Quay Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
13 Rosemary Lane	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
14 Shore Head	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
15 Springwood Avenue	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
16 St. John's Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
17 Swallow Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
18 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
19 Turnbridge Road	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
20 Sanatorium	" ..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..
21 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..
22 " "	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
23 " "	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
24 " "	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
1 Abbot Street	Marsh ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..
2 Allen Row, Paddock	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
3 Broomfield Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..
4 Market Street, Paddock	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
5 Queen Street, "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..
6 Upper Brow Road, "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
7 Westbourne Road, "	" ..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..
1 Blackhouse Road	Fartown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
2 Bradford Road North	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
3 Clara Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
4 Clayton Fields, Birkby	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH.				DISTRICT.		Small pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
5	Fanny Row, Sheepridge	..		Fartown	..	.	.	.	.	1	..	..
6	Fartown Green	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Halifax Old Road	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Leeds Road North	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	Spaines Road	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Sanatorium	..	..	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	Leeds Road North	..	..	Deighton & Bradley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	" " Bradley	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	Barrow Buildings	..	..	Dalton	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	Church Lane	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	Eastwood Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Forest Road	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Kilner Bank	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8	School Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9	Storths	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	Trevelyan Place	..	..	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Trevelyan Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Victoria Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Sanatorium	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	Armitage Street	..	..	Almondbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Back Orchard Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Heppenstall Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	King's Mill Lane	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Longcroft	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6	Mulberry Street	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7	New Laithe Hill	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Smithy Lane	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Stile Common Road	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	Sanatorium	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
1 Back Bath Terrace	Lockwood..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2 Charles Street, Crosland Moor	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 Lockwood Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Marsden Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 Milnes Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8 Moor End	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9 Nabcroft Lane	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11 Rashcliffe	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 Thornton Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14 Victoria Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15 Victoria Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16 Water Street	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17 Sanatorium	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18 "	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19 "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20 "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
21 Workhouse	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 Back East Street.. ..	Lindley ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2 Brier Fold	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3 " "	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 Cliffe End Fold	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Lidget Street	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6 Quarmby Fold	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 Wellington Street	" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Sanatorium	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9 "	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1 Longwood Road	Longwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 Royds Hall	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 Winter Hill Outlane	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4 Sanatorium	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Cancer.

These diseases have caused 94 deaths, as will be seen from the subjoined table, which shows the number of deaths from Cancer and death-rate since 1881.

Mortality from Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1881	82,113	26	0.32
1882	83,271	32	0.51
1883	84,450	48	0.57
1884	86,004	57	0.67
1885	87,327	54	0.62
1886	88,670	50	0.57
1887	90,034	57	0.63
1888	91,419	70	0.77
1889	92,825	58	0.62
1890	94,253	75	0.79
1891	95,413	78	0.82
1892	95,376	75	0.79
1893	95,340	80	0.84
1894	95,303	82	0.86
1895	95,266	95	1.00
1896	95,230	88	0.91
1897	95,193	94	0.99
1898	95,157	80	0.84
1899	95,120	70	0.74
1900	95,083	95	1.00
1901	95,047	107	1.13
1902	95,010	93	0.96
1903	94,973	89	0.94
1904	94,936	97	1.03
1905	94,899	94	0.99

Dietic Diseases.—Seven deaths were certified from causes coming under this classification, as against 6 deaths last year. They were made up of 1 from acute alcoholism, 3 from chronic alcoholism, and 3 from other diseases due to altered foods.

Constitutional Diseases.—These diseases caused 126 deaths, which included Cancer 94, Diabetes 16, Anæmia 9, Rheumatoid Arthritis 4, Gout 1, Purpura Hæmorrhagica 1, and Lymphadenoma 1 death.

Developmental Diseases.—These diseases caused 229 deaths, as compared with 214 last year. The total is made up as follows:—Old Age 120, Premature Birth 56, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus 21, Atalcetasis 12, Dentition and Dickets 6 each, Congenital Defects 5, want of Breast Milk 2, and Debility at Birth 1.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

It has again to be placed on record that the medical gentlemen practising in Huddersfield make practically no use of this valuable institution. Particularly in the case of Tuberculosis of the Lung, where an early diagnosis is of the very highest importance to the patient, this is most regrettable. Nothing in connection with the treatment of this awful disease is more clearly understood, or more unanimously agreed upon, than that success in avoiding the lingering anguish of the patient and the friends which accompanies the slow progress to the grave of the consumptive depends upon early diagnosis and early treatment.

During 1905 a single specimen of sputum from a case suspected to have Tubercular lung disease was received from the whole Borough. Yet 120 deaths were caused by this single disease, and for every death not less than 3 cases must occur. Therefore there are at least 359 persons suffering from this malady in the town, some of whom may still be helped, and all of whom might have been; but for some reason or another the medical profession, as represented in Huddersfield, declines to afford to its patients this advantage, even though no cost and very little trouble indeed be involved.

Hospitals.

At the end of 1904 there were 2 Small-pox, 39 Scarlet Fever, and 8 Typhoid Fever patients in the Hospital. The admission during the year totalled 532, made up of 2 Small-pox, 461 Scarlet Fever, 4, Diphtheria, 57 Typhoid Fever, and 8 doubtful cases. The discharges, 520 in number, were 4 Small-pox, 453 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria, 51 Typhoid Fever, and 8 doubtful cases, and the deaths were 8 Scarlet Fever and 10 Typhoid Fever, leaving under treatment at the end of the year 39 Scarlet Fever and 4 Typhoid Fever; total 43 cases.

The following is the Report of Patients in the Hospital for 52 Weeks
ended 30th December, 1905.

	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric, or Typhoid Fever	Ery- sipelas	Doubtful	Measles	Total
Number in hospital on Saturday, 31st December, 1904	2	39	...	8	...	...	...	49
*Number since admitted	2	461	4	57	...	8	...	532
Number discharged	4	453	4	51	...	8	...	520
Number Died	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	18
Number remaining in hospital	...	39	...	4	...	...	...	43

* Includes cases admitted from outside the Borough.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION—VACCINATION RETURNS.

Registration Sub-Districts in County Borough comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets."	Number of these Births duly entered in Columns 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :—				Number of these Births remaining unentered in the "Vaccination Register," on account of				Number of these Births neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).
		Col. 1. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. 2.		Col. 4. Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. 5. Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and Cases not having been found.	
Huddersfield.	547	425	8	...	14	54	10	...	12	24
Almondbury.	269	224	6	...	8	17	4	...	7	3
Lockwood ...	331	280	7	...	6	24	5	...	3	6
Total.....	1147	929	21	...	28	95	19	...	22	33
Huddersfield.	524	400	4	...	11	57	11	...	18	23
Almondbury.	278	242	1	...	3	20	2	...	5	5
Lockwood ...	307	267	1	...	4	18	5	...	5	7
Total.....	1109	909	6	...	18	95	18	...	28	35

July to Dec., 1904.

Jan. to June, 1904.

The following figures relating to the meat trade have been kindly supplied by
Mr. Matthewman.

Abattoir.	*1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Carcases brought in	...	2150	3523	3687	3362	3494	3534	2916	2987	1901
Beasts slaughtered	...	2160	2819	3528	3505	3772	3813	3880	3412	3445
Calves	...	1797	2409	2695	2980	3217	2493	2124	2031	1990
Sheep	...	12128	12769	12944	12799	12443	12902	13102	12801	12846
Pigs	...	4364	6942	6396	5706	6333	6829	5682	6579	6908
Private Slaughter Houses.										
Beasts slaughtered	...	499	647	843	717	805	757	833	870	743
Calves	...	288	422	562	434	479	628	597	474	354
Sheep	...	1280	1894	1997	1594	1976	2647	2387	2640	2211
Pigs	...	1340	1837	1842	1531	1602	1688	1522	1306	1123
Total	...	26006	33262	34494	32628	34121	35291	33043	33100	31521

*1905 figures are for nine months only, ended 31/12/05.

Abstract of Monthly Meteorological Observations for the Year 1905.

