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WITH THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S  
COMPLIMENTS.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON THE HEALTH**  
**OF THE BOROUGH**  
For the 52 weeks ended Dec. 26th,  
1914.

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*Printed by Order of  
the Health Committee.*

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„ G. T. RAMSDEN. „ J. BROADBENT.

„ A. TAYLOR, J.P. „ F. DENTON.

Councillor R. HODGSON. „ T. N. HELLIWELL.

„ J. REDMAN. „ T. HEY.

Councillor J. HORSFIELD.

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# Staff of the Health Department.

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JAS. T. NEECH, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent of the Borough Fever  
Hospital, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

\* D. M. TAYLOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and  
Resident Medical Officer, Sanatorium.

J. A. DEWHIRST, F.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst.

DAVID TRAVIS, A.R.S.I., F.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Scavenging Superintendent.

\* J. POLLARD, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.,

Veterinary and Meat Inspector.

J. E. FIRTH.      \* H. G. CLINCH.      F. TEAL.  
J. G. WALSHAW.

District Sanitary Inspectors.

T. FEARNLEY, Shops Inspector.

ALICE M. THOMPSON, C.M.B., Lady Health Visitor.

G. WYRILL, Tuberculosis Nurse.

R. TRAVIS., Assistant Scavenging Superintendent.

J. W. JACKSON, Chief Clerk.

CHARLES CARLTON.      HARRY LEAPER.

Assistant Clerks.

M. ROBISON, Matron of the Borough Hospital.

W. GUEST,      A. GREENWOOD,  
Laundry Engineer and Disinfecter.      Porter.

M. LAMBLE,  
Matron, Sanatorium.

T. S. MUMBY,      W. FLEMING,  
Gardener.      Porter.

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## Gour Department.

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D. TYSON, Yard Foreman.

J. HEATH,      H. DAWRANT,  
Goux Inspectors.

HARRY ASKE,      \* ERNEST W. SMITH,  
Clerk.      Assistant Clerk.

\* The above are on Military Service.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

JAS. T. NEECH, M.D., D.P.H.

**FOR THE YEAR 1914.**

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**INTRODUCTION.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I now have the honour of presenting you with my 15th Annual Report, which is the 42nd Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough. This Report covers the period of 52 weeks which ended on December 26th, 1914.

On perusing the Report you will observe that while there was a slight decrease in both the marriage and birth-rates, there was also a decrease in the death-rate, while the infantile death-rate remained the same as the previous year.

The number of notified infectious diseases showed a considerable increase. This was chiefly due to an outbreak of scarlet fever. Fewer cases of diphtheria however were reported.

The question of rebuilding the slaughterhouse was under discussion during the year, and although better provision in this respect is most desirable, the matter at present remains in abeyance.

The question of the disposal of house refuse will have to be considered in the near future, and the adoption of a Destructor, or a further provision for tipping will have to be undertaken as soon as the time is opportune for that purpose.

There were a few changes in the staff. Mr. Pickard, the Inspector in charge of District B, resigned, and Mr. H. G. Clinch was appointed in his stead.

Soon after the outbreak of War, Mr. Pollard, the Veterinary Inspector, joined His Majesty's Forces, and Mr. H. G. Clinch was appointed temporary Meat Inspector in his stead, and a temporary Sanitary Inspector was engaged to do his work.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge the assistance rendered me by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Taylor ; Mr. Travis, and the District Sanitary Inspectors, as well as Messrs. Jackson and Carlton, and to thank your Committee for its generous support during the year.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*Jas. J. Keech M. D., D.P.H.*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
HALIFAX,

*12th July, 1915.*

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1914	1913
	ACRES	
Area of County Borough ...	13,984	
Rateable Value ...	£500,360	£500,370
Population, estimated to middle of 1914 ...	102,000	101,800
Population, 1911 Census ...	101,556	
Persons per Acre ...	7·2	7·2
Average number of Persons per Inhabited House, 1911 Census...	3·92	...
Average number of Persons per House, 1911 Census ...	3·65	...
Birth Rate ...	17·5	18·3
„ Average for previous 10 years ...	18·7	19·0
Death Rate ...	15·5	16·0
„ Corrected for Institutions ...	14·7	15·3
Death Rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	·81	·74
Death Rate, the mean for previous 10 years of Zymotic Diseases ...	·87	·97
Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 Births ...	103	103
Illegitimate Births...	100	100
Average Age at Death, Males ...	44·2 years	44·0 years
Average Age at Death, Females ...	45·7 years	49·6 years
Latitude—North ...	50° 43'	...
Longitude—West ...	1° 52'	...
Height above Sea Level, feet...	625	...
Total Rainfall, inches ...	37·95	30·17

### Area and Population of the Borough.

Area of the Borough ... ..	13,984 Acres.
Population, Census 1911 ... ..	101,553
Population estimated to middle of 1914 ... ..	102,000

The following table gives the estimated population of the 15 wards into which the Borough is divided, together with the number of houses built during the year under review.

WARDS	Population Estimated to Middle of 1914	Acreage	Persons per Acre	Number of Houses Built during 1914
Ovenden ... ..	6630	532	12·4	...
Akroydon ... ..	6160	582	10·5	...
North ... ..	7700	168	45·8	...
Central ... ..	7130	82	86·9	...
West ... ..	8500	86	98·8	...
South ... ..	7370	296	24·9	8
East ... ..	6100	191	31·9	...
Southowram... ..	7015	789	8·8	1
Skircoat ... ..	10735	518	20·7	16
Copley ... ..	3065	548	5·5	...
Pellon ... ..	9010	241	37·3	...
Kingston ... ..	10125	238	42·5	6
Illingworth ... ..	6510	4804	1·3	9
Northowram... ..	3165	1555	2·0	2
Warley ... ..	2785	3354	·8	4
Totals ... ..	102000	13984	...	46
Average... ..	...	...	7·2	...

### Marriages.

There were 1010 marriages solemnised, against 1078 during the previous year, giving a marriage rate of 9·9 per 1000, against 10·2 during the previous year.

The following table shows where the marriages were solemnised.

In Churches of Church of England ... ..	532
In Nonconformist places of Worship...	284
At Register Office ... ..	194
Total ... ..	1010

### Births.

There were 1799 births registered in Halifax during the year, of which 8 did not belong to the Borough. There were also 3 births outside the Borough belonging thereto, consequently the number of births belonging to the Borough for the year under review was 1794, or a decrease of 77 compared with the previous year.

This gives a birth-rate of 17·5 per 1000, which is the lowest on record.

The following table gives the birth rates of the Borough since the year 1904.

YEAR.	Birthrate per 1,000.
1904	20·7
1905	20·0
1906	20·0
1907	18·7
1908	20·6
1909	17·9
1910	18·2
1911	18·3
1912	18·0
1913	18·3
1914	17·5

Of the registered births there were 883 males, and 911 females.

The decrease in the number of births has caused a decrease in the excess of the number of births over deaths.

The following table compares these figures for the past 14 years.

Year	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
1901	2351	1709	642
1902	2225	1634	591
1903	2248	1592	656
1904	2154	1643	511
1905	2072	1618	454
1906	2070	1674	396
1907	1927	1558	369
1908	2118	1561	557
1909	1840	1552	288
1910	1860	1431	429
1911	1868	1554	314
1912	1828	1495	333
1913	1871	1561	310
1914	1794	1504	290
Average ...	2016	1577	439

There were 100 illegitimate births registered, the same number as during the previous year.

The average birth-rate of the 97 great towns for 1914 was 25·0 per 1000, and only 12 of these had a lower birth-rate than Halifax, viz:—Hornsey, 16·6; Ilford, 16·3; Hastings, 14·0; Eastbourne, 14·9; Bournemouth, 13·0; Bath, 15·3; Southport, 14·2; Blackpool, 15·2; Southend, 17·3; Ealing, 16·9; Oxford, 16·7; and Cambridge, 17·1 per 1000 respectively.

The birth-rate of England and Wales was 23·8 for the year 1914, showing a decrease of ·1 per 1000 compared with the previous year.

The birth-rates of the other Yorkshire great towns were:—Leeds, 23·4; Sheffield, 27·2; Bradford, 19·6; Hull, 27·2; Huddersfield, 18·1; York, 22·5; and Rotherham, 30·1 per 1000 respectively. Thus, Halifax has a lower birth-rate than any of the other Yorkshire great towns.

In the following table, the birth-rates of the different wards of the Borough, during the past 5 years, are shown.

WARDS	BIRTH-RATES					
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average
Ovenden ...	18·5	20·4	17·1	18·7	18·5	18·6
Akroydon...	18·5	23·3	20·4	23·5	20·7	21·2
North ...	24·1	23·1	20·3	22·7	23·3	22·7
Central ...	20·7	20·8	18·7	24·4	21·5	21·2
West ...	18·4	14·9	18·8	18·7	16·8	17·5
South ...	12·2	13·0	11·6	17·5	12·4	13·3
East ...	13·2	14·9	16·4	16·8	17·2	15·7
Southowram ...	25·0	24·0	23·9	21·9	24·9	23·9
Skircoat ...	17·3	16·6	15·3	15·4	15·6	16·0
Copley ...	13·0	17·3	18·6	16·3	16·6	16·3
Pellon ...	15·3	18·0	18·2	15·4	13·9	16·1
Kingston ...	12·8	16·7	17·2	14·6	13·7	15·0
Illingworth ...	13·2	15·6	17·3	13·9	15·2	15·0
Northowram ...	20·0	21·3	22·3	19·3	19·5	20·4
Warley ...	15·1	19·6	27·4	20·5	17·5	20·0

It will be observed that the ward birth-rates varied from 12·4 in South to 24·9 per 1000 in Southowram ward, while the average for five years varied between 13·3 in South, and 23·9 in Southowram ward.

According to information furnished me, it appears there were 81 still-born children buried during the year, against 88 during the previous year.

The number of still-births notified by the midwives was 56, against 58 during the previous year.

### Deaths.

There were 1590 deaths registered in the Borough during the year, of which however 157 belonged to other districts.

The above deaths occurred in the various Institutions of the Borough, as shown by the following table.

	Poor Law Hospital	Infirmary	Stoney Royd Hospital	Other Places
Norden ...	...	1	...	...
Luddenden Foot ...	2	3	...	...
Greetland ...	2	5	1	...
Brighouse ...	20	7	...	1
Southowram ...	1	5	...	...
Sowerby Bridge ...	18	6	...	3
Sowerby ...	3	2	...	...
Wadsworth ...	...	1	...	...
Elland ...	3	5	...	1
Stainland ...	1	1	...	...
Queensbury ...	5	...	...	...
Glamorgan ...	...	1	...	...
Keighley ...	1	...	...	...
Kirkburton ...	...	...	...	1
Goole ...	...	...	...	1
Hipperholme ...	5	1	...	...
Bradford ...	...	...	...	3
Normanton ...	...	...	...	1
Ripponden ...	1	1	...	...
Heptonstall ...	...	2	...	...
Mirfield ...	1	...	...	...
Clifton ...	1	...	...	...
Shelf ...	2	...	...	...
Liversedge ...	...	...	...	1
Mytholmroyd ...	...	1	...	1
Soyland ...	2	...	...	...
Hebden Bridge ...	...	8	...	...
Todmorden ...	...	2	...	...
Norland ...	1	2	...	...
Manchester ...	...	1	...	1
Blackshaw ...	...	1	...	...
Midgley ...	3	2	...	2
Barkisland ...	2	...	...	...
Massachusetts ...	...	...	...	1
Peterborough ...	1	...	...	...
Huddersfield ...	...	...	...	1
Norwich ...	...	...	...	1
Spalding ...	...	...	...	1
Norwood Green ...	1	1	...	...
Blackpool ...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	77	59	1	20

The number of deaths which occurred outside the Borough belonging thereto, and sent me by the Registrar General, was 71, against 56 during the previous year. The following table shows where these occurred.

Where Death occurred	Number
West Riding Asylums ...	43
Sowerby Bridge ...	1
Morecambe ...	2
Manchester ...	1
Leeds ...	2
Wardle ...	1
Wallasey ...	1
Rawtenstall ...	1
Shelf ...	8
Aysgarth ...	1
York ...	1
Hitchin ...	1
Scarborough ...	1
Elland ...	1
Keighley ...	1
Penrith ...	1
Doncaster ...	1
Darlington ...	1
Southowram ...	1
Aldershot ...	1
Total ...	71

After therefore making the necessary adjustment, the corrected number of deaths belonging to the Borough for the year under review was 1504, against 1561 during the previous year.

Of the above deaths, 741 were males, and 763 were females, which gives a death-rate for the year of 14·7, or a decrease of ·6 per 1000 compared with the previous year.

In correcting the above death-rate for the age and sex constitution of the population of the Borough, it requires to be multiplied by the factor 1·0239, which increases the crude death-rate of 14·7 to 15·0 per 1000.

The following table shows the death-rates of the Borough during the past 15 years.

Period	Deathrate
1900	18.1
1901	16.2
1902	15.6
1903	15.2
1904	15.8
1905	15.6
1906	16.2
1907	15.1
1908	15.2
1909	15.1
1910	14.0
1911	15.3
1912	14.7
1913	15.3
1914	14.7

The death-rates of the other Yorkshire great towns were as follows:—Leeds, 14.8; Sheffield, 16.2; Bradford, 15.5; Hull, 15.1; Huddersfield, 14.5; York, 13.2; and Rotherham, 15.3 per 1000 respectively.

The following table compares the various death-rates of England and Wales with that of Halifax.

DEATH-RATES		
	Crude	Standardised
England and Wales ...	14.0	13.7
97 Great Towns ...	14.7	15.0
145 Smaller Towns ...	12.9	13.1
England and Wales, less the 242 Towns ...	13.4	12.4
London ...	14.4	14.4
HALIFAX ...	14.7	15.0

The variation in the death-rates of the different wards is shown in the following table.

WARDS	Population	Acreage	Persons per Acre	Total Deaths	Death- rate per 1000
Ovenden ... ..	6630	532	12·4	96	14·4
Akroydon ... ..	6160	582	10·5	80	12·9
North ... ..	7700	168	45·8	129	16·7
Central ... ..	7130	82	86·9	143	20·0
West ... ..	8500	86	98·8	141	16·5
South ... ..	7370	296	24·9	117	15·8
East ... ..	6100	191	31·9	137	22·4
Southowram ... ..	7015	789	8·8	106	15·1
Skircoat ... ..	10735	518	20·7	119	11·0
Copley ... ..	3065	548	5·5	46	15·0
Pellon ... ..	9010	241	37·3	107	11·8
Kingston ... ..	10125	238	42·5	119	11·7
Illingworth ... ..	6510	4804	1·3	95	14·5
Northowram ... ..	3165	1555	2·0	32	10·1
Warley ... ..	2785	3354	·8	37	13·2
Totals ... ..	102000	13984	7·2	1504	14·7

The average general death-rate for the past five years, of each ward of the Borough, is shown in the following table.

WARDS	DEATH RATES					
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average
Ovenden ...	15.4	15.4	13.3	15.8	14.4	14.8
Akroydon ...	12.0	17.9	16.1	15.1	12.9	14.8
North ...	18.4	17.3	16.8	16.8	16.7	17.2
Central ...	14.6	17.4	16.6	20.3	20.0	17.7
West ...	14.8	16.0	16.2	17.0	16.5	16.1
South ...	14.6	14.9	12.2	15.7	15.8	14.6
East ...	21.0	20.7	19.7	22.9	22.4	21.3
Southowram ...	13.7	17.3	15.1	16.2	15.1	15.4
Skircoat ...	8.8	10.9	12.1	12.3	11.0	11.0
Copley ...	11.8	12.4	9.8	15.0	15.0	12.8
Pellon ...	11.8	12.4	12.8	12.1	11.8	12.1
Kingston ...	9.7	12.5	14.7	11.8	11.7	12.0
Illingworth ...	10.8	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.5	14.6
Northowram ...	12.0	15.6	11.7	14.2	10.1	12.7
Warley ...	9.4	14.1	14.5	10.4	13.2	12.3

From the above table it will be observed that East ward, as usual, has the highest average death-rate, while that of Skircoat is the lowest, being only 11.0 per 1,000.

The following table shows the total number of deaths of each sex which occurred in the Borough, the total ages lived, and the average age at death during the past 19 years.

MALES				FEMALES			
	Deaths	Total Years	Average Ages		Deaths	Total Years	Average Ages
0-1	99	99	...	0-1	86	86	...
1-2	18	25	1.3	1-2	35	43	1.2
2-5	23	57	2.4	2-5	21	56	2.6
5-15	32	261	8.1	5-15	35	290	8.2
15-25	35	643	18.3	15-25	26	521	20.0
25-45	86	3183	37.0	25-45	104	3782	36.3
45-65	246	13881	56.4	45-65	202	11350	56.1
65 and upwards	202	14611	72.3	65 and upwards	254	18763	73.8
Total 1914.	741	32760	44.2	Total... 1914.	763	34891	45.7
1913	Average		44.0	1913	Average		49.6
1912	,,		46.3	1912	,,		51.6
1911	,,		42.2	1911	,,		45.6
1910	,,		42.3	1910	,,		47.1
1909	,,		42.0	1909	,,		47.3
1908	,,		40.6	1908	,,		44.8
1907	,,		41.4	1907	,,		47.8
1906	,,		39.0	1906	,,		44.9
1905	,,		38.6	1905	,,		44.1
1904	,,		37.5	1904	,,		41.2
1903	,,		40.0	1903	,,		43.3
1902	,,		36.6	1902	,,		40.2
1901	,,		36.2	1901	,,		40.1
1900	,,		38.3	1900	,,		41.2
1899	,,		35.1	1899	,,		38.4
1898	,,		34.4	1898	,,		38.2
1897	,,		35.3	1897	,,		37.9
1896	,,		35.5	1896	,,		38.4

### Zymotic Death-rate.

The seven principal zymotic diseases, including deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under two years of age, accounted for 83 deaths, against 76 during the previous year, this being due chiefly to a larger number of deaths from whooping cough.

The zymotic death-rate was '81 per 1,000, against '74 during the previous year.

The zymotic death-rates of the other Yorkshire great towns were as follows:—Leeds, 1'61; Sheffield, 2'48; Bradford, 1'20; Huddersfield, '89; Hull, 1'74; York, 1'22; and Rotherham, 1'76 per 1,000 respectively, with all of which Halifax very favourably compares.

The death-rates from the principal zymotic diseases during 1914, in England and Wales, are compared with those of Halifax in the following table.

	DEATHRATE FROM						
	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)
England and Wales...	0'00	0'24	0'08	0'15	0'21	0'05	20'41
97 Great Towns ...	0'00	0'35	0'09	0'16	0'25	0'04	26'09
145 Smaller Towns ...	0'00	0'21	0'07	0'16	0'18	0'05	19'84
England and Wales, less the 242 towns...	0'00	0'12	0'06	0'14	0'17	0'05	12'64
HALIFAX ...	0'00	0'08	0'03	0'11	0'19	0'12	13'93

The following table gives the number of zymotic deaths, and the zymotic death-rates of each ward during the year under review.

WARDS	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under years)	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000
Ovenden ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	·75
Akroydon ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	·64
North ...	...	4	...	...	1	...	7	1·55
Central ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1·12
West ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	·94
South ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	·94
East ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	·98
Southowram ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	6	1·42
Skircoat ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	·46
Copley ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·32
Pellon ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	·44
Kingston ...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	·59
Illingworth ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	·92
Northowram ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	·31
Warley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00
Totals ...	...	9	4	12	20	13	25	avg·81

It will be observed that North ward had the highest zymotic death-rate, viz : 1·5 per 1,000, while in Warley, for the second year, not a single zymotic death occurred.

The following table shows the average zymotic death-rates of the various wards for the past five years.

WARDS	ZYMOTIC DEATHRATE					
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average
Ovenden ...	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Akroydon ...	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0
North ...	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3
Central ...	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.1
West ...	0.4	2.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
South ...	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4
East ...	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7
Southowram ...	0.6	2.5	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.5
Skircoat ...	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4
Copley ...	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Pellon ...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Kingston ...	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Illingworth ...	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.5
Northowram ...	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Warley ...	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4

### Infantile Mortality.

During the year under review there died 185 infants under one year of age, against 193 during the previous year. This gives an infant mortality of 103 deaths per 1,000 births, or the same rate as that for the year 1913.

