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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

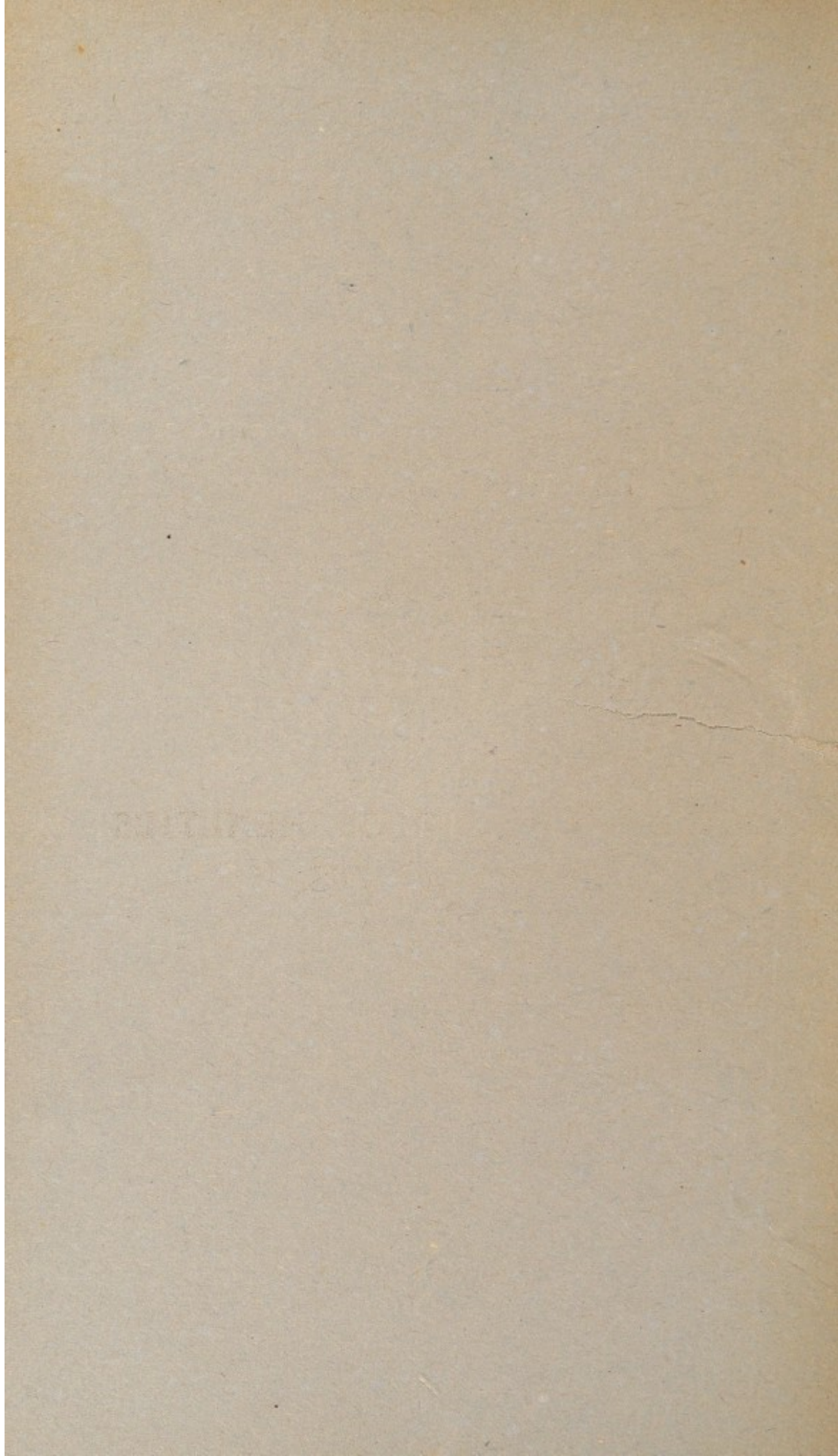
For the 52 weeks ended Dec. 25th,
1915.

*Printed by Order of
the Health Committee.*

HALIFAX:
Messrs. E. MORTIMER, Ltd., Printers, Regent Street.

1916.

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

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

F. VAN DEN WYNGAERT, M.D.,

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

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

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M. LAMBLE, Matron, Sanatorium.

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* The above are on Military Service.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

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

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

INTRODUCTION.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present you with my 16th Annual Report which is the 43rd Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and which covers the period of 52 weeks ended on December 25th, 1915.

On account of existing conditions, the Report has been cut down as far as possible, and chiefly deals with the work which has been carried out by the Department during the year under review.

There are a few important points connected with the statistics therein which are worthy of attention.

The marriage-rate is the highest for several years, and the birth-rate is the lowest on record. The birth-rate for 1915 was actually below the death-rate, the first occasion upon which this has occurred, and it is hoped it will be the last.

The death-rate also was very high. The infant death-rate however was more satisfactory.

Notifiable infectious disease was less prevalent.

The question of the disposal of house refuse will have to be dealt with in the near future. I have made a special report on this matter, which I hope will be seriously considered by the committee in the near future.

The only changes in the staff are those which have been caused by the War. Two more Inspectors joined the forces, and it became necessary to appoint a temporary meat inspector.

Also Dr. Taylor, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, joined the R.A.M.C., and a Temporary Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer was appointed in the person of Dr. Wyngaert, a Belgian Physician.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me by Dr. Wyngaert, who has been most attentive to his work; Mr. Travis, and the district Sanitary Inspectors, as well as Messrs. Jackson and Carlton.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Jas. J. Keech M.D. D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

HALIFAX,

19th July, 1916.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1914	1915
	ACRES	ACRES
Area of County Borough ...		13,984
Rateable Value ...	£500,360	£495,168
Population, estimated to middle of 1915 ...	102,000	99,500
Population, 1911 Census ...	...	101,556
Persons per Acre ...	7·2	7·1
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	16·6
„ Average for previous 10 years ...	18·7	18·7
Death Rate ...	15·5	17·6
„ Corrected for Institutions ...	14·7	17·0
Death Rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	·81	·81
Death Rate, the mean for previous 10 years of Zymotic Diseases ...	·87	·87
Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 Births ...	103	94
Illegitimate Births...	100	94
Average Age at Death, Males ...	44·2 years	45·4 years
Average Age at Death, Females ...	45·7 years	49·6 years
Latitude—North ...	50° 43'	50° 43'
Longitude—West ...	1° 52'	1° 52'
Height above Sea Level, feet...	625	625
Total Rainfall, inches ...	37·95	35·90

REPORT.

Area and Population of the Borough.

Area of the Borough ...	13,984 Acres.
Population, Census 1911 ...	101,553
Estimated Civil Population to the middle of 1915 ...	99,500

Marriages.

There were 1211 marriages solemnised during the year, giving a marriage rate of 12·1 per 1000, the highest rate recorded since the year 1899. The marriage rate during the previous year was 9·9.

The following table shows where the marriages were solemnised.

In Churches of Church of England ...	606
In Nonconformist places of Worship...	345
At Register Office ...	260
Total ...	1211

Births.

The total number of births registered was 1658, of which 4 did not belong to the Borough, but 2 births occurred outside, belonging thereto, so that the number of births was 1656, which gives a birthrate of 16·6 per 1000, the lowest on record.

Of the above 849 were males and 807 females.

There were 94 illegitimate births registered, against 100 for the previous year.

The average birth-rate of the 96 great towns was 22·8 per 1000, and for England and Wales 21·8 for the year under review.

The birth-rates of the other Yorkshire great towns were as follows:—Leeds, 21·7; Sheffield, 25·4; Bradford, 17·4; Hull, 24·8; Huddersfield, 17·3; York, 21·4; and Rotherham, 28·1 per 1000 respectively.

According to information furnished me, it appears there were 97 still-born children buried during the year, while the number of still-births notified by the midwives was 45.

Deaths.

There were 1755 deaths registered in the Borough, 126 of which did not belong thereto. The latter occurred in the various institutions of the Borough, as shown in the following table.

	Poor Law Hospital	Infirmary	Stoney Royd Hospital	Other Places
Rishworth ...	1	...	...	...
Luddenden Foot ...	6	1	...	...
Greetland ...	3	4	...	...
Brighouse ...	15	1	...	...
Southowram ...	4	1	...	...
Sowerby Bridge ...	17	6	...	1
Sowerby ...	4	1	...	...
Walsden ...	...	2	...	...
Elland ...	9	6	...	1
Stainland ...	...	2	...	...
Queensbury ...	5	...	...	...
Sheffield ...	1	...	...	1
Leamington ...	...	1	...	...
Leeds ...	...	...	...	1
Bridlington ...	...	...	...	1
Hipperholme ...	3	2	...	...
Bradford ...	1	...	...	...
Hartshead ...	1	...	...	...
Howarth ...	...	...	...	1
Greetland(Upper) ...	1	...	...	...
Clifton ...	1	...	...	...
Shelf ...	2	...	...	...
Mytholmroyd ...	...	...	...	1
Soyland ...	...	2	...	1
Hebden Bridge ...	...	4	...	...
Todmorden ...	...	2	...	...
Norland ...	1	...	...	...
Midgley ...	2	1	...	...
Barkisland ...	3	1	...	...
Blackpool ...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	80	37	...	9

There were 68 deaths outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and the following table shows where these occurred.

Where Death occurred			Number
West Riding Asylums	...	...	41
Southport	...	...	1
Morecambe	...	...	1
Horsforth...	...	...	1
Leeds	...	...	1
Wardle	...	...	1
Gainsborough	...	...	1
St. Annes-on-Sea	...	...	1
Shelf	...	...	5
Lytham	...	...	1
York	...	...	1
Huddersfield	...	...	2
Scarborough	...	...	1
Oldham	...	...	1
Greetland	...	...	1
Newark	...	...	1
Blackpool	...	...	1
Wakefield	...	...	1
Southowram	...	...	1
Skipton	...	...	1
Buttershaw	...	...	1
Hipperholme	...	...	1
Oldbury	...	...	1
Total			68

The corrected number of deaths belonging to the Borough, after making the necessary adjustment, was 1697, of which 820 were males, and 877 females, giving a death-rate of 17·0 per 1000, the highest since the year 1900.

It will be observed that the death-rate for the year under review was greater than the birth-rate, the first time on record that this has occurred. It is hoped that the War is solely to blame for this condition of matters, and that these figures will right themselves in the near future, or it will become a serious question.

I find that the increased death-rate is due to deaths from the diseases shown in the following table, which also serves to compare the number of deaths which occurred during the previous year with the year under review.

DISEASE				1915	1914
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	21	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	203	127
Pneumonia	...	...	...	148	98
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	197	163
Diseases of Brain and Nervous					
System	...	...	...	190	173
Old Age	...	...	...	144	97
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	27	17

The Halifax death-rate is higher than that of any of the other Yorkshire great towns, all of which, however, show a slight increase upon the previous year. The death-rates of these towns were as follows:—Leeds, 16·4; Sheffield, 16·9; Bradford, 15·9; Hull, 15·3; Huddersfield, 15·9; York, 15·5; and Rotherham, 16·6 per 1000 respectively.

The following table compares the death-rates of England and Wales, the great towns, etc., with that of Halifax.

DEATH-RATES		
	Crude	Standardised
England and Wales ...	15·1	14·8
96 Great Towns ...	15·6	15·9
148 Smaller Towns ...	14·0	14·2
England and Wales, less the 244 Towns ...	14·8	13·6
London ...	16·1	16·1
HALIFAX ...	17·0	17·4

Zymotic Death-rate.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases numbered 81, against 83 during the previous year, giving a death rate of ·81 per 1000, the same as that for the previous year.

It is satisfactory to note that the increased death-rate for the Borough, previously referred to, was not due to an increased death-rate from infectious disease.