1905. MONTH.	Barome- ter, corres- ponding to sea level, inches.	Temperature, Degrees F.					Wind Maximum miles per hour.	Sunshine, hours. (Total)	Rainfall inches (Total)	Moisture of air, 100 = saturation	Mean tempera- ture of week, in air	Mean tempera- ture at 2 ft. 6 in. in ground	Mean tempera- ture at 4 ft. 6 in. in ground	Total sunshine, per cent. of possible	Total horizontal movement of the wind Miles
		Lowest		Highest											
		Night		Day											
		Grass	Air	Shade	Sun										
January	30.13	30.5	33.9	41.8	36.0	23	42.5	1.52	78	37.8	39.5	42.8	23.0	5985	
February	30.06	31.9	35.9	44.3	50.2	23	65.7	1.95	78	40.1	39.9	42.1	28.0	6380	
March	29.58	32.8	37.5	49.6	79.1	18	144.8	3.56	75	43.5	41.0	42.0	37.0	5645	
April	29.72	35.2	38.1	49.0	73.7	20	111.4	2.58	75	43.6	43.0	43.1	30.0	4515	
May	30.16	38.6	42.2	58.5	97.3	14	184.5	0.10	63	50.3	47.4	45.0	45.0	3800	
June	29.97	46.8	49.3	66.0	95.9	17	248.2	2.51	67	57.7	57.7	49.7	46.0	4760	
July	30.01	50.6	53.5	52.8	99.0	16	198.8	1.37	63	62.3	57.4	54.1	46.0	3420	
August	29.82	47.4	50.7	65.9	100.5	15	127.2	4.19	69	57.6	57.1	54.8	32.0	3130	
September	29.91	43.1	47.3	58.8	87.7	17	136.0	2.26	73	53.0	54.5	54.0	32.0	4970	
October	29.99	34.3	38.5	49.3	61.6	18	80.4	2.13	75	43.9	48.2	51.0	29.0	4155	
November	29.61	32.4	36.5	44.6	44.1	14	39.8	4.08	84	40.6	44.0	47.3	18.0	3300	
December	30.09	33.2	37.2	43.6	34.7	22	57.6	1.19	84	42.4	42.2	45.0	23.0	4555	
Average	29.92	38.1	41.7	52.0	71.6	18	1436.9	27.44	74	47.7	47.7	47.6	32.4	54615	

Number of Lodgers using the Corporation Model Common Lodging House since 1885.

Date	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
January ...	5638	5235	5942	7246	6307	7011	6994	7611	6556	5821	6108	5963	6677	6486	7111	5954	5708	5667	5643	5646	5696
February ...	5611	4962	5449	6335	6110	6180	6111	6933	5754	5282	5841	5815	5908	5908	6152	5947	5391	5464	5474	5565	5699
March	5646	5177	6232	6781	7044	7092	6988	7633	6318	5658	6422	6332	6549	6658	7295	5749	5380	5503	5506	5383	5412
April	5300	5441	5476	6615	6611	6857	6405	7546	6191	5632	5811	6069	6687	6548	7361	5703	5687	5504	5452	5371	5516
May	5630	5490	5893	6793	6653	6711	6914	6662	6052	5814	5773	6237	7210	7038	7692	5791	5459	5460	5492	5377	5493
June	5616	4965	6094	6412	6498	6351	6910	6036	5714	5278	5775	6691	6058	6798	6539	5587	5510	5692	5272	5304	5470
July	5022	5354	6143	6911	6241	6319	7115	5946	5917	5440	5987	6664	6472	6601	6816	5635	5274	5326	5369	5190	5310
August	5003	5777	6056	6838	6086	6545	7261	5684	5710	5192	5898	6786	6342	6567	6073	5685	5353	5311	5615	5506	5678
September...	4922	5244	6811	6362	5822	6306	7346	5698	5621	5647	5363	6761	5963	6573	6195	5939	5390	5529	5390	5665	5696
October	4810	5995	7408	6515	6600	6872	6783	5987	5867	5685	6015	7123	5629	6671	6671	5734	5318	5529	5599	5501	5473
November...	4987	5774	7025	6549	6635	6432	6879	6329	5885	5482	6329	6940	5476	6745	6999	5662	5503	5656	5491	5674	5649
December ...	5194	5737	7095	6470	6927	6905	7515	6033	5860	5767	6224	6957	6332	7218	7399	5967	5447	5494	5646	5491	5470
Total.....	63,439	65,151	75,624	79,827	77,534	79,581	83,221	78,098	71,445	66,698	71,546	78,338	75,303	79,811	82,303	69,353	65,420	66,135	65,949	65,673	66,562

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	TOTALS
Drains requiring Re-construction ...	67	29	27	144	267
Do. connecting with main sewer ...	27	19	4	47	97
Drains not efficiently trapped ...	158	63	104	114	439
Do. requiring Ventilation Shafts ...	93	65	53	85	296
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains ...	385	212	249	405	1251
Do. Yard Drains ...	72	23	35	93	223
Do. Cellar Drains ...	17	14	16	56	103
Do. Eave and Fall Pipes ...	72	44	54	134	304
Do. Roofing ...	25	24	13	18	80
Do. Urinals ...	2	2	3	5	12
Do. Baths ...	4	3	7	5	19
Do. Water Closets... ..	15	7	34	11	67
Do. Soil Pipe ...	...	1	...	...	1
Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting ...	88	51	59	105	303
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting ...	100	93	109	137	439
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes ...	22	14	6	5	47
Do. Sinks'ones in Houses ...	64	15	8	9	96
Nuisances from want of Drains ...	22	10	12	5	49
Do. Water in Cellar ...	10	8	16	5	39
Do. Cellar Wells ...	5	...	1	1	7
Do. Cess Pools ...	1	2	1	1	5
Do. Street Gullies ...	17	9	52	7	85
Do. Stagnant Water ...	45	29	75	57	206
Do. Defective Surface of Yard ...	34	1	6	10	51
Do. Smoke ...	29	25	12	3	69
Do. Poultry, Pigeons, and Animals ...	3	3	2	2	10
Offensive Accumulations... ..	16	10	23	37	86
Do. Ashpits and Privies ...	23	10	25	28	91
Do. Swill Tubs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urine Receptacles ...	1	...	...	8	9
Urine Guards required ...	18	20	4	4	46
Closets requiring Lime-washing ...	23	14	17	11	65
Ashpits and Closets requiring Re-construction ...	39	30	29	43	141
Do. requiring proper doors and covering ...	43	36	25	51	155
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or w.c. system ...	13	2	12	9	36
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ...	59	26	25	46	156
Houses Overcrowded ...	1	7	5	3	16
Do. Unfit for Habitation ...	...	1	...	5	6
Do. Requiring Cleansing ...	3	1	1	3	8
Do. Requiring Ventilation ...	54	9	2	11	76
Do. Damp ...	30	4	15	31	80
Do. Requiring Water Supply ...	2	...	...	...	2
Workshops requiring Lime-washing ...	3	7	...	4	14
Cowsheds requiring Lime-washing ...	1	...	19	6	26
Do. Draining ...	2	...	...	...	2
Do. Lighting ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Paving ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing ...	1	...	...	3	4
Do. Ventilation... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Factories requiring Fire Escapes ...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTALS ...	1714	943	1160	1770	5587

An epitome of the Sanitary labour accomplished during the year 1905 will be found in the following Table:—