The infantile death-rate for each of the past 11 years is shown in the following table.

Year.	Infant Mortality.
1904	130
1905	130
1906	116
1907	102
1908	101
1909	99
1910	89
1911	123
1912	81
1913	103
1914	103

Infant mortality varies considerably in the different wards of the Borough, as the following table will show.

WARDS	Number of Births	Birthrates	Number of Deaths under 1 year	Mortality per 1000 Births
Ovenden ...	123	18·5	12	97
Akroydon ...	128	20·7	9	70
North ...	180	23·3	30	166
Central ...	154	21·5	19	123
West ...	143	16·8	15	104
South ...	92	12·4	11	119
East ...	105	17·2	23	219
Southowram ...	175	24·9	21	120
Skircoat ...	168	15·6	8	47
Copley ...	51	16·6	2	39
Pellon ...	126	13·9	10	79
Kingston ...	139	13·7	8	57
Illingworth ...	99	15·2	7	70
Northowram ...	62	19·5	5	80
Warley ...	49	17·5	5	102
Totals ...	1794	17·5	185	103

The following table shows the causes of death of infants under one year of age during the year under review.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks
All Causes.	Certified	...	46	11
	Uncertified	...	1	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diphtheria and Croup)	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Abdominal Tuberculous (b)	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Convulsions	...	...	2
	Laryngitis	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...
	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Enteritis	...	...	...
	Gastritis	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...
	Rickets.....	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	3	...
	Atelectasis	...	3	...
	Congenital Malformations (c)	...	2	...
	Premature Birth	...	25	7
	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	9	1
	Other causes	...	4	1
			47	11

2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
9	9	75	33	29	22	24	183
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4	3	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1	1	4	1	...	1	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	4	2	3	13
1	...	1	3	5	5	4	18
...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7
...	...	...	2	2	4	2	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
1	3	36	5	...	...	...	41
2	3	15	7	4	1	2	29
2	1	8	5	3	4	3	23
9	9	76	34	29	22	24	185

Of the 100 illegitimate births registered, seven died during the year under one year of age, giving an infant mortality of 70 per 1,000 born.

The following table shows the causes of death of the illegitimate infants.

Disease	Age at Death Under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia ...	1
Premature Birth ...	3
Convulsions ...	1
Syphilis ...	1
Bronchitis ...	1

The average infant mortality and birth-rates of each ward for the past five years are shown in the following table.

WARDS	Deaths under 1 Year to 1000 Births Registered						Average Birthrate during the past five years
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average	
Ovenden ...	57	103	97	153	97	101	18·6
Akroydon ...	39	77	88	55	70	65	21·2
North ...	149	193	116	155	166	155	22·7
Central ...	111	209	142	149	123	146	21·2
West ...	88	173	68	94	104	105	17·5
South ...	54	52	34	54	119	62	13·3
East ...	220	184	138	203	219	192	15·7
Southowram	102	149	66	137	120	114	23·9
Skircoat ...	35	44	48	72	47	49	16·0
Copley ...	93	94	35	100	39	72	16·3
Pellon ...	54	111	79	79	79	80	16·1
Kingston ...	111	112	74	40	57	78	15·0
Illingworth	50	117	79	65	70	76	15·0
Northowram	58	59	57	98	80	70	20·4
Warley ...	177	111	41	52	102	96	20·0

The number of deaths which have occurred from some of the chief infantile diseases during the past five years, and the death-rates therefrom of each disease per 1,000 of the population, are shown in the following table.

DISEASES	Number of Deaths under 1 year					Rate per 1000 of Population				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
From all causes ...	166	231	149	193	185	1·53	2·27	1·46	1·89	1·81
Respirat'ry Diseases	23	39	27	30	31	·21	·38	·26	·29	·30
Premature Birth ...	45	44	42	49	41	·41	·43	·41	·48	·40
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	5	45	8	26	17	·04	·44	·07	·25	·16
Whooping Cough	8	9	2	4	12	·07	·08	·01	·03	·11
Convulsions ...	6	10	6	7	8	·05	·09	·05	·06	·07
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ...	7	9	5	5	4	·06	·08	·04	·04	·03
Measles ...	2	2	2	...	2	·01	·01	·01	·00	·01

It will be observed that premature birth is an important factor in the causation of infantile deaths, though an improvement in this respect for the year under review is shown in comparison with previous years.

The following table serves to compare the average infant mortality of England and Wales, the great towns, etc., with that of Halifax during the past two years.

	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births	
	1913	1914
England and Wales ... ..	109	105
97 Great Towns ... ..	117	114
145 Smaller Towns ... ..	112	104
England and Wales less the 241 Townships ... ..	96	93
HALIFAX ... ..	103	103

The infant mortality of the other Yorkshire great towns was as follows:—Leeds, 124; Sheffield, 132; Bradford, 123; Hull, 121; Huddersfield, 112; York, 117; and Rotherham 119, respectively, all of which are above that of Halifax.

In the following table the average infant mortality from 1875 to the present time, in quinquennial periods, of the borough, is compared with that of England and Wales.

Period	Halifax	England and Wales
1875-9	173	145
1880-4	161	141
1885-9	158	142
1890-4	163	148
1895-9	154	157
1900-4	132	143
1905-9	109	121
1910-14	99	109

The following table shows the average infant mortality of 36 of the largest towns of the Country having a population of 100,000 and upwards, it will be seen that only 5 have a lower average than Halifax, viz:—Southampton, Croydon, Portsmouth, Derby and Brighton.

36 Large Towns	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births Registered.					
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average
Burnley ...	168	210	145	171	157	170
Preston ...	158	172	123	159	142	150
Middlesborough ...	144	169	125	130	150	143
Blackburn ...	136	188	118	148	115	141
Rhondda ...	136	164	128	139	137	140
Liverpool ...	140	154	125	134	139	138
Stockport ...	137	170	107	145	124	136
Nottingham ...	128	162	117	130	145	136
Oldham ...	127	160	117	140	138	136
Salford ...	130	149	128	136	125	133
Manchester ...	131	154	121	127	127	132
Sunderland ...	129	151	115	134	134	132
Gateshead ...	151	136	103	122	148	132
Birmingham ...	130	164	112	129	122	131
Leeds ...	132	158	101	134	124	129
Bolton ...	117	163	98	144	119	128
Hull ...	135	155	101	128	121	128
Sheffield ...	127	140	106	128	132	126
South Shields ...	113	147	106	118	136	124
Plymouth ...	114	145	107	125	126	123
Newcastle ...	121	136	101	121	136	123
Bradford ...	127	138	99	127	123	122
Leicester ...	126	132	110	120	120	121
Birkenhead ...	135	134	97	116	120	120
Cardiff ...	111	135	110	115	110	116
Wolverhampton ...	107	135	88	130	114	114
Norwich ...	103	135	104	114	111	113
Huddersfield ...	99	132	96	103	112	108
Bristol ...	90	141	103	96	100	106
London ...	102	128	90	105	103	105
HALIFAX ...	89	123	81	103	103	99
Portsmouth ...	104	126	82	90	85	97
Derby ...	85	123	79	101	92	96
Brighton ...	109	98	76	117	83	96
Southampton ...	79	134	85	82	90	94
Croydon ...	88	106	76	94	80	88

### Comparison of Ward Death-rates.

In the following table, the undermentioned death-rates of the different wards of the borough, for the year 1914, are compared.

WARDS	General Deathrates	Zymotic Deathrates	Respiratory Deathrates	Phthisis Deathrates	Infantile Mortality
Ovenden ...	14·4	·7	1·5	1·2	97
Akroydon ...	12·9	·6	2·1	·6	70
North ...	16·7	1·5	1·9	1·5	166
Central ...	20·0	1·1	4·0	2·3	123
West ...	16·5	·9	3·2	1·7	104
South ...	15·8	·9	2·3	·5	119
East ...	22·4	·9	3·7	2·4	219
Southowram ...	15·1	1·4	2·8	·8	120
Skircoat ...	11·0	·4	1·1	·4	47
Copley ...	15·0	·3	1·6	·9	39
Pellon ...	11·8	·4	1·9	·9	79
Kingston ...	11·7	·5	1·6	·9	57
Illingworth ...	14·5	·9	1·9	1·0	70
Northowram ...	10·1	·3	·6	·9	80
Warley ...	13·2	·0	1·7	1·7	102
Average ...	14·7	·8	2·2	1·2	103

The following table gives the average undermentioned death-rates for the past 10 years in each ward.

WARDS	Average Deathrate, 10 years			
	General	Zymotic	Phthisis	Respiratory
Ovenden ... ..	14·7	1·0	·9	2·3
Akroydon ... ..	15·5	1·1	·7	2·4
North ... ..	17·3	1·4	1·4	2·9
Central ... ..	17·5	·8	1·4	3·4
West ... ..	15·5	·7	1·2	2·6
South ... ..	14·6	·4	·7	2·4
East ... ..	20·4	·8	2·0	3·6
Southowram... ..	15·2	1·4	1·1	2·4
Skircoat ... ..	11·7	·3	·8	1·9
Copley ... ..	12·4	·8	·7	2·0
Pellon ... ..	11·9	·5	·8	1·8
Kingston ... ..	12·1	·4	·8	1·9
Illingworth ... ..	14·6	·5	·9	2·5
Northowram... ..	13·6	·6	1·2	1·9
Warley ... ..	13·8	·4	1·2	2·1

As usual, it will be observed that East ward has the highest average death-rates, except in the case of that from zymotic disease.

The ten years average death-rate of the borough was 15·1 per 1,000, consequently it will be seen that six wards have a higher average rate than that of the borough.

The following table serves to compare the death-rates from some of the chief diseases of the three wards having respectively the highest and lowest death-rates.

WARDS	Average Deathrate per 1000 for 5 years, 1909 to 1913						Total of Average
	Zymotic Diseases	Respiratory Diseases	Phthisis	Heart Diseases	Diseases Brain and Nervous System	Other Tubercular Diseases	
Warley ...	·4	1·6	·9	·9	1·3	·1	5·2
Skircoat ...	·5	1·4	·5	1·2	1·6	·1	5·3
Kingston ..	·4	1·8	·5	1·3	1·3	·1	5·4
Average ...	·4	1·6	·6	1·1	1·4	·1	...
East ...	·8	3·6	2·1	2·2	1·8	·3	10·8
Central ...	1·1	3·6	1·3	1·6	1·5	·4	9·5
North ...	1·3	2·5	1·2	1·5	1·6	·4	8·5
Average ...	1·0	3·2	1·5	1·7	1·6	·9	...

### Notification of Infectious Disease.

Infectious disease, especially scarlet fever, was much more prevalent in the borough during the year under review. There were 731 cases notified, against a total of 293 during the previous year, the highest number reported since the year 1909.

In the following table the total number of cases notified and their distribution among the wards of the borough and institutions situated therein is shown.

WARDS	Polio Myelitis	Continued Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
Ovenden	...	...	...	48	...	3	11	1	63
Akroydon	...	...	...	24	2	5	4	1	36
North	...	...	3	46	...	3	7	1	60
Central	...	...	4	38	...	9	9	2	62
West	...	1	1	41	2	9	6	2	62
South	...	...	3	30	1	11	4	2	51
East	...	2	2	36	...	5	3	1	49
Southowram	...	...	3	38	2	10	5	1	59
Skircoat	...	...	7	48	...	14	5	1	75
Copley	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	8
Pellon	...	...	2	54	...	4	4	...	64
Kingston	...	...	4	26	...	17	3	...	50
Illingworth	...	...	4	23	...	1	5	...	33
Northowram	...	...	...	32	...	4	2	1	39
Warley	...	...	...	17	...	2	1	...	20
Total, 1914	1	2	33	504	7	99	70	15	731

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (which are included in the above).

Royal Infirmary	...	...	1	6	...	2	2	...	11
Poor Law Hospital	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	3	18

As has now been the custom for several years, the names and addresses of persons suffering from infectious disease are sent to the Chief Librarian, twice weekly, and all books found in infected houses have been dis-

infected before being returned into circulation from the libraries.

The following tables shows the monthly notifications of infectious disease.

MONTH	Continued Fever	Polio- my- elitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Total
January ...	2	...	...	8	10	2	18	10	50
February ...	...	...	...	5	10	...	11	4	30
March ...	...	...	...	2	21	1	10	2	36
April ...	...	...	3	2	33	...	5	4	47
May ...	...	...	1	...	25	...	2	8	36
June ...	...	...	3	1	32	1	13	2	52
July ...	...	...	3	1	44	...	6	4	58
August ...	...	...	3	2	60	...	4	1	70
September ...	...	1	...	1	76	...	8	5	91
October ...	...	...	1	4	67	...	5	5	82
November ...	...	...	...	3	71	3	3	15	95
December ...	...	...	1	4	55	...	14	10	84
Totals ...	2	1	15	33	504	7	99	70	731

From the above table it will be observed that scarlet fever and diphtheria were present in the borough throughout the year, but that diphtheria was most prevalent during the first quarter, and scarlet fever during the latter half of the year.

The following table shows the number of cases of each disease notified yearly since the year 1883.

YEAR	Small-pox	Cholera	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Relapsed Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Chicken-Pox	Membranous Croup	Polio Myelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total	Rate percentage of population
1883	2	...	2	108	158	43	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	·43
1884	1	...	1	69	269	24	4	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	·50
1885	7	...	1	56	214	22	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	·42
1886	3	1	...	57	124	7	5	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	·32
1887	...	...	1	66	727	8	7	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	1·05
1888	1	...	1	36	440	16	1	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	·65
1889	2	...	...	94	153	18	1	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	·37
1890	...	...	...	67	328	8	8	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	·58
1891	...	1	...	99	429	14	5	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	·68
1892	159	...	1	56	256	9	4	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	·66
1893	346	5	...	69	150	5	6	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	·69
1894	16	...	...	52	114	3	6	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	·25
1895	...	...	...	58	52	3	4	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	·15
1896	...	...	...	105	44	2	4	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	·20
1897	...	...	...	78	476	1	8	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	·66
1898	...	...	...	79	626	1	9	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	·76
1899	...	...	...	92	762	2	3	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	·93
1900	2	...	5	79	330	1	4	3	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	466	·46
1901	3	...	...	67	736	...	1	...	61	15	...	...	...	...	...	883	·83
1902	1	...	...	65	452	1	3	...	37	27	...	...	...	...	...	586	·56
1903	130	...	...	61	320	2	1	...	50	81	328	1	...	...	...	974	·93
1904	80	...	...	47	486	...	9	...	80	73	...	...	...	...	...	775	·74
1905	49	...	...	50	338	...	6	...	87	54	...	...	...	...	...	584	·56
1906	...	...	...	38	214	...	7	...	158	56	...	...	...	...	...	473	·45
1907	...	...	...	60	89	...	7	...	118	36	...	...	...	...	...	310	·30
1908	...	...	...	53	186	1	6	...	72	44	...	...	...	...	...	362	·35
1909	...	...	...	44	545	...	4	...	128	45	...	...	...	...	...	766	·74
1910	...	...	...	33	237	...	7	...	137	50	...	...	...	...	...	464	·45
1911	...	...	1	35	287	1	2	...	110	65	...	...	...	...	...	501	·49
1912	...	...	...	35	176	...	1	...	81	46	...	...	1	...	...	340	·33
1913	...	...	...	16	109	...	3	...	111	57	...	...	1	1	...	298	·29
1914	...	...	...	33	504	2	7	...	99	70	...	...	1	...	15	731	·71

The following table gives the average number of notifications of the chief notifiable diseases occurring in each ward of the borough during the past ten years, and gives the average attack rate per 1,000 of the population.

Wards		Averages, 10 years—1905 to 1914							
		Notifications					Total Average of Notifi- cations	Average Popu- lation	Average attack rate per 1000 population per annum
		Small- pox	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Puer- peral Fever	Diph- theria			
Ovenden	...	·2	·8	32·2	·2	11·6	45·0	6698	6·7
Akroydon	...	...	2·2	23·2	·5	7·7	33·6	6185	5·4
North	...	...	2·5	23·9	·6	5·2	32·2	7737	4·1
Central...	..	·9	3·4	14·8	·6	5·0	24·7	7260	3·4
West	...	1·5	3·4	22·3	·5	9·1	36·8	8658	4·2
South	...	·1	3·1	15·7	·1	6·9	25·9	7411	3·4
East	...	·7	2·1	14·5	·5	4·5	22·3	7018	3·1
Southowram	...	...	4·7	18·0	·7	10·1	33·5	7052	4·7
Skircoat	...	·3	5·9	17·5	...	14·8	38·5	10296	3·7
Copley	...	...	1·0	9·2	·1	4·1	14·4	3028	4·7
Pellon	...	·7	2·4	21·4	·5	9·9	34·9	9009	3·8
Kingston	...	·2	3·4	22·1	·5	12·0	38·2	10182	3·7
Illingworth	...	·2	3·3	11·4	·1	4·4	19·4	6926	2·8
Northowram	...	...	·8	14·2	...	1·9	16·9	3167	5·3
Warley	..	·1	·7	8·1	·1	2·9	11·9	2775	4·2

Ovenden, as has been the rule now for several years, has the highest average attack rate, and this was due to the prevalence of scarlet fever in that ward.

### Causes of Death.

The following table serves to classify the causes of death in the borough, of persons belonging thereto, during 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Number
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cancer, Malignant Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases, Respiratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition and Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Heart Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Other Diseases, Circulatory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Diseases of Digestive System... ..	...	...	...	...	...	34
Diseases of Urinary System ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Old Age ...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Acute Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Tubercular Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rickets... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Suffocation, Overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diseases of Bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diseases, Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Polio Myelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	42
All Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504

### Smallpox.

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

One person was reported who had been in contact with the disease, and was kept under observation for the usual period.

### Scarlet Fever.

There was 504 cases of this disease notified during the year, the largest number reported during any year since 1909.

The following table shows the age periods in which notified cases fell.

Age Period	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 up
Cases	...	2	60	316	104	21	1
Deaths	...	...	3	...	...	...	1

The cases, were, as a rule, of a very mild type, and only four deaths occurred during the year.

The following table shows the average number of cases notified, and the average attack rate in quinquennial periods, since the year 1885.

Period	Average No. of Cases of Scarlet Fever per annum notified	Average Population	Average attack rate per 1000 population	Average case Mortality per cent. attacked
1885-9	331	79,207	4.1	6.1
1890-4	255	86,808	2.9	5.8
1895-9	392	95,755	4.0	3.4
1900-4	465	103,780	4.4	3.4
1905-9	274	102,908	2.6	2.9
1910-14	262	101,750	2.5	1.9

It will be observed that both the attack rate, and the case mortality, more especially the latter, have fallen considerably.

The death-rate from this disease was .03, and the case mortality .79 per cent. of those notified.

### Fever.

There were 33 cases of Enteric fever reported, two of Continued, but none of Typus fever during the year.

Typhoid was most prevalent during January, when 10 cases were notified.

The following table gives the sanitary conditions connected with, and the probable or assigned causes of the notified cases of typhoid fever.

Disease	Number of Cases reported	Drainage			Old Middens	Goux Closets	Water Closets	Probable or assigned cause			
		Good	Bad	Fair				No trace	From a Cold	From Eating Shell Fish	From Eating Fruit
Typhoid Fever	33	26	3	4		22	11	26	1	5	1

From enquiries made it is most probable that five of the cases notified were due to eating shell fish, as the following notes will show :—

H.W., a male, aged 6 years, ate a quantity of cockles on October 2nd. Was notified on November 8th to be suffering from typhoid fever.

G.D., a male, aged 43 years, had eaten cockles on frequent occasions prior to onset of illness.

W.C., a male, aged 37 years, ate some mussels on November 21st, commenced to be ill with symptoms resembling influenza on November 25th. Was notified on December 3rd to be suffering from typhoid fever.

J.H., a male, aged 16 years, ate mussels on November 4th, was not very well on the 7th, but improved and went back to work. Ate more mussels on the 11th, became very ill on the 14th. The doctor was consulted and diagnosed the case as one of Typhoid fever on the 16th.

A sister of the above patient ate some of the mussels on the 4th, was very sick during the night, but afterwards improved.

R.S., a male, aged 17 years, ate mussels on November 16th, was not well afterwards, but continued at work until the 23rd, when he became very ill. The doctor was consulted and on December 4th diagnosed the case as one of typhoid fever. This patient died on December 6th.