The death-rates from the principal zymotic diseases during 1915 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) per 1000 births
England and Wales...	0·00	0·43	0·06	0·15	0·21	0·04	18·18
96 Great Towns ...	0·00	0·50	0·07	0·16	0·23	0·04	24·48
148 Smaller Towns ...	0·00	0·52	0·06	0·15	0·22	0·0	17·15
England and Wales, less the 244 towns...	0·00	0·32	0·05	0·14	0·19	0·04	9·79
HALIFAX ...	0·00	0·34	0·04	0·17	0·05	0·06	9·05

Infantile Mortality.

There were 157 deaths of infants under one year of age, against 185 during the previous year, giving an infant mortality of 94 deaths per 1000 births. Only on two occasions have lower infant death-rates than this been recorded in the Borough. The infant death-rate for the previous year was 103 deaths per 1000 births.

The infant death-rates for each of the past twelve 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
1915	94

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 ...	113	17·0	12	106
Akroydon ...	108	17·5	10	92
North ...	174	22·5	29	166
Central ...	149	20·8	18	120
West ...	148	17·4	11	74
South ...	97	13·1	5	51
East ...	94	15·4	11	117
Southowram ...	154	21·9	12	77
Skircoat ...	140	13·0	12	85
Copley ...	51	16·6	2	39
Pellon ...	107	11·8	11	102
Kingston ...	139	13·7	8	57
Illingworth ...	89	13·6	7	78
Northowram ...	57	18·0	6	105
Warley ...	36	12·9	3	83
Totals ...	1656	16·6	157	94

The following table shows the causes of deaths of infants under one year of age for the year under review.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks
All Causes.	Certified	45	8
	Uncertified	1	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup) ... ..	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculous (b) ... ..	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...
	Convulsions	1	1
Wasting Diseases.	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...
	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...
	Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...
	Enteritis ... ..	...	...
Other Causes.	Gastritis ... ..	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...
	Rickets.....	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...
	Injury at Birth	6	...
	Atelectasis	1	1
	Congenital Malformations (c)	1	...
	Premature Birth	22	4
	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	5	1
	Other causes	9	1
		46	8

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	2	64	19	20	27	26	156
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...
...
...	1	1	...	4	6
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
...
...	2	2
...	1	1
...	1	1	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	2
...	1	3	...	...	2	...	5
...
1	...	1	3	5	7	1	17
...	...	1	...	5	9	9	24
...	1	...	2	...	3
...	1	2	4	2	9
...
1	...	1	2	3	...	...	6
...	1	1
...	1	...	...	1
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
3	1	30	1	1	...	...	32
1	...	7	4	1	1	2	15
2	...	12	4	...	...	1	17
9	2	65	19	20	27	26	157

Of the 94 illegitimate births, 12 died, giving an infant mortality of 127 per 1000 born.

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

Disease			Age at Death Under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia	...		1
Premature Birth	...		3
Convulsions	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	5
Gastro Enteritis	...		1
Marasmus	...	...	1

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

WARDS	Deaths under 1 Year to 1000 Births Registered						Average Birthrate during the past five years
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Average	
Ovenden ...	103	97	153	97	106	111	18.3
Akroydon ...	77	88	55	70	92	76	21.0
North ...	193	116	155	166	166	159	22.3
Central ...	209	142	149	123	120	148	21.2
West ...	173	68	94	104	74	102	17.3
South ...	52	34	54	119	51	62	13.5
East ...	184	138	203	219	117	172	16.1
Southowram	149	66	137	120	77	109	23.3
Skircoat ...	44	48	72	47	85	59	15.1
Copley ...	94	35	100	39	39	61	17.0
Pellon ...	111	79	79	79	102	90	15.4
Kingston ...	112	74	40	57	57	68	15.1
Illingworth	117	79	65	70	78	81	15.1
Northowram	59	57	98	80	105	79	20.0
Warley ...	111	41	52	102	83	77	19.5

From the above table it will be observed that there has been a remarkable fall in the infantile mortality of East ward. This appears to be the lowest infant mortality on record for this ward.

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	
	1914	1915
England and Wales	105	110
96 Great Towns	114	117
148 Smaller Towns	104	114
England and Wales less the 244 Towns	93	98
HALIFAX	103	94

The infant mortality of the other Yorkshire great towns was as follows:—Leeds, 126; Sheffield, 132; Bradford, 123; Hull, 120; Huddersfield, 109; York, 123; and Rotherham, 130 respectively, all of which are above that of Halifax.

Comparison of Ward Death-rates.

In the following table, the undermentioned death-rates of the different wards of the Borough, for the year 1915, are compared.

WARDS	General Deathrates	Zymotic Deathrates	Respiratory Deathrates	Phthisis Deathrates	Infantile Mortality
Ovenden ...	17·4	1·2	3·3	1·3	106
Akroydon ...	14·6	·3	3·8	·8	92
North ...	24·4	2·3	5·4	1·5	166
Central ...	20·1	2·1	4·7	1·1	120
West ...	15·4	·9	3·0	1·2	74
South ...	16·9	·1	2·5	1·0	51
East ...	25·2	·8	5·5	2·4	117
Southowram ...	14·6	·7	3·9	·7	77
Skircoat ...	14·1	·2	3·1	·1	85
Copley ...	13·3	·3	2·9	1·9	39
Pellon ...	13·3	·3	2·1	1·1	102
Kingston ...	13·3	·3	1·9	·6	57
Illingworth ...	18·2	·6	5·0	1·0	78
Northowram ...	14·8	·6	2·2	1·2	105
Warley ..	11·4	·7	1·0	1·4	83
Average ...	17·0	·81	3·5	1·1	94

Notification of Infectious Disease.

It is gratifying to have to report that infectious disease generally was much less prevalent in the Borough than during the previous year, there being a total of 448 cases notified, against a total of 731 during the previous year.

In the following table, the total number of cases notified and their distribution among the wards of the Borough and institutions situate therein is shown.

WARDS	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
Ovenden ...	1	...	3	38	...	7	5	1	55
Akroydon	16	...	10	4	...	30
North	2	18	...	14	2	2	38
Central...	1	16	...	3	4	2	26
West	1	24	...	7	6	2	40
South	1	21	...	4	1	...	27
East	3	13	...	...	3	...	19
Southowram	3	8	...	2	2	2	17
Skircoat	20	...	20	2	...	42
Copley	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	9
Pellon	3	29	1	7	7	1	48
Kingston	1	32	...	5	11	...	49
Illingworth	21	...	2	2	1	26
Northowram	3	5	...	3	2	1	14
Warley	2	6	...	...	...	...	8
Total, 1915	1	1	25	269	1	86	53	12	448

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (which are included in the above).

Royal Infirmary...	1	...	1	1	2	3	5	...	13
Poor Law Hospital	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Bermerside ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4

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
1915	...	...	...	25	269	1	1	...	86	53	...	...	...	1	12	448	.45

Causes of Death.

The following table serves to classify the causes of deaths in the Borough, of persons belonging thereto, during 1915.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Number
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	34
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	17
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	9
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	6
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	21
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	15
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	4
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	113
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	18
Cancer, Malignant Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	120
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	203
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	148
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases, Respiratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	19
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	10
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition and Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	8
Heart Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	197
Other Diseases, Circulatory System ...	...	...	...	...	23
Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	38
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	14
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	9
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ...	...	...	...	...	190
Diseases of Digestive System... ..	...	...	...	...	34
Diseases of Urinary System ...	...	...	...	...	13
Old Age ...	...	...	...	...	144
Acute Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	11
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	4
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	54
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	32
Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	3
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	17
Tubercular Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	21
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	7
Rickets... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	10
Suffocation, Overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast Milk ...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	...	27
Diseases of Bone ...	...	...	...	...	3
Diseases, Organs of Special Sense ...	...	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	52
All Causes ...	...	...	...	...	1,697

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 269 cases notified, against 504 during the previous year.

The cases were, as a rule, of a very mild type, only 4 deaths occurring, giving a deathrate of .04, and a case mortality of 1.48 per cent. of those notified.

Fever.

There were 25 cases of Enteric Fever notified, and 1 of Continued Fever.

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 caus			
		Good	Bad	Fair				No trace	From a Cold	From Eating Shell Fish	From a previous Case in same house
Typhoid Fever	25	17		8	2	18	5	18	3	2	2

From enquiries made, it is most probable that the two following cases resulted from eating shell-fish, as the following notes will show.

D.K., a female, aged 21 years, ate a quantity of mussels on September 22nd. Commenced to be ill, and was notified on September 29th to be suffering from typhoid fever.

B.W., a male, aged 20 years, ate a quantity of uncooked mussels about October 23rd. Commenced to be ill on November 7th, and was notified to be suffering from typhoid fever on November 16th.

During the previous year it would appear that 5 cases of this disease resulted from eating shell-fish.

Two samples of Mussels were taken and examined bacteriologically. One was reported to give a positive re-action, and the other to be contaminated with sewage. The bulk in each case was seized and destroyed, and further supplies from these sources were prohibited.

There were 6 deaths from typhoid fever during the year, giving a deathrate of $\cdot 06$, and a case mortality of 24 per cent., against a deathrate of $\cdot 12$, and a case mortality of 39 per cent. during the previous year.

Diphtheria.

This disease was somewhat less prevalent than during the previous year. There were 86 cases reported.

There were 11 doses of Anti-diphtheritic Serum supplied to 5 medical practitioners during the year, at a cost of £2 10s. 0d.

The cases reported were somewhat more virulent than during the previous year, as 17 died, giving a death-rate of $\cdot 17$, and a case mortality of 19 per cent., against a death-rate of $\cdot 11$, and a case mortality of 12 per cent. during the previous year.

Erysipelas.

There were 53 cases reported, and 1 death resulted during the year.

Measles.

This disease was much more prevalent than during the previous year. The period of greatest prevalence appeared to be during the month of September, when 15 deaths occurred.

Of the 34 deaths registered, 32 were under 5 years of age.

The death-rate was .34 per 1000, against .08 during 1914.

Whooping Cough.

This disease was much less prevalent, only 5 deaths resulting therefrom, against 20 during the previous year.

The death-rate was .05, against .19 during 1914.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

These diseases were less fatal, there being only 24 deaths, against 39 during the previous year.

Diarrhoea was credited with 9, and Enteritis with 15 deaths, giving a death-rate of .24 per 1000, against .38 during the previous year.

The present method of calculating this death-rate, in proportion to the number of children born, gives a mortality from these diseases of 9.05 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	...	...	...	18·18
96 Great Towns ...	...	...	...	24·48
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	17·15
England and Wales, less the 244 Towns	...	...	...	9·79
Halifax	...	...	...	9·05

Influenza.

This disease was more prevalent in the Borough, and caused 21 deaths, against 6 during the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs was 354, against 227 during the previous year, an increase of 127.

It is remarkable that such a sudden increase should have occurred in deaths from these diseases. This is the highest respiratory death-rate recorded since the the year 1900, and in itself has served to increase the general death-rate 1·2 per 1000.

The following table shows the increased number of deaths from the above diseases, at each age period, during the year under review compared with the previous year.

YEAR.	BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.							
	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards.
1914	31	19	13	10	1	11	58	82
1915	41	27	9	10	6	31	88	139

The respiratory deathrates for the past 13 years were as follows:—2·2; 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.

Although the ordinary respiratory deathrate shows such a marked increase, it is gratifying to note that the number of deaths from Phthisis was lower than during the previous year.

The number of deaths were 113, against 123, giving a deathrate of 1·1, against 1·2 per 1000 for the year 1914.

The following table shows the deathrate from this disease during the past 15 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	1·05
1912	1·03	
1913	1·00	
1914	1·20	
1915	1·13	

From the above table it will be observed that the average deathrate from this disease is gradually falling, though that for the year under review is rather above the average for the past 5 years.