SUMMARY.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	TOTALS
No. of premises where Zymotic diseases have occurred	233	146	132	218	729
Do. inspected do. do. ...	233	146	132	218	729
Do. disinfected do. do. ...	253	130	149	260	792
Do. flushed do. do. ...	135	113	88	153	489
Do. visited searching for Fever ...	812	198	185	155	1350
No. of re-visits where cases are isolated at home	263	212	205	223	903
Do. Houses visited for Zymotic particulars	208	91	103	185	587
Total Number of visits to infected houses	1646	704	673	829	3852
Infectious diseases reported	297	198	177	265	937
Cases removed to Hospital	178	90	111	153	532
Number of articles disinfected by Lyon's disinfecter	18750	6763	7704	11117	44434
Number of visits in deaths from Phthisis	33	40	57	41	171
Do. Under one	82	78	64	47	271
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for) ...	43	66	62	56	227
Other premises, yards or courts flushed	586	466	523	500	2075
Drains found choked by flushers...	123	117	182	201	623
Drains made clear	115	108	178	181	582
Number of Tubs registered	72	68	79	58	277
Do. applications received to empty Ashpits and Privies	98	105	67	78	348
Do. do. do. Receptacles	10	22	16	10	58
Nuisances reported at Sanitary Office	65	91	147	103	406
Do. inspected	65	90	145	103	403
Inspection of premises where Nuisances are found	1037	724	915	1085	3761
Do. do. where no Nuisances are found	588	312	623	1096	2619
Do. premises where offensive trades are conducted	3	11	20	9	43
Do. Dwellinghouses in house to house visitation	12	...	...	...	12
Do. Cellar Dwellings	4	6	...	9	19
Do. Houses let in Lodgings	242	176	56	109	583
Do. Workshops	319	305	40	329	993
Do. Factories	9	23	15	49	96
Do. Schools	8	4	5	3	20
Do. Slaughter Houses	3	9	9	20	41
Do. Canal Boats	72	71	94	55	292
Do. Dairies and Milkshops	52	16	19	50	137
Do. Cowsheds	121	95	166	206	588
Do. Bakehouses	58	55	22	113	248
Do. Markets and Shops	1681	1501	1570	1560	6312
Do. Van Dwellings	...	63	48	12	123
Re-visits to work in progress	566	623	535	798	2522
Visits to property under notice	765	718	817	1015	3315
Total Number of Inspections of Premises	5540	4712	4954	5495	20701
Number of Entries in Report Books	221	177	220	240	858
Preliminary notices to owners	192	146	173	136	647
Number of legal notices issued for abatement or abolition of nuisances	200	455	107	254	1016
Owners seen personally	378	371	418	481	1648
Summonses taken out	1	...	...	...	1
New houses certified as satisfactory	91	62	105	61	319
Sections of New Drains tested	54	83	102	113	352
Do. and satisfactory at first test	52	79	99	109	339
Old Drains tested	41	81	79	111	312
Do. and found sound	23	43	61	60	187
Do. and found defective	18	38	18	51	125
*Smoke observations taken	56	307	174	63	600
Number of visits under Food and Drug Acts	101	86	78	86	351
Food and Drugs—samples purchased	54	48	39	58	199
Do. adulterated	1	4	4	5	14
Meat, seizures made or destroyed...	1 cow	...	...	...	1 cow
Fish	...	...	9½ cwt. black currants.	1 bunch of bananas.	9½ cwt. black currants. 1 bunch of bananas.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...
Water Samples taken for analysis	3	3	...	3	9
Do. polluted	1	1	...	2	4

* Special observations for treble periods are only counted once in this Table.

FOOD INSPECTION.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUG ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

Report of Action Taken under the above-named Acts in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the Year 1905.

1.—ARTICLES ANALYSED.

New Milk	...	...	...	144	of which 14 were certified as adulterated.
Separated Milk	...	...	...	4	
Butter	...	...	...	18	
Margarine	...	...	...	5	
Lard	...	...	...	3	
Cheese	...	...	...	1	
Coffee	...	...	...	12	
„ (Mixed)	...	...	...	2	
Jam	...	...	...	4	
Marmalade	...	...	...	3	
Honey	...	...	...	1	
Oatcake	...	...	...	2	
				<u>199</u>	
Genuine	...	...	...	...	185
Adulterated	...	...	...	...	14
					<u>199</u>

2.—DETAILS OF THE 14 NEW MILKS REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO BE ADULTERATED.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.		Proceedings.
32	New Milk	8·7	per cent added water	Town Clerk considered prosecution inadvisable.
B	do.	2·47	do.	Warning Note sent.
G	do.	0·94	do.	do.
58	do.	3·4	do.	No proceedings taken by Town Clerk.
76	do.	3·3	do.	Town Clerk considers the per centage too small to take proceedings.

99	New Milk	1.1 per cent added water	No proceedings taken
104	do.	3.3 per cent fat abstracted	do.
111	do.	3.3 per cent added water	Proceedings not to be taken as advised by Town Clerk.
129	do.	5.06	do.
151	do.	10.0	do.
			Town Clerk advised that proceedings be not taken because of error in procuring.
154	do.	3.18	do.
163	do.	3.3	do.
176	do.	3.8	do.
			Town Clerk did not consider this sufficient for proceedings.
182	do.	0.2	do.
			No proceedings taken

3 Statement of Cases in which legal proceedings have been taken during 1905, with the Results thereof.

No proceedings taken during this period.

(Signed) WILLIAM M. DRAKE,
Chief Inspector.

Inspectorial Work.

Drainage, Nuisances and so forth.

Details of this work are set forth in the two preceding tables, which will repay more attention than can be given in the space available here. To refer to the various details, though desirable, is impracticable. A summary, giving the salient features of the tables is all that space will allow. No fewer than 20,701 separate inspections were made, in addition to 3,852 made to infected houses for disinfecting and enquiry purposes. The important work of flushing drains, etc., was carried out in 2,075 cases. In addition 227 others were done by special request, for which payment for the water used was made. The flushing of the street gullies, equally important, is under the charge of the Borough Surveyor's Department. In 2,169 inspections no ground for complaint in respect to the sanitary condition of the premises was found. That special attention has been given by the Inspectorial staff to the food supply of the Borough is seen in the large number of 6,312 inspections made to food and provision and meat shops on Saturday evenings. For this purpose Inspectors work in couples according to a prepared rota.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are now 18 Common Lodging-houses in the Borough, kept by 14 persons. One house has been added during the year. These houses are registered to contain 394 beds and to accommodate 516 lodgers. Three hundred and nine inspections have been made, namely, 253 during the day and 56 about midnight. These latter are made for the purpose of detecting and abating overcrowding and secure proper separation of sexes. The importance of careful observation of the regulations, the keeping clean of the drains, and of the out-buildings, have been carefully impressed on the various keepers, with manifest good results.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The following table gives the number of Farms, Cowsheds, and Cattle in the Borough:—

No. of Farmsteads	...	...	...	...	...	222
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	333
Average No. of Milch Cows kept	...	...	...	...	...	1579

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER.

—:0:—

No. of Cowkeepers who are also Milk Purveyors	...	212
„ Milk Purveyors	...	141
„ Milk Shops	...	13
Total	...	366

The above have been kept under regular supervision during the year by the District Inspectors, who have made 588 inspections of Cowsheds and 137 of Dairies and Milk Shops.

In addition to these inspections the Veterinary Inspector has made 155 visits, and has separately examined 1,119 cattle. Of these all but 2 were found in good health. There is a gradual improvement taking place in the cowsheds of the Borough, and the manner in which they are kept. There are still, however, a considerable number which are very defective, as regards structure, air space, light, ventilation, and drainage; which are receiving the attention of the department.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS AND OF ACTION THEREON, During 1905.

By Section 132 of the above named Act, the duty is laid upon the Medical Officer of Health of every District Council in his annual report to them, to report specifically on the administration of the Act in his district.

The duties imposed upon Sanitary Authorities under this Act have reference to the following subjects:—

- (a) Registration of Workshops.
- (b) Sanitation and Sanitary Convenience.
- (c) Special Sanitary Provision for Bakehouses.
- (d) Fire Escapes.
- (e) Homework.
- (f) Miscellaneous.

(a) Registration.—The total number of workshops, including bakehouses on the Register on December 31st, 1904, was 783. During the year 1905, 172 new workshops have been added to, and 41 removed from the register, showing a net increase of 131 on the year. The number of bakehouses on the register is 108, an increase of 30 on the year. The total number of workshops included in the following classified list of workshops is 914.

Classified List of Workshops.