One sample of mussels was examined bacteriologically and found to be contaminated with sewage.

Towards the latter end of January, five cases of typhoid fever occurred in persons who had a common milk supply, which made me suspicious that this supply was contaminated.

On investigation I found the particular purveyor concerned, who himself was a farmer, and kept cows, also obtained milk from two other farmers. I could find no evidence of infection on his own farm.

A sample of the water from this farm was examined bacteriologically, and found not to be contaminated, but on making enquiries at one of the other farms from whence he obtained his supply, I found that the milk-

man had been ill about Christmas time, and was off work for a day or two, suffering from an attack of what he thought to be diarrhœa.

A few days after he returned to his work he was dismissed, and seeing that his dismissal had taken place some four weeks before my visit, I did not think it necessary to stop the supply of milk.

Only one more case occurred in connection with this milk supply, and this patient had evidently been infected some weeks before, because he had been ailing more or less since the beginning of the year.

In all 7 cases were reported among the persons who were customers of the milk purveyor concerned.

Of the 33 cases of typhoid fever reported during the year, 13 died, giving a death-rate of  $\cdot 12$ , and a case mortality of 39 per cent., against a death-rate of  $\cdot 06$ , and a case mortality of 43 per cent. during the previous year.

### **Diphtheria.**

This disease was rather less prevalent in the borough than during the previous year. There were 99 cases reported, 39 of which occurred during the first quarter, the period of greatest prevalence.

In connection with the Order for the supply of Anti-diphtheritic Serum, 20 doses were supplied to seven medical practitioners during the year, the cost of which amounted to £4 10s.

The cases reported also were somewhat less virulent than during the previous year, as out of the 99 cases notified, 12 died, giving a death-rate of  $\cdot 11$ , and a case

mortality of 12 per cent., against a death-rate of ·19, and a case mortality of 18 per cent. during the previous year.

### **Erysipelas.**

There were 70 cases of this disease reported, and two deaths therefrom were registered during the year.

### **Measles.**

This disease was not very prevalent in the borough and at no period did it assume an epidemic form. There were 9 deaths registered, the same as during the previous year, 7 of which were under five years of age and two above that age.

The death-rate was ·08 per 1,000, the same as the previous year.

### **Whooping Cough.**

This disease was much more prevalent in the borough than during the previous year, more especially during January, February, March and April.

Twenty deaths resulted therefrom, against 5 during the previous year, of which 19 were children under five and one above that age.

This gives a death-rate of ·19, against ·04 during the previous year.

### **Diarrhoea and Enteritis.**

There were 39 deaths from these diseases, against 50 during the previous year.

Diarrhoea was responsible for 15, and Enteritis for 24 deaths respectively.

This gives a death-rate of ·38 per 1000, against ·49 and 1·9 respectively during the previous 2 years.

The above numbers however include the deaths which occurred from these diseases at all ages. The method now adopted of excluding from the zymotic death-rate all deaths above the age of two years, reduces the above number of deaths to 25 for the year, of which 11 were due to Diarrhœa, and 14 to Enteritis.

The present method of calculating this death-rate in proportion to the number of children born, gives a mortality for the year of 13·93 per 1000 births.

The following table serves to compare this death-rate with that of England and Wales and other towns.

				Mortality under 2 years of age per 1,000 Births
England and Wales	...	...	...	20·41
97 Great Towns	...	...	...	26·09
145 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	19·84
England and Wales, less the 242 Towns	...	...	...	12·64
<b>Halifax</b>	...	...	...	<b>13·93</b>

It will be observed from the above table, that Halifax occupies a very favourable position with regard to the mortality from this disease.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age, per 1000 births, of the other Yorkshire great towns for the year under review was as follows :— Leeds, 26·6 ; Sheffield, 31·5 ; Bradford, 14·5 ; Hull, 32·2 ; Huddersfield, 8·8 ; York, 21·7 ; and Rotherham, 20·8 per 1000 born respectively.

### Influenza.

This disease caused 6 deaths, against 8 during the previous year.

### Respiratory Diseases.

The diseases of the respiratory organs accounted for 227 deaths, against 265 during the previous year. Of these, 127 were due to Bronchitis, 98 to Pneumonia, and 2 to Pleurisy, giving a death-rate of 2·2 per 1000, against 2·6 during the previous year, which I believe is the lowest respiratory death-rate on record.

The respiratory death-rates for the past 12 years were as follows:—2·6; 2·4; 2·5; 2·3; 2·8; 2·4; 2·7; 2·7; 2·7; 2·9; 3·1; and 3·0 respectively.

### Phthisis.

There were 123 deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis registered, against 102 during the previous year, giving a death-rate of 1·2, against 1·0 per 1000 for the year 1913.

The following table gives the average death-rate from Phthisis, in each ward of the Borough, during the past 10 years.

WARD	No. of Deaths—Phthisis Pulmonary										Average No. of Deaths	Average Pop <sup>l</sup> ation	Death-rate per 1,000
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914			
Ovenden ...	12	10	5	8	6	5	4	6	5	8	6	6698	·8
Akroydon ...	4	2	4	12	4	8	9	7	3	4	5	6185	·8
North ...	11	7	7	20	22	8	10	8	12	12	11	7737	1·4
Central ...	8	16	14	8	9	11	5	8	8	17	10	7260	1·3
West ...	9	7	7	16	11	14	10	12	12	15	11	8658	1·2
South ...	6	5	7	10	7	4	2	...	8	4	5	7411	·6
East ...	18	17	19	6	12	9	11	18	14	15	13	7018	1·8
Southowram	10	10	8	9	9	9	11	10	10	6	9	7052	1·2
Skircoat ...	12	9	8	12	12	7	6	6	6	5	8	10296	·7
Copley ...	5	2	3	4	...	2	4	2	1	3	2	3028	·6
Pellon ...	8	10	10	9	6	8	7	6	8	9	8	9009	·8
Kingston ...	12	11	12	14	9	5	6	10	3	10	9	10182	·8
Illingworth.	11	3	11	6	6	9	5	3	8	7	6	6926	·8
Northowram	4	5	4	8	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	3167	·9
Warley ...	5	8	1	4	4	...	2	5	2	5	3	2775	1·0
Totals	135	122	120	146	120	103	94	105	102	123	117	103402	1·1

The following table shows the death-rate from this disease during the past 14 years.

Year	Deathrate	Average
1901	1.38	1.25
1902	1.03	
1903	1.27	
1904	1.28	
1905	1.30	
1906	1.18	1.18
1907	1.16	
1908	1.42	
1909	1.17	
1910	1.01	
1911	.92	1.03
1912	1.03	
1913	1.00	
1914	1.20	

The next table gives the average Phthisis death-rate in decennial periods since 1881, and compares it with the average of England and Wales.

	Average Deathrate from Phthisis	
	Halifax	England & Wales
Ten Years - 1881-1890 ...	2.00	1.72
Ten Years - 1891-1900 ...	1.50	1.39
Ten Years - 1901-1910 ...	1.22	1.16
Two Years - 1911-1912 ...	.97	1.03
Two Years - 1913-1914 ...	1.10	...

The number of deaths from other forms of tubercular disease was 36, bringing up the total number of deaths from the various forms of tuberculosis to 159.

This gives a death-rate from all tubercular diseases of 1.5 per 1000, against 1.4 for the previous year.

The causes of death from tubercular disease other than Phthisis were as follows:—

Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	14
Tuberculous Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	7
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	15

Under the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, a total of 361 notifications were received, in which are included 107 duplicate reports. There was therefore a total of 254 primary cases during the year. Of this number, 186 were of pulmonary, and 68 of non-pulmonary cases.

Of the 186 pulmonary cases, 100 were males, and 86 were females, and of the non-pulmonary cases, 38 were males and 30 females, or a total for all forms of tubercular disease of 138 males and 116 females.

The foregoing particulars are set out in the following table.

Localisation of Disease.	Sex	Primary Cases.			Notified more than once.			
		Forms		Total Primary	Supple- mental	Forms		Total
		A	B			C	D	
Pulmonary	Male	99	1	100	20	27	26	173
	Female	83	3	86	3	9	9	107
Non-Pulmonary	Male	37	1	38	4	1	2	45
	Female	29	1	30	3	2	1	36
Total ... ..	...	248	6	254	30	39	38	361

The following table gives the seat of the disease, as shown by the notifications.

Lungs ... ..	172	Shoulder Joint ... ..	1
Lungs and Abdominal Organs	1	Knee Joint ... ..	2
Lungs and Peritoneum ...	3	Elbow Joint ... ..	1
Lungs and Bowels ... ..	1	Meninges ... ..	4
Lungs and Larynx ... ..	2	Spine ... ..	1
Lungs and Knee ... ..	1	Vertebrae ... ..	2
Lung and Wrists ... ..	1	Pleura ... ..	2
Lungs and Spine ... ..	1	Ribs ... ..	1
Lungs and Intestinal Glands	2	Ribs and Abscesses of Back ...	1
Lungs and Pleura ... ..	1	Larynx ... ..	1
Lungs and Cervical Glands ...	1	Skin ... ..	2
Cervical Glands ... ..	19	Bladder ... ..	1
Mesenteric Glands ... ..	1	Right Tibia ... ..	1
Axillary Glands ... ..	1	Right Leg and Ankle ... ..	1
Glands (not stated) ... ..	2	Peritoneum ... ..	2
Intestines and Mesenteric Glands ... ..	1	Cæcum ... ..	1
Fibula and Glands of Neck ...	1	Perirectal and Perianal Tissues ... ..	1
Left Knee and Cervical Glands	1	Intestines, etc. ... ..	3
Mesentery and Glands ... ..	5	Interior of Pelvic Wall ... ..	1
General ... ..	1	Rectum and Ischio Rectal Fossa ... ..	1
Hip Joint ... ..	6		
		Total ... ..	254

During the year we received 11 notifications of persons not residing within the Borough, and these were duly transmitted to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts to which they belonged, as follows :

Halifax (Rural), 1; Liverpool, 1; Greetland, 1; Bradford, 1; Hipperholme, 1; Stainland, 1; Sowerby Bridge, 1; Brighouse, 2; Todmorden, 1; Midgley, 1.

Notifications were also received in respect of 15 Halifax residents who were receiving treatment in Sanatoria outside the Borough, as follows:—Meathop, Grange-over-Sands, 4; Morton Banks, Keighley, 5; Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, 1; and Wensleydale Sanatorium, 5.

The ages, sex, and wards in which they resided, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases, are shown in the following table.

		At all Ages		Under 1 year		1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 45		45 to 65		65 and upwards	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary	...	100	86	...	1	1	3	3	10	21	26	48	32	23	14	4	...
Non-Pulmonary		38	30	3	2	7	4	13	12	8	4	4	7	3	1	...	...
Total	...	138	116	3	3	8	7	16	22	29	30	52	39	26	15	4	...
		Ovenden	Akroydon	North	Central	West	South	East	Southowram	Skircoat	Copley	Pellon	Kingston	Illingworth	Northowram	Warley	
Pulmonary	...	12	6	23	17	17	11	24	13	11	6	16	12	11	3	4	
Non-Pulmonary		2	2	7	12	4	7	4	8	4	4	3	6	2	1	2	
Total	....	14	8	30	29	21	18	28	21	15	10	19	18	13	4	6	

All cases were duly visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and the result of the various enquiries made are summarised in the following tables.

The following table gives the length of time each patient was stated to have suffered from the disease.

PERIOD	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	PERIOD	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary
Under 1 week	2	3	4 to 5 years ...	3	2
1 to 2 weeks ...	1	2	5 to 6 „ ...	1	...
2 to 3 „ ...	7	3	6 to 7 „ ...	1	...
3 to 4 „ ...	5	1	7 to 8 „ ...	1	1
1 to 2 months	20	7	8 to 9 „ ...	...	1
2 to 3 „ ...	19	7	9 to 10 „ ...	1	2
3 to 4 „ ...	20	5	10 to 11 „ ...	...	2
4 to 5 „ ...	5	1	11 to 12 „ ...	...	...
5 to 6 „ ...	8	1	12 to 13 „ ...	1	...
6 to 7 „ ...	11	4	13 to 14 „ ...	1	1
7 to 8 „ ...	3	...	14 to 15 „ ...	...	...
8 to 9 „ ...	4	1	15 to 16 „ ...	...	...
9 to 10 „ ...	5	1	16 to 17 „ ...	...	...
10 to 11 „ ...	4	...	Ailing from birth	2	...
11 to 12 „ ...	2	...	A long time ...	1	2
1 to 2 years ...	23	7	Recent ...	3	1
2 to 3 „ ...	10	5	No Information (for various reasons)	11	6
3 to 4 „ ...	11	2	Total ...	186	68

The following table shows the occupations of those notified.

Occupations	Pul-mon-ary	Non-Pul-mon-ary	Occupations	Pul-mon-ary	Non-Pul-mon-ary
MALES			FEMALES		
Bootmaker ... ..	1	1	Twister, Woollen ...	6	
Hawkers ... ..	4		Toffee Wrapper ...	1	1
Boiler Makers ... ..	2		Winders ... ..	5	
School ... ..	1	8	Home Duties ... ..	22	4
Carpet Printer ... ..	1		Spinners ... ..	9	2
Masons ... ..	4		School ... ..	10	9
Iron Dresser ... ..	1	1	Laundresses ... ..	2	
Silk Dresser ... ..	1		Rovers ... ..	3	
Tinner ... ..	1		Domestic Servants ...	1	2
Labourers ... ..	21	3	Doubler, Woollen ...	1	
Basket Maker ... ..	1		Drawers ... ..	3	
Weavers ... ..	2	1	Reducer, Worsted ...	1	
None ... ..	1	1	Drysalter's Packer ...	1	
Doffers ... ..	3	1	Charwoman ... ..	1	
Gardener ... ..	1	1	Matron ... ..	1	
Mechanics ... ..	6	4	Barge Woman ... ..	1	
Cotton Carder ... ..	1		Weavers ... ..	2	1
Drover (Horse) ... ..	1		Dress Maker ... ..		1
Cooper ... ..	1		Seamstresses ... ..	4	
Postman ... ..	1		Paper Bag Maker ... ..	1	
Teacher ... ..	1		Shop Assistant ... ..		1
Groom ... ..	1		Mender ... ..	1	
Roller Coverer ... ..	1		Clerk ... ..	1	
Woolsorter's Apprentice	1		Presser ... ..		1
Warehouseman ... ..	1	1	Milliner ... ..	1	
Brass Cutter ... ..	1		Reeler ... ..	1	
Cloth Inspector ... ..	1		Frame Tenter ... ..	1	
Core Maker, Foundry ...	1		Setter ... ..	1	
Brass Fitter ... ..	1		None ... ..	1	
Harness Maker ... ..	1		Under Age ... ..	3	7
Painter ... ..	1		No Information ... ..	1	1
Iron Moulder ... ..	1				
Hoist Tenter ... ..	1				
Soap Boiler ... ..	1				
Bakers ... ..	2				
Joiners ... ..	2				
Shop Assistants ... ..	3				
Tar Boiler ... ..	1				
Hooker-on ... ..		1			
Inn Keeper ... ..		1			
Barman ... ..	1				
Tram Cleaner ... ..	1				
Out Porter ... ..	1				
Compositor ... ..	1				
Warper ... ..	1				
Beamer ... ..	1				
Bookbinder and Ruler ...		1			
Brass Finisher ... ..	1				
Quarrymen ... ..	2				
Pavior ... ..	1				
Cloth Finisher ... ..	1				
Wiredrawer ... ..		1			
Pattern Maker ... ..	1				
Canvassers ... ..	2	1			
Litho Printer ... ..	1				
Blacksmith ... ..	1				
Soldier ... ..	1				
Fruiterer ... ..	1				
Telegraph Wireman ... ..	1				
Under Age ... ..	1	8			
No Information ... ..	4	3			
TOTALS ... ..	100	38	TOTALS ... ..	86	30

The following particulars were obtained regarding the probable predisposing cause of the disease.

Probable Predisposing Cause	Number	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
From a previous case or cases in same house or family ... ..	9	1
Followed attack of Bronchitis, Pneumonia, or Pleurisy ... ..	11	
Do. Influenza ... ..	3	
Do. Bronchial Catarrh and Hæmorrhage ... ..	1	
Do. Measles ... ..		1
Do. Bronchial Catarrh ... ..	2	
Do. Typhoid Fever .. ...	1	
Do. Neuritis ... ..		1
Do. Whooping Cough ... ..	1	
Do. Pneumonia with Internal Abscess ... ..	1	
Followed Confinement ... ..	1	
Do. a Fall ... ..		3
Do. a Sprain ... ..		1
Do. a Kick ... ..		1
Working in Wet Clothes, Chills ... ..	4	
Dusty nature of Occupation ... ..	10	
Nursing a Tubercular Patient ... ..	1	
Visiting do. ... ..	1	
Constitutional predisposition ... ..	27	5
No information for various reasons ... ..	12	7
Not known ... ..	101	48
Total ... ..	186	68

The following information was obtained as to the family history of the cases.

Previous Cases				Families
No History of Disease in Family	...	...	...	137
One previous case in Family	...	...	...	49
Do. do. Relatives	...	...	...	8
Two Do. cases in Family	...	...	...	15
Do. do. Relatives	...	...	...	2
3 previous cases in Family	...	...	...	2
4 Do. do. ...	...	...	...	2
5 Do. do. ...	...	...	...	1
1 Do. do. 1 in Relatives	...	...	...	2
1 Do. do. 2 do.	...	...	...	3
1 Do. do. 5 do.	...	...	...	1
1 Do. do. 11 do.	...	...	...	1
3 Do. in Relatives	...	...	...	2
4 Do. do. ...	...	...	...	1
History in Family	...	...	...	3
Not Known	...	...	...	6
Information unobtainable for various reasons	...	...	...	19

The following table gives the size of the houses and the number of persons occupying the same.

Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Rooms	Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Rooms
1	1	1	6	3	4
2	2	1	7	4	4
2	3	1	9	5	4
2	4	1	3	6	4
1	1	2	3	7	4
12	2	2	3	8	4
14	3	2	4	9	4
12	4	2	1	12	4
13	5	2	5	2	5
7	6	2	4	3	5
5	7	2	13	4	5
1	8	2	10	5	5
5	2	3	8	6	5
6	3	3	2	7	5
15	4	3	1	8	5
7	5	3	3	9	5
7	6	3	2	10	5
3	7	3	3	4	6
1	8	3	1	5	6
2	9	3	1	6	6
4	10	3	1	10	6
2	11	3	1	11	6
1	13	3	2	13	6
2	2	4			
3 patients lived at Salvation Army Shelter.					
14 Do. Workhouse or St. Luke's.					
7 Do. Common Lodging Houses.					
10 patients no information obtained.					

The following table gives the information obtained regarding the drainage of the houses occupied by notified cases.

In Good Condition	...	177
In Fair	"	49
In Bad	"	1
Minor Defects	...	1
In Doubtful Condition	...	2
No Drains	...	4
Information unobtainable for various reasons	...	20

The following table gives the result of the inspections regarding ventilation.

Bad	...	...	...	2
Good	...	...	...	92
Fair	...	...	...	116
Poor	...	...	...	25
No information obtainable for various reasons	...	...	...	19

The method of excrement disposal in connection with each house is shown in the following table.

Waste Water Closets	...	1
Goux (Tub) Closets	...	175
Water Closets	...	49
Privy Middens	...	8
No information obtainable for various reasons	...	21

The condition of the houses as to cleanliness was as follows :—

Clean	...	...	...	167
Fairly Clean	...	...	...	66
No information obtainable for various reasons	...	...	...	21

Disinfection was carried out after death or removal to hospital or elsewhere, and in this way 265 rooms and 98 beddings were disinfected, 3 beddings being destroyed at owner's request.

The new Halifax Sanatorium, which is situated at Shelf, near Halifax, was completed and officially opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Dr. Branson, on April 8th last. It was open for several days for inspection by the public, and on April 23rd, ten patients were removed from the hospital wards at Stoney Royd to the Sanatorium for treatment, and from that date consumptive patients ceased to be admitted to Stoney Royd.

Dr. D. M. Taylor, who is the resident Medical Officer at the Sanatorium, and also has charge of the Dispensary, has submitted to me the following report on the work of the two institutions.