From other forms of tubercular disease there were 49 deaths, bringing the total number of deaths from the various forms of tuberculosis to 162, giving a deathrate from all tubercular disease of 1·6 per 1000, against 1·5 for the previous year.

The deaths from other forms of tubercular disease show an increase of 13 during the year under review, which accounts for the higher combined deathrate.

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

Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	10
Tuberculous Peritonitis			
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	21
Other Tubercular Diseases		...	18

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, there were 322 notifications received. Among these however were included 113 duplicate reports, consequently the total number of primary cases notified was 209 for the year. This number was made up of 142 pulmonary, and 67 of non-pulmonary cases.

Of the 142 pulmonary cases, 76 were males, and 66 females, and of the non-pulmonary cases, 37 were males and 30 females, or a total of 113 males and 96 females.

The foregoing particulars are set out in the following table.

Localisation of Disease.	Sex	Primary Cases.			Notified more than once.			
		Forms.		Total Primary	Supplemental	Forms		Total
		A	B			C	D	
Pulmonary	Male	76	...	76	18	29	26	149
	Female	64	2	66	5	10	12	93
Non-Pulmonary	Male	35	2	37	4	1	2	44
	Female	25	5	30	6	..	...	36
Total ...	...	200	9	209	33	40	40	322

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

Lungs	133	Elbow Joint	1
Lungs and Abdomen ...	1	Meninges	2
Lungs and Peritoneum ...	1	Spine	1
Lungs and Bowels	1	Vertebræ	2
Lungs and Larynx	3	Appendix	1
Lungs, Elbow, and Shoulder	1	Ribs and Sternum	1
Lungs and Spine	1	Larynx	1
Buttock	1	Skin (Cheek)	4
Spine and Cervical Glands ..	1	Kidneys	1
Cervical Glands	22	Fingers	2
Mesenteric Glands	5	Ankle Joint	1
Sub Lingual Glands	1	Peritoneum	3
Glands of Groin	1	Sternum	1
General	1	Intestines	3
Hip Joint	7	Hip and Ischio Rectal Fossa...	1
Wrist Joint	3		
Knee Joint	1	Total	209

During the year 10 notifications of non-residents were received, which were transmitted to the Medical Officers of Health of their respective districts as follows:—Queensbury, 2; Southowram, 2; Hebden Bridge, 1; Hipperholme, 2; Stainland, 1; Sowerby Bridge, 1; Midgley, 1.

There were 75 notifications received in respect of Halifax residents who were being treated in Sanatoria, &c., outside the Borough, as follows:—Dean Head Sanatorium, 44; Morton Banks, Keighley, 16; Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, 3; Wensleydale Sanatorium, 10; and Todmorden Union Infirmary, 2.

The ages, sex, and wards in which the notified persons resided 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 ...	76	66	1	...	2	2	3	8	12	26	39	22	17	8	2	...
Non-Pulmonary	37	30	1	4	6	2	13	13	10	6	5	5	2	...	...	...
Total ...	113	96	2	4	8	4	16	21	22	32	44	27	19	8	2	...

	Ovenden	Akroydon	North	Central	West	South	East	Southowram	Skircoat	Copley	Pellon	Kingston	Illingworth	Northowram	Warley
Pulmonary ...	7	7	13	18	16	7	19	10	8	5	15	6	8	1	2
Non-Pulmonary ...	...	9	7	10	9	1	2	7	5	2	5	4	3	1	2
Total ...	7	16	20	28	25	8	21	17	13	7	20	10	11	2	4

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		
Clerks	5	1	Twister, Woollen ...	5	
Hawkers	1		Toffee Wrapper ...	1	1
Toy Makers	1		Winders	3	1
School	2	10	Home Duties	13	1
Colour Printer ...	1		Spinners	8	2
Masons	2		School	5	12
Hair Dressers...	2		Laundresses	1	
Saddler	1		Rovers	1	
Tinner	1		Domestic Servants ...	2	1
Labourers	15	4	Doubler, Cotton ...		1
Brace Maker	1		Drawers	5	
Weavers	1	1	Packer	1	
None	1		Charwoman	2	
Doffers	2	2	Box Minder	1	
Jeweller	1		Beamer	1	
Mechanics	5	1	Weavers	1	2
Draper	1		Doffer	1	
Drover (Horse) ...	1		Seamstresses	5	1
Policeman	1		Hawker	1	
Checker	1		Shop Assistant	1	
Butcher	1		Teacher	1	
Overlookers	3		Clerk	1	
Wire Coverer		1	Rug Maker	1	
Warehouseman ...		1	Baker	1	
Gear Cutter		1	Bookbinder		1
Tailor	1		Packer		1
Core Maker	1	1	Setter, Carpets	2	
Iron Fitter	1		Under Age	2	6
Firelighter Maker ...		1			
Painter	2				
Iron Moulder	1				
Furnace Tenter ...	1				
Dentist	1				
Bakers	1				
Draughtsman		1			
Shop Assistants...	1				
Window Cleaner ...	2				
Ship's Steward	1				
Crane Driver		1			
Wool Washer	1				
Lamp Maker		1			
Goods Porters	2				
French Polisher...	1				
Greengrocer	1				
Brass Finisher		1			
Wiredrawer		1			
Cabinet Maker	1				
Canvassers		1			
Blacksmith	1				
Soldier	2				
Under Age	4	7			
TOTALS	76	37	TOTALS	66	30

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	...	...	4 to 5 years	2	1
1 to 2 weeks	1	2	5 to 6 "	2	...
2 to 3 "	7	7	6 to 7 "	...	2
3 to 4 "	8	...	7 to 8 "	1	...
1 to 2 months	14	7	8 to 9 "	...	...
2 to 3 "	12	5	9 to 10 "	...	...
3 to 4 "	19	6	10 to 11 "	...	...
4 to 5 "	7	4	11 to 12 "	1	...
5 to 6 "	4	1	12 to 13 "	...	2
6 to 7 "	15	4	13 to 14 "	...	...
7 to 8 "	1	...	14 to 15 "	...	1
8 to 9 "	2	...	15 to 16 "	1	...
9 to 10 "	1	2	16 to 17 "	...	...
10 to 11 "	1	...	Ailing from birth	5	1
11 to 12 "	2	...	A long time	2	3
1 to 2 years	21	6	Recent	3	1
2 to 3 "	7	6	No Information (for various reasons)	2	2
3 to 4 "	1	4	Total	142	67

From enquiries made, the following table gives the family history of the cases in relation to this disease.

Previous Cases				Families
No History of Disease in Family	...	...	...	121
One previous case in Family	...	...	...	45
Do. do. Relatives	...	...	...	10
Two Do. cases in Family	...	...	...	2
Do. do. Relatives	...	...	...	2
3 previous cases in Family	...	...	...	4
6 Do. do. ...	...	...	...	1
1 Do. do. 1 in Relatives	...	...	...	4
1 Do. do. 2 do.	...	...	...	1
History in Family	...	...	...	10
Not Known	...	...	...	6
Information unobtainable for various reasons	...	...	...	3

After the receipt of the notification, all cases are first visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors, who make out a report on forms provided for that purpose, and after the particulars have been entered up, the reports are handed on to the Dispensary to be dealt with there.

Disinfection has been carried out after death or removal to hospital or elsewhere, and in this way 242 rooms and 95 beddings were disinfected, 6 beddings being destroyed at owner's request.

The Halifax Sanatorium, which is situated at Shelf, carried out very good work during the year.

Dr. Taylor, the Resident Medical Officer, left on March 27th to join the Army Medical Service, and in his place Dr. Mertens was appointed Temporary Assistant on May 15th.

In the meantime I undertook the medical treatment of the cases at the Sanatorium, and Dr. Whitaker, a local practitioner, attended to the work at the Dispensary.

On July 20th Dr. Mertens resigned, to undertake a similar position at Rochdale. Dr. F. Van Den Wyngaert was appointed Temporary Assistant, and Resident Medical Officer in succession to Dr. Mertens, on July 15th, and is still in the service of the Corporation.

Dr. Wyngaert's Report.

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 204 were sent to the Dispensary, and 145 of the cases were visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

The number of nurse's visits was as follows :

	Insured	Non-Insured	Total
Notified persons visited ...	105	40	145
Repeat visits to Notifications	378	84	462
	483	124	607

Dispensary.

The number examined at the Dispensary was 165 ; Insured, 110 ; Non-insured, 55.

The total attendances at the Dispensary for the examination and treatment of these were 1144. Insured 949 ; Non-insured 195.

There were 295 pathological specimens examined at the Dispensary laboratory, including 207 sputa, of which 77 were positive and 130 negative.

Non-Insured.

The ages of non-insured examined :

	Under 5	5 to 16	Above 16	Total
Males	3	19	5	27
Females ... ..	...	20	8	28
Total ...	3	39	13	55

Of these, 13 were treated at the Dispensary, 3 by a course of tuberculin injections.

13 were sent to the Halifax Sanatorium, Shelf.

12 do. Bermerside Residential Home.

8 do. do. Open-air School.

3 were advised surgical treatment at the Infirmary.

The remainder were cases seeking advice, or sent by the Doctor for diagnosis.

Insured.

The number of insured persons who made application for Sanatorium benefit was 118. Eight of them did not proceed with their applications for various reasons, leaving 110 cases to be considered by the Insurance Committee.

Forms of Sanatorium benefit granted :

21 were given institutional treatment only.

57 do. do. with Domiciliary No. 2.

1 was do. do. with Domiciliary No. 2
and Dispensary.

1 was do. do. with Domiciliary No 1.

5 were given Dispensary alone.

1 was given Dispensary and Domiciliary No 2.

22 were given Domiciliary No. 2 alone.

2 were given Domiciliary No. 1.

That is to say :

Institutional treatment was granted in 80 cases.

Domiciliary No. 2 in 81 cases.

Dispensary in 7 cases.

Halifax Sanatorium, Shelf.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1915, 134 cases were admitted. Non-insured, 13 ; Insured, 121.

Ages ranged from 13 to 62, 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
1	3	12	13	29	16	15	13	16	6	9	1	82	52
4		25		45		28		22		10		134	

The total number discharged during that time was 128. Pulmonary, 124 ; Non-pulmonary, 4.

Length of stay :

Shortest, 4 days.

Longest, 46 weeks, 4 days.

Average length of stay, 84 days.

Diagnosis.

Of the 124 Pulmonary cases, the Tubercle Bacillus was found in the sputum of 41.

In 83, no Bacillus was found, but in some there was a definite diagnostic reaction to Tuberculin, whilst in the remainder, the diagnosis was based on physical signs, symptoms, personal or family history.

In 23 cases the Pulmonary condition was seriously complicated with tuberculosis of other organs, (pleura, larynx, bone, kidney, intestine, neck glands), chorea, arterio-sclerosis, mitral disease, blepharitis, asthma.

Treatment was on the usual sanatorium lines.

Immediate results in cases discharged during 1915.

		Improved	No Improvement	Worse	Died	Total
Stage 1	M.S.	36	...	...	...	} 39
	S.S.	2	...	1	...	
Stage 1--2	M.S.	5	2	...	...	} 11
	S.S.	3	...	1	...	
Stage 2	M.S.	25	1	...	...	} 39
	S.S.	8	1	2	2	
Stage 2--3	M.S.	3	...	...	...	} 10
	S.S.	2	...	2	3	
Stage 3	M.S.	7	3	...	1	} 25
	S.S.	9	2	2	1	
Non-Pulmonary						
	M.S.	2	2	...	...	4
Totals ...		102	11	8	7	128

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 seven deaths show the nature of the work attempted, and that cases in all stages have been admitted.