	On Register Dec. 31st, 1904.		Added during 1905.		Removed during 1905.		Remaining Dec. 31st, 1905.	
	Central Districts.	Outer Districts.	Central Districts.	Outer Districts.	Central Districts.	Outer Districts.	Central Districts.	Outer Districts.
Dress and Mantle Makers and Milliners, Tailors, Waterproof Manufacturers, &c.	126	99	10	25	...	23	136	101
Boot and Shoe Makers, Cloggers, Saddlers and Carriers	62	89	4	25	...	8	66	106
Black, Shoeing, Tin, and White Smiths; Cycle Repairs, &c.	41	22	1	7	...	...	42	29
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Picture Framers and Gilders	31	30	1	12	...	2	32	40
Plumbers, Painters and French Polishers	34	10	6	7	...	1	40	16
Coopers, Carriage Builders, and Wheelwrights	9	10	1	3	...	...	10	13
Watchmakers, Jewellers, Engravers, and Electrical Engineers	25	2	...	5	...	...	25	7
Rug Makers and Rag and Wool Sorters	19	7	3	4	...	2	22	9
Upholsterers, Basket and Brush Makers	21	1	...	3	...	...	21	4
Hosiery Knitters, Shirt Makers, and Laundries	6	11	...	3	...	...	6	14
Monumental Sculptors	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	6
Organ Builders, Piano Repairers, &c.	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
Tripe Dressers... ..	11	...	...	2	...	...	11	2
Bakehouses	29	49	8	25	1	2	36	72
Manufacturing Chemists; Mattress, Corset, Blind, and Waggon Cover Makers; Wire Workers, Tea Packers, Teazle Trimmers, Rope Makers, Tallow Chandlers, &c., &c.	16	7	9	8	1	1	24	14
	439	344	43	129	2	39	480	434
	783		172		41		914	

(b) Sanitation.—One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven inspections of factories and workshops have been made as to cleanliness, air space, ventilation, drainage, and closet accommodation.

One hundred and thirty-two cases of infringements of the Public Health Acts and of the Factory and Workshops' Act were found. Written notices were served in 89 cases, and 117 infringements were remedied in accordance with the requirements of the notices. In many of the unremedied infringements the necessary work is in the hands of contractors, and in others under the consideration of the persons responsible therefor. Further inspections will be made in due course, and appropriate action taken.

Twenty-nine of the defects related to sanitary accommodation, and were found on fifteen premises.

The following table shows the action taken and the results obtained :—

Premises without sufficient suitable or separate sanitary accommodation.	Number of Defects found.	Action taken.	Result attained
15	29	6 Statutory notices served.	17 defects remedied.
		6 Preliminary notices served.	9 in hand of contractors.
		4 Owners seen personally.	3 nothing done on December 31st, 1905.

(c) Special Sanitary Provision for Bakehouses.—There are 108 Bakehouses registered, an increase of 30 on the year. Cellar Bakehouses have been dealt with during the year as follows: Two additional Cellar Bakehouses have been found, both of which have been discontinued. The one left over from last year has also been discontinued, and the business removed to new premises.

The number of Cellar Bakehouses remaining on the Register is 12. All bakehouses have been inspected during the year as to Cleanliness, Closet Accommodation, Domestic Washing, and Sleeping Places.

Sixteen breaches of sanitary requirements were found, the whole of which have been remedied.

(d) Fire Escapes.—Ninety-six visits of inspection have been made to Factories. Special attention was given to the means of escape in case of fire, which, with two exceptions, were found to be maintained in a reasonably efficient state, ready for use. In two cases which were found to be insufficiently supplied with means of escape, the owners were communicated with, and the deficiency has been made good. The large Factory referred to in last year's Report has now been efficiently provided with outside escapes.

(e) Home Work.—Nine lists have been received from workshops and outside authorities where home workers are employed. These cover 38 persons, and the home of each worker has been visited and found to be in a good sanitary condition.

(f) Miscellaneous.—In two cases it has been necessary to give notice to the District Inspector of Factories of failure to affix abstracts of the Acts.

No case of refusal to admit the Inspector has arisen during the year.

The appended table is in accordance with the requirement of the Home Office:—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories	96	2	} Nil.
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
Workshops	1171	87	
(Including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses.)			
Workplaces	...	...	
Homeworkers' Premises	70	...	
Total	1337	89	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	20	20		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding	...	...		
Want of drainage of floors	2	2		
Other nuisances, including smoke	62	59		
†Sanitary accommodations insufficient ... unsuitable or defective... not separate for sexes ...	9	7		
	20	10		
	...	...		
	...	...		
<i>1890 Adopted.</i>				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	2	2		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	16	16		
Failure as regard lists of out-workers (S. 107)	} Nil.			
Giving out work { unwholesome to be done in (S. 108) ...				
premises which { infected (S. 110) ...				
are { (S. 110) ...				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109)				
Other offences				
Total	132	117		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Section 22 of The Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council. Sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops is deemed adequate if one tub closet is provided per 10 hands, or one w.c. per 20 hands.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) {	Notified to H M. Inspectors ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	8
Other	...	...
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year	...	...
In use at the end of the year	...	13
Homework :—		
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107) :—		Number of
		Lists. Out-workers
Lists received		9 38
Addresses of out- (forwarded to other Authorities		3
workers ... } received from other Authorities		5
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—		Wearing Apparel; Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S 108)		Nil.
Cases of infectious diseases notified in home-workers' premises		
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)		
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workers in Clothing ...	237
	„ Leather ...	172
	„ Iron and Tin ...	71
	„ Wood ...	103
	„ Lead and Paint. ...	56
	„ Jewellery ...	32
	„ Bakehouses ...	108
	„ Miscellaneous ...	135
Total number of workshops on Register		914

**Particulars of Work Performed by Scavenging Staff at
Hillhouse Depot, &c.**

1905	Receptacles brought in to the Depôt, &c.	Refuse burnt in Hillhouse Destructor.		Loads of Clinkers disposed of.
		Loads.	Tns. Cwts.	
January ...	66806	612	751 2	196
February ...	61475	569	701 18	191
March ...	69969	604	733 15	219
April ...	63845	402	471 19	130
May ...	70451	591	660 15	184
June ...	67740	597	626 1	165
July ...	66616	631	625 19	172
August ...	70625	644	664 11	166
September ...	66382	518	537 10	128
October ...	63120	686	735 5	191
November ...	68362	759	859 4	226
December ...	67590	682	742 1	229
Year ..	802981	7295	8110 ...	2197

Loads Collected during the Year 1905.

1905.	Ashes and Trade Refuse.	Slaughter House Refuse.
January	2489	21
February	2289	21
March	2837	22
April	2256	23
May	2615	21
June	2325	21
July	2427	27
August	2325	24
September	2036	21
October	2446	21
November	2544	23
December	2348	22
Total.....	28937	267

Hillhouse Depot Manure Sales.

MONTHS.	Stable Manure.	Grass Manure.	Market Refuse.	Slaugh- ter house Refuse.	TOTALS.
1905	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	211	...	...	43	254
February	192½	...	...	18	210½
March	190½	...	...	19½	210
April	142½	...	...	17½	160
May	187	...	...	36½	223½
June ..	44	..	...	1¼	45¼
July	245	...	...	31¾	276¾
August	51	...	...	27½	78½
September	143¾	...	...	1¾	145½
October	298½	...	...	24¾	323¼
November	163	...	...	8	171
December	159½	..	...	18½	178
Approximate Total.....	2028¼	...	...	248	2276¼

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS—1905.

The following Table shows the number of Smoke Observations taken during the year 1905, and during each month of the year, with the average number of minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted per half-hour's observation.

1905.	Number of Observations taken.	Number showing Moderate Smoke or None.	Number showing Dense Black Smoke.	Total Minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted.	Average number of minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted from Chimneys per half-hour.	REMARKS.
January ...	6	...	6	24.5	4.08	The maximum limit for dense black smoke was fixed by the Sanitary Committee in March, 1898, at three minutes per half-hour observation. Where this limit has been exceeded warning letters have been sent to the parties involved, and if no improvement has resulted before the meeting of the Sanitary Committee, they have been reported to the Committee. This has occurred in 38 cases during the year.
February ..	25	6	19	97.0	5.10	
March ...	23	5	18	70.5	3.91	
April ...	28	5	23	110.0	4.78	
May ...	158	73	85	298.0	3.50	
June ...	58	26	32	112.5	3.51	
July ...	90	35	55	157.5	2.86	
August ...	72	32	40	119.5	2.98	
September ...	36	10	26	107.5	4.13	
October ...	17	6	11	62.5	5.68	
November ...	18	5	13	45.5	3.50	
December ...	18	5	13	85.5	6.57	
Duplicate observations	111					
Totals ...	660	208	341	1290.5	4.22	
" 1904	91	18	60	246.75	3.62	

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Huddersfield Registration District.