All cases of tuberculosis notified to the Medical Officer of Health are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who draw up a report in prescribed form. Of these reports, 256 were sent to the Dispensary, and 179 of the cases were visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

The number of the Nurse's visits was as follows :—

	Insured	Non-Insured	Total
Notified persons visited ...	114	65	179
Repeat visits to Notifications	285	122	407
	399	187	586

### Dispensary.

The number examined at the Dispensary was 223 : Insured, 113 ; Non-Insured, 110.

The total attendances at the Dispensary for the examination and treatment of these were 1325. Insured, 960 ; Non-Insured, 365. Among these were 25 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, viz :—Glands, 11 ; Bones and Joints, 8 ; Abdomen, 3 ; Rectum, 2 ; Skin, 1.

Fifty-nine were contact cases, of which 13, or 22% were found to be tuberculous.

The number treated at the Dispensary was 44 : Insured, 9 ; Non-Insured, 35.

There were 582 pathological specimens examined at the Dispensary Laboratory, and included 340 sputa, of which 124 were positive, and 216 negative.

### Non-Insured.

The ages of Non-Insured examined :—

	Under 5	5 to 16	Above 16	Total
Males ... ..	4	38	7	49
Females ... ..	4	47	10	61
Total ...	8	85	17	110

Of these 35 were treated at the Dispensary, nine by a course of tuberculin injections.

13 were sent to the Tuberculosis Hospital or Sanatorium  
(Females, 8 ; Males, 5).

10 were sent to Bermerside Residential Home.

16 Do. Bermerside Open Air School.

6 were advised Surgical treatment at the Infirmary.

The remainder were cases seeking advice or consultation, or sent by the doctors for diagnosis, &c.

Among the Non-Insured were 26 children under 16 years of age, who showed definite signs of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. At present there is no special provision in Halifax for open Phthisis in children, but we dealt with these as follows :—Hospital, 3 ; Halifax Sanatorium, Shelf, 3 ; Bermerside, 2 ; Dispensary, 6 ; Referred to own Doctor, 12.

### Insured.

The number of Insured persons who made application for Sanatorium benefit was 101. Three of these did not proceed with their applications for various reasons, leaving 98 cases to be considered by the Insurance Committee.

Forms of Sanatorium Benefit granted :—

37 were given Institutional treatment only.

27	Do.	do.	with Domiciliary No. 2
1	Do.	do.	with Domiciliary No. 2 and Dispensary.
1	Do.	do.	and Dispensary.
4	Do.	Dispensary alone.	
3	Do.	Domiciliary No. 2, and Dispensary.	
22	Do	Domiciliary alone.	
2	Do.	to Panel Doctor.	

That is to say :—

Institutional treatment was granted in 66 cases.

Domiciliary No. 2 in 53 cases.

Dispensary in 9 cases.

*N.B.—“Domiciliary No. 2” means treatment by the Panel Doctor, with extra nourishment given by the Committee on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer.*

### Halifax Sanatorium, Shelf.

The original scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis in Halifax was further advanced during the year—by the admission of patients to the Hospital and Sanatorium, at Green Lane Hall, Shelf, on the 23rd April, 1914.

From 23rd April to 31st December, 107 cases were admitted: Non-Insured, 14; Insured, 93.

Ages ranged from 14 to 53, as follows :—

Under 16		16—20		21—30		31—40		41—50		Above 50		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5	1	13	10	16	17	16	12	9	3	4	1	63	44
Total 6		23		33		28		12		5		107	

The total number discharged during that time was 75: Pulmonary, 74; Non-Pulmonary, 1.

Length of Stay :

Shortest ... 2 weeks 2 days (Died)

Longest ... 30 weeks.

Average length of stay 84 days.

### Diagnosis.

Of the 74 Pulmonary cases, the Tubercle Bacillus was found in the sputum of 47, or 63·5%.

In 27 no Bacillus was found, but in 12 of these there was a definite diagnostic reaction to Tuberculin,

whilst in the remainder the diagnosis was based on physical signs, symptoms, personal or family history. The diagnosis was only doubtful in one case, probably lung abscess.

In 18 cases the pulmonary condition was seriously complicated with tuberculosis of other organs (pleura, larynx, bone, intestine), diabetes, mitral disease, or exophthalmic goitre.

Treatment was almost entirely on the usual Sanatorium lines, regulated life, rest, good food, graduated walks and work. In 6 cases a course of Tuberculin was begun, and continued after discharge at the Dispensary. In 2 cases Artificial Pneumo Thorax was induced, and followed up by refills.

Immediate Results in cases discharged during 1914.

		Much Improved Fit for usual work	Improved Fit for light work	No Improve- ment	Worse	Died	Total
Stage 1	M.S.	6	4	...	...	...	} 11
	S.S.	..	1	...	...	...	
Stage 1--2	M.S.	3	1	...	...	...	} 9
	S.S.	...	1	2	2	...	
Stage 2	M.S.	6	4	1	1	1	} 22
	S.S.	2	2	1	3	1	
Stage 2--3	M.S.	2	2	3	...	...	} 10
	S.S.	...	...	1	...	2	
Stage 3	M.S.	...	3	3	...	...	} 22
	S.S.	1	3	4	3	5	
Non-Pulmonary M.S.		1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...		21	21	15	9	9	75

*M.S.*—Cases in which the systemic or general condition is good or only moderately disturbed.

*S.S.*—Cases showing severe systemic disturbance or serious complications.

The 9 deaths show the nature of the work attempted, and that cases in all stages have been admitted. Three of the 9 were admitted in a hopeless condition, and died within 3 weeks, 2 were cases of acute generalised tuberculosis, and 4 were advanced cases admitted on public health grounds for isolation and for nursing, or, like other advanced cases, for educational reasons.

The excellent effects of Sanatorium life are reflected in the above table, showing the condition of the patients on discharge, but the value of Sanatorium treatment can only be gauged by the later results, months and years afterwards. Our work is too early to give much information on this point, but the following table gives a view of the condition up to date at periods ranging from 4 to 8 months after discharge of 59 patients.

	Keeping well	Moder- ately well	Not so well	Dead	Total
Stage 1 ...	7	2	...	...	9
Stage 1--2 ...	3	3	1	2	9
Stage 2 ...	7	4	4	2	17
Stage 2--3 ...	2	1	2	2	7
Stage 3 ...	2	4	3	7	16
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	22	14	10	13	59

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### Anthrax.

No cases were reported during the year.

### Cancer.

The number of deaths registered from the various forms of malignant disease was 137, against 143 during the previous year, giving a death-rate of 1.34, against 1.40 for the previous year.

Of the above deaths 54 were males and 83 were females.

The following table shows the organs affected in those who died from the disease.

Pelvis	...	...	2	Heel	...	...	1
Lower Jaw	...	...	1	Ribs	...	...	1
Uterus	...	...	17	Neck and Glands	...	...	3
Cheek	...	...	1	Rectum	...	...	7
Tongue	...	...	4	Cæcum	...	...	1
Liver	...	...	17	Fauces	...	...	1
Face	...	...	2	Ileum	...	...	1
Stomach	...	...	15	Femur	...	...	2
Oesophagus	...	...	5	Ovaries	...	...	4
Tonsil	...	...	2	Bladder	...	...	5
Breast	...	...	14	Palate	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	1	Pylorus	...	...	1
Pancreas	...	...	3	Larynx	...	...	2
Leg	...	...	1	Spleen	...	...	1
Mediastinum	...	...	1	Gall Bladder	...	...	2
Parotid Glands	...	...	1	Scrotum	...	...	1
Intestines	...	...	11	Not stated	...	...	2
Abdomen	...	...	1	Sigmoid	...	...	2

The following table gives the death-rates from malignant disease in Halifax since the year 1892.

YEAR	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Deathrate...	·8	·7	·8	·8	1·1	·6	·6	·7	·7	·8	·9	1·0	·8

YEAR	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914		
Deathrate...	1·0	·9	1·1	1·0	·8	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·4	1·3		

### Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

The Coroner held 129 inquests, which included 23 on persons not belonging to the borough.

There were 8 inquests held outside the borough on residents not belonging thereto.

The 112 deaths belonging to the borough, certified by the Coroners after inquests, form 7·1 per cent. of the total deaths of the borough, and there were 5 deaths which were neither certified by a medical practitioner nor the Coroner, which corresponds to ·3 per cent. of the total deaths.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths certified by the Coroner and the percentage of uncertified deaths during the past 13 years.

YEARS	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Percentage certified by Coroner ...	2·9	3·1	2·8	3·5	4·7	5·1	6·0	6·7	7·1	6·6	6·2	6·8	7·1
Percentage uncertified	2·6	1·5	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·9	1·0	0·7	0·8	0·4	0·1	0·7	0·3

### Water Supply.

During the year under review the water supplied to the borough was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity, and it was not necessary to place any restrictions on the supply.

The water collected from the gathering grounds of the Halifax Waterworks is acid in reaction and requires treatment in order to prevent its action upon lead service pipes.

The water is treated by the addition of slaked Buxton lime, in the form of milk of lime, and is the same method as has been carried out for many years past.

Although we have a number of storage reservoirs, situated widely apart from each other, all the water, not supplied from Ogden, passes through Ramsden Wood reservoir, hence it is only necessary to carry out the treatment at Ogden and Ramsden Wood.

The following table, which is prepared from figures obtained from the analyses of the Borough Analyst, gives the acidity of the water, before and after treatment.

Month	Average Acidity of Sample of Water, in parts per 100,000			
	Ogden Reservoir		Ramsden Wood Reservoir	
	Before Treatment	After Treatment	Before Treatment	After Treatment
January ...	No estimation	No estimation	No estimation	·17
February ...	1·16	·17	"	·12
March ...	1·40	·10	"	·10
April ...	1·05	·13	"	·11
May ...	No estimation	·12	·90	No estimation
June ...	1·00	·14	No estimation	·10
July ...	·85	·12	"	·09
August ...	·85	·19	"	·08
September ...	·85	·15	"	·11
October ...	·70	·09	"	·07
November ...	1·15	·14	"	·20
December ...	1·25	·15	"	·24

The above are the average monthly results of a number of estimations, when the samples examined were found to be acid in re-action.

On two occasions the analyses showed that the water supplied from Ogden was neutral in re-action, and on one occasion slightly alkaline, and on 22 occasions the Ramsden Wood water was found to be slightly alkaline, and on 10 occasions neutral in re-action.

I consider that Mr. Hartley, the Waterworks Engineer, has been very successful in the treatment of the water during the year under review, and has even improved upon the previous excellent results, more especially in connection with the water supplied from Ramsden Wood Reservoir.

This method of treatment is of great value from a public health standpoint, and no case of lead poisoning has, to my knowledge, occurred within the borough for many years past.

### **Sewerage and Drainage.**

Mr. Lord, the Borough Engineer, has supplied me with the following particulars :—

The sewers have been regularly flushed and are generally in a satisfactory condition.

The 48in. main outfall sewer in the Hebble Brook is well advanced and will be completed during the present year.

The sewerage of Ovenden and re-laying the iron

sewers in the Hebble Brook, between the Electricity Works and Royston's, have been commenced.

Fifteen private streets have been paved under the 150th Section of the Public Health Act.

### **Scavenging, Disposal of Night Soil and House Refuse.**

The scavenging and cleansing of the paved streets is carried out by the Health Committee, and that of the macadamised roads by the Highways Committee. The work has been efficiently done.

A large amount of night soil has still to be dealt with under what is called the "Goux" system. There are 18,001 Goux closet still in the borough, and these are emptied at periods varying from 3 to 10 days according to circumstances. On this work there are, on an average, 21 horses, 21 vans and 31 men engaged.

The amount of night soil dealt with annually is about 7,000 tons, which is disposed of to a contractor, by rail and canal.

Where a sewer and water supply are available all new houses must now be provided with water closets.

There are 7,577 water closets in the borough, an increase of 326 during the year.

There were 8 privies and 44 Goux, or a total of 52 converted to water closets during the year.

The following table gives the number of water closets in the borough and shows the increase which has taken place since the year 1893.

Year	Number of W.C.'s in the Borough
1893	3796
1894	3837
1895	3880
1896	3921
1897	3962
1898	4003
1899	4166
1900	4331
1901	4496
1902	4661
1903	4826
1904	4991
1905	5157
1906	5317
1907	5566
1908	5852
1909	6097
1910	6421
1911	6676
1912	6950
1913	7251
1914	7577

The figures this year show a considerable decrease in the number of privies and dry ashpits, but this is partly due to a thorough revision of the register which was made during the year. The number of privy middens now on the register is 685, against 753 during the previous year, and 387 dry ashpits, against 408 during the previous year.

With regard to the removal of house refuse, in the majority of cases tubs are provided for its reception by the Corporation.

For the removal of this refuse the average number of horses and carts used was 19 and the number of men engaged 38.

The house refuse is still chiefly disposed of by tipping, the remainder, only a small proportion, being

dealt with at the Charlestown Works, by the Dust Manipulator. All the garbage from the Slaughterhouse, the Market Hall and the fish refuse from certain shops in the town, together with a certain amount of house refuse, is converted into manure by the Dust Manipulator.

The following table gives the amount of refuse so dealt with during the year.

			Loads.
House Refuse	...	...	1,350
Market Garbage	...	...	524
Fish Garbage	...	...	164
Slaughterhouse Garbage	...	...	235
Sundry Refuse	...	...	169
Total	...		2,442

The refuse, after having been passed through the Manipulator, was disposed of as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.
By Rail ... ..	986	5	0
Total Manure	986	5	0
Ground House Refuse to Goux Depot ...	679	5	2
Total	1,665	10	2

### Common Lodging Houses.

There are now 11 Common Lodging Houses within the borough against 16 during the previous year and they are registered to accommodate 742 lodgers, against 897 previously.

They are under the supervision of the Police and the Chief Constable informs me that there has been no serious cause for complaint and no necessity for any legal proceedings of any kind during the year.

### **Factories and Workshops.**

Each of the four District Sanitary Inspectors is responsible for the inspection of the factories and workshops situated in his own district, and the following table gives the number of visits that were paid to the factories and workshops by the Sanitary Inspectors.

District	Number of Visits made to Factories	Number of Visits made to Workshops
A	43	284
B	21	190
C	88	162
D	49	51
Total ...	201	687

It will be observed from the above table that 888 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the factories and workshops.

The number paid during the previous year was 1,236 and this decrease is chiefly due to changes in the staff which took place in district B. The Inspector who had charge of this district resigned early in the year, his place was filled in due course; but soon after the outbreak of war the Veterinary Inspector joined the Army, and the Inspector in charge of this district was appointed temporary Meat Inspector. Also, no doubt, the increased amount of work due to the prevalence of the epidemic of scarlet fever tended to reduce the number of visits paid to the factories and workshops.

The following tables indicate the number and nature of the various sanitary defects and the amount of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors in their respective districts.

### DISTRICT A.

INSPECTOR JOHN GEORGE WALSHAW.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 239.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
<b>IN FACTORIES.</b>	
Insufficient closet accommodation ... ..	3
Closets insufficiently screened and ventilated ...	4
Made-up Drain ... ..	1
<b>IN WORKSHOPS.</b>	
Rooms requiring limewashing ... ..	7
Insufficient ventilation ... ..	2
Closets opening direct into workroom ... ..	3
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ... ..	1
Defective floors ... ..	1
Total ... ..	22

### DISTRICT B.

INSPECTOR PERCY POLLARD.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 232.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
<b>IN FACTORIES.</b>	
Offensive smoke ... ..	3
Want of separate closet accommodation .. ..	1
Defective floor... ..	1
<b>IN WORKSHOPS</b>	
Closets requiring limewashing ... ..	1
Dilapidated Closets ... ..	1
Insufficient closet accommodation ... ..	1
Defective Closets ... ..	1
Closets in direct communication with workroom ..	1
Total ... ..	10

## DISTRICT C.

INSPECTOR JAMES EDWARD FIRTH.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 160.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
<b>IN FACTORIES.</b>	
Water in Basement ... ..	1
Defective floors and troughing ... ..	2
Made-up water closets ... ..	19
Made up drains ... ..	3
Want of intervening ventilated space ... ..	4
Defective subsoil drain ... ..	1
Insufficient closet accommodation ... ..	2
<b>IN WORKSHOPS.</b>	
Closets opening direct into workrooms ... ..	2
Dirty floors and closets ... ..	12
Offensive fumes ... ..	1
Insufficient ventilation ... ..	2
Offensive accumulation ... ..	1
Workrooms requiring limewashing ... ..	7
Total ...	57

## DISTRICT D.

INSPECTOR FRED TEAL.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 80.

Nature of Defects				Number Registered
IN FACTORIES.				
Insufficient closet accommodation	...	...		2
Made up Urinal drain	...	...	...	1
Defective Soil pipe	...	...	...	1
Closets opening direct into workroom	...	...		1
Made up W.C. drain	...	...	...	1
Closets requiring limewashing	...	...		3
IN WORKSHOPS				
Insufficient closet accommodation	...	...		1
Total				10

As the foregoing tables will show, there were 99 nuisances and sanitary defects dealt with, against 187 during the previous year.

The number of sanitary defects which remained unabated at the end of the previous year was 20, and

these, together with the 99 above referred to, make a total of 119, of which 87 were remedied, and 32 remained unabated at the end of the year.

The Factory Inspector, through the Town Clerk, sent 25 notices regarding sanitary defects, of which 10 were in connection with factories, 9 with workshops and 6 with workshop bakehouses.

These were duly attended to and after being remedied notice thereof was sent to the Factory Inspector. The number of such notices sent to the Factory Inspector was as follows:—Factories 6, workshops 8, bakehouses 6.

The defects referred to in five of the Factory Inspector's notices had not been remedied at the end of the year under review.

### Outworkers.

There was a decrease both in the number of lists sent in and in the number of outworkers notified under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, in comparison with the previous year.

There were 23 lists sent in, against 25 during the previous year, and the number of outworkers notified was as follows:—

	Tailors	Shoe-makers	Seam-stresses	Knitters	Total
No. of Outworkers	18	5	8	2	33

A considerable number returned as outworkers occupy workshops of their own, and their premises are visited in that respect. Apart from those, 63 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to outworkers employed at home, the conditions of which were found to be satisfactory.

Two names were included in the lists sent in of outworkers who reside in Leeds and notices were sent in accordance with the Act to the Medical Officer of Health of that City.

One notice was received from Bradford and one from Leeds of outworkers who reside in Halifax.

The following is a detailed list of all the workshops on the workshops register. This register has been kept up-to-date from lists supplied by the Factory Inspector.

Pattern Card Maker ...	2	Saddlers ...	9
Joiners & Cabinet Makers	65	Milliners...	62
Brush Makers ...	7	Coopers ...	4
Provision Merchants ...	7	Bakehouses ...	143
Rag Sorters ...	4	Drug Packing ...	4
French Polishers ...	5	Coach Builders ...	2
Tailors ...	61	Rope Makers ...	2
Marine Store Dealers ...	2	Wood Carvers ...	3
Blacksmiths ...	16	Wool Sorters ...	7
Upholsterers ...	16	Cork Cutter ...	1
Umbrella Makers ...	3	Gun Makers ...	2
Box Makers ...	1	Carpet Repairers ...	4
Surgical Instrument Mak'r	1	Picture Frame Makers ...	4
Fruit Boiler ...	1	Wire Worker ...	1
Plasterers ...	3	Basket Makers ...	1
Hosiers and Knitters ...	12	Tinners ...	12
Wheelwrights ...	10	Locksmiths ...	2
Painters ...	10	Cutler ...	1
Plumbers ...	24	Underclothing Makers ...	13
Printers ...	4	Electrical Engineers ...	3
Sweet Boilers ...	2	Piano Makers ...	3
Cistern Maker ...	1	Firelight Makers ...	4
Clog Sole Makers ...	2	Drysalterns ...	2
Belt and Brace Makers ...	4	Boot Upper Maker ...	1
Oil Merchants ...	2	Cycle Repairer ...	1
Rug Maker ...	...	Sign Writer ...	2
Watch Makers & Jewellers	12	Brass Works ...	3
Blind Makers ...	3	Laundries ...	7
Sugar Packers ...	1	Hair Pad Makers ...	9
Metal Engravers ...	3	Machine Makers ...	2
Hair Dressers ...	1	Machine Brokers ...	1
Metal Polish Makers ...	1	Marble Masons ...	3
Chair Maker ...	1	Paper Merchant ...	1
Photographers ...	6	Firewood Cutters ...	2
Billiard Table Maker ...	1	Skep Makers ...	2
Ventilating Engineers ...	1	Dentists ...	3
Horse Condiments ...	1	Beer Bottlers ...	2
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Makers ...	128	Paper Bag Makers ...	3
Weight and Scales Maker	1	Dry Cleaner ...	1
Dress and Mantle Makers	84	Bookbinder ...	1
Art Needlework ...	1	Mineral Water Manuf'rs.	1
Tripe Dresser ...	2	Musical Instrument Maker ...	1
Machine Roller Maker ...	1	Essential Oil Blenders ...	1
Whitesmith ...	3	Curtain Maker ...	2

Total number of Workshops, 854.

### Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses on the register was 143, against 137 during the previous year, or an increase of 6.

These were visited and inspected from time to time by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of underground bakehouses remained the same, viz :—26.

The number of visits paid by the District Inspectors to the bakehouses during the year was 346 as the following table will show.

Description of Premises	Number on Register	Number of Visits made
Wheat Bread and Muffin Bakers, including Confectioners ... ..	133	346
Oat Bread and Muffin Bakers ... ..	10	

The neglect of limewashing, as usual, has been the chief cause of complaint during the year.

The following table shows the number and character of the defects reported and the number remedied.

Nature of Defects	Number Reported	Number Remedied
Brought forward from last year ... ..	...	...
Bakehouses requiring Limewashing ... ..	31	31
Defective Sink Pipe ... ..	1	1
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	2	2
Defective Walls behind Sinkstones ... ..	2	2
Defective Drain ... ..	1	1
Defective Windows ... ..	1	1
Defective Paving ... ..	1	1
Dirty Floors ... ..	4	4
Door broken off Closet ... ..	1	1
Insufficient flush to W.C. ... ..	1	1
Offensive Middenstead ... ..	1	1
Total ... ..	46	46

### **Ice Cream Makers and Vendors.**

The District Inspectors paid 140 visits to the premises of Ice Cream Makers and Vendors during the year.

Three of the premises were reported on account of being in a dirty condition.

In one case Ice Cream was found to be made in a sleeping room and four carts had no name thereon.

These complaints were dealt with and remedied without the necessity of resorting to a prosecution.

### **Offensive Trades.**

The number of offensive trades carried on in the borough was as follows :—Bone boilers, 3 ; blood boilers, 1 ; soap boilers, 2 ; tripe boilers, 10 ; making a total of 16, the same number as for the previous year.

These premises have been regularly visited by the meat inspector and were found, on the whole, to be in a satisfactory condition.

### **Public Health Laboratory.**

The number of specimens examined in the Public Health Laboratory was 582, against 362 during the previous year.

The following table gives details regarding the specimens examined.

Disease	Number of Specimens	Hospital Sanatorium and Dispensary		Sent by Doctors	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Tuberculosis (Sputum) ..	340	81	137	43	79
„ (Urine) ...	4	2	...	1	1
„ (Pleuritic fluid)	3	...	3	..	...
Diphtheria (Swabs) ...	192	28	119	10	35
Typhoid (Widal's) ..	12	...	...	5	7
Gonococcus ...	4	...	..	1	3
Hair for Ringworm ...	26	...	...	13	13
Pus (suspected Anthrax)	1	..	...	.	1
Total ...	582	111	259	73	139

The proportion of diphtheria swabs, after examination, found to be positive, was 19.7 per cent., against 17.3 during the previous year.

### **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**

The number of cowsheds and milkshops on the register was as follows :—

Cowsheds	...	505
Milkshops	...	63

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Total... 568

The number of cowsheds and the number of milkshops show a decrease of two of each.

The number of Dairy Farmers and Purveyors of milk on the register was 356, a decrease of 3 for the year.

Owing to the change in our staff and the pressure of other work, only two cowsheds were dealt with during

the year, in the way of reconstruction, to make them comply with the requirements of the regulations. The number which had been previously altered was 128, so that there are now a total of 130 of the older cowsheds in the borough which, in a structural sense, have been made satisfactory.

During the past year 12 samples of milk were taken from purveyors for the purpose of bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercular bacilli, but all were found to be negative in that respect.

The Inspectors responsible for the supervision of the cowsheds paid a total of 767 visits to these premises during the year, while 127 visits were paid by the District Sanitary Inspectors to the registered milkshops.

As a result of the above visits a total of 34 defects were discovered and reported, of which 20 were remedied, as the following table will show.

Nature of Defects	Number Reported	Number Remedied
Defective Drains ... ..	3	2
Want of Light ... ..	5	2
„ Airspace ... ..	4	1
„ Ventilation ... ..	4	1
Defective Floors ... ..	8	4
Cowsheds to Limewash ... ..	7	7
Overflowing Liquid Manure Tanks ...	2	2
Defective Middensteads ... ..	1	1
Total	34	20

The estimated number of milch cows kept in the borough is 2,500 and 860 of these were individually examined by the Veterinary Inspector during the year. Details of these inspections are set out in the following table.

## INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Date of Inspection	Cattle and Condition				Condition of Shed	Remarks
	No. of Folio	Number Examined	Udders Diseased	General Condition		
Jan. 6	100	5		Fair	Moderate	
" 7	101	9	2	Good	"	
" 7	101	36	2	"	3 Moderate, 2 poor	
" 9	102	18		"	Moderate	
" 14	104	4	1	"	Poor	
" 14	104	8	1	Fair	Moderate	
" 21	108	9	1	Fair, but dirty	"	
" 21	108	9		Fair	"	
" 21	108	16		"	"	
" 21	108	14	2	"	1 Good, 1 moderate	
" 21	108	18	3	"	Poor	
" 21	108	20		"	Moderate	
" 28	112	19		Fair, but few dirty	1 Good, 1 moderate	
" 29	113	21	2	Fair	Moderate	
" 29	113	20	1	"	"	
Feb. 2	115	12		"	"	
" 2	113	7		"	"	
" 4	117	20	3	"	"	
" 4	117	12		"	"	
" 5	118	7		"	"	
" 5	118	10		"	"	
" 6	119	6		"	"	
" 7	119	12		"	"	

	Date		No.	Sex	Age	Condition	Remarks	Tuberculosis Order
	Month	Day						
Feb.	10	121	11			Fair	1	Moderate
"	10	121	16			"	2	Poor, 2 moderate
"	26	130	6			"		Moderate
"	26	130	14			Fair, but few dirty	1	"
Mar.	11	138	20			Good, except 1 lame, few dirty		1 Good, 1 moderate
"	12	139	11	*		Fair, but dirty	1	Moderate
"	12	139	19			Good	2	Good
"	12	139	6			Fair	1	Moderate
"	12	139	13			Good	1	"
"	23	144	4			3 Fair, 1 thin but healthy	1	"
"	23	144	11			Good		"
"	23	144	9			Fair		Good
"	25	147	14			Good		1 Moderate, 2 bad
"	25	147	13			Fair		2 Good, 1 moderate
"	25	147	9			"	1	Poor
"	25	147	4			Good		"
"	25	147	7			Fair		2 Poor
"	25	147	2			"		"
"	25	147	2			"		"
"	25	147	2			"		"
April	2	153	6			"	1	"
"	2	153	13			Fair, few dirty		"
"	2	153	15			Fair		2 Moderate, 1 poor
"	15	159	16			"		Poor
"	15	159	4			"	1	"
"	15	159	11			"	1	Moderate
"	15	159	8			Fair		Moderate
"	15	159	8			Good	1	"
"	16	160	28			Fair, but several dirty	1	Poor
"	16	160	8			Fair		Moderate
"	22	162	3			"		"
"	22	162	15			Fair, but several dirty		1 Moderate, 1 poor

# Inspection of Cattle—Continued.

Date of Inspection	No. of Folio	Cattle and Condition			Condition of Shed	Remarks
		Number Examined	Udders Diseased	General Condition		
April 28	166	15		Fair, but few dirty	2 Moderate	*Tuberculosis Order destroyed
" 29	167	7		" "	Moderate, but dirty	
" 30	168	19		" "	Moderate	
May 13	174	4		3 Fair, *1 ill	"	
" 14	174	9	1	Fair, few dirty	1 Moderate, 1 poor	
" 14	174	14	1	" "	"	
" 14	174	8		Fair and clean	Moderate	
" 15	175	13		Fair	Poor	
" 15	175	8		"	Moderate	
" 20	178	10		"	Poor	
June 4	186	6		"	"	Floor defective
" 4	186	14		"	Moderate	
" 4	186	3		Good	Poor	
" 4	186	10		Fair	1 Moderate, 1 poor	
" 4	186	4		"	Moderate	
" 12	190	14	1	13 Fair, 1 thin	2 Moderate, 1 poor	
" 17	192	4		Fair	Moderate	
" 25	197	4		Good	Poor	
" 25	197	4		Fair	Moderate	
" 25	197	13		"	Good	
" 25	197	6		Good	"	*Tuberculosis of the udder. Destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order
" 25	197	9		Fair	Moderate	
" 25	197	6		"	"	
" 25	197	13		"	"	
July 1	201	13	*1	"	"	
Aug. 11		5		"	"	

### Slaughterhouses.

The private slaughterhouses situated within the borough, of which there are 8, have all been kept in a satisfactory condition.

The following table shows the number of visits made during the year to the slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, markets, &c.

Description of Premises				Number of Visits
Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	910
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	138
Borough Market	...	...	...	332
Wholesale Market	...	...	...	286
Fasting Sheds...	...	...	...	209
Potted Meat Houses	...	...	...	112
Tripe Boiling Houses	...	...	...	53
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	1744
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...
Cowsheds	...	...	...	420
Other Visits	...	...	...	103
Total				4307

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES				
Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
8,533	1,588	19,810	5,396	35,327
PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (Approximate)				
410	26	1,070	78	1,584

One of the animals slaughtered at a private slaughterhouse was condemned during the year.

There were 521 separate seizures of meat and offal, and the following table shows the number of carcasses condemned and the total weight of the same.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number of Animals killed	8,533	1,588	19,810	5,396	35,327
Do. condemned	7	5	6	40	58
Weight of those condemned in lbs. ....	4,120	216	488	4,093	8,917

The following table furnishes particulars of the diseases and other conditions which caused the condemnation of meat during the year.

	Sapremia	Tuberculosis	Inflammatory Diseases	Jaundice	Emaciation	Dropsical	Immature	Suffocation	Otherwise unsound
Cattle ... ..		5			2				
Calves ... ..	1		1				3		
Sheep ... ..			3					1	2
Pigs ... ..		20	5	11	1	1		1	1
Rabbits ... ..									265

In addition to the above there were 20 seizures of fish, fruit, etc., and the following table shows the weight of the various kinds of food destroyed as unfit for consumption.

Kinds of Food Destroyed	Quantity in lbs.
7 Carcases of Beef ... ..	3770
Beef not in Carcase ... ..	374
5 Carcases of Veal ... ..	216
6 Carcases of Mutton ... ..	410
40 Carcases of Pork ... ..	3980
Pork not in Carcase ... ..	1466
265 Rabbits ... ..	406
Fish ... ..	4093
Fruit ... ..	160
Other Foods ... ..	354
Offal ... ..	7389
Total ... ..	22618

Tuberculosis, as usual, was the chief cause of the seizure and destruction of meat, as the following figures will show.

Total amount of meat destroyed ... .. 18,387 lbs.

Total amount of meat destroyed  
on account of tuberculosis ... 7,422 lbs.

Total amount of offal destroyed  
on account of tuberculosis ... 5,408 lbs.

Total amount destroyed on account of tuberculosis ... .. 12,830 lbs.

Total amount destroyed from other causes... 5,557 lbs.

The meat destroyed during the year was voluntarily surrendered by the owner for destruction and in one case only was it necessary to obtain a Justice's Order.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

### **Disinfection.**

The greater prevalence of infectious disease during the year necessitated a larger amount of work under the above heading.

In the steam disinfecting apparatus, situated at the Hospital, Stoney Royd, there were 14,451 articles of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected by steam, against 6,265 during the previous year.

There were 1,016 rooms in private houses fumigated with formaldehyde, against 621 during the previous year, and 131 library books, against 118 were disinfected in a special apparatus provided for that purpose.

There were 280 gallons of disinfecting fluid distributed, free of charge, in connection with cases of notifiable infectious disease and 12 tons of disinfecting powder used in connection with street gullies and other places.

### **Schools and Infectious Disease.**

Notwithstanding the greater prevalence of infectious disease in the borough during the year under review, no particular school was so affected thereby as to warrant its closure on that account.

The following table gives a list of the schools affected with scarlet fever and diphtheria, and shows the number of cases notified in connection with each.

Name of School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Total
St. Augustine's ... ..	4	1	5
Battinson Road ... ..	21	2	23
Parkinson Lane ... ..	8	9	17
Sunnyside ... ..	8	2	10
Christ Church, Pellon ... ..	2	1	3
Moorside ... ..	21	1	22
Queen's Road ... ..	12	...	12
Haugh Shaw ... ..	10	3	13
Siddal ... ..	8	2	10
Portland Road ... ..	10	1	11
Holy Trinity ... ..	14	3	17
All Saints ... ..	3	...	3
Council Secondary ... ..	3	1	4
Boothtown ... ..	10	...	10
Akroyd Place ... ..	18	4	22
Warley Road ... ..	5	1	6
Stafford Square ... ..	20	4	24
Lee Mount ... ..	15	3	18
Pellon Lane ... ..	6	...	6
Wainstalls ... ..	1	...	1
St. Maries ... ..	12	2	14
Warley St. John's ... ..	3	...	3
Luddenden National ... ..	15	...	15
Warley Town.. ... ..	2	...	2
Bermerside ... ..	5	...	5
Bradshaw ... ..	3	...	3
St. Joseph's ... ..	5	1	6
Heath Grammar School ... ..	3	...	3
Mechanics' Institute ... ..	1	...	1
Salterlee ... ..	6	...	6
Caddy Field ... ..	2	3	5
Southowram ... ..	1	...	1
Parish Church... ..	12	1	13
Northowram .. ... ..	2	1	3
Catherine Slack ... ..	...	1	1
Midgley ... ..	1	...	1
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>272</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>319</b>

From the above table it will be seen that 47 cases of diphtheria occurred among children of school age, against 42 during the previous year, and of the 99 cases of this disease reported 47 per cent. were of school age, against 37 per cent. during the previous year.

The Education Department reported 22 suspicious cases of fever. These were visited and 5 cases of scarlet fever were discovered among them.

In connection with 2 schools 6 rooms were disinfected during the year.

### **Furnished Rooms, Houses Let in Lodgings.**

The number of furnished rooms and houses let in lodgings in the borough was 175, against 186 for the previous year.

The District Sanitary Inspectors paid 343 visits to these rooms and houses and 34 were found to be in a dirty condition.

An offensive closet and defective roof were also reported.

Notices were served, and in each case the defects were remedied, except in one case however, where a prosecution was instituted on account of the dirty condition of the rooms, etc., and a penalty of £2, and 6s. 6d. costs were inflicted.

One case of overcrowding was also reported, a prosecution was instituted, the result being a penalty of £2, and 6s. 6d. costs.

### **House to House Inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Act.**

The number of houses inspected and reported on during the year under review was 536, against 832 during the previous year.

Of the above, 197 were found to be more or less defective, while 339 were in a satisfactory condition.

The following is a list of the chief defects found.



One person was proceeded against for occupying as a sleeping room a cellar which had been condemned, and the Magistrates inflicted a penalty of £3 and costs.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with house to house inspection during the year.

Number of houses inspected ... ..	536
Number of houses in which defects were found to exist	197
Number of houses found to be in a satisfactory condition	339
Number of houses in which defects were not remedied at the end of the year ... ..	70
Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	8
Number of representations with a view to the making of closing orders ... ..	35
Number of closing orders made ... ..	35
Number of houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ... ..	127
Number of houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	0
Number of houses closed (demolished) as unfit for human habitation) ... ..	41

### Meteorology.

The Meteorological Station, which is situated in the grounds of Belle Vue Library, is 625' above sea level, and is under the charge of Mr. Green.

The following table gives a general summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year.

Mr. Green has supplied me with a general summary of his observations as follows:—

**General Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at the Public Library, Belle Vue, from January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914.**

By E. GREEN, LIBRARIAN.

LATITUDE OF STATION = 53° 43' N.

LONGITUDE = 1° 52' W.

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL = 625 FEET.

1913.	Pressure of Atmosphere in Month.		Temperature of Air in Month.						Mean Temperature.		Vapour.		Mean degree of Humidity (100).	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Reading of Thermometer.			Wind.								Rain.		REMARKS			
Month.	Mean at 29.9° F. and Sea Level.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.	Air.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force.	In a cubic foot of Air.			Maximum Ray of Sun.	Minimum on Grass.	Estimated Strength.	Relative proportion of								Mean amount of Cloud.	No. of Days it fell.		Amount Collected.		
	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	gr.			gr.	°	°	°	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms.			%.	in.
January	30.157	1.122	51.8	22.2	29.6	40.8	34.2	8.6	37.9	34.2	0.197	2.4	0.3	84	541.5	45.8	26.6	2.1	0	11	4	6	0	16	9	7	0	8	21	3.17	The observations have been reduced to mean values by Glaisher's Barometrical & Diurnal Range Tables, and the Hygrometrical results have been deduced from the seventh edition of Hygrometrical Tables, after corrections for index errors of the Instruments employed.
February	29.585	1.734	54.2	28.1	26.1	48.2	37.4	10.8	42.7	36.6	0.217	2.6	0.7	71	545.7	74.2	34.1	1.5	0	0	0	2	7	25	7	2	5	7	17	2.79	
March	29.526	1.200	57.1	29.9	27.2	41.8	35.8	6.0	40.2	35.8	0.210	2.4	0.7	72	546.5	76.9	34.0	2.0	2	4	2	7	1	9	6	21	1	7.9	26	3.95	
April	30.025	1.364	69.0	31.7	37.3	54.8	38.1	15.7	47.2	39.0	0.238	2.8	1.0	71	529.6	93.7	34.5	1.7	0	2	5	3	2	6	7	15	9	5	11	1.32	
May	30.054	1.082	68.6	29.0	39.6	53.8	40.4	13.4	47.8	40.2	0.249	2.7	1.1	71	529.5	94.6	38.3	1.7	3	4	2	7	1	3	22	10	1	7.4	14	1.54	
June	30.028	0.778	77.6	38.0	39.6	63.2	46.8	16.4	55.5	49.2	0.351	3.8	1.2	73	520.5	105.0	44.6	1.8	5	12	2	3	0	5	7	14	3	5.4	13	2.52	
July	29.823	0.768	80.2	45.9	34.3	63.3	50.6	12.7	57.8	50.9	0.373	4.3	1.3	74	517.4	105.4	49.5	1.7	2	6	5	8	2	12	7	0	7.8	17	3.44		
August	30.003	0.864	76.6	45.4	31.2	66.0	50.4	15.6	58.6	51.3	0.378	4.3	1.3	74	517.4	105.4	47.6	0.7	0	1	1	10	2	6	4	7	22	6.0	13	1.94	
September	30.022	1.092	75.7	35.4	40.3	61.5	45.7	15.8	53.6	44.8	0.297	3.3	1.2	72	523.1	99.0	42.9	1.7	3	3	4	3	5	8	8	12	5	5.5	13	2.46	
October	29.993	0.838	61.6	33.4	28.2	53.0	43.8	9.2	48.6	43.8	0.286	3.4	0.6	85	538.1	77.9	41.5	1.3	4	11	3	0	1	8	7	8	12	8.1	14	2.34	
November	29.627	1.328	59.2	27.4	31.8	47.5	36.1	11.4	42.0	39.3	0.240	2.8	0.3	84	546.6	60.6	34.4	1.3	4	4	1	3	3	7	9	4	16	6.7	24	5.42	
December	29.492	1.418	51.6	26.9	24.7	42.4	35.4	7.0	39.0	35.5	0.208	2.3	0.5	83	548.0	51.2	32.9	1.5	0	9	5	2	2	18	4	3	9	8.0	24	7.06	
Annual Means	29.861	1.132	65.2	32.7	32.4	53.0	41.2	11.8	47.5	43.3	0.270	3.0	0.80	76	533.6	82.3	38.4	1.5	2	55	3	45	2	10	85	9	7	7			

The Mean Monthly Readings of the Earth Thermometer, four feet below the surface, were as follows:—

January, 42°	March, 43°	May, 47°	July, 54°	September, 55°	November, 48°
February, 42°	April, 44°	June, 50°	August, 55°	October, 52°	December, 44°

Highest Readings = 56° from August 17th to September 21st.