FR. VAN DEN WYNGAERT, M.D.

Cancer.

The various forms of malignant disease caused 120 deaths, against 137 during the previous year, giving a deathrate of 1.2 per 1000.

Of the above deaths, 47 were males, and 73 females.

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

Pelvis	1	Endocardium ...	2
Jaw	2	Duodenum... ..	1
Uterus	14	Pancreas and Liver...	1
Vagina	2	Rectum	6
Tongue	2	Prostate	1
Liver	15	Penis	2
Mouth	2	Ventricles	2
Stomach	16	Sacrum	1
Oesophagus	2	Ovaries	1
Lung	2	Bladder	1
Breast	6	Bowel and Pelvis ...	1
Thorax	2	Pylorus	1
Pancreas	3	Larynx	2
Peritoneum	2	Superior Maxilla ...	1
Glands, Cervical ...	5	Gall Bladder	2
Intestines	10	Veins of Leg	1
Abdomen	1	Bowel and Liver ...	1
Uterus, Bladder, Rectum and Liver	1	Sigmoid	3

The following table gives the deathrates 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	1915		
Deathrate...	1·0	·9	1·1	1·0	·8	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·4	1·3	1·2		

Inquests.

From information obtained, the Coroner held 100 inquests, which included 11 on persons not belonging to the Borough.

There were 7 inquests held outside the Borough, on residents belonging thereto.

Scavenging, Disposal of Night Soil and House Refuse.

The scavenging of the paved streets is carried out by the Health Committee, and the work has been fairly efficiently done, especially in view of the reduced staff owing to the War.

With regard to the removal of night soil, the "Goux" system still prevails, though it is satisfactory to note that the year under review shows a considerable reduction in the number of this form of closet.

According to our records, there were 17,959 "Goux" closets in the Borough, on December 31st, 1915, which is the smallest number recorded for any year since 1907, and shows a reduction for the year under review of 42 of these closets.

This it is true is a small number, but compared with the increases in the number of these closets which we registered from year to year up to 1912, it is so far satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the reduction of our staff, owing to the War, it has been necessary to keep the full number of men, horses, and vans employed on this work.

The number of privy middens now on the register is 669, against 685, and 357 dry ashpits, against 387 respectively during the previous year.

For several years past, all new houses are required to be provided with water closets, where a sewer and water supply are available.

There were also 8 privies, and 77 "Goux" closets, or a total of 85, converted to water closets during the year.

There were, on the 31st December, 7725 water closets in the Borough, or an increase of 148 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
1915	7725

With regard to the removal of house refuse, which is performed by the Health Committee, owing to the shortage of men and horses, great difficulties were experienced during the winter months, and at one time, this work was fully six weeks in arrear. I called the attention of the Committee to this state of matters, and suggested a re-organization of the scavenging work, with a view to obtaining assistance from the horses and carts used for that work. This brought considerable relief to the existing state of matters.

The Health Committee also purchased a steam waggon. By this means, and by the return of the summer months, I am glad to be able to report that the arrears of this work have practically been overtaken.

The house refuse is still chiefly disposed of on Birks Hall tip. This tip is rapidly filling up, and some provision will be necessary in the near future, either to provide for a prolongation of the life of the tip, or some other means for disposing of this refuse.

I have already made a report to your Committee on this question, which no doubt will be considered in due course.

The garbage from the Slaughterhouse, and Market Hall, and the refuse from certain fish shops, are removed to the Dust Manipulator at Charlestown, mixed with a certain proportion of house refuse, and converted into manure by this machine.

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

				Loads.
House Refuse	...	...	...	582
Market Garbage	...	...	...	452
Fish Garbage	...	...	...	145
Slaughterhouse Garbage	...	...	...	208
Sundry Refuse	...	...	...	124
Total				1,511

The refuse after having been passed through the Manipulator is disposed of as follows :

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.
By Rail	623	0	0
Total Manure	623	0	0
Ground House Refuse to Goux Depot ...	440	1	2
Total	1,063	1	2

It will be noted that less refuse has been dealt with in this way than during the previous year. This has been caused through the reduction of our staff.

One horse and cart less was available for this work, and only one man has been working the Manipulator in place of two under ordinary circumstances.

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of Common Lodging Houses registered within the Borough were 11, the same number as the previous year. They accommodated 723 lodgers.

They are under the supervision of the police, and no complaint was reported during the year.

Factories and Workshops.

The inspection of Factories and Workshops is carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and the number of visits paid during the year are set out in the following table.

District	Number of Visits made to Factories	Number of Visits made to Workshops
A	43	232
B	93	206
C	51	176
D	39	41
Total ...	226	655

There were 881 visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to Factories and Workshops. This is a slight decrease compared with the previous year, but District Inspector Walshaw joined the army in October, and the staff was thereby reduced, which is sufficient to account for this.

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, 235.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
IN FACTORIES.	
Closets opening direct into workroom ...	7
W. C.'s made up ...	4
Offensive Urinal ...	1
Do. Goux Closets ...	5
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ...	1
IN WORKSHOPS.	
Dirty Workshops ...	2
Closets opening direct into workroom ...	2
Total ...	22

DISTRICT B.

INSPECTOR ROBERT PICKARD.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 204.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
IN FACTORIES.	
W. C.'s opening direct into workroom ...	28
Want of separate W. C.'s for sexes ...	1
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ...	6
Offensive Urinal ...	1
Unscreened Approaches to W. C.'s ...	3
Part of Workroom used as stable ...	1
Choked Drains ...	5
IN WORKSHOPS.	
Workrooms requiring limewashing ...	4
Defective W. C.'s ...	5
Do. Roofs ...	5
Damp Walls ...	1
Dirty Floor ...	1
Defective Flagging in Goux Closet ...	1
Total ...	62

DISTRICT C.

INSPECTOR JAMES EDWARD FIRTH.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 168.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
IN FACTORIES.	
Water in Basement	2
Defective Floors and Troughing	1
Made-up Water Closets	14
Made-up Drains	3
Want of intervening Ventilated Space	16
Defective Subsoil Drain	1
Dirty Closets	5
Made-up Urinal	3
IN WORKSHOPS.	
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	1
Dirty Floors and Closets	6
Offensive Fumes	1
Defective Drains	5
Offensive accumulation	2
Workrooms requiring Limewashing	6
Total ...	66

DISTRICT D.

INSPECTOR FRED TEAL.

Number of Workshops on the Register, 75.

Nature of Defects	Number Registered
IN FACTORY.	
Defective Drain	1
IN WORKSHOP.	
Room to Limewash	1
Total ...	2

Notwithstanding the reduction in the staff previously referred to, there were 152 nuisances and sanitary defects dealt with, against 99 during the previous year.

There remained 32 sanitary defects unabated at the end of the previous year, and these, together with the 152 above referred to, make a total of 184, of which 116 were remedied, and 36 remained unabated at the end of the year.

The notices regarding sanitary defects received from the Factory Inspector numbered 41, against 25 during the previous year, of which 36 were in connection with factories, and 5 with workshops.

Attention was duly given to these notices, and after they were remedied a notice thereof was sent to the Factory Inspector. The number of such notices sent was as follows : for factories 18, workshops 4.

Of the defects of which notice was given by the Factory Inspector, 19 had not been remedied at the end of the year under review.

Outworkers.

In accordance with expectation, there was a further decrease both in the number of lists of outworkers sent in, and in the number of outworkers employed, in comparison with the previous year.

The number of lists sent in was 19. The number of outworkers notified as being employed was as follows :—

	Tailors	Shoe-makers	Seam-stresses	Knitters	Total
No. of Outworkers	10	7	8	2	27

In all 83 visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to outworkers employed at home, and the home conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Several of the above occupy their own workshops, and are visited in that respect by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Notices of the employment of outworkers who reside in Halifax were received as follows :—Bradford 1, Leeds 1, Sowerby Bridge 1, and 1 from Manchester.

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 Makers ...	2	Saddlers ...	8
Joiners & Cabinet Makers	55	Milliners...	58
Brush Makers ...	7	Coopers ...	3
Provision Merchants ...	7	Bakehouses ...	142
Rag Sorters ...	3	Drug Packing ...	4
French Polishers ...	13	Coach Builder ...	1
Tailors ...	55	Rope Makers ...	2
Marine Store Dealers ...	2	Wood Carvers ...	2
Blacksmiths ...	15	Wool Sorters ...	6
Upholsterers ...	15	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 ...	2
Hosiery and Knitters ...	12	Tinners ...	10
Wheelwrights ...	11	Locksmiths ...	2
Painters ...	10	Cutler ...	1
Plumbers ...	25	Underclothing Makers ...	13
Printers ...	4	Electrical Engineers ...	3
Sweet Boilers ...	2	Piano Makers ...	3
Cistern Maker ...	1	Firelight Makers ...	3
Clog Sole Makers ...	2	Drysalts ...	2
Belt and Brace Makers ...	3	Boot Upper Maker ...	1
Oil Merchants ...	2	Cycle Repairer ...	1
Rug Maker ...	...	Sign Writer ...	2
Watch Makers & Jewellers	10	Brass Works ...	3
Blind Makers ...	3	Laundries ...	7
Sugar Packers ...	1	Hair Pad Makers ...	7
Metal Engravers ...	2	Machine Makers ...	2
Hair Dressers ...	1	Machine Broker ...	1
Metal Polish Makers ...	1	Marble Masons ...	3
Chair Maker ...	1	Paper Merchant ...	1
Photographers ...	5	Firewood Cutters ...	2
Billiard Table Maker ...	1	Skep Makers ...	2
Ventilating Engineer ...	1	Dentists ...	4
Horse Condiments ...	1	Beer Bottlers ...	2
Boot, Shoe, and Clog		Paper Bag Makers ...	2
Makers ...	124	Dry Cleaner ...	1
Weight and Scales Makers	2	Bookbinder ...	1
Dress and Mantle Makers	83	Mineral Water Manuf'rs.	2
Art Needlework ...	1	Musical Instrument	
Tripe Dressers ...	2	Maker ...	1
Machine Roller Maker ...	1	Essential Oil Blenders ...	2
Whitesmiths ...	3	Curtain Makers ...	2

Total number of Workshops, 824.

Bakehouses.

Number on the Register	142
Number of underground Bakehouses	26

The District Inspectors paid 253 visits to the Bakehouses as the following table will show.

Description of Premises	Number on Register	Number of Visits made
Wheat Bread and Muffin Bakers, including Confectioners	132	253
Oat Bread and Muffin Bakers	10	

The largest number of complaints had reference to the neglect of limewashing.

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

Nature of Defects	Number Reported	Number Remedied
Bakehouses requiring Limewashing...	23	23
Offensive Accumulations	3	3
Defective Drain	1	1
Defective Paving	1	...
Dirty Floors	4	4
Total ...	32	31

Ice Cream Makers and Vendors.

There were 70 inspections of these premises made during the year.

One was found to be in a dirty condition, and the occupier was compelled to thoroughly cleanse the same.

In 2 cases Ice Cream was found to be made in rooms where an opening to a drain existed. These defects were remedied.

In one case the premises were found to be generally unsatisfactory, and rather than remedy this state of matters the occupier ceased to use the same for this purpose.

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
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	16

These premises have been kept under supervision, and were found generally satisfactory.

Public Health Laboratory.

There were 295 specimens examined in the Public Health Laboratory, against 582 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)...	207	28	72	49	58
„ (Urine) ...	13	1	7	1	4
Diphtheria (Swabs) ...	66	4	24	10	28
Typhoid (Widal's) ..	7	...	...	3	4
Gonococcus ...	1	...	..	...	1
Blood ...	1	...	...	1	...
Total ...	295	33	103	64	95

The proportion of diphtheria swabs after examination found to be positive was 21·2 per cent., against 19·7 during the previous year.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

The numbers on the Register are as follows :—

Cowsheds	...	...	...	505
Milkshops	...	...	...	59
Dairy Farmers and Purveyors of Milk				354

In the way of reconstruction to make them comply with the requirements of the Regulations in force, only 3 cowsheds were dealt with during the year. This was chiefly owing to a reduced staff, and the consequent pressure of other work.