Report as to the execution of the above named Acts and
Regulations made thereunder for the year ended
December 31st, 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

The number of Canal Boats visited and inspected during the year ended the 31st day of December, 1905, was 119, and of these 305 inspections were made, namely:—

60	Boats inspected once each ...	60 inspections.
24	„ twice each ...	48 „
10	„ three times each ...	30 „
7	„ four times each ...	28 „
5	„ five times each ...	25 „
2	„ six times each ...	12 „
1	„ seven times each...	7 „
3	„ eight times each...	24 „
3	„ nine times each ...	27 „
2	„ ten times each ...	20 „
1	„ eleven times each...	11 „
1	„ thirteen times each	13 „
119		305

as against 266 inspections of 120 boats during 1904, and 286 inspection of 126 boats during 1903.

The population found on board these boats numbered 609, namely:—454 adult males, 87 adult females, and 68 children, as against 621 in 1904, namely:—464 adult males, 92 adult females, and 65 children; and 652 in 1903, namely:—495 adult males, 103 adult females, and 90 children.

The following is a detailed statement of the number, age, and sex of children found on canal boats during 1905:—

1905	MONTHS.					YEARS.														TOTALS.
Ages ...	3	5	6	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Males..	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	4	8	...	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	31
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	5	2	2	...	4	..	4	3	...	2	...	37
Totals...	2	1	2	1	1	3	8	8	13	2	5	4	4	...	5	5	1	2	1	68

By analysing the above table it is found that the number of children visiting Huddersfield of school age, and under that age are as follows, namely:—39 under 5 years of age, and 29 from 5 to 14 years of age.

The monthly distribution of children on Canal Boats has been as under:—

Month, 1905.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Totals.
January	5	14	19
February	...	...	...
March.....	1	2	3
April	4	...	4
May	1	1	2
June	3	4	7
July	9	...	9
August	4	3	7
September	9	1	10
October	2	2	4
November	1	2	3
December	...	...	...
Totals	39	29	68

It will be seen from this record that the larger proportion of children of school age were met with during the months of January, June, and August, and 19 out of the 29 children of school age were met with on 8 boats in 8 inspections.

The number of boats carrying children of school age, shows a slight increase over last year, but a decrease from two years ago as under:—

1903. 21 boats carrying 37 children of school age, compared with
 1904. 13 boats carrying 25 children of school age, compared with
 1905. 16 boats carrying 29 children of school age.

The importance of securing for the Canal Boat Children a good education has continued to exercise my mind during the past year, and I have not failed to urge this upon parents found with children upon boats.

A few cases were still found, where the boat was the only home for the family, and where the mother, in addition to her domestic duties, had to help with the working of the boat. Poverty was generally stated as the reason for this state of affairs. In every case where children were on board the mother accompanied them.

Inspection of Canal Boats have been made on 66 days during 1905, and at each meeting of the Sanitary Committee a report has been given of the number of boats visited, also infringements found, since the previous Committee, calling for remedy.

A large variety of goods are brought into the borough by boat, consisting for the most part of coal, cement, corn, chemicals, copper ore, flour, jute, jute yarn, locust beans, logwood, pig-lead, iron (in pig and manufactured), oil, rough steel wire, rags, sugar, timber, tar, and wool. The exports have been corn, coke, chemicals, flour, machinery, and tar. The imports were loaded at Goole, Grimsby, Hull, Horbury, Wakefield, Selby, Manchester, Marsden, and Slaithwaite.

The following paragraphs contain the information required by the circular of the Local Government Board, dated 21st December, 1905, arranged in the same order as those of the said circular:—

1. Arrangements made for the inspection of boats, the name, address, and remuneration of the Inspector.

William Medley Drake, Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the County Borough of Huddersfield, Public Health Office, Huddersfield, was appointed Inspector of Canal Boats on the 7th day of January, 1895, and the remuneration for the work is included in his salary as Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

2. The number of boats inspected during 1905, with the conditions of the boats and their occupants.

The number of boats inspected during 1905 was 119 and of inspections 305.

The 119 boats were made up of 55 broad boats, 18 narrow, and 46 fly boats, the latter figure being made up of 45 broad and 1 narrow boats.

The Places of Registry were Goole 59, Mirfield 48, Marple 2, Birmingham 2, Hull 4, Manchester 2, and one each at Sowerby Bridge and Leeds.

98.36 per cent of the boats inspected were found to be in good condition and conforming to the Acts and Regulations, and the occupants of all the boats to be in good health.

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

(a) Registration. None.

(b) Notification of change of master. None.

(c) Masters without certificates, one. In this case two warning notices were served by post on owner and partner, but certificate has not been returned.

(Non-identity). One case met with. Warning notice issued.

(d) Marking. Two cases of defective marking were found, and warning notices issued, one has been complied with, leaving one in default at end of year,

(e) Overcrowding. None.

(f) Separation of Sexes. None.

(g) Cleanliness. Any temporary cases met with were remedied on the verbal request of the Inspector.

(h) Ventilation. Nothing to complain about.

(i) Painting. Two cases of this infringement were met with in respect of which two warning notices have been issued. One has been remedied as duly certified on certificates returned, and one remains in default.

Repairs. In three boats repairs were required, consisting of leaky decks, broken woodwork of cabin. In one case the repairs has been carried out, leaving two in default.

(j) Provision of water cask. One cask found defective, but a proper receptacle has been provided.

(k) Removal of bilge water. This work has received regular attention.

(l) Notification of infectious disease, none.

(m) Admittance of Inspector. No difficulty experienced.

4. Legal proceedings taken, none.

5. Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations. Seven warning notices have been issued, and numerous letters written in respect of the eleven infringements (enumerated above) found on six boats, and many matters of cleanliness of minor moment have received prompt attention at the instigation of the Inspector.

6. Infectious disease. None.

7. Detention of boats. None.

8 and 9. No application received.

I append hereto the usual summary.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM MEDLEY DRAKE,

Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

Public Health Department, Huddersfield,

January 8th, 1906.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.
Summary Appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal
Boats Inspector for the year 1905.
Huddersfield Registration District.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Number of boats inspected	119	120	126
Made up of Broad boats. .	55	46	52
Broad fly boats ...	45	55	55
Narrow boats ...	18	16	16
Narrow fly boats. .	1	3	3
Registered Accommoda- tion—Aft Cabin ...	961½ } 1413	1025½ } 1497½	951½ } 1505
Fore Cabin ...	451½ }	472 }	553½ }
Population found on board:			
Adults ...	541 } 609	556 } 621	562 } 652
Children ...	68 }	65 }	90 }
Children under school age	39	40	53
Children of school age ...	29	23	37
Number of days on which inspections have been made ...	66	51	57
Number of inspections made ...	305	266	286
Number of boats conform- ing to Acts and Regu- lations... ..	299	252	272
Number of boats with one or more infringements..	6	14	14
Number of infringements met with ..	11	26	20
Number remedied ...	4	11	16
Number dealt with by Magistrates ...	...	...	...
Number still under notice December 31st, 1905...	6	10	4
No service effected ...	...	5	...

WARNING NOTICES AND CERTIFICATES.

Details of Infringements.	No. issued.	Certificates returned.	Not remedied.
Non-production of certificate	2	...	1
Non-identity of boat with certificate	1	...	1
Insufficient marking	2	1	1
Painting	2	1	1
Defective Water Cask	1	1	...
Dilapidation	3	1	2
	11	4	6

PARTICULARS OF NON-REMEDIED INFRINGEMENTS.

Jane (173, Hull). Name of boat and owner obliterated, boat not marked, cabins require painting, and woodwork is dilapidated. One Inspection.

Mike (406, Hull). Master could not produce certificate, fore-cabin dilapidated. One Inspection.

Number of Inspections, 2.

(Signed)

WILLIAM M. DRAKE.