Lowest Readings = 42° from January 17th to February 9th.

Rain fell on 207 days, and measured 37.95 inches.

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The summer of last year was wet, and rain fell on 207 days during the year, against 189 during the previous year.

The amount of rain collected was 37·95", against 30·17" during the previous year.

The following table gives the rainfall for the past twenty-one years.

Year	No. of Days Rain Fell	Amount of Rainfall
		inches.
1894	158	30·31
1895	149	33·78
1896	172	32·02
1897	187	29·72
1898	182	29·49
1899	153	35·33
1900	205	39·68
1901	179	29·41
1902	191	28·03
1903	219	44·25
1904	191	29·32
1905	187	25·94
1906	207	33·84
1907	208	34·00
1908	184	30·65
1909	199	35·69
1910	213	36·62
1911	196	29·01
1912	208	44·04
1913	189	30·71
1914	207	37·95

The following table shows the amount of rainfall collected at the 10 stations distributed over the gathering grounds of the Halifax Corporation.

HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN FEET.

1914	1380 Walshaw Dean *	1350 Midgley Moor *	1325 Warley Moor *	1375 Ovenden Moor *	1040 Walshaw Dean Lodge	1050 Widdop	1060 Castle Carr Lodge	990 Ogden	815 Ramsden Wood	795 Albert	568 Gibbet
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January ...	4.47	3.84	3.72	4.23	4.71	3.97	3.76	3.82	3.25	3.49	3.32
February ...	4.11	3.08	2.81	3.16	4.27	3.40	2.65	3.23	2.80	2.75	2.96
March ...	6.15	5.31	5.44	5.91	6.82	5.63	4.95	5.66	4.80	4.49	4.34
April ...	1.88	1.37	1.39	1.95	2.09	1.66	1.32	1.62	1.41	1.38	1.52
May ...	2.71	1.76	1.54	1.87	3.09	2.30	1.85	1.62	1.73	1.56	1.54
June ...	2.35	3.39	3.18	3.03	2.30	2.43	3.37	2.52	2.02	2.33	2.65
July ...	3.48	3.90	3.35	3.80	3.86	3.73	3.64	3.51	3.77	3.45	3.37
August ...	2.19	2.93	2.68	2.76	2.28	2.23	2.64	2.78	2.30	2.17	2.12
September ...	3.20	3.22	2.92	2.89	3.17	2.99	2.72	2.58	2.88	2.62	2.44
October ...	2.83	3.20	3.24	2.93	3.17	2.93	3.08	3.00	2.09	2.29	2.48
November ...	7.23	6.91	6.35	6.79	7.36	6.17	6.02	6.67	5.34	5.23	5.61
December ...	8.00	8.45	7.04	8.12	8.49	7.25	6.43	7.66	6.76	7.07	7.23
Totals ...	48.60	47.36	43.66	47.44	51.61	44.69	42.43	44.67	39.15	38.83	39.58

Average Rainfall over all the Guages, 1914	...	44.37
Do.	do.	1913
		...
		6.18

### Borough Fever Hospital.

There remained in the Hospital on January 1st, 1914, 8 cases of diphtheria, 3 of typhoid fever, and 1 of scarlet fever, a total of 12 patients. There were admitted during the year a total of 360 cases, including 20 from outside districts, against a total of 123, which included 24 non-residents during the previous year.

The wards which had been set apart for the treatment of consumption, remained open during the first 3 months of the year. These wards contained 12 beds, and on January 1st, 1914, 12 cases were under treatment therein, and 5 further cases were admitted during the period these wards remained open for that purpose.

On April 23rd, the 10 cases which were then under treatment in these wards, were removed to the new Sanatorium at Shelf.

The following table shows the number of infectious cases that were admitted of each kind, and the mortality from the same.

Disease	Number Admitted	Deaths	Case Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria .. ...	50	7	14·00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	290	3	1·03
Enteric Fever .. ...	20	4	20·00
Total ... ..	360	14	3·88

There were 3 deaths from scarlet fever, and owing to the greater prevalence of the disease, 290 cases were admitted, against 48 during the previous year.

Included in the 3 deaths from scarlet fever was one death from purpura hæmorrhagica.

There were 7 deaths from diphtheria, 2 of which died within 24 hours after admission, and one of these did not belong to the Borough.

The following table shows the number of cases that have been admitted to the fever hospital since the year 1881.

Year	Small-pox	Cholera	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Others	Total
1881	16			17	34		2	69
1882	13		3	24	15		5	60
1883	2		2	26	8		5	43
1884	1			29	23		2	45
1885	15		1	16	23		4	59
1886	3			18	24		3	48
1887	3			18	54		1	76
1888	5		1	25	28		7	66
1889	4			54	33			91
1890				35	39		7	81
1891		1		47	47		6	101
1892	188		1	17	15		1	222
1893	340			4	1			345
1894	15			15	39		1	70
1895				39	25		7	71
1896				56	30		20	106
1897				32	237		3	272
1898				28	341			369
1899				38	515			553
1900	3			44	250		9	306
1901	3			18	597	12	43	633
1902	1			30	365	7		403
1903	140			24	219	17	4	404
1904	84			22	349	25	6	486
1905	57			29	246	22		354
1906				20	110	30		160
1907				43	42	45	1	131
1908				36	145	26	1	208
1909				21	340	27		388
1910				17	167	53		237
1911			1	25	203	36		265
1912				32	133	30		195
1913				12	48	62	1	123
1914				20	290	50		360

Miss Robison has continued to manage the institution with her usual care and attention, and the work of the nursing staff has been satisfactorily carried out.

### **Notification of Births Act.**

The Notification of Births Act came into force in the Borough in March, 1908, and during the year, 1558 were reported, against 1680 during the previous year.

The actual number of births registered was 1794, therefore 93 per cent. were duly notified, an improvement on the previous year when 89 per cent. were reported.

There were 56 notifications of still-born infants, against 58 during the previous year.

The Public Health Association has continued to do good work, and the ladies of this Association have ably assisted the Lady Health Visitor in carrying out the visitations necessitated by the Notification of Births Act.

The Committee of the Association is constituted as follows :—

Councillor Dr. Branson,	Chairman, Health Committee.
Dr. J. T. Neech,	Medical Officer of Health.
Miss Alice M. Thompson,	Lady Health Visitor.
Mrs. Hanson,	Lady Superintendent.
Mrs. C. Smithson,	„ „
Mrs. J. Collinson,	„ „
Mrs. Hack,	„ „
Mrs. Crabtree,	„ „
Lady Fisher-Smith.	Mrs. Ward.
Mr. A. W. Whitley.	Mrs. A. Clay.

Miss Thompson, the Lady Health Visitor, is the Secretary.

The Committee held periodical meetings for the transaction of business, and also an Annual Meeting, which was presided over by Thomas Hey, Esq., and addressed by Dr. Stewart, of Leeds, and others.

The Lady Health Visitor, and the Voluntary Lady Visitors during the past year continued their visits in certain special cases to children up to the age of 2 years

For the purpose of facilitating the work of visitation, the Borough is divided into 5 districts, each of which is under the charge of a Lady Superintendent.

The following table gives the names of the Lady Superintendents.

District.	Lady Superintendents
Ovenden, Pellon and Kingston Wards	Mrs. E. Hanson
Akroydon and North Wards	Mrs. C. Smithson
Central and West Wards	Mrs. J. Collinson
South and East Wards ...	Mrs. Hack
Skircoat and Southowram Wards	Mrs. Crabtree

The following are the names of the Assistant Lady Visitors.

Mrs. Whitley,	Mrs. Hepworth,	Mrs. Sharp,
Mrs. Heaton,	Mrs. Taylor,	Mrs. Greenwood,
Mrs. Kitson,	Mrs. Balme,	Mrs. Tidswell,
Mrs. Smith,	Mrs. Watkins,	Mrs. Pickles,
Mrs. Meskimmon,	Mrs. Holroyd,	Mrs. Wade,
Mrs. Ackroyd,	Mrs. Mitchell,	Mrs. Kidd,
Mrs. Flew,	Mrs. Burnett,	Mrs. Shuttleworth,
Mrs. Wadsworth,	Mrs. Hyde,	Mrs. Hanson,
Mrs. Rounsfell	Mrs. Wilson,	Mrs. Culpan,
Mrs. Cockroft,	Mrs. Helliwell,	Mrs. Hirst.
Mrs. C. Mitchell,	Mrs. Whitaker,	

The total number of visits paid by the voluntary lady visitors was 2274, against 1900 during the previous year.

### **Lady Health Visitor's Report.**

During the year I paid 1,228 visits to notified births, 448 to Guild cases and others.

There were 1,558 births notified of which 819 were attended by medical men and 739 by midwives.

We have 32 Voluntary Assistant Visitors, the number of visits paid by these ladies are as follows:—

Ovenden, Pellon, and Kingston Wards	164
Akroydon and North Wards ... ..	939
Central and West Wards ... ..	416
South and East Wards ... ..	426
Skircoat and Southowram Wards ...	329

Out of the 739 midwives' cases 716 were breastfed at birth, 23 only being bottle fed.

The membership of the "Babies' Welcome Club" has gradually declined since the Maternity Benefit came into force. Its object is to save by weekly payments for the time of confinement; 1d. is added to each 1s. saved.

Our Nourishment Fund for providing meals for needy mothers before and after confinement was not so much needed. The Maternity Benefit and the workers' sickness insurance of 7s. 6d. per week for 4 weeks and good trade being the helpful factors.

Our Weekly Sewing Meeting which commenced in May was a great success, there were 36 members on the books with an average attendance of 18; our mothers really appreciate these meetings both as a change from the ordinary routine of life and for the help given in making garments for the little ones.

The mothers have paid  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week, they receive a cup of tea and a bun, material is provided, and those who are wishful to learn to cut out can do so. We encourage them to put really good work in, each garment being inspected. About 240 of such garments were made last year. So many mothers have never had the opportunity of attending sewing classes, but it is surprising how nicely the garments are made and how proud the mother is of her first little dress.

For these meetings we make out a plan for the season, 4 helpers coming down each week to help to prepare tea, nurse the babies, and in spare moments sew little garments for sale.

For the last 2 years we have been practically self-supporting. Receipts £4 0s. 11d., expenses £2 17s. 4½d., so that we have £1 3s. 6½d. in hand.

We also have a Saving Club for buying garments, these are made by the voluntary helpers, the mothers pay in weekly just what they can afford.

Our five superintendents have again been kind enough to provide the tea, we are much indebted to them and to those ladies who have sent material and helped in many ways.

We were glad to be able to pay a small sum weekly for the use of the rooms at the Good Shepherd which, in previous years, we have had free of charge.

In October we started free dinners, three times a week, for nursing and expectant mothers. An appeal was made to the voluntary helpers and to others to contribute 3d. a week, or 1lb. of peas, beans, lentils. &c., the response was most generous and we were able to continue the dinners for 6 months, 1,448 meals being provided. This again was worked by voluntary helpers, three ladies coming down each appointed day to prepare and serve out the meals.

The mothers brought their own bowls and spoons and consumed the soup on the premises. We were more than satisfied with the improvement in the mothers and babies, some of the mothers were so impressed with the good results both to themselves and their young children that they applied for the recipe for making the soup after the discontinuance of the dinners; this speaks for itself.

The Public Health Association has now been in existence 7 years, and during that time, as the work developed, we have had to beg a place in which to carry on our new activities. The Guild of Help, Good Shepherd Mission Room, the Northgate-End Schoolroom and other places have kindly found us rooms.

The Committee now feel that the time has come when we should have a centre where the various activities should be developed on Municipal lines.

The Corporation has kindly acceded to our request for such a centre.

Dr. Jane Claypon, the Local Government Board Inspector, who came down to enquire into the work of the Association considered our results most satisfactory.

We have to congratulate ourselves that the interest of our voluntary workers remains so warm that many of them have continued their visiting during the whole of the 7 years that the Association has been established.

We have to record the Infant Mortality rate the same as for last year, 103 per 1,000 births.

We wish to thank the many friends who have helped us through the year.

### **Midwives' Act.**

The Midwives' Guild, formed under the auspices of our Association, continues to do good work. A "First Aid" course was given by Dr. A. Latchmore, and was much appreciated by those who attended.

The midwives, almost without exception, are daily taking the temperature and pulse of their patients during the lying-in period.

I paid 42 visits to the midwives during the year and as a result have obtained the following particulars relative to their case books, of which some of them are exceedingly well kept.

Number on Register	Case Books			
	Well kept	Fairly well kept	Not Up-to-date	No case book
21	15	4	2	0

Two of the midwives, whose registers are not up-to-date, cannot themselves write, and are dependent upon relatives to write up their cases.

The midwives continue to cordially support my efforts in advising the mother in the care of herself and infant.

There were 21 midwives who notified their intention to practice within the area of this Borough during the year, two of whom are qualified by examination, the rest by long practice.

There were seven notices during the year of sending for medical aid, and 56 still-born infants.

The following is a list of midwives registered at the Health Office during the year 1914.

Name	Address
Lake Lucy ...	14, Bolton Street, Halifax
Sutcliffe Ellen ...	6, Spindle Street, Halifax
Wilson Elizabeth Ann ...	1, Shoemith's Buildings, Hx.
Connew Sarah ...	22, Clay Street, Halifax
Smith Clara ...	40, Winding Road, Halifax
Ogden Emma ...	42, Burnley Road, Halifax
Marsland Emma ...	16, Cherry Street, Halifax
Woodhead Fanny ...	40, Chestnut Street, Halifax
Wood Mary ...	9, Fern Street, Halifax
Rushworth Nurse ...	18, Westfield Terrace, Halifax
Hoyle Elizabeth ...	27, Copley Hall Street, Halifax
Blakey Louisa ...	33, Commercial Road, Halifax
Robinson Mary Ann ...	14, Ashbourne Grove, Halifax
Halstead Frances Ellen ...	3, Aspinall Street East, Halifax
Egan C. ...	2, Thorn View, Luddenden, Hx.
Wade Hannah ...	66, St. Peter Street, Halifax
Shelley Emelina ...	6, Ellen Royd, Halifax
Arnold Mary Ann ...	14, Exchange Street, Halifax
Smith Emma ...	21, Causeway Foot
Aaron Hannah ...	7, Lane Ends, Wheatley, Hx.
Dakin Elizabeth ...	13, Church Hill, Luddenden, Hx.

### **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.**

“The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.”

“The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912,”  
and “The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912.”

Mr. J. A. Dewhirst, F.I.C., F.C.S., Ph. C., the Borough Analyst, has submitted to me the following report upon the samples he has analysed for your Committee during the year 1914.

There were 250 samples of food and drinks taken under the Food and Drugs Acts and the above-named regulations during the year and 3 samples under the Rag Flock Act. The following table gives the number analysed per 1,000 of the population in recent years and the percentage of adulteration.

YEAR	Number of Samples Analysed	Percentage Adulterated or unsatisfactory	Estimated Population of the Borough	Number of Samples Analysed per 1,000 of the Population
1910	251	6.0	101,500	2.47
1911	246	4.9	102,000	2.41
1912	250	5.6	102,000	2.45
1913	243	4.9	102,000	2.38
1914	250	3.2	103,000	2.42

The percentage of adulteration is lower than in any recent year, which is a matter for great satisfaction. It is to be hoped that this higher standard will be maintained and that it is a real and not a fictitious indication of the actual state of things. A few samples of Sweet Spirit of Nitre would very probably have raised the rate considerably, although I think more care is now taken in the storage of this important but elusive medicament in consequence of our attention to it in the recent past.

The following table shows the kind of samples dealt with, together with the results of the analyses.

Article	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Doubtful	Percentage adulterated or unsatisfactory.
Milk	150	149	1	0	0.6
Butter	12	11	0	1	8.3
Margarine	6	6	0	0	0.0
Vinegar	16	15	1	0	6.2
Baking Powder	12	11	0	1	8.3
Cream	6	6	0	0	0.0
Beer	8	8	0	0	0.0
Buttered Tea Cakes	6	6	0	0	0.0
Dried Fruits	8	6	0	2	25.0
White Pepper	12	11	0	1	8.3
Spirits	12	11	0	1	8.3
Honey	1	1	0	0	0.0
Dried Egg	1	1	0	0	0.0
Totals	250	242	2	6	3.2

Thirteen different classes of commodity were sampled, as against 11 last year. A good variety is advisable, else some articles remain untouched from year to year, thus engendering a feeling of immunity, which is not in the best interests of the purchasing public. On this point however, the remark made last year, that adequate sampling over a wider range would necessitate a larger total of samples should be repeated. The further observations in that report respecting the nature of the sampling still hold good, of course, but with this qualification borne in mind I have to say that the results of analysis of the milk samples are remarkably good. I have not experienced anything like it before. For only one sample out of 150 to be found adulterated is really something on which everyone may be congratulated, vendors and consumers alike. I should think that a percentage of only 0.6 of adulteration is one which will hardly be equalled throughout the country. The average adulteration is usually about 10 per cent. Such a figure as 0.6 is a refutation of the tiresome twaddle usually indulged in to exculpate the dealer or farmer we occasionally discover selling deficient milk. We have had it urged upon us on such occasions that the weather was too hot or too cold, too dry or too wet, and the feed, whether natural or prepared, either too good or too bad. As a matter of fact samples taken throughout the year under all sorts of conditions show that milk above the standards is easily and normally produced. Indeed, so strong is the force of nature that however you treat a cow as to its food, its drink and its surroundings, it is difficult to succeed in substantially varying the quality of its milk, though the quantity may be affected.

The one sample found wrong, adulterated with at least 12·2% of added water, was the subject of a prosecution, and the seller was convicted and fined £5 and 19/- costs.

Six samples of Cream were examined, and all found satisfactory. The fat in these ranged from 43 to 53 per cent., and the Boric Acid from 0·12 to 0·30 per cent. One or two were devoid of this substance. It is usual to find labels or bills stating that the Boric Acid present does not exceed 0·50 per cent. In my opinion, based on analysis and observation of the keeping qualities of the various samples taken in the last few years, this figure of 0·5 per cent. is too high. I should put 0·3 per cent. as the outside limit. Many people think that the 0·5 per cent. is a legal allowance or limit, but this is not so. No limit is fixed by the Regulations. It is only required that the amount present should be plainly stated for the information of the consumer. If the figure were 5% or 0·05 per cent., I do not think it would convey any more to the mind of the consumer as yet. It will take years to educate people up to the point of deciding what they are prepared to permit or object to in a case like this. But at any rate a beginning has been made, and that none too soon. For the present the ordinary man expects "the authorities" to look after him in such matters: he has an idea that he pays something somehow for this to be done. So far as obligation rests on me I venture to fulfil it by expressing my opinion (here and in other reports) that 0·5 per cent. of Boric Acid is too much in his cream.

Of the 12 Butter samples, only one was unsatisfactory. This contained 16·11% of water, rather over the

statutory limit, and also .21 per cent. of Boric Acid, or 14.7 grains per lb.

This was the only sample which contained any Boric Acid at all, hence we might conclude that it is not a necessary constituent of butter, and should be "ruled out." The generally accepted limit here again is .5% as in the case of cream, but I maintain that it is excessive, an opinion supported by all my experience of butter analysis. I feel sure that although .5% sounds small, yet anyone who saw 35 grains of Boric Acid weighed out, and then incorporated with a pound of butter would decline to consume it or any part of it.

The Margarine samples were all satisfactory. Originally this article was prepared from the softer beef fats, and a maximum of 10% of genuine butter, but now cocoanut oil is a great favourite as a base instead of the beef fat, still flavoured of course with real butter. As far as my information goes, the older form is the more nutritious, but in either case the greatest care and cleanliness is used in its manufacture, and the prejudice which seems to linger and die hard in some considerable number of people is perfectly groundless. Nevertheless there is no doubt that natural butter, well made, is more nutritious, weight for weight, and more easily digested than any imitation, but compared on the basis of price, margarine would win as a nutriment.