The Inspectors responsible for the supervision of Dairies and Cowsheds paid 836 visits during the year to these premises, and the District Sanitary Inspectors paid 125 visits to the registered milkshops.

The total number of defects discovered and reported as a result of these visits was 68, and 71 were remedied, as the following table will show.

Nature of Defects				Number Reported	Number Remedied
Not Registered	...	...	...	3	3
Defective Drains	...	...	...	2	3
Want of Light	...	...	...	2	2
„ Airspace	...	...	...	...	1
„ Ventilation	...	...	...	1	2
Defective Floors	...	...	...	3	3
Cowsheds to Limewash	...	...	...	52	52
Overflowing Liquid Manure Tanks	...	...	...	4	4
Swine kept in Cowshed	...	...	...	1	1
Total ..				68	71

The estimated number of milch cows kept in the Borough is 2450.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 8 private slaughterhouses situated within the Borough, of which 2 are not at present in use, and 1 is unoccupied. The remainder have been kept in a generally satisfactory condition.

The following table shows the number of visits paid by the Meat Inspector to the slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, markets, etc.

Description of Premises				Number of Visits
Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	422
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	157
Borough Market	...	...	...	542
Wholesale Market	...	...	...	559
Fasting Sheds...	...	...	...	588
Potted Meat Houses	...	...	...	179
Tripe Boiling Houses	...	...	...	113
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	856
Cowsheds	...	...	...	279
Other Visits	...	...	...	259
Total				3954

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

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES				
Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
9,185	1,642	18,770	6,425	36,022
PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (Approximate)				
385	12	980	95	1,472

There were 534 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	9,185	1,642	18,770	6,425	36,022
Do. condemned	7	9	14	26	56
Weight of those condemned in lbs. ...	4,562	550	1,392	3,610	10,114

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

	Papæmia	Uræmia	Tuberculosis	Inflammatory Diseases	Jaundice	Emaciation	Dropsical	Immature	Suffocation	Otherwise unsound
Cattle			5	1		1				
Calves	1							7		1
Sheep						2	4		8	
Pigs		4	11	3	3	1	2		1	1
Rabbits										594

In addition to the above there were 24 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	...	...	...	4440
Beef not in Carcase	...	...	...	122
9 Carcases of Veal	...	...	...	550
14 Carcases of Mutton	...	...	...	1392
26 Carcases of Pork	...	...	...	3610
Pork not in Carcase	...	...	...	460
594 Rabbits	...	...	...	1188
Fish	...	...	...	3559
Fruit	...	...	...	2690
Other Foods	...	...	...	180
Offal	...	...	...	8922
Total				27113

The meat, etc., destroyed during the year was, with two exceptions, voluntarily surrendered by the owner for destruction. It was necessary only in two cases to obtain a Justice's order. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Disinfection.

Owing to the diminished prevalence of infectious disease, less work was necessary under this heading.

There were 10,156 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected by steam, against 14,451 during the previous year.

There were 990 rooms in private houses fumigated, and 125 library books disinfected in a special apparatus provided for that purpose.

There were 250 gallons of disinfecting fluid distributed free of charge in connection with cases of notifiable infectious disease, and 17 tons of disinfecting powder used in connection with street gullies and other places.

Schools and Infectious Diseases.

No school was closed during the year by Order of the Sanitary Authority. I believe, however, several closures were carried out by the Education Committee, owing chiefly to the prevalence of measles.

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	...	...	...	8	1	9
Battinson Road	...	...	...	1	...	1
Parkinson Lane	...	...	...	5	2	7
Sunnyside	...	...	...	2	7	9
Christ Church, Pellon	...	...	...	4	...	4
Moorside	...	...	...	3	1	4
Queen's Road	...	...	...	21	1	22
Haugh Shaw	...	...	...	4	3	7
Siddal	...	...	...	5	...	5
Portland Road	...	...	...	3	...	3
Holy Trinity	...	...	...	9	1	10
All Saints	...	...	...	4	6	10
Council Secondary	...	...	...	2	...	2
Boothtown	...	...	...	8	3	11
Akroyd Place	...	...	...	1	1	2
Warley Road	...	...	...	4	1	5
Lee Mount	...	...	...	10	1	11
Pellon Lane	...	...	...	1	1	2
Wainstalls	...	...	...	1	...	1
St. Maries	...	...	...	3	...	3
Warley St. John's	...	...	...	1	...	1
Luddenden National	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bermerside	...	...	...	5	...	5
Bradshaw	...	...	...	3	...	3
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	3	1	4
Heath Grammar School	...	...	...	2	...	2
Caddy Field	...	...	...	1	...	1
Parish Church...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Catherine Slack	...	...	...	...	1	1
Halifax New School	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	118	33	151

From the above table it will be observed that 33 cases of diphtheria occurred among school children, against 47 during the previous year, and of the 86 cases reported 38 per cent. were of school age, against 47 per cent. during the previous year.

The Education Department reported 6 suspicious cases of fever. These were visited, and 1 case of scarlet fever was discovered among them.

In connection with 2 schools, 14 rooms were fumigated during the year.

Furnished Rooms, Houses Let in Lodgings.

The number of furnished rooms and houses let in lodgings on the register was 180 against 175 for the previous year.

There were 358 visits of inspection made to these rooms and houses, and 26 were found to be in a dirty condition. These were subsequently cleansed.

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

The houses inspected and reported on during the year numbered 455, against 536 during the previous year.

Of these 242 were found to be more or less defective, while 213 were in a satisfactory condition.

The following is a list of the chief defects found.

Nature of Defects	Number Reported
Defective Drainage and Sanitary Fittings	145
Defective Flagging in yards	11
Structural Defects	164
W.C. and Ashes-tub-place accommodation ...	Defective ... 15
	Insanitary ... 10
	Insufficient.. 3
Overcrowded	2
Defective Light or Ventilation ... ..	...
Want of Cleanliness	2
Dampness	14
Others	30
Total ...	396

With regard to the houses in connection with which defects were found, 193 were remedied, and in the case of the remaining 49 the necessary work had not been completed by the end of the year.

Of the houses inspected, 9 were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to warrant representations being made by the Medical Officer of Health. Closing orders were made in these cases.

The owner subsequently submitted plans for their reconstruction, which have been sanctioned, but the work had not been carried out at the end of the year.

The number of Demolition Orders made by the Council was 5, but in two cases the orders had not been carried out at the end of the year. Two houses, however, which had been previously condemned, and for which Closing Orders had been made, were demolished by the owner without the necessity of making a formal Demolition Order.

In one case, where a Closing Order had been made during the previous year, approved alterations were carried out, and the Closing Order was determined.

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

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	455
Number of houses in which defects were found to exist				242
Number of houses found to be in a satisfactory condition				213
Number of houses in which defects were not remedied at the end of the year	...	...	...	49
Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	9
Number of representations with a view to the making of closing orders	...	...	...	9
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	9
Number of houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	193
Number of houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.				1
Number of houses closed (demolished) as unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	6

Meteorology.

The Meteorological Station, which is under the charge of Mr. Green, is situated in the grounds of Belle Vue Library.

Rain fell on 175 days during the year.

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

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, 1915, to December 31st, 1915.

By E. GREEN, LIBRARIAN.

LATITUDE OF STATION = 53° 43' N.

LONGITUDE = 1° 52' W.

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL = 625 FEET.

Month.	Pressure of Atmosphere in Month.		Temperature of Air in Month.						Mean Temperature.		Vapour			Mean degree of Saturation (100.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Reading of Thermometer.				Wind.										Mean amount of Cloud.	Rain.		REMARKS
	Mean at 37° F. and Sea Level.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.			Air.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force.	In a cubic foot of Air.				Maximum in Days of Sun.	Minimum on Glass.	Estimated Strength.	Relative proportion of										No. of Days of Fall.		Amount Collected.		
						Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.				N.	N.E.						E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms.								
January	29.653	1.740	50.4	29.2	21.2	41.3	29.8	11.5	36.5	34.2	.197	2.1	0.6	80	541	52.9	31.1	1.4	8	3	2	1	0	6	11	13	7	6.0	23	5.14	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	29.600	1.588	50.2	26.0	24.2	42.2	33.0	9.4	38.0	35.1	.190	2.3	0.2	87	542.1	67.1	30.5	1.5	2	1	0	9	0	25	2	7	2	8.0	18	4.15			
March	30.034	1.580	57.7	24.1	33.6	45.7	33.6	11.9	39.3	36.7	.218	2.5	0.3	92	538.8	77.8	32.1	1.7	9	7	2	3	0	4	7	18	4	6.6	15	0.97			
April	30.102	1.298	65.8	31.8	34.0	49.3	37.0	12.3	43.6	35.6	.224	2.6	0.7	77	533.4	89.3	34.3	1.6	6	10	0	1	1	6	9	15	2	6.3	13	1.28			
May	30.121	0.816	71.5	32.1	39.4	56.4	39.5	18.1	48.1	38.3	.224	2.6	1.2	67	529.2	97.1	37.6	1.3	3	8	7	8	4	3	11	2	6	5.6	12	1.87			
June	30.168	0.620	75.6	38.7	36.9	63.2	45.7	18.3	55.4	44.4	.295	3.3	1.7	65	520.6	104.0	42.4	1.3	3	5	10	5	1	5	4	9	10	5.2	6	0.56			
July	29.894	0.786	68.7	44.9	23.8	60.7	48.7	12.0	55.4	48.2	.340	3.8	1.2	75	520.3	105.0	47.0	2.0	1	1	0	2	3	12	16	14	4	6.2	20	4.77			
August	30.052	.786	69.9	40.6	29.3	62.2	49.6	13.1	56.2	50.7	.365	4.1	0.9	81	520.1	105.2	47.5	1.3	5	2	3	1	2	2	12	19	6	7.3	15	5.35			
September	30.081	.974	70.6	33.9	36.7	60.4	46.4	14.0	55.6	47.8	.350	3.9	1.0	78	520.3	97.5	43.3	1.6	6	5	3	8	3	6	9	9	2	5.2	7	0.47			
October	30.114	1.000	62.6	29.5	33.1	51.0	40.8	10.2	47.4	43.7	.290	3.4	0.6	87	528.8	69.7	38.2	1.1	9	3	5	10	7	1	1	8	9	7.8	13	1.61			
November	29.702	2.954	50.2	21.2	29.0	41.0	31.9	9.1	37.5	36.0	.212	2.5	0.0	100	542.1	60.3	29.0	1.7	13	9	3	3	1	2	7	4	10	7.3	9	2.24			
December	29.610	1.740	51.0	24.6	26.4	42.2	34.9	7.3	39.2	36.7	.218	2.5	0.3	92	538.8	51.9	31.4	2.0	1	6	1	6	4	14	9	5	5	9.0	24	7.49			
Annual Means	29.927	1.323	62.0	31.3	30.6	49.6	39.1	12.2	46.0	40.6	.260	2.9	0.7	81	531.4	81.4	37.0	1.5	5	5	3	5	2	7	8	10	5	6.7					

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

January, 42°	March, 41°	May, 47°	July, 53°	September, 54°	November, 46°
February, 41°	April, 42°	June, 51°	August, 55°	October, 51°	December, 42°

Highest Readings = 56° on August 18th to 23rd.

Lowest Readings = 40° on February 20th to March 6th.

Rain fell on 175 days, and measured 35.90 inches.