TABLE A.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
		Number.	Rate.*	Under One year of age.		At all ages.			
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*		
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1895	95266	2151	22.65	340	158	1699	17.89	152	
1896	95230	2096	21.67	351	167	1712	17.69	183	
1897	95193	2365	24.93	313	132	1666	17.56	182	
1898	95157	2295	24.20	351	153	1625	17.13	172	
1899	95120	2374	25.04	359	151	1671	17.63	173	
1900	95083	2376	25.07	315	133	1752	18.49	215	
1901	95047	2175	22.96	287	132	1581	16.69	179	
1902	95010	2354	24.39	324	138	1710	17.72	186	
1903	94973	2252	23.79	271	120	1584	16.73	212	
1904	94936	2243	23.71	304	135	1657	17.51	222	
Averages for years 1895-1904.	95101	2268	23.84	321	142	1666	17.50	188	
1905	94899	2256	23.85	269	119	1605	16.97	171	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	{	Total population at all ages ...	95056	{	At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses...	22356		
		Average number of persons per house	4.252		

TABLE B.

Names of Localities.	1.—WHOLE BOROUGH.				2.—CENTRAL. [†]				3.—MARSH.				4.—FARTOWN.				5.—DEIGHTON AND BRADLEY.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1895	95256	2151	1699	340	25084	528	488	105	8200	186	125	25	10054	233	168	31	2227	54	43	11
1896	95230	2096	1712	351	24893	567	505	97	8170	174	137	28	10168	193	157	34	2216	43	39	6
1897	95193	2365	1666	313	24705	612	515	90	8140	218	135	39	10283	212	181	20	2205	58	21	5
1898	95157	2295	1625	351	24518	625	513	101	8110	179	99	26	10400	205	150	27	2195	45	40	3
1899	95120	2374	1671	359	24331	639	570	134	8080	194	101	28	10518	246	145	16	2184	52	41	7
1900	95083	2376	1752	315	24146	631	542	107	8050	171	123	28	10637	239	155	26	2174	56	29	5
*1901	95047	2175	1581	287	23962	596	483	105	8020	164	112	19	10757	234	156	38	2163	44	34	5
*1902	95010	2354	1710	324	23773	593	496	100	7988	207	120	31	10871	256	159	35	2152	55	29	5
*1903	94973	2252	1584	271	23585	594	463	75	7956	198	111	19	10986	248	149	27	2141	47	43	7
*1904	94936	2243	1657	304	23397	548	551	113	7924	181	113	19	11101	285	146	31	2130	49	21	4
Avg's of Yrs. 1895 to 1904	95101	2268	1666	321	24239	593	513	103	8064	187	118	26	10577	235	158	28	2179	50	34	6
*1905	94899	2256	1605	269	23209	574	457	94	7892	199	108	22	11216	265	167	27	2119	40	29	4

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each Locality.									No. of Cases removed to Sanatorium from each locality.								
	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																		
Small-pox ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	45	1	20	17	2	5	15	6	1	..	7	5	3	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Membranous croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	53	1	2	4	9	28	9	6	6	1	5	12	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	488	5	112	283	73	15	109	34	70	4	39	52	96	38	46	101	33	62	4	37	52	90	37	45
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	3	..	12	4	21	6	4	16	..	2	..	9	4	19	3	3
Enteric fever ..	72	..	3	12	21	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	9	..	..	..	..	9	5	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles and R6theln ..	257	14	115	122	6	..	46	10	80	8	6	13	3	62	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doubtful ..	11	..	3	6	..	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Totals ..	937	21	255	444	111	95	1209	59	163	14	69	87	127	121	88	124	33	64	5	46	56	109	45	49

* Includes Infirmary.

† Includes Workhouse.

TABLE D.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1905.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities (at all Ages).							Deaths in Public Institutions.					
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Central.	Marsh.	Fartown.	Deighton & Bradley.	Dalton.	Almond-bury.	Lockwood.	Lindley.	Longwood.	Infirmary.	Sanatorium.	Crookland M ^y . Workhouse.	Dea Workhouse.
Small-pox	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	5	11	1	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	5	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	11	1	5	5	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever	17	..	..	..	3	13	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued	12	1	..	..	..	8	3	4	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	46	29	7	1	..	6	3	11	3	6	2	3	4	11	3	2	..	..	1	..
Diarrhoea	19	12	2	2	..	2	1	8	1	..	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	6	..	..	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	120	2	1	6	23	83	5	24	10	11	2	11	14	18	15	7	1	..	8	..
Phthisis	46	3	17	12	8	6	..	17	1	4	..	6	3	6	2	6	1	..	..	..
Other tubercular diseases	94	..	..	..	1	68	25	30	6	9	2	6	19	5	6	4	5	..	2	..
Cancer, malignant diseases	166	31	10	2	..	55	68	40	11	21	8	12	17	13	10	10	2	..	22	..
Bronchitis	121	25	24	6	5	43	18	27	17	12	3	15	19	7	9	6	1	..	5	..
Pneumonia	8	..	1	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	13	..	..	..	..	12	1	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of liver	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral diseases	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	9	..	10	9	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	14	1	..	..	1	12	..	3	2	1	..	8	21	21	10	7	1	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	154	4	1	8	6	91	44	38	11	22	2	1	3	21	10	7	2	..	12	..
Heart diseases	41	7	5	5	3	11	10	14	1	4	1	1	3	4	1	1	11	..	..	..
Accidents	17	..	..	..	4	11	2	3	1	4	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
Suicides	597	89	32	21	20	203	232	144	35	56	8	49	90	71	49	24	29	..	36	6
All other causes	1605	269	129	72	77	641	417	398	108	167	29	142	214	184	120	72	59	17	89	6
All causes	1605	269	129	72	77	641	417	398	108	167	29	142	214	184	120	72	59	17	89	6

TABLE E.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1 2 Weeks.	2 3 Weeks.	3 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1 2 Months.	2 3 Months.	3 4 Months.	4 5 Months.	5 6 Months.	6 7 Months.	7 8 Months.	8 9 Months.	9 10 Months.	10 11 Months.	11 12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																		
Certified		15	15	13	12	96	29	21	23	14	10	17	14	9	6	6	5	250
Uncertified		4	1	..	1	6	2	3	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	19
Common Infectious Diseases :																		
Small pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria : Croup		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diarrhœal Diseases :																		
Diarrhœa, all forms		..	..	..	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	2	1	..	1	29
Enteritis, <i>not Tuberculous</i>		..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }		..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
Wasting Diseases :																		
Premature Birth		35	6	5	5	51	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Congenital Defects		3	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Injury at Birth		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }		1	1	1	2	5	2	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	17
Tuberculous Diseases :																		
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis : }		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i>		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases }		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis		..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis, <i>not Tuberculous</i>		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	6
Convulsions		8	1	1	1	11	4	3	..	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	25
Bronchitis		..	1	1	..	2	5	2	7	2	2	5	4	1	1	..	..	31
Laryngitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia		..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	3	..	2	..	3	..	4	1	25
Suffocation, overlaying		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Causes		13	5	3	1	22	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	..	1	1	2	44
Total ..		60	16	13	13	102	31	24	25	17	11	18	14	9	6	7	5	269
Population (Estimated to middle of 1905)		94,899.																
Births in the Year		2,256.																
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages		1,605.																

TABLE I.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year 1905.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1905.	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1905.	AGE MORTALITY.			ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								Rate of Mortality per 1000							
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers			Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics
													Typhoid	Other	Diarrhoea.						During the corre- sponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1905.	
Huddersfield (Central)	24,009	23,209	151	112	28	7	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	6	53	15.61	19.37	0.17	0.35*
Marsh	8,028	7,892	50	31	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	2	11	15.70	15.77	0.51	...
Fartown	10,727	11,216	75	38	6	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	21	14.82	13.60	...	0.36
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,119	10	10	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	4	11.31	18.94	...	...
Dalton	8,521	8,564	70	38	11	8	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	18	19.26	17.81	1.88	0.94†
Almondbury	14,436	14,258	82	54	11	3	18	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	28	14.59	15.20	0.28	0.84
Lockwood	13,365	13,915	65	39	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	1	24	17.47	11.25	0.29	0.58†
Lindley	8,445	8,389	40	30	3	3	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	16	10.51	14.35	...	1.44
Longwood	5,359	5,337	27	13	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	14.28	9.78	...	...
Infirmary (Central)	...	...	...	14	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton)	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse (Lockwood)	...	...	...	28	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	12	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,056	94,899	570	413	79	39	109	...	3	3	2	5	4	...	...	40	98	16	206	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population...	...	...	24.11	17.47	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.21	0.17	...	...	16.9	4.14	0.68	8.71	18.22	17.47	0.45	0.72

* Central, with Infirmary, 20-79.

† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 19-68.

‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 19-33.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 139.
previous corresponding period 113.

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 17.26.
Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1.39.
Birth Rate " 29.42

TABLE II.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year 1905.	Births registered during the 13 weeks ended 1st July, 1905	Deaths registered during the 13 weeks ended 1st July, 1905	SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										Rate of Mortality per 1000.									
					AGE MORTALITY.			FEVERS.							Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics		
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid.	Other.						Diarrhoea.	During the corre-ponding period year previous.		During the 13 weeks ended 1st July, 1905	
Huddersfield (Central)	24,009	23,209	144	101	15	3	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	15	5	12	54	17.33	17.47	2.40	0.17*
Marsh	8,028	7,892	44	23	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	7	15.20	11.70	3.04	1.02
Fartown	10,727	11,216	57	42	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	4	15	13.74	15.03	4.70	1.07
Deighton and Bradley	2,156	2,119	15	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	9.42	11.36	...	...
Dalton	8,521	8,564	63	36	3	3	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	7	3	1	16	14.09	16.87	2.35	1.41†
Almondbury	14,436	14,258	93	51	8	3	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	5	29	11.79	14.36	0.56	0.56
Lockwood	13,365	13,915	98	47	10	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	7	6	1	22	12.23	13.56	1.43	...
Lindley	8,445	8,389	53	22	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	10	15.03	17.30	3.01	1.50
Longwood	5,359	5,337	30	23	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	...	...	...	...
Infirmary (Central)	...	...	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton)	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse (Lockwood)	...	...	7	21	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,056	94,892	604	393	49	21	100	...	2	1	4	3	4	...	6	49	63	38	30	193	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population ...	...	...	25.55	16.62	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.04	0.17	0.13	0.17	...	0.25	2.07	2.63	1.61	1.27	8.16	16.32	16.62	2.07	0.85

* Central, with Infirmary, 20.06.

† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 18.28.

‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 19.61.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 81
" " " previous corresponding period, 122.Death Rate of 76 large towns, 14.70
Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1.42.
Birth Rate " 28.54.

TABLE III.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 30th September, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year, 1905.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 30th Sep., 1905	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 30th Sep., 1905	AGE MORTALITY			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Rate of Mortality per 1000.								
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough	Fevers		Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics	
													Typhoid.	Other.						During the corres- ponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 30th Sep., 1905		During the corres- ponding period year previous.
Huddersfield (Central)	24,009	23,209	141	83	22	11	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	8	9	6	39	24.02	14.35	10.46	1.90*
Marsh	8,028	7,892	55	19	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	14.68	9.66	2.53	1.02
Fartown	10,727	11,216	61	33	4	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	5	1	16	9.76	11.81	2.17	1.43
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,119	10	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7.54	9.47	..	1.89
Dalton	8,521	8,564	37	25	9	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	3	13	16.91	11.72	0.94	1.87†
Almondbury	14,436	14,258	73	49	4	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	8	25	12.07	13.79	0.84	0.56
Lockwood	13,365	13,915	92	58	15	7	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	4	6	1	29	10.77	16.73	2.62	3.17†
Lindley	8,445	8,389	48	32	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	14	8.12	15.31	1.43	0.48
Longwood	5,359	5,337	26	18	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	7	7.51	13.54	1.50	..
Infirmary (Central) ..	..	..	..	17	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..
Hospital (Dalton) ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workhouse(Lockwood)	..	..	3	17	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	8	..	..	..	..
Do. (Deanhouse)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borough	95,056	94,899	546	361	66	31	81	..	..	2	..	3	6	..	30	45	33	24	178	..	..	..	..
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population ...	...	...	23.09	15.27	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	..	0.13	0.25	...	1.27	1.90	1.40	1.01	7.53	17.04	15.27	4.06	1.72

* Central, with Infirmary, 17.29.

† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 14.06.

‡ Lockwood, with Workhouse, 21.63.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 121.

previous corresponding period, 179.

Births Rate

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 15.20.

Death Rate (Zymotic) 3.46

Birth Rate 28.17.

TABLE IV.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year, 1905.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.	AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								Rate of Mortality per 1000.							
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.			Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics
													Typhoid.	Other.	Diarrhoea.						During the corresponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.	
Huddersfield (Central)	24,009	23,209	138	102	26	11	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	19	9	6	56	18.87	17.64	0.51	0.69*
Marsh	8,028	7,892	50	35	6	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	1	17	11.65	17.80	0.51	1.52
Fartown	10,727	11,216	72	54	9	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	2	25	14.46	19.32	...	1.07
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,119	5	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	11.31	15.15	...	1.89
Dalton	8,521	8,564	57	43	11	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	22	19.71	20.15	0.47	2.81†
Almondbury	14,436	14,258	70	60	7	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	4	28	17.96	16.89	0.84	0.56
Lockwood	13,365	13,915	64	40	5	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	20	16.59	11.54	0.87	...
Lindley	8,445	8,389	49	36	5	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	17	11.94	17.22	1.43	...
Longwood	5,359	5,337	25	18	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	7	14.28	13.54	...	0.75
Infirmary (Central)	...	...	...	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton)	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse (Lockwood)	...	...	6	23	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,056	94,899	536	438	75	38	127	...	5	6	3	...	10	32	94	47	24	212	...	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population	...	...	22.67	18.52	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.13	...	1.35	3.97	1.99	1.01	8.97	18.48	18.52	1.06	1.23	

* Central, with Infirmary, 19.89.

† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 22.49.

† Lockwood, with Workhouse, 18.17.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 140.

" " previous corresponding period, 126.

Death Rate of 76 large towns 15.82

Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1.27.

Birth Rate " 26.59.

TABLE V.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the fifty-two weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population 1901.	Estimated population at the middle of the year 1905.	Births Registered during the 52 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.	Deaths Registered during the 52 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.	AGE MORTALITY			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										Rate of Mortality per 1000.						
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers			Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics	
													Typhoid.	Other.	Diarrhoea.						During the corresponding period year previous.	During the 52 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.		During the corresponding period year previous.
Huddersfield (Central)	24,009	23,209	574	398	91	34	85	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	11	41	69	38	30	202	18.96	17.21	3.39	0.78*
Marsh	8,028	7,892	199	108	22	5	30	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	11	28	11	6	45	14.31	13.73	1.65	0.89
Fartown	10,727	11,216	265	167	27	6	50	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	15	33	22	9	77	13.20	14.94	1.72	0.98
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,119	40	29	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	2	2	10	9.89	13.73	...	0.95
Dalton	8,521	8,564	227	142	34	17	29	...	...	1	2	5	2	...	3	17	27	8	6	69	17.48	16.64	1.41	1.76†
Almondbury	14,436	14,258	318	214	80	15	68	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	17	38	21	19	110	14.10	15.06	0.63	0.63
Lockwood	13,365	13,915	319	184	37	18	34	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	11	24	23	21	5	95	14.27	13.27	0.95	1.15†
Lindley	8,445	8,389	190	120	13	12	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	17	19	10	6	61	11.82	14.35	1.07	0.84
Longwood	5,359	5,337	108	72	7	10	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	13	16	7	4	29	12.77	13.54	1.13	0.56
Infirmery (Central)	...	...	...	59	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	5	46	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton)	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse (Lockwood)	...	...	16	89	1	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	27	12	2	39	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,056	94,899	2256	1605	269	129	417	...	5	11	11	17	17	...	46	166	295	154	94	789	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population ...	...	...	23.85	16.97	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.18	...	0.49	1.75	3.12	1.63	0.99	8.34	17.51	16.97	1.91	1.13

* Central, with Infirmery, 19.76.

† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 18.63

† Lockwood, with Workhouse, 19.69.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 11.9.

previous corresponding period 135.