The buttered Tea-cakes were this time found to be as described. When first this comestible was sampled in Halifax last year, it was found that margarine was by some people used in place of butter. A prosecution or two however seems to have had excellent effect, and now

buttered tea-cake may be ordered with confidence, thanks to one's humble efforts.

Of Vinegars much could be said. I have referred at some short length to this article before. Suffice it to repeat that the old Malt Vinegar is still closely adhered to by some makers, whilst others "improve" it, on the same lines that beer is improved. A somewhat wide definition now permits the use of any cereal, with the addition of an amount of malt which is left to the discretion of the maker. Rice and Indian Corn are much used in consequence, and the addition of a small amount of wood acetic acid and water: a vinegar partly derived from glucose, etc., is thereby rendered difficult of detection, whereas if malt and barley alone should be used it would not be so. This year, of the vinegar samples, one was found deficient in acetic acid. There should be a minimum of 4% and the sample referred to had only 3.82%.

White Pepper has received considerable attention during the year. There has been much contention as to what was really white pepper, and how much fibre it might contain and still remain genuine white pepper, and not merely bleached black pepper. It has been shown that pepper husk is a worthless commodity, which has been found by the astute to have great possibilities. Owing to the high price of pepper, an addition of 10% and less of this husk,—ordinarily of dark colour, but able to be bleached,—to genuine white pepper, was extremely profitable to a firm dealing in large quantities. Extra profit amounting to thousands of pounds per annum could be made comfortably were it not for the tiresome intrusions of the meddlesome analyst. We had one sample at least which could not rightly be sold as

white pepper, and when, in the near future, the position is properly established, no doubt we shall take action against such samples.

Twelve samples of Baking Powder were examined, and of these one was quite unsatisfactory, and not worthy the name. It contained only 1.76 per cent. of available carbon dioxide, whereas 8 or 10 per cent. is reasonably to be expected, most or all of the others ranging about 7 to 12 per cent.

Tartaric Acid used to be the active agent in these preparations, but latterly the acid phosphate of lime is sometimes employed in place of it. The evolution of carbon dioxide is slower in such cases, and perhaps this is an advantage in some branches of cookery, and a disadvantage in others. The sapient housewife should doubtless use the baking powder most suited to each culinary want. I know of no objection to the acid phosphate provided it is sufficiently free from arsenic and lead.

Dried Fruits are now a staple form of foodstuff, cheap and convenient. Of course the food "improver" pounces on them almost to their undoing. Apricots, for instance, when simply dried have a colour which he considers too dark, and seeing his opportunity bleaches them to a lighter and brighter tint with the fumes of burning sulphur, which penetrates even to the centre of the fruit and remain there even on long storage. I find great variation between different brands in their content of this sulphur dioxide, and have decided, after due experience, on a limit which should not be exceeded. It is difficult to prove that sulphur dioxide has a bad

effect on the human system, but I don't suppose it is argued for a moment that it has a good one, and the accumulated effect of all these preservatives, bleaching agents, flour strengtheners and so on will very probably be considerable on delicate or idiosyncratic constitutions.

We had one sample of dried egg, which, somewhat to my surprise, turned out to be genuine, and free from any addition. The Honey also passed muster. The Beer samples all contained traces of arsenic, one or two reached the limit of one hundredth of a grain per gallon, but none passed it. The brewers are now pretty careful to employ sugar sufficiently pure, and also to see that their malt is not unduly contaminated with arsenical fumes from the coke or coal used in drying it.

Finally, twelve samples of Spirits were taken, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Rum, and Gin. The Rum was found very slightly below the legal minimum strength. All other samples were quite satisfactory. Considering that spirits have not been sampled for years, I think this result was excellent, and reflects credit on the vendors. A little while ago, a strong and really commendable effort was made (initiated by the Islington Health Committee) to limit genuine whisky to that made by the original method, and "aged" naturally by time alone. The opposition however was eventually too strong, and "patent still" whisky maintained its position, so that at present it is useless to examine samples to determine the amounts of the particular substances which give character to the spirit and indicate its mode of manufacture.

During the year the Milk and Dairies Act has been passed, but hardly seems to effect the analyst in its present terms, except that powers are given for the issue

of Regulations under it, which may very probably at some time involve analytical control.

During the year also have been issued by the Local Government Board special reports on :—

1. The Freezing point of Milk considered in its relation to the detection of added water.
2. The effects of certain condensing and drying processes used in the preservation of milk upon its bacterial contents.
3. The use of Proprietary Foods for Infant Feeding.
4. The analysis and composition of some Proprietary Foods for Infants.

These are extremely interesting and important. Amongst other things the fact is brought into prominence that many of these foods are very unsuitable for feeding infants, and are chiefly or entirely profit-making devices.

### **Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

Three samples were taken under this excellent Act, and all were found to contain less than the maximum limit of 30 grains of chlorine in 100,000 grains of flock.

There ought to be no temptation to use dirty old rags in a textile district like this, where clean new clippings are surely abundant. But nevertheless they have been used, and really indescribable stuff, culled from dust bins, found in mattresses and cheap upholstery.

### **The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.**

Valuable work continues to be done under the provisions of this Act. Thirteen samples were examined in

1914, one of them was a deliberate fraud, but unfortunately was found to be not really included within the scope of the Act. I hope to reach it under another Act. In six cases no Certificate of Constitution was given with the article. In one of these instances, the makers, on representation, promptly made amends, but in other cases we have more difficulty, and even with a well-known firm of high standing, manufacturing a really high quality of article. Three other cases were practically though not strictly satisfactory. One other was actually unsatisfactory, but difficult to reach from this centre, and two were genuine and of good quality. It is not possible to give the names of these Fertiliser and Feeding Stuff samples, because they would as a rule be at once identified by the maker's name, and it is not our intention to afford either a free advertisement for the satisfactory ones, or to give publicity here to matters in the stage only of dispute.

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### **SHOP INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

The Inspector under the Shops Act has submitted to me the following report on the work he has carried out during the year under review.

#### **Shops Act, 1912.**

Subject to the provisions of this Act there are 2,590 Shops and Trades, 230 Hotels and Public Houses, and 6 Temperance Hotels, being about the same number as last year.

The following is an approximate number of Assistants and Young Persons (under 18 years of age) employed in shops.

SHOP ASSISTANTS		YOUNG PERSONS (UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE).	
Male	Female	Male	Female
744	664	312	111

Out of the total number of Hotels, Public Houses, etc., only 110 employ Assistants, and the following table is an approximate number of those employed.

	Assistants		Young Persons under 18 years of age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Licensed Premises	80	152	...	4
In Temperance Hotels	...	17	...	...

The number of Female Assistants on these tables show an increase of 110 on the number for 1913. This is largely due to a recent High Court decision to the effect that Kitchen Maids in Refreshment Rooms are Shop Assistants.

I have had occasion to caution 145 traders because the Assistant Half-holiday Notice (Sec. 1, D 1), was not posted on their premises at the time of my visit.

As a result of periodic observations, I warned 65 Shopkeepers who had failed to observe the conditions of the Assistants' Weekly Half-holiday.

In 8 cases I found the Meal-time provisions for Assistants had not been properly adhered to, but after explanation and warning I am satisfied these omissions were rectified.

For contraventions of this Section (1), 24 printed Warning Notices were sent, and 7 Shopkeepers prosecuted, four for being without the prescribed notice for shops employing Assistants, and three for working their Assistants on the day stated on their notice to be the weekly half-holiday for their employees.

The Early Closing Orders directly affect 26 trades or businesses, and indirectly, nearly double that number, owing to the number of trades mixed up in one business.

Appended is a list of Closing Orders operative in the Borough.

	Trades or Business	Time of Closing					
		Mon. p.m.	Tues. p.m.	Wed. p.m.	Thur. p.m.	Fri. p.m.	Sat. p.m.
1	Hairdressers and Barbers Closing Order (1905). Area: The Borough.	8	8	8-30	1	8-30	10
2	Halifax Closing Order (1906)— Boot and Shoe Dealers	8	8	8	1	9	10
	Painters, Decorators and Wallpaper Dealers ...	8	8	8	1	8	8
	Butchers and Meat Purveyors ...	7	8	8	2	10	11
	Area: The Borough.						
3	Halifax Closing Order (1909)—Hosiers, Hatters, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Drapers, Ladies & Chil- dren's Outfitters, Silk Mercers, Mantle and Waterproof Dealers, Furriers, Milliners, Fur- niture Dealers, Carpet and Fent Merchants, Tailors, Oilcloth and Linoleum Dealers, and including Auctioneers for sale of above trades... Area: The Borough, except Warley, Copley and Northowram Wards, also Illingworth, except portion to the south-east of High Level Railway between Wood Lane and Holmfield	8	8	8	1	9	10
4	Halifax Jewellers, &c., Shops Closing Order, (1912)— Watchmakers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Pawnbrokers selling Watches, Clocks, Jewel- lery or Silver Plate ... Area: The Borough.	8	8	8	8	8	10

For the purposes of Early Closing under the above Order, the various shops and districts have been subjected to periodic visitation. The results of these observations were that 77 shopkeepers were warned for being open after the closing hour. In the majority of cases an oral warning was sufficient, but in others, this was supplemented by a printed Warning Notice, which obtained the desired result.

The weekly half-holiday for the majority of traders is still Thursday, but amongst the small Grocers and mixed businesses the trend of half-holiday observance continues towards making other days (Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday) their half-holiday for prohibited goods. This multiplication of half-holiday closing days is very confusing to the general public and a source of annoyance to the various traders, who would generally welcome a recognised weekly half-holiday for all shops.

As a result of observations kept upon shops for half-holiday closing purposes, 258 contraventions of half-holiday closing were discovered, and 79 mixed businesses who had no notice as Form 4 in the Regulations to the Act.

I found 16 instances where contraventions of the hours of employment of young persons (under 18 years) had occurred and in all these employment was divided between the Factory or Workshop and the Shop and was, I believe, in every case done in ignorance, and the Young Persons Notice (Section 2) having been procured was adhered to.

This notice was, I found, in 86 instances, either missing, obsolete or dirty and almost unreadable, and at my request new notices were procured.

The following is a list of visits paid for various purposes.

Registration Visits (being visits to Shops for particulars to enter in Registers and general inspection purposes) ... ..	944
Special Visits (being interviews and inspection visits) ... ..	992
Half-holiday Visits (being entries into shops on the day selected for the half-holiday, total or partial) ... ..	352
Assistants Half-holiday visits (being entries into Shops and Refreshment Houses for assistants half-holiday purposes) ...	244
Children's Bye-laws Visits (being interviews or entries into shops to explain or ascertain if Bye-laws were being observed)	286

The following table of offences against the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913, and of the Childrens Bye-Laws reveals a total of 857 contraventions, whereas in the Report for 1913, offences numbering 1,243 were tabled. The portion of the list labelled Contraventions being over 400 less than last year, but the two items at the head of the list, Notices 1 R and Sec. 2, are more than last year, but have been rectified.

Shops without Assistants' Half-holiday Notice (Sec. 1, Form 1) ... ..	143
Shops without Young Persons' Notice (Sect. 2)	86
„ Mixed Business Notice (Sect. 10, Form 4) ... ..	79
Shops without Seats for Female Assistants (Sect. 3) ... ..	1
Total ...	309
Contraventions of Mealtime Provisions ...	8
„ Assistants' Half-holidays ...	65
„ Half-holiday Closing ...	258
„ Early Closing Orders ...	77
„ Young Persons' Hours ...	16
„ Children's Bye-laws ...	124
Total ...	548
Warning (typewritten or printed) ... ..	86
Prosecutions :	
Under Sec. (1.) S.s. (1.) ... ..	3
Under „ „ (2.) ... ..	4
Total ...	7

### **Shops Act, 1913.**

During the past year I paid 155 visits to Hotels, Public Houses and Refreshment Houses, to ascertain if they would adopt the provisions of the 1913 Shops Act, or continue under the Shops Act, 1912.

Only three Refreshment Houses, two licensed and one otherwise being subject to the provisions of this Act, the number is the same as last year.

The notices under this Act have been indifferently filled in, the essentials required to comply with its provisions not being stated on the notice, this being

probably due to careless reading of instructions and to lack of guidance on the Notice as to how particulars need be filled in.

I found in two cases the Assistants were working a half-hour too long, and another case where one hour too long was being worked on the half-holiday, but these omissions were put right on being understood.

### **EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1903.**

#### **Bye-Laws Referring to Employment in Shops.**

During the year under review I found 342 boys and 9 girls who attended school full time, and 24 boys and 8 girls who attended school half-time in regular employment in connection with the businesses of the various shops in the borough. These figures, however, do not indicate the actual number of children who have been so employed during the past 12 months, for changes are continually being made and by far the greater number are not employed above 3 or 4 months, and the actual number employed during the year would, I estimate, be at least three times that of the figures given above. In addition to which 7 boys who were employed half-time under the Factory and Workshops Act and 26 children under age (11 years) or (12 years for Lather Boys) were being employed contrary to the provisions of Sections 1 and 3 of the Employment of Childrens Act.

For Bye-Law purposes I paid 286 visits and to ascertain if the Bye-Law Regulations were being complied with I paid periodic visits to the various districts in the Borough, to keep the shops where children were employed under observation.

As a result I found 124 cases of contraventions of the Bye-laws, and in 6 cases special warning notices were sent to emphasise the seriousness of the offence.

During the last quarter of the year the demand for child labour has greatly increased chiefly, I believe, because of the scarcity of full-time errand boys.

In the majority of cases these new employers of child labour have made no enquiries about the conditions of employment and the result has been that boys under age and half-time factory boys have been employed.

A good proportion of the offences against the Bye-Laws occur on Saturday, after 9.15 a.m., when all traders, except Butchers, Hairdressers and Newsagents must cease to employ children until 4 p.m. This is considered a very hard rule as Saturday is, for many businesses, the time when child labour is mostly required.

### **Fabrics (Misdescription) Act.**

This Act came into force in January of this year, and having been appointed Inspector, I, after receiving the particulars necessary to the working of the Act, drew up a circular explaining the objects and intentions which it embodied, and submitted the same to Dr. Neech, who, after approval, had it printed. These circulars were then sent to all the Drapers and allied trades in the Borough to whom the Act might apply.

Since that time the businesses affected by the Act have been under constant observation to ascertain if fabrics of an inflammable nature were being offered to the public, marked, or warranted to be of a non-inflammable nature.

The general opinion amongst the traders affected is that no fabric, however treated, will stand the test, and warrant them being marked as non-inflammable.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX

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THE

Sanitary Inspector's Report

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour and pleasure of laying before you for your consideration my Fortieth Annual Report on the operations of the Health Department for the year ended December 31st, 1914.

TOWN HALL, HALIFAX,  
1915.

### Removal of Nuisances.

The following table shows the nature of nuisances registered, and work carried out after mere verbal notice.

Nature of Nuisances.				Number Registered
Defective Sink Drains	...	...	...	114
"    "    Pipes	...	...	...	65
"    "    Syphon Traps	...	...	...	8
"    Basement Drains...	...	...	...	22
"    Yard Drains	...	...	...	29
"    Urinal Drains	...	...	...	10
"    W.C. Drains	...	...	...	33
"    Area Drains	...	...	...	15
Made-up Sink Pipes	...	...	...	78
Defective Sink Stones	...	...	...	42
Made-up Bath Pipes	...	...	...	3
"    Lavatory Pipes	...	...	...	3
"    Basement Drains	...	...	...	21
"    Water Closets	...	...	...	32
"    Yard Drains	...	...	...	40
"    Urinal Drains	...	...	...	3
"    Gullies	...	...	...	61
"    Private Street Drains	...	...	...	1
"    Intercepting Traps	...	...	...	19
Untrapped Basement Drains	...	...	...	13
"    Sink Drains and Pipes	...	...	...	23
"    Area Drains	...	...	...	4
"    Yard Drains	...	...	...	1

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Nature of Nuisances	Number Registered
Drains not efficiently Trapped :—	
Sink Drains...	8
Yard Drains	2
Sink Drains and Pipes requiring Disconnecting	56
Defective Fall-pipe Drains ...	85
„ Fall-pipes	43
„ Spouting	48
„ Roofing	14
Broken Pot and Iron Traps	9
Insufficient Supply of Water to Closets	3
Nuisances from Water in Cellar	50
„ Want of Drains	24
„ Swine	10
„ Animals	2
Houses Overcrowded	12
„ requiring Limewashing	25
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	39
Privies requiring Limewashing	17
Dirty Passages ...	45
Insufficient Privy Accommodation	5
Offensive Ashpits and Privies	69
„ Goux Closets	135
„ Ash Tubs	444
Doors off Closets and Ash Tub Places...	54
Want of Ash Tub Places	1
Dilapidated Closets	37
Ashpits requiring Re-construction	20

### NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Nature of Nuisances	Number Registered
Miscellaneous ... ..	44
Convert Goux Closets to Water Closets ...	5
Offensive Street Gullies ... ..	10
Damp House Walls ... ..	16
Insufficient Ventilation ... ..	4
IN FACTORIES.	
Offensive Smoke ... ..	3
„ Condition of Closets ... ..	1
Insufficient Privy Accommodation ... ..	7
Want of Screens to Water Closets ... ..	4
Defective, Made-up and Untrapped Drains ...	3
Made-up Water Closets ... ..	20
„ Sink Drains ... ..	1
Broken Soil Pipe ... ..	1
Closets opening direct into Workroom ...	4
Goux Closets to convert to W.C's. ... ..	1
Offensive Urinal... ..	1
Made-up Urinal Drains ... ..	2
Closets requiring Lime-washing ... ..	3
Water in Cellar ... ..	1
IN WORKSHOPS.	
Rooms requiring Lime-washing ... ..	14
Insufficient Ventilation ... ..	4
Dirty Closets ... ..	5
Defective Drains ... ..	1

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Nature of Nuisances	Number Registered
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ...	3
Dilapidated and Defective Goux Closets ...	2
Dirty Floors ...	8
Defective Floors ...	1
Offensive Fumes... ..	1
Closets Opening Direct into Workroom ...	5
Accumulations ...	1
BAKEHOUSES.	
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing ...	16
Defective Sink Drain and Pipe ...	2
Sink Drains to disconnect ...	1
Dirty Floors ...	4
Defective Water Closets ...	1
Defective Wall behind Sink ...	1
Accumulations ...	2
Doors off Closet ...	1
Defective Window ...	1

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ASHPITS WITHIN  
THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

District	Wards	Ashpits with Privies	Dry Ashpits	Total
1	Akroydon and North ...	40	47	87
2	Ovenden and Illingworth	201	24	225
3	Central and East ...	18	68	86
4	West and South ...	4	159	163
5	Skircoat and Southowram	14	12	26
6	Pellon and Kingston ...	3	31	34
7	Copley ...	87	32	119
8	Warley ...	176	14	190
9	Northowram ...	142	...	142
	TOTAL ...	685	387	1072

### Night Scavenging.

The following table shows the number of ashpits cleansed during the year, and the number of loads of manure and rubbish collected.

Month	Number of Ashpits emptied	Loads of Soil	Loads of Rubbish	Total Number of Loads
January ... ..	166	146	35	181
February ... ..	255	64	135	199
March ... ..	224	123	64	187
April ... ..	158	72	48	120
May ... ..	189	144	34	178
June ... ..	216	126	31	157
July ... ..	192	140	52	192
August ... ..	156	41	120	161
September ... ..	193	53	80	133
October ... ..	245	88	85	173
November ... ..	162	111	25	136
December ... ..	162	59	48	107
Total... ..	2318	1167	757	1924

The total number of ashpits cleansed during the year was 2,318, as against 2,452 in the previous year.

### Goux Scavenging.

The following table shows the number of closet tubs and loads of ashes collected during the year.

Month				Number of Closet Tubs Collected	Loads of Ashes Collected
January	...	...	...	54708	2299
February	...	...	...	48836	1999
March	...	...	...	54305	2120
April...	...	...	...	52329	2009
May ...	...	...	...	53292	2195
June...	...	...	...	52191	1865
July ...	...	...	...	56459	1875
August	...	...	...	52846	1726
September	...	...	...	54809	1731
October	...	...	...	55271	2017
November	...	...	...	51154	1895
December	...	...	...	54560	2241
TOTAL ...				640760	23972

The above represents 30,512 loads of night soil as against 29,606, and 23,972 loads of ashes as against 23,020 for the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of Goux closet tubs registered since the commencement of the Goux system.