The amount of rain collected was 35·90in. against 37·95in. during the previous year.

The following table gives the rainfall for the past 22 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
1915	175	35·90

Borough Fever Hospital.

The number of patients which remained in the Hospital on January 1st, 1915, from the previous year was 30, including 4 cases of diphtheria, 4 of typhoid, and 22 of scarlet fever.

There were admitted during the year a total of 221 cases, including 24 from outside districts.

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

Disease	Number Admitted	Deaths	Case Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	39	6	15·3
Scarlet Fever	161	3	1·8
Enteric Fever	18	4	22·2
Continued Fever	1	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	1	1	100·0
Total	221	14	6·3

One case of enteric fever and 3 of diphtheria died within 24 hours of admission.

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
1915				18	161	39	3	221

Miss Robison has continued to exercise her usual care and attention in the management of the Institution, and the work of the nursing staff has been satisfactorily carried out.

Notification of Births Act.

Under the Notification of Births Act, which came into force in March, 1908, 1,421 births were reported, against 1,558 during the previous year.

The number of births registered was 1,656, so that 85 per cent. only were reported, against 93 per. cent. during the previous year.

A larger proportion than this should be notified, and unless an improvement takes place it will be advisable for the Committee to make an example in one or two cases, so as to enforce the provisions of the Act.

There were 45 notifications of still-born infants.

The Public Health Association has still continued to do good work.

The Committee of the Association is constituted as follows :—

Councillor T. Hey, J.P.,	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. Barrow,	„ „
Mrs. Hack,	„ „
Mrs. Hyde,	„ „
Lady. Fisher-Smith.	
Mr. A. W. Whitley.	

Miss Thompson, the Lady Health Visitor, acts as Secretary.

Periodical meetings were held by the Committee for the transaction of business, and the Annual Meeting, which was presided over by the Medical Officer of Health, was addressed by Miss Teal, of Manchester, and others.

Visits were paid in certain special cases by the Lady Health Visitors to children up to two years of age.

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. Barrow
South and East Wards ...	Mrs. Hack
Skircoat and Southowram Wards	Mrs. Hyde

The following are the names of the Assistant Lady Visitors.

Mrs. Whitley,	Mrs. Flew,	Mrs. Hyde,
Mrs. Bates,	Mrs. Wadsworth,	Mrs. Sharp,
Mrs. Broadley,	Mrs. Rounsfell,	Mrs. Greenwood,
Mrs. Pollard,	Mrs. Cockroft,	Mrs. Tidswell,
Mrs. Lees,	Mrs. Hepworth,	Mrs. Pickles,
Mrs. Grimstone,	Mrs. Watkins,	Mrs. Wade,
Mrs. Whitaker,	Mrs. Holroyd,	Mrs. Shuttleworth,
Mrs. Smith,	Mrs. Mitchell,	Mrs. Culpan,
Mrs. Meskimmon,	Mrs. Burnett,	Mrs. Hirst.
Mrs. Ackroyd,		

The total number of visits paid by the Voluntary Lady Visitors was 2,275, against 2,274 during the previous year.

During the year a Maternity Centre was organised, equipped, and opened on November 8th, a more detailed account of which will be found in the Lady Health Visitor's report.

Lady Health Visitor's Report.

During the year I have paid 1,004 visits to notified births, 360 to Guild cases and others.

There were 1,421 births notified, of which 764 were attended by medical men and 657 by midwives.

We have 28 Voluntary Assistant Visitors, and the number of visits paid by these ladies was as follows:—

Ovenden, Pellon, and Kingston Wards	120
Akroydon and North Wards	1102
Central and West Wards	502
South and East Wards	326
Skircoat and Southowram Wards ...	225

Out of the 657 midwives' cases 631 were breast fed at birth, 26 only being bottle fed.

In the spring of the year we continued free dinners to nursing and expectant mothers. We were more than satisfied with the improvement in the mothers and babies. Some of them were so impressed with the good results that they applied for the recipe for making the soup after the discontinuance of the dinners.

The Mothers' Sewing Meetings were not started as early as usual owing to the change of premises.

The Ladies' Committee of the Public Health Association and the ladies of the Co-operative Guild applied to the Health Committee for a "Centre" where the work already in hand could be developed on lines satisfactory to the Local Government Board. This request was acceded to, and a suitable house was taken at 19, Wade Street, and fitted up as a "Maternity and Child Welfare

Centre," where any mother whose infant is not thriving can have the baby weighed, get free advice, and to a certain extent, free treatment.

Dr. Alice Latchmore kindly attends on Monday afternoons as Consulting Physician.

The new "Centre" was opened on November 8th, when 9 mothers brought their babies down to be weighed, and to consult the doctor.

It is too early to make a report on this work, but we are satisfied that the "Centre" meets a long-felt need, as the numbers are steadily increasing.

As it becomes more widely known "Health talks" to mothers and ante-natal work will be included in the activities of the "Centre."

The Local Government Board Inspector, Dr. Jane Claypon, made an inspection of the premises and arrangements, and was highly pleased.

Midwives' Act.

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

The Midwives, almost without exception, continue to daily take the temperature and pulse of their patients during the lying-in period.

I paid 39 visits to the Midwives during the year, and the following particulars relative to their case books were obtained, some of them being exceedingly well kept.

Number on Register	Case Books			
	Well kept	Fairly well kept	Not Up-to-date	No case book
20	14	4	2	0

The two 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 20 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 5 notices received during the year of sending for medical aid, and 45 stillborn infants.

The following is a list of Midwives registered at the Health Office during the year 1915.

Name	Address
Ogden Emma ...	42, Burnley Road, Halifax
Marsland Emma ...	16, Cherry Street, Halifax
Connew Sarah ...	23, Clay Street, Halifax
Shelley Emelina ...	6, Ellen Royd, Halifax
Wilson Elizabeth Ann ...	1, Shoemith's Buildings, Hx.
Sutcliffe Ellen ...	6, Spindle Street, Halifax
Lake Lucy ...	14, Bolton Street, Halifax
Halstead Frances Ellen ...	3, Aspinall Street, Halifax
Wood Mary ...	12, Fern Street, Halifax
Smith Clara ...	40, Winding Road, Halifax
Hoyle Elizabeth ...	27, Copley Hall Street, Halifax
Dakin Elizabeth ...	13, Church Hill, Luddenden, Hx
Woodhead Fanny ...	40, Chestnut Street, Halifax
*Radcliffe Minnie ...	38, Taylor Street, Halifax
Blakey Louisa ...	33, Commercial Road, Halifax
Smith Emma ...	21, Causeway Foot, Halifax
Aaron Hannah ...	7, Lane Ends, Wheatley, Hx.
Arnold Mary Ann ...	14, Exchange Street, Halifax
Wade Hannah ...	66, St. Peter Street, Halifax
Rushworth Nurse ...	18, Westfield Terrace, Halifax

* Formerly Minnie Crossley.

SHOP INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Shop Inspector has submitted to me the following Report for the year 1915.

Shops Act, 1912.

The number of shops, retail traders, hotels, temperance hotels, cafés, and restaurants entered in the Shops Register is as follows :—

Shops and Retail Traders	...	...	...	2470
Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	230
Temperance Hotels, Cafés, and Restaurants	...			55
		Total	...	2755

The reduction in the number of shops (70 less than last year) is mainly accounted for by the number of butchers, hairdressers, and bootmakers' shops which have closed owing to the conditions of trade due to the war, or to the enlistment of the occupiers.

The following table gives an approximate number of assistants and young persons (under 18 years) employed in shops.

SHOP ASSISTANTS		YOUNG PERSONS (UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE).	
Male	Female	Male	Female
656	759	292	118

The number of Hotels and Public Houses employing assistants is 102, and the following is an approximate number of those so employed.

	Assistants		Young Persons under 18 years of age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Licensed Premises ...	70	43	...	5
In Cafés, Restaurants, and Temperance Hotels ...	2	85	...	17

The shopkeepers employing assistants who omitted to procure and post the Assistants' Half-Holiday Notice (Form 1) was 83, as compared with 145 in my last report, and the number of shops where assistants were on the premises after 1-30 p.m. on their weekly half-holiday, as stated on the notice, were 59, being 6 less than last year.

The Assistants' Meal-time Provisions (Sec. 1, subsec. 3) were in 10 cases not strictly adhered to, the offenders being generally branch shops, and on the principals being acquainted with the facts, satisfactory arrangements were made.

For contravening the provisions of this section, shopkeepers were in 10 instances warned by special notice, which in each case proved sufficient, without resorting to stronger measures, to ensure due observance of the provisions of this section.

The question of meal times for assistants has been much to the fore owing to the shortage of assistants and the changing conditions generally. Many of the larger stores who have branch shops, viz., the Co-operative Societies and the Economic Stores are closing for dinner, and the former at tea time as well, also an increasing number of private traders are closing for the dinner hour, and I believe if the conditions were more favourable the number would be greatly increased.

The chief difficulty to a general dinner hour amongst shopkeepers is that caused by the different dinner hours amongst the factories and workshops, which range from 12 noon to 2 p.m., but if it could be arranged that the

factories and workshops had one hour, say from 12 noon to 1 p.m., the shops could then close for dinner from 1 to 2 p.m., and the difficulty of meal times clashing with mid-day trade would be overcome.

The notices required by Section 2, where young persons under 18 years of age are employed, have not been procured or posted in 46 shops I visited, or the notices so displayed were dirty or obsolete.

I ascertained that 7 cases (16 last year) of contraventions of young persons' hours occurred, where the period of employment was divided between the factory and the shop. These were cases of minor importance, and were quickly rectified.

The weekly half holiday for Retail Traders is, in the majority of cases, still observed on Thursdays, but an increasing number of small mixed businesses observe other days, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, as their half-holiday for prohibited goods, but in nearly every case, remain open for exempted articles.

I found 78 mixed businesses where no notices (Sec. 10, Form 4) had been procured, or where the existing notices were torn and unreadable, and 231 other cases where the provisions of Section 4 for Half-holiday Closing had not been observed.

The following table gives the number of shops closing on each day at 1 p.m. for the weekly half-holiday, and the number of mixed businesses who open only for exempted goods.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday	
Closed	Mixed	Closed	Mixed	Closed	Mixed
174	71	25	15	57	20
Thursday		Saturday		Exempted Businesses	
Closed	Mixed	Closed	Mixed		
1328	572	141	1	65	

The early closing of shops has during the year come very much to the fore, and voluntary effort amongst the various traders in the centre of the town has resulted in the larger number of shops affected closing a half hour earlier on the first three days of the business week. The dark streets and war conditions have done much to help the movement, but if not enforced by an Early Closing Order there is the prospect that the removal of the contributory conditions will cause some to break away from this very laudable effort to reduce shop hours, and give the assistants more leisure during the evening.

The appended list of Early Closing Orders operative in the Borough affects 26 trades or businesses.

	Trades or Business	Time of Closing					
		Mon. p.m.	Tues. p.m.	Wed. p.m.	Thur p.m.	F 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...	8	8	8	1	9	10
	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						
4	Halifax Jewellers, &c., Shops Closing Order, (1912)— Watchmakers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Pawnbrokers selling Watches, Clocks, Jewel- lery or Silver Plate ...	8	8	8	8	8	10
	Area: The Borough.						

As a result of visitation for Early Closing purposes 59 shopkeepers were warned for being open after the closing hour. The more serious offences being warned in addition by special notice, and in each case the desired result was obtained.

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)	758
Special Visits (being interviews and inspection visits)	694
Half-holiday Visits (being entries into shops on the day selected for the half-holiday, total or partial)	580
Assistants Half-holiday visits (being entries into Shops and Refreshment Houses for assistants half-holiday purposes) ...	358
Children's Bye-laws Visits (being interviews or entries into shops to explain or ascertain if Bye-laws were being observed)	705

The omissions and contraventions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913, and the Children's Bye-laws during the year show a decided decrease, 207 shopkeepers having omitted to procure the necessary notices, as compared

with 308 in the previous year, and the contraventions against the above Acts and Bye-laws were 441, compared with 548 for 1914.