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 15.74

Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1.88

Birth Rate " 28.18

TABLE VI.

Death Rate per 1,000 per annum for 1905 and twenty-five previous years.

Year.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	From all causes and at all ages.	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 year and under 5 years.	In persons aged 5 years and upwards.	In persons aged 15 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Violence and Accidents.	Consumption and Diseases of the Breathing organs
							Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
1905	94,899	16.97	2.84	1.36	...	4.41	...	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.49	1.13	0.61	4.39
1904	94,936	17.51	3.21	1.77	...	4.29	0.01	0.79	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.07	0.52	1.91	0.63	4.31
1903	94,973	16.73	2.86	1.36	...	4.42	0.02	...	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.03	0.26	0.84	0.68	4.54
1902	95,010	17.72	3.36	1.81	...	4.24	0.01	0.60	0.11	0.16	0.48	0.05	0.20	1.61	0.58	4.54
1901	95,047	16.69	3.03	1.23	7.63	4.39	...	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	0.61	4.48
1900	95,083	18.49	3.32	1.89	8.20	...	...	0.62	0.20	0.02	0.18	0.24	0.50	1.74	0.57	5.26
1899	95,120	17.63	3.79	1.41	7.44	...	...	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.59	0.25	0.95	2.04	0.52	4.74
1898	95,157	17.13	3.70	1.89	7.03	...	...	0.34	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.81	1.62	0.60	4.65
1897	95,193	17.56	3.30	1.74	6.81	...	...	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.35	1.57	0.48	5.05
1896	95,230	17.69	3.63	2.25	6.90	...	...	0.28	0.20	0.27	0.57	0.13	0.34	1.79	0.50	5.51
1895	95,266	17.89	3.58	1.95	7.00	...	...	0.13	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.06	0.54	1.36	0.47	5.17
1894	95,303	16.46	3.35	1.94	5.92	...	...	0.14	0.24	0.28	0.58	0.14	0.19	1.57	0.40	4.81
1893	95,340	17.84	2.37	2.05	6.82	...	0.02	0.26	0.26	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.55	1.41	0.38	5.55
1892	95,376	18.37	3.53	2.60	6.97	...	0.01	0.71	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.06	0.19	1.55	0.48	5.76
1891	95,413	23.02	4.52	3.51	8.64	...	...	1.12	0.31	0.05	0.62	0.16	0.14	2.40	0.67	7.66
1890	94,253	18.84	3.83	2.19	7.02	...	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.42	0.25	0.39	1.23	0.48	6.58
1889	92,825	18.79	4.15	2.78	6.33	...	...	0.98	0.28	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.36	2.02	0.38	5.95
1888	91,419	18.51	3.90	2.80	6.37	...	0.02	0.36	0.29	0.15	0.41	0.13	0.19	1.55	0.65	5.40
1887	90,034	22.99	5.06	4.42	6.70	...	...	1.39	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.10	0.41	3.39	0.51	7.26
1886	88,670	19.54	4.49	2.76	6.30	...	...	0.19	0.37	0.14	0.32	0.14	0.48	1.63	0.79	6.38
1885	87,327	20.05	4.62	2.84	6.79	...	...	0.65	0.13	0.05	0.29	0.11	0.20	1.42	0.74	6.50
1884	86,004	19.54	4.84	2.55	6.34	...	...	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.70	0.14	0.63	1.77	0.57	5.65
1883	84,450	21.38	5.14	3.09	6.52	...	...	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.55	0.18	0.44	1.68	0.58	7.65
1882	83,271	22.39	5.64	3.93	6.60	...	...	0.96	0.26	0.07	0.64	0.18	0.53	2.63	0.65	6.81
1881	82,113	20.35	4.67	2.82	6.54	...	...	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.42	0.13	0.38	1.26	0.75	6.50
1880	81,780	22.04	5.20	3.79	6.66	...	0.02	0.40	0.28	0.05	0.15	0.67	0.91	2.49	0.61	6.72

TABLE VII.

Mortality per 1,000 Persons Living at all Ages.																	
DISTRICTS.	Birth-rate	Total from all Causes															
		Children under 1 year.	1 to 5 Years.	Adults over 65 years.	Seven Zymotic Diseases	Constitutional Diseases	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Developmental Diseases	Diseases of the Nervous System	Diseases of the Circulatory System	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Digestive System	Diseases of the Urinary System	Diseases of the Reproductive System	Violence	Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.	Total from all Causes
Central (with Infirmary)	24.82	4.06	1.60	3.93	0.82	1.99	1.81	2.59	2.16	1.99	3.20	1.56	1.17	0.47	1.25	..	19.76
Central (without Infirmary).....	24.82	3.93	1.47	3.67	0.78	1.60	1.77	2.51	1.99	1.86	2.98	1.17	0.95	0.26	0.73	..	17.21
Marsh	25.30	2.80	0.63	3.81	0.89	0.89	1.40	2.03	1.02	1.40	3.56	0.63	0.51	0.25	0.25	..	13.73
Fartown	23.71	2.41	0.54	4.47	0.98	0.98	1.34	2.15	1.70	2.33	2.95	0.27	0.98	0.09	0.71	..	14.94
Deighton and Bradley.....	18.94	1.89	0.95	4.73	0.95	1.42	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	5.21	1.89	0.47	...	0.47	..	13.73
Dalton (with Sanatorium)	26.60	3.98	2.69	3.40	3.75	0.82	1.99	2.69	2.46	1.05	3.28	0.70	0.94	..	0.35	..	18.63
Dalton (without Sanatorium).....	26.60	3.98	1.99	3.40	1.76	0.82	1.99	2.32	2.39	1.62	2.74	0.42	1.20	..	0.35	..	16.64
Almondbury.....	22.38	2.11	1.05	4.78	0.63	1.62	1.20	2.32	2.39	1.62	2.74	0.42	1.20	..	0.35	..	15.06
Lockwood (with Workhouse)	24.16	2.74	1.37	5.41	1.22	0.86	2.31	3.46	2.67	2.52	3.68	0.29	0.58	0.36	0.43	..	19.69
Lockwood (without Workhouse)	23.00	2.67	1.30	2.45	1.15	0.65	1.73	2.31	1.66	1.59	1.73	0.22	0.43	0.29	0.43	..	13.27
Lindley.....	22.73	1.55	1.43	4.66	0.84	1.55	2.03	1.31	1.91	1.55	2.27	0.84	0.84	0.36	0.24	..	14.35
Longwood	20.30	1.32	1.88	3.95	0.56	0.75	2.44	1.50	2.44	1.50	3.01	0.75	0.19	...	0.38	..	13.54
Total for Borough, 1905	23.85	2.84	1.36	4.41	1.13	1.33	1.75	2.42	2.13	1.83	3.16	0.80	0.89	0.23	0.61	..	16.97
Do. for 1904	23.71	3.21	1.77	4.29	1.91	1.30	1.69	2.26	2.30	2.03	3.05	0.67	0.76	0.23	0.63	..	17.51

TABLE VIII.

Cases of infectious diseases notified under the 64th clause of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880, or found through official enquiries, during the four quarters of the 52 weeks of the year 1905.

A Cases of Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Typhus Fever.

	1st Quarter				2nd Quarter				3rd Quarter				4th Quarter				YEAR			
	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Total cases reported or heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.
Small pox.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Scarlet fever	172	167	3	2	87	87	1	1	87	78	2	3	142	129	5	2	488	461	11	8
Typhoid fever	10	9	4	3	7	3	4	2	31	22	6	3	24	23	3	2	72	57	17	10
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The above 4 diseases, 184	178	7	5	3	94	90	5	3	118	100	8	6	166	152	8	4	562	520	28	18

B Other Diseases.

	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter			TOTAL		
	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths
Continued fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles & Rötheln	83	..	..	79	..	..	53	..	..	62	..	..	257	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	10	..	..	10	..	..	11	3	..	14	1	..	45	4	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	9	..	..
Erysipelas	17	..	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	19	..	..	53	..	..
Other and doubtful	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	2	..	..	11	8	..

NOTE.—Admissions to Hospital includes cases removed from outside Borough

* Deaths in Hospital includes deaths in cases from outside Borough.

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