Year	Number of Closet Tubs	Number Registered during each year
1871	1102	1109 in 15 months
1872	1895	786
1873	2440	545
1874	2820	380
1875	3088	268
1876	3316	228
1877	3769	453
1878	4277	508
1879	5858	576
1880	5071	218
1881	5552	481
1882	6057	505
1883	6506	449
1884	7405	899
1885	8049	644
1886	8727	678
1887	9327	600
1888	9831	504
1889	10446	615
1890	11098	652
1891	11644	546
1892	12068	419
1893	13047	984
1894	13450	403
1895	13797	347
1896	14145	348
1897	14444	299
1898	14881	437
145 Tubs returned in connection with property pulled down.		
1899	15287	551
1900	15974	687
1901	16397	461
38 Tubs returned.		
1902	16808	411
1903	17164	356
1904	17428	264
1905	17662	234
1906	17823	161
1907	17920	97
1908	17975	55
1909	18038	63
1910	18103	65
1911	18140	37
1912	18172	32
1913	17999	23
196 Tubs returned.		
1914	17993	2
8 Tubs returned		

### Streets Scavenging.

Table showing number of streets and miles requiring sweeping in each ward.

WARDS				Number of Streets	Number of Lineal Miles of Setting	
					Miles	Yards
East	...	...	...	93	7	1133
Central	...	...	...	41	4	1069
South	...	...	...	58	7	744
West	...	...	...	40	5	421
North	...	...	...	39	4	1313
Akroydon and Northowram	...		...	28	4	1442
Southowram	...	...	...	38	6	1706
Skircoat	...	...	...	41	5	1657
Copley	...	...	...	2	...	617
Kingston	...	...	...	23	2	1184
Pellon	...	...	...	22	3	1598
Ovenden and Illingworth	...		...	39	12	1200
TOTAL ...				464	67	4

### Streets Scavenging.

Table showing number of lineal yards and miles swept during the year in each ward.

Wards				Number of Lineal Yards swept	Miles	Yards
East	...	...	...	3388022	1925	22
Central	...	...	...	1193892	678	612
South	...	...	...	2094911	1190	511
West	...	...	...	930006	528	726
North	...	...	...	868891	493	1211
Southowram	...	...	...	591402	336	42
Akroydon and Northowram				481128	273	648
Copley	...	...	...	16659	9	819
Skircoat	...	...	...	687389	390	989
Kingston	...	...	...	360672	204	1632
Pellon	...	...	...	400566	227	1046
Ovenden and Illingworth Part swept by Halifax Gang				1098439	624	199
TOTAL				12111977	6881	1417

### Streets Scavenging.

The subjoined table gives at a glance the work done in this department during 1914.

Number of Streets swept	49512
Lineal yards swept	12111977
Square yards swept	95984769
Number of Streets watered	8375
Loads of Water used for that purpose	15389
Loads of Sweepings gathered	9776
Loads of Snow removed from the streets	1110
Number of Gullies emptied	241587
Garbage removed from Market Hall	1279
Loads of Ashes and Sand put on streets	410

During the year 156 loads of garbage have been removed from fishmongers, fried fish shops, and greengrocers.

### Birks Hall Tip.

Table showing the number of loads of ashes and rubbish tipped during the year.

NAME	Number of Loads
Goux Department	19863
Private Firms	4400
Highways Committee	320
Electricity	720
Total	25303

### Charlestown.

Loads of ashes from ashes tubs, 1,292.

ANALYSIS OF REFUSE COLLECTED IN THE BOROUGH  
OF HALIFAX DURING THE YEAR 1914

			No. of Loads
From Wet and Dry Ashpits	...	...	1924
From Ashes Tubs	...	...	23972
From Goux Closet Tubs	...	...	30512
Sweepings gathered from the Streets, and Refuse from Gullies	...	...	9776
Garbage removed from Market Hall	...	...	1279
Garbage from Fried Fish Shops	...	...	156
Total Number of Loads			67619

### Smoke Observations.

The following table shows the number of Smoke Observations taken during the year, and the average number of minutes of dense smoke emitted.

	Number of Observations taken	Average Number of minutes of Dense Smoke emitted
Number of Smoke Observations taken ... ..	337	
Number showing moderate Smoke or <i>nil</i> ... ..	219	
Number of Observations taken for a period of 60 minutes, each showing Dense Smoke	118	
Number of Observations showing Dense Smoke above the maximum adopted by the Committee ... ..	9	
Average number of minutes of Dense Smoke emitted from Chimneys ... ..		0·71

The number of observations taken during the year is 337. Nine of these showed dense smoke above the maximum allowed by your Committee.

The average number of minutes of dense smoke emitted from the chimneys is 0·71.

Table showing the number of Infected Houses visited by the District Inspectors.

WARDS	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Con- tinued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Diph- theria	Erysipelas	Ophth- almia	Poliomy- elitis
Ovenden ...		48			3	11	1	
Akroydon ...		24		2	5	4	1	
North ...	3	46			5	7	1	
Central ...	4	38			9	9	2	
West ...	1	41		2	9	6	2	1
South ...	3	30		1	11	4	2	
East ...	2	36	2		5	3	1	
Southowram	3	38		2	10	5	1	
Skircoat ...	7	48			14	5	1	
Copley ...		3			2	1	2	
Pellon ...	2	54			4	4		
Kingston ...	4	26			17	3		
Illingworth ...	4	23			1	5		
Northowram		32			4	2	1	
Warley ...		17			2	1		
TOTAL ...	33	504	2	7	99	70	15	1

Table showing number of Infectious Diseases removed to the Borough Fever Hospital by the District Inspectors during the year 1914.

WARDS	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Total
Ovenden ...		23	1	24
Akroydon ..		15	2	17
North ..	4	36	1	41
Central ...	2	22	2	26
West ...	1	23	2	26
South ...		16	9	25
East ...	1	22	4	27
Southowram ...	1	20	7	28
Skircoat ...	1	16	6	23
Pellon ...	2	33	1	36
Kingston ...	2	5	6	13
Illingworth ...	3	16		19
Northowram ...		22	1	23
Warley ...		12		12
Out of Borough	3	9	8	20
TOTAL ...	20	290	50	360

**Disinfection.**

The following table shows the number and description of the articles disinfected at the Disinfecting House, Stoney Royd, during the year.

Description of Articles				Number of Articles
Beds	...	...	...	895
Mattresses	...	...	...	652
Pillows	...	...	...	1815
Sheets	...	...	...	1325
Bolsters	...	...	...	776
Blankets	...	...	...	1495
Counterpanes	...	...	...	728
Drawers and Hose	...	...	...	1491
Flannel Vests, Dresses and Petticoats	...	...	...	1517
Mats and Sundries	..	...	...	2572
Dressing Gowns and Shawls	...	...	...	343
Coats	...	...	...	393
Cushions	...	...	...	21
Trousers	...	...	...	156
Waistcoats	..	...	...	150
Bed Furniture	...	...	...	106
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	16
TOTAL				14451

### Canal Boats.

The inspections are made periodically by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The number of boats inspected during the year 1914 was 39.

In all cases where females were on board proper provision was made for the separation of the sexes. Of the 39 boats inspected there were 2 with women, and 1 with a woman and child on board.

The generally satisfactory condition of the boats has been well maintained. Of this number 38 were found to conform with the Acts. One boat requiring painting and thoroughly overhauling, a letter was sent to the Owner. There has not been a single case of sickness on board during the year.

All boats were free from bilge water, ventilation was fairly good, and good provision was made for the storage of water.

No objection has been made at any time to my inspections.

The boats plying in this district are registered either at Goole, Mirfield, or Leeds, it has not been necessary to make provision for registration.

Number of Boats Inspected	Number Registered to carry	Number of Males on board	Number of Females on board	Total
39	262	78	3	81

**Table showing Prosecutions under the Shops Act, Public Health Act, and  
Sale of Food and Drugs Act.**

Date	Defendant's Name	Nature of Offence	Decision of Court			Remarks
			Penalties	Costs	Total	
Jan. 6 ...	Rule & Dixon, 44, Commercial St.	The Shops Act.—Work- ing their Assistants on their half-day	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	
Jan. 6 ...	Abraham Altham Ltd., Russell St.	The Shops Act.—Work- ing their Assistants on their half-day	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Jan. 6 ...	Charles William Naylor, 31, South- gate	The Shops Act.—Work- ing their Assistants on their half-day	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	
Jan. 6 ...	The New British Rubber Co.	The Shops Act.—Not having a Notice posted in their Shop, declaring on which day in the week the Assistants shall have their holiday	0 5 0	0 10 6	0 15 6	
Jan. 6 ...	Thomas Fleming, 35, Northgate	The Shops Act.—Not having a Notice posted in his Shop for Assis- tants holiday	0 5 0	0 10 6	0 15 6	

Jan. 6 ...	James Wilfred Bramley, 67, Northgate	The Shops Act.—Not having a Notice posted in his Shop for Assistants holiday	0	2	6	0	5	6	0	8	0
Jan. 6 ...	Frederick Julien, 20, Arcade Royale	The Shops Act.—Not having a Notice displayed in the prescribed form as laid down by the Law	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	11	6
June 26	John Ogden, 2, 4, and 6, Victoria Street East	Dirty condition of rooms, staircases, and passages at Victoria Street East	2	0	0	0	6	6	2	6	6
June 26	John Ogden, 2, 4, and 6, Victoria Street East	To using condemned cellar dwelling, at 6, Victoria Street East, as a sleeping room	3	0	0	0	6	6	3	6	6
June 26	John Ogden, 2, 4, and 6, Victoria Street East	To overcrowding furnished room, at 28, Hopwood Lane	2	0	0	0	6	6	2	6	6
Sept. 25	James Lund, Greengate Farm, Long Preston	Selling Milk adulterated with 12·2 per cent. of added water, milk from Lower Saltonstall Farm, Wainstalls	5	0	0	0	19	6	5	19	6

### **Prosecutions.**

*Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, Public Health, Act, and Shops Act.*—The number of Prosecutions during the year were 11 against 5 in the previous year. The total fines including costs amounted to £17 1s. 6d.

Seven of these prosecutions were under the Shops Act, one for dirty condition of furnished room, one for occupying a cellar dwelling, one for overcrowding a furnished room, and one for selling adulterated milk.

### **Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs.**

During the year 13 samples were purchased against 19 in the previous year. in 6 cases no Analysis was given with the articles as required by the Act to the purchaser. These delinquencies are gradually being rectified. Three other cases were not exactly up to the standard required, 2 were genuine and of good quality.

### **Vans occupied as Dwellings.**

These are regularly inspected at the Summer and Winter fairs, also as they pass through the Town from one place to another, staying for a short period only, and are generally found to be clean and free from disease or overcrowding.

### **Ice Cream.**

These premises have been regularly inspected, and have been found satisfactory with one or two exceptions

where the surroundings have not been as clean as they ought. After remonstrating with the Vendors, matters have been rectified.

### **Town Planning.**

During the year 536 houses have been inspected, 243 defects were found in 197 houses, the remaining 339 were satisfactory.

Demolition Orders were made in 41 cases.

### **Smoke Observations.**

The number of Smoke Observations is 337 against 538 in the previous year. The average number of minutes of Dense Smoke emitted during one hour's observation was 0·71 against 0·85 during 1913, which is 0·14 less than in the previous year,

### **Bakehouses.**

All Bakehouses within the Borough are regularly visited by the District Inspectors, and upon the whole found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

### **Streets Scavenging.**

The number of Streets cleansed was 49,512 against 46,664 in 1913, 43,649 in 1912, and 43,758 in 1911. The weather during the winter being very wet and very little snow having fallen accounts to a great extent for the additional number of streets being swept.

The number of loads of sweepings collected was 9,776 against 9,619 in 1913, and 9,306 in 1912, and

9,537 in 1911. There were 1,110 loads of snow removed from the streets against 6,856 in 1913, and 6,415 in 1912, and only 28 in 1911, there being only one light fall of snow during the winter.

### **Furnished Rooms.**

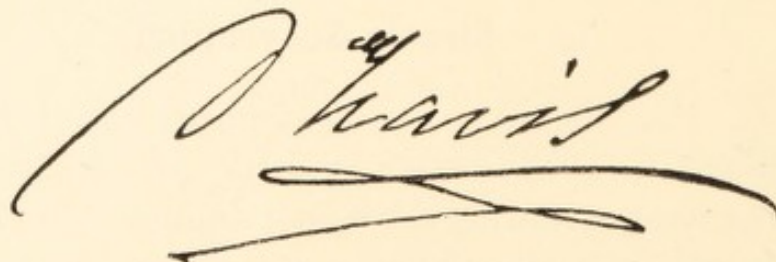
These have been regularly inspected, and with few exceptions have been clean and in fair condition.

### **Offensive Trades.**

These places are regularly visited by the Meat Inspector, and are generally found clean and in fair condition, in one case the floor being defective, instructions were given to have it repaired, and is now satisfactory.

My thanks are again due to the District Inspectors, Mr. J. W. Jackson (Chief Clerk) and his staff, for their valuable help in carrying out the work of the Department, which is constantly on the increase.

I am, your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Harris". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Scavenging Superintendent.

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# APPENDIX.

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# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF HALIFAX DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate.*			Under 1 year of age.			At all ages.
			Number.	Rate *					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	102,232	1840	...	17.9	1654	16.1	132	30	183	99	1552	15.1
1910	101,894	1860	...	18.2	1543	15.1	139	27	166	89	1431	14.0
1911	101,556	1875	1868	18.3	1631	16.0	130	53	231	123	1554	15.3
1912	101,500	1841	1828	18.0	1574	15.5	125	46	149	81	1495	14.7
1913	101,800	1876	1871	18.3	1637	16.0	132	56	193	103	1561	15.3
1914	102,000	1799	1794	17.5	1590	15.5	157	71	185	103	1504	14.7

Table showing the number of Infectious Diseases in each locality of the Borough, notified during the year, and classified according to age.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Oveniden Ward.	Akroydon Ward.	North Ward.	Central Ward.	West Ward (W.).	South Ward.	East Ward.	Southwram Ward (H.).	Skircoat Ward.	Copley Ward.	Pallon Ward.	Kingston Ward.	Hillingworth Ward.	Northwram Ward.	Wadley Ward.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup ...	99	...	29	48	11	11	...	...	3	5	3	9	9	11	5	10	14	2	4	17	1	4	2	...	50
Erysipelas ...	70	...	...	2	6	26	28	8	11	4	7	9	6	4	3	5	5	1	4	3	5	2	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	504	2	60	316	104	21	1	...	48	24	46	38	41	30	36	38	48	3	54	26	23	32	17	...	290
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	33	...	1	7	8	11	5	1	...	...	3	4	1	3	2	3	7	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	20
Relapsing Fever ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	186	1	4	13	47	80	37	4	12	6	23	17	17	11	24	13	11	6	16	12	11	3	4	...	107
Other Forms „	68	5	11	25	12	11	4	...	2	2	7	12	4	7	4	8	4	4	3	6	2	1	2	...	...
TOTALS ...	985	23	106	412	189	167	75	13	77	44	90	91	83	69	77	80	90	18	83	68	46	43	26	...	467

Table showing the number of persons in the  
various occupations in the County of  
Gloucester, 1851.

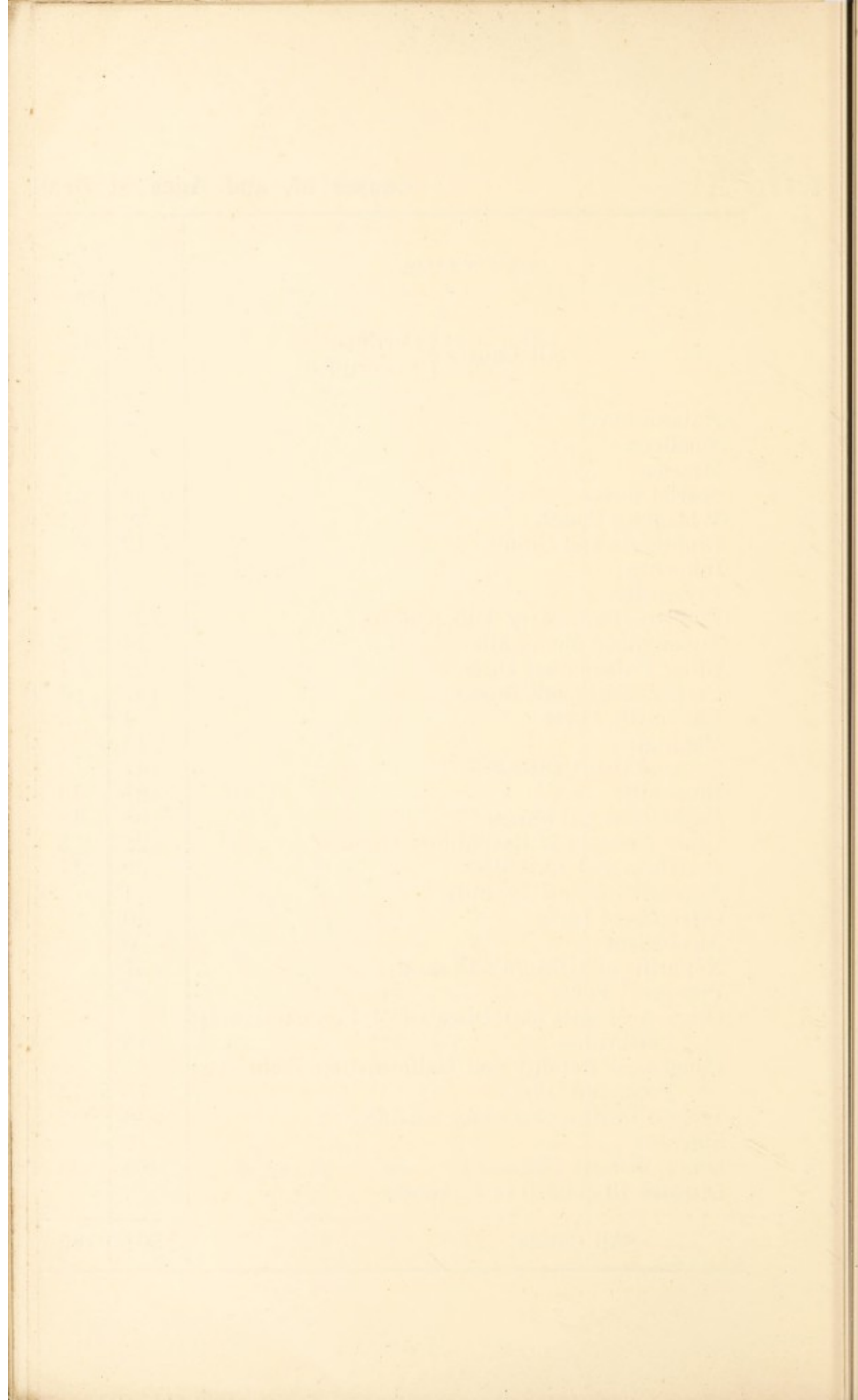
Occupation	Number
Agriculture	12,345
Manufactures	5,678
Commerce	3,456
Professions	2,345
Services	1,234
Unemployed	987

Total

26,045

### Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
		AT SUBJOINED AGES.									
		At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified	...	1499	183	53	44	67	61	190	445	456	
	{ Uncertified	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Enteric Fever	...	13	...	...	...	1	5	2	5	...	4
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	9	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	20	12	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	12	...	2	5	4	...	1	...	...	11
Influenza	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...
Erysipelas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	123	...	...	1	7	29	49	32	5	43
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	14	3	...	2	6	1	2	...	...	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	22	1	3	4	5	2	2	4	1	7
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	137	1	...	...	...	...	19	76	41	21
Rheumatic Fever	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Meningitis	...	13	1	3	1	4	1	2	...	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	147	...	...	...	4	5	24	61	53	14
Bronchitis	...	127	13	3	6	1	...	2	37	65	24
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	98	18	16	7	9	1	9	21	17	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	22	3	1	...	3	...	1	11	3	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	39	17	8	2	1	1	1	3	6	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	9
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	2
Alcoholism	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	57	...	...	...	1	...	8	34	14	7
Puerperal Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	5
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	75	73	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	38	2	2	2	7	2	6	7	10	23
Suicides	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	2	3
Other Defined Diseases...	...	469	39	6	6	9	6	35	140	228	172
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
All Causes	...	1504	185	53	44	67	61	190	448	456	397



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