The following is a detailed table of offences.

Shops without Assistants' Half-holiday Notice (Sec. 1, Form 1)		83
Shops without Young Persons' Notice (Sect. 2)		46
" Mixed Business Notice (Sect. 10, Form 4)		78
Shops without Seats for Female Assistants (Sect. 3)		1
Total ...		208
Contraventions of Mealtime Provisions ...		10
" Assistants' Half-holidays ...		59
" Half-holiday Closing ...		231
" Early Closing Orders ...		59
" Young Persons' Hours ...		7
" Children's Bye-laws ...		75
Total ...		441
Special Notices sent		41

Shops Act, 1913.

This Act not being compulsory but alternative to the Shops Act 1912, is only adopted by those Refreshment House keepers who find its provisions suited to their business, or who desire the best of employment for their assistants.

I paid 115 visits in connection with the administration of this Act, the number of Refreshment Houses subject to its provisions being four, two being licensed premises and two unlicensed.

Sixteen assistants are employed on these premises, and 3 cases of contravention of the Act occurred during the year.

In the first case no note had been made on the notice about the annual holiday, the second case being that of working the assistants two hours more than the number allowed, the last case being one of working the assistants too long by half an hour on their weekly half-holiday.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1903.

Bye-laws Referring to Employment in Shops.

Subject to the provisions of the above Act and Bye-laws I found during the year 334 boys and 7 girls who attended school full time, and 37 boys and 7 girls who attended school half time employed in connection with the various shops in the Borough. Four boys who were employed half time under the Factory and Workshops Act were employed in shops, this being a contravention of Section 3 of the Act. Twenty-two boys under 11 years of age (12 years for lather boys) were employed contrary to the provisions of the Act and Bye-laws.

For bye-law administrative purposes I paid 705 visits, and found 75 cases where the due observation of the bye-laws or the Act were not being complied with.

New employers of child labour were mainly responsible for the above offences, but 8 cases of more serious import were specially warned by notice.

The demand for this class of school boy or girl labour has increased greatly during the year, but with the children of half-time age, the attraction of higher wages

paid in the factory has proved irresistible, and in consequence the supply required for the shops is considerably below the demand.

To meet the general shortage the local Chamber of Trade asked for and obtained the following concession from the Education Committee :—

“That the general body of traders might employ children 12 years of age on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and during the evening from 4-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.”

The age limit, 12 years, is however against the concession being a boon to the traders concerned, as they can only employ those children who are unable, for some reason, to work half-time in the mill.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act.

The number of shops under supervision for the purposes of the above Act, are about 240. In addition to these however, there are an equal number of mixed businesses, who stock a certain amount of drapery, and are, in consequence, all the more difficult to keep under observation.

The circular sent to the various traders during the year 1914, and the publicity given to the provisions of the Act in the Press, have each contributed towards a general understanding of the objects of this legislation, and there is obviously no desire on the part of the retail business community to sell those goods, which, in the opinion of a large number, are unable to stand the required test, to warrant them being marked “non-inflammable.”

During the year, constant supervision and observation, have failed to reveal any case of contravention of the above Act, and no accident has been reported, due to wearing garments warranted as non-inflammable.

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 1915.

There were 248 samples of food and drink 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
1915	248	8·0	100,000	2·48

The percentage of adulteration is higher this year, and it is due to three articles only, namely, milk, baking powder, and olive oil, other comestibles being blameless, except white pepper and dried fruits.

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

Article	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Doubtful	Percentage adulterated or unsatisfactory.
Milk	142	131	10	1	7·7
Butter	14	14	0	0	0·0
Margarine	12	12	0	0	0·0
Vinegar	8	8	0	0	0·0
Baking Powder	8	3	0	5	62·5
Cream	21	21	0	0	0·0
Beer	8	8	0	0	0·0
Buttered Tea Cakes	3	3	0	0	0·0
Dried Fruits	8	7	0	1	12·5
White Pepper	8	7	0	1	12·5
Spirits	8	8	0	0	0·0
Olive Oil	8	6	1	1	25·0
Totals	248	228	11	9	8·0

Twelve different classes of commodity were sampled as against 13 last year. Perhaps some attention to drugs would have borne fruit, as owing to the war, many of these have become scarce, and enormously costly, thus encouraging the giving of short quantities in prescriptions, for instance.

This year milk has by no means maintained its excellent showing of last year, which indeed was too good to last, and the offending samples were pretty well distributed throughout all periods of the year. Even yet, however, it does not reach the average percentage of adulteration, taking England as a whole. The fact, too, that preservative is never found in the town's milk of recent time is an excellent feature of which we may be glad. There is enough of it in other things.

Cream showed up pretty well, the fat content was in each case satisfactory, and Boric Acid when present never exceeded the amount stated on the label. I must repeat what I said in last year's report, namely, that the 0.5%, which is the limit usually adopted, is too high, and should be 0.3%.

The Butter samples were all genuine, in fact it seems to me that such a good price is now obtainable for Margarine, and there is such a ready sale for it, that there is less temptation to substitute it for the former. This applies, though certainly in a lesser degree to Buttered Bread or Teacakes. A prosecution or two, however, not long ago, had a good effect in this direction.

The Margarines examined were satisfactory, the two reasons mentioned under Butter no doubt contributing to this.

In all cases of Butter and Margarine there was either no preservative at all, or Boric Acid in proportion less than 0.5%. The opinion expressed last year should be repeated, that it might reasonably be forbidden altogether, as so many samples contain none, and yet are quite satisfactory in keeping qualities if properly made.

A White Pepper containing undue amounts of fibre or husk was found, but not proceeded against. There is a great difference in the quality of pepper sold even in appearance. If it were a difference of appearance only, one might leave the purchaser to deal with the matter, but it is not so.

Coming to Baking Powder we find a poor condition of things. Ten per cent. of available carbonic acid should be present. Five of the eight samples however contained less than half of this, and hence the luckless cook may receive unmerited blame for the heaviness of her cakes and pastry. It is an article readily made of reduced strength, and in the absence of a "standard" the poor analyst has to take entirely on his own shoulders the onus of proving to the satisfaction of a bench of magistrates that the article is so inferior as not to be of the "nature, substance, and quality" demanded by the purchaser.

The Vinegar samples were all more or less satisfactory, chiefly less. Last year's remarks need not be amplified for the present. Last year also "Dried Fruits" were dealt with, and nothing appreciable could be added as a result of further experience.

The Olive Oils did not show up well. One was badly adulterated, and another was of most suspicious character. There is a shortage in supply of the genuine article, and nut oil is used as an adulterant because not readily detected.

Beer, as usual, passed all requirements as to its arsenic content, hence may be gaily quaffed without

anxiety on this score. I have never found a sample above the limit during 11 years. The remote possibility however is always there.

The Spirits were of satisfactory strength. Indeed no advantage seemed to have been taken of the official permission to sell them of lower strength than in pre-war times. Recently, however, an Official Order requires them to be diluted. It is no longer optional, and the minimum limit is lowered still further.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Three samples were again taken under this praiseworthy Act, and two of the samples were found to exceed the limit of 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of flock.

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Ten samples were taken and examined in 1915. All were found satisfactory as regards wholesomeness, but three samples of compounded foods or meals were sold without certificate of analysis stating their food value. This is contrary to the Act; and to the interests of both consumer and honest manufacturer. Drastic steps will no doubt be taken in due course if it continues.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

THE

Sanitary Inspector's Report

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour and pleasure of laying before you for your consideration my Forty-first Annual Report on the operations of the Health Department for the year ended December 31st, 1915.

TOWN HALL, HALIFAX,
1916.

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 ...	143
" " Pipes ...	71
" " Syphon Traps ...	52
" Basement Drains...	54
" Yard Drains ...	27
" Urinal Drains ...	11
" W.C. Drains ...	55
" Area Drains ...	23
Made-up Sink Pipes ...	86
Defective Sink Stones ...	20
Made-up Lavatory Pipes ...	5
" Basement Drains ...	35
" Water Closets ...	47
" Yard Drains ...	48
" Urinal Drains ...	2
" Gullies ...	21
" Private Street Drains ...	10
" Intercepting Traps ...	4
Untrapped Basement Drains ...	4
" Sink Drains and Pipes ...	43
" Area Drains ...	7
" Yard Drains ...	7

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Nature of Nuisances	Number Registered
Drains not efficiently Trapped :—	
Sink Drains...	14
Yard Drains	5
Sink Drains and Pipes requiring Disconnecting	78
Defective Fall-pipe Drains	46
„ Fall-pipes	59
„ Spouting	54
„ Roofing	32
Broken Pot and Iron Traps	19
Insufficient Supply of Water to Closets	4
Nuisances from Water in Cellar	58
„ Want of Drains	13
„ Swine	6
„ Animals	4
Houses Overcrowded	12
„ requiring Limewashing	15
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	50
Privies requiring Limewashing	46
Dirty Passages	26
Insufficient Privy Accommodation	2
Offensive Ashpits and Privies	42
„ Goux Closets	87
„ Ash Tubs	546
Doors off Closets and Ash Tub Places	49
Want of Ash Tub Places	9
Dilapidated Closets	59
Ashpits requiring Re-construction	9

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Nature of Nuisances	Number Registered
Miscellaneous	98
Convert Goux Closets to Water Closets ...	50
Offensive Street Gullies	20
Damp House Walls	1
Insufficient Ventilation	1
IN FACTORIES.	
Want of Screens to Water Closets	8
Made-up Water Closets	23
,, Sink Drains	8
Closets opening direct into Workroom ...	33
Offensive Urinal... ..	3
Made-up Urinal Drains	5
Closets requiring Lime-washing	10
Water in Cellar	2
IN WORKSHOPS.	
Rooms requiring Lime-washing	13
Dirty Closets	6
Defective Drains	6
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	1
Dilapidated and Defective Goux Closets ...	5

NUISANCES—*Continued.*

Nature of Nuisances	Number Registered
Dirty Floors	2
Defective Floors	1
Offensive Fumes... ..	1
Closets Opening Direct into Workroom ...	2
Accumulations	1
BAKEHOUSES.	
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing	23
Dirty Floors	5
Accumulations	3

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ASHPITS WITHIN
THE BOROUGH, DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

District	Wards	Ashpits with Privies	Dry Ashpits	Total
1	Akroydon and North ...	42	47	89
2	Ovenden and Illingworth	200	24	224
3	Central and East ...	18	68	86
4	West and South ...	4	159	163
5	Skircoat and Southowram	14	13	27
6	Pellon and Kingston ...	3	31	34
7	Copley ...	87	32	119
8	Warley ...	177	14	191
9	Northowram ...	142	...	142
	TOTAL ...	687	388	1075

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	...	...	115	92	25	117
February	...	...	162	117	50	167
March	...	...	221	135	53	188
April	...	...	174	106	62	168
May	...	...	210	109	55	164
June	...	...	227	135	41	176
July	...	...	154	110	25	135
August	...	...	259	113	62	175
September	...	...	251	51	98	149
October	...	...	136	84	25	109
November	...	...	259	86	82	168
December	...	...	173	74	40	114
Total...			2341	1212	618	1830

The total number of ashpits cleansed during the year was 2,341, as against 2,318 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	...	...	...	59274	2513
February	...	...	...	49683	1989
March	...	...	...	62031	2350
April...	...	...	...	47904	1846
May ...	...	...	...	49502	1943
June...	...	...	...	58924	2065
July ...	...	...	...	49491	1532
August	...	...	...	60626	1822
September	...	...	...	49524	1484
October	...	...	...	37192	1183
November	...	...	...	62079	1966
December	...	...	...	61783	1962
TOTAL ...				648013	22655

The above represents 30,853 loads of night soil as against 30,512, and 22,655 loads of ashes as against 23,972 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		
1915 45 Tubs returned.	17959	11

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	...	...	...	3526541	2003	1261
Central	...	...	...	1191483	676	1723
South	...	...	...	1985649	1128	369
West	...	...	...	983689	558	1609
North	...	...	...	862968	490	568
Southowram	...	...	...	590191	335	591
Akroydon and Northowram				466702	265	302
Copley	...	...	...	14808	8	728
Skircoat	...	...	...	698948	397	228
Kingston	...	...	...	363360	206	800
Pellon	...	...	...	248029	140	1629
Ovenden and Illingworth Part swept by Halifax Gang				1070811	608	731
TOTAL				12003179	6819	1739

Streets Scavenging.

The subjoined table gives at a glance the work done in this department during 1915.

Number of Streets swept	47827
Lineal yards swept	12003179
Square yards swept	95898258
Number of Streets watered	12365
Loads of Water used for that purpose ...	10605
Loads of Sweepings gathered	9471
Loads of Snow removed from the streets ...	925
Number of Gullies emptied	248882
Garbage removed from Market Hall ...	1291
Loads of Ashes and Sand put on streets ...	473

During the year 150 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	...	...	...	17644
Private Firms	...	...	...	6320
Highways Committee	...	...	...	160
Electricity	„	...	...	3840
Total	...	...	...	27964

Charlestown.

Loads of ashes from ashes tubs, 649.

ANALYSIS OF REFUSE COLLECTED IN THE BOROUGH
OF HALIFAX DURING THE YEAR 1915.

	No. of Loads
From Wet and Dry Ashpits	1830
From Ashes Tubs	22655
From Goux Closet Tubs	30853
Sweepings gathered from the Streets, and Refuse from Gullies	9471
Garbage removed from Market Hall ...	1291
Garbage from Fried Fish Shops ...	150
Total Number of Loads ...	66250

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	360	
Number showing moderate Smoke or <i>nil</i>	238	
Number of Observations taken for a period of 60 minutes, each showing Dense Smoke	122	
Number of Observations showing Dense Smoke above the maximum adopted by the Committee	10	
Average number of minutes of Dense Smoke emitted from Chimneys		0·61

The number of observations taken during the year is 360. Ten 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 0·61.

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	Cerebro Spinal Fever
Ovenden ...	3	38			7	5	1	1
Akroydon ...		16			10	4		
North ...	2	18			14	2	2	
Central ...	1	16			3	4	2	
West ...	1	24			7	6	2	
South ...	1	21			4	1		
East ...	3	13				3		
Southowram	3	8			2	2	2	
Skircoat ...		20			20	2		
Copley ...	2	2	1		2	2		
Pellon ...	3	29		1	7	7	1	
Kingston ...	1	32			5	11		
Illingworth ...		21			2	2	1	
Northowram	3	5			3	2	1	
Warley ...	2	6						
TOTAL ...	25	269	1	1	86	53	12	1

Table showing number of Infectious Diseases removed to the Borough Fever Hospital by the District Inspectors during the year 1915.

WARDS	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Continued Fever	Tubercu- losis	Cerebro Spinal Fever
Ovenden ...	3	18	3			1
Akroydon ...		10	5			
North ...	1	16	6			
Central ...	1	9	1			
West ...		14	3		1	
South ...	1	12	2			
East ...	1	8				
Southowram ...	3	4	2			
Skircoat ...		7	6			
Copley ...				1		
Pellon ...	3	13	1			
Kingston ...	1	14	1			
Illingworth ...		12	2			
Northowram ...	2		2			
Warley ...	2	5				
Out of Borough		19	5			
TOTAL ...	18	161	39	1	1	1

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	...	...	...	683
Mattresses	...	...	...	476
Pillows	...	...	...	1424
Sheets	...	...	...	928
Bolsters	...	...	...	527
Blankets	...	...	...	1122
Counterpanes	...	...	...	476
Coats	...	...	...	315
Waistcoats	..	...	...	97
Trousers	...	...	...	163
Drawers	...	...	...	320
Flannel Vests	...	...	...	392
Dresses	...	...	...	195
Petticoats	...	...	...	399
Hose	...	...	...	709
Dressing Gowns...	...	...	...	210
Mats and Sundries	..	...	...	1689
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	31
TOTAL				10156

Canal Boats.

The inspections are made periodically by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The number of boats inspected during the year 1915 was 11.

Of the 11 boats inspected there were no women or children on board.

The generally satisfactory condition of the boats has been well maintained, and found to conform with the Acts. 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	Total
11	86	22	22

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

Date	Defendant's Name and Address	Nature of Offence	Decision of Court				Remarks
			Penalties	Costs	Total		
Feb. 9 ...	Willey & Pearson, Trafalgar Mills	Nuisance caused by emitting dense smoke from the chimney of their works	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 8 6	£ s. d. 1 8 6		Order to abate
April 20	Frank Walton, Rosemary Farm, Siddal	Selling Milk adulterated with 12.0 per cent. of added water. (No. 1 Sample)	3 0 0	0 10 6	3 10 6		
April 20	Frank Walton, Rosemary Farm, Siddal	Selling Milk adulterated with 31 per cent. of added water. (No. 2 Sample)	3 0 0	0 10 6	3 10 6		
April 20	Frank Walton, Rosemary Farm, Siddal	Selling Milk adulterated with 17.5 per cent. of added water. (No. 3 Sample)	3 0 0	0 10 6	3 10 6		

Prosecutions.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and Public Health Act.—The number of prosecutions during the year were 4, against 11 in the previous year. The total fines including costs amounted to £12 0s. 0d.

Three of these were under the Food and Drugs Act, and one for emitting Dense Smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Ten samples have been taken during the year, all were satisfactory as regards wholesomeness, but three of the samples were sold without certificate of analysis. The sellers have been cautioned, and in any future case if the Act is not strictly complied with, legal proceedings will be taken.

Vans occupied as Dwellings.

These are regularly inspected at the Summer and Winter Fairs, and when passing through the town, staying for short periods only, and in no case has there been cause for complaint, everything being found clean and in good condition. Some of those who regularly visit the Summer and Winter Fairs pride themselves in keeping their Vans scrupulously clean, and would put to shame many who live under more favourable conditions.

Ice Cream.

These premises have been regularly inspected, and, as on previous occasions, have been found in a clean and satisfactory condition with one exception which was in a dirty condition, but was at once thoroughly cleansed.

Town Planning.

During the year 455 houses have been inspected, defects were found in 242 houses, preliminary notices were served in each case and the defects put right.

The remaining 213 were satisfactory.

Smoke Observations.

The number of Smoke Observations is 360, against 337 in the previous year. Number showing moderate smoke or nil 238. Number of Observations taken for a period of 60 minutes each showing Dense Smoke 122. Average number of minutes of Dense Smoke emitted from chimneys 0·61 against 0·71 in the previous year.

Bakehouses.

These are regularly visited by the District Inspectors, and are generally found in good condition. The chief complaints have been neglect of limewashing.

Street Scavenging.

The number of streets cleansed was 47,827, against 49,512 in 1914, which is accounted for by the shortage of men in consequence of the War. The difference would have been greater but not having had a heavy fall of snow and plenty of rain having fallen, helped us considerably in keeping the streets in a fairly clean condition.

Furnished Rooms.

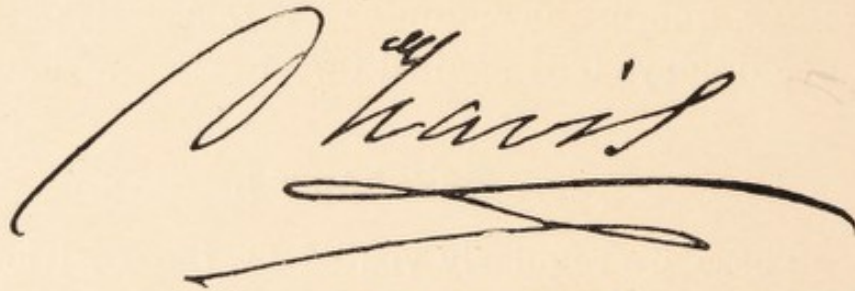
These have been regularly inspected, and in 26 cases were found to be in a dirty condition, but were at once cleansed by request of the Inspector.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

These have been regularly inspected, and 836 visits have been made by the Inspectors. Only 3 cowsheds were dealt with during the year owing to a depleted staff. 68 defects were dealt with and 71 remedied.

My thanks are again due to the District Inspectors, Mr. J. W. Jackson (Chief Clerk) and his staff, for their willing and valuable help in carrying out the work of the department.

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.

APPENDIX.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF HALIFAX DURING 1915 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	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1915	99,500	1658	1656	16.6	1755	17.6	126	68	157	94	1697	17.0

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.							Oxenden Ward.	Akroydon Ward.	North Ward.	Central Ward.	West Ward (W.).	South Ward.	East Ward.	Southwam Ward (H.).	Skircoat Ward.	Copley Ward.	Pellon Ward.	Kingston Ward.	Tillingworth Ward.	Northwam Ward.		Warley 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	...	86	...	20	49	11	6	...	...	7	10	14	3	7	4	...	2	20	2	7	5	2	3	...	...	39
Erysipelas	...	53	...	3	2	9	12	21	6	5	4	2	4	6	1	3	2	2	2	7	11	2	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	269	...	33	154	60	22	...	...	38	16	18	16	24	21	13	8	20	2	29	32	21	5	6	...	161
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever	...	25	...	...	9	9	4	2	1	3	...	2	1	1	1	3	3	...	2	3	1	...	3	2	...	18
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Continued Fever (C)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	142	1	4	11	38	61	25	2	7	7	13	18	16	7	19	10	8	5	15	6	8	1	2	...	124
Other Forms	„	67	5	8	26	16	10	2	...	...	9	7	10	9	1	2	7	5	2	5	4	3	1	2	...	10
TOTALS...	...	657	18	69	251	145	115	50	9	62	46	58	54	65	35	40	34	55	16	68	59	37	16	12	...	354

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1915.

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 ... Uncertified ...				1682 15	156 1	62 1	53 ...	68 ...	69 ...	196 2	506 4	572 7	
Enteric Fever				6	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	4
Smallpox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				34	6	15	11	1	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever				4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough				5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup				17	...	1	7	9	...	...	...	...	9
Influenza				21	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	11	2
Erysipelas				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				113	2	2	1	5	27	45	28	3	37
Tuberculous Meningitis				10	2	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases				39	1	6	8	8	7	3	6	...	12
Cancer, Malignant Disease				120	...	...	...	...	...	14	66	40	24
Rheumatic Fever				11	...	...	1	3	3	3	1	...	1
Meningitis				10	2	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	2
Organic Heart Disease				196	2	...	...	1	6	22	98	67	33
Bronchitis				203	17	8	1	...	...	7	59	111	37
Pneumonia (all forms)				148	24	19	8	10	6	24	29	28	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs				22	1	1	1	...	...	6	11	2	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis... ..				24	12	3	2	...	...	2	1	4	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis				9	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	1	15
Cirrhosis of Liver				10	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	2
Alcoholism ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				54	...	...	...	2	2	8	27	15	10
Puerperal Fever ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition				8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth				35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide				38	1	...	1	7	4	7	9	9	25
Suicides				14	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	2
Other Defined Diseases... ..				544	49	3	6	9	7	38	149	283	211
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown				1	1	...
All Causes				1697	157	63	53	68	69	198	510	579	460

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