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REPORT

— OF —

J. W. TALENT,

Medical Officer of Health.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,

1908.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
TOWN HALL,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,

March 18th, 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough, and the administration of the Health Department, during the year 1908.

BOUNDARIES.—The Borough is bounded on the north by the Urban Districts of Droylsden, Audenshaw and Hurst, and by the Rural District of Limehurst; on the south by the River Tame, dividing it from the Borough of Dukinfield; on the east by the same river, dividing it from the Borough of Stalybridge; and on the west by the Urban District of Audenshaw. The surface is fairly level generally, but rises rapidly towards the east in the Stalybridge direction, and falls towards the south in the Dukinfield direction.

The Borough rests upon the Coal Measures, which are covered by drift.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industries are:— Cotton Spinning extensively, and some Cotton Weaving, Gas Engine Making, Iron and Brass Working, Coal Mining, Leather Tanning and Dressing, Brewing, and Manufacture of Chemicals.

POPULATION.—The population at the 1901 census was 43,890. The estimated population for the middle of the year 1908 was 45,798, or an increase of 336 over the population of the previous year.

AREA.—The area occupied is 1,396 acres, and the mean density of population 32·8 per acre, as against 32·5 per acre for the previous year. It is distributed as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

Ward.	Acres.	Population.	Persons per acre.
St. Peter's.....	600	14600	24·3
Portland	179	8718	48·7
Market	195	14887	76·3
St. Michael's	422	6586	15·3
Workhouse		1007	

BIRTHS.—The natural increase, or increase of births over deaths was 354. The total number of births during the year was 1,227, as against 1,217 for 1907, and 1,200 for 1906; of these 661 were males and 566 females. This makes a birth rate per 1,000 living of 26·7, or exactly the same as for 1907. In the seventy-six large English towns the birth rate for 1908 was 26·9, and for 1907 it was 27. The following

table gives the number of births and the birth rate for the Wards:—

BIRTH RATE IN WARDS.

	St. Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	St. Michael's
Number of Births	378	294	380	129
Birth Rate	25·8	33·7	25·5	19·5

The highest birth rate was in Portland Ward, the lowest in St. Michael's Ward.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 1,107. Of these 234 were non-residents, whilst three deaths of persons belonging to Ashton occurred in Institutions outside the Borough. The total deaths of Ashton people was therefore 876. Of these 428 were males and 448 females. Of the 234 non-residents 166 died in the Union Workhouse and 68 in the Infirmary. The death rate, corrected for residents and non-residents, was 19·1. The death rate for the large towns of England for 1908 was 14·9. Of the 876 deaths, 306 were under five years, and 182 were over 65 years of age. The highest death rate was in Portland Ward, the lowest in St. Michael's Ward.

DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

	St. Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	St. Michael's
Number of Deaths	207	197	260	76
Death Rate	14·1	22·5	17·4	11·5

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diarrhœa	44	Pneumonia	63
Phthisis	68	Old Age	43
Brain Disease	70	Atrophy and Debility...	44
Heart Disease.....	74	Accidents	24
Bronchitis	93	Ill-defined.....	54

INQUESTS.

Accidental	1	Premature Birth	1
Injuries	6	Fracture	4
Drowning	3	Convulsions	1
Peritonitis	1	Natural Causes	3
Suffocation.....	8	Found Dead	1
Bronchitis	2	Rupture of Bloodvessel..	2
Diarrhœa	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Heart Disease	8		
Hanging.....	3		
Burns	7	Total.....	53

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 225. Since the number of births was 1227, the deaths of children under one year of age to 1000 births was 183·3. The rate for 1907 was 156·9. The Infantile Mortality for the large towns in 1908 was 128.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE IN WARDS.

St. Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	St. Michael's.
145·5	255·1	176·3	178·2

The highest rate was in Portland Ward, the lowest in St. Peter's.

The high rate of Infantile Mortality has been the subject of much discussion at various meetings of your committee. In July I presented a detailed report on the question, and a supplementary one in October. From the latter I may quote the following:—"A striking point appeared on inquiring into the number of children still alive in these 24 families (the families in a limited district, who had each recently lost a child under twelve months of age, from diarrhœa) and the number of children in the same families who had previously died. It was found that 37 children were living, and 28 others had previously died, mostly from wasting disease or diarrhœa. Therefore of a total of 89 children born to the 24 mothers, 37 were surviving and 52 were dead. One woman had had a family of 10 children, six of these have died under 12 months of age, mostly from diarrhœa. In considering the above facts I think the two most striking features which come out, are:—

- (1) That the highest death rate occurred in the most congested and dirty part of the ward.
- (2) The fact that in only three cases were these children fed at the mother's breast."

Those two facts comprise the main, we may almost say the sole causes, of early Infant Mortality. In August, the Mayor of the Borough, Colonel Pollitt, offered to present £1 to each of the first hundred babies born after this date, which should be surviving in twelve months' time. The working of this scheme is being carried out by the Ladies Health Society, which has added considerably to the number of its members. They are now visiting all the babies born in the four wards of the town. Under their supervision, and that of the Public Health Department are also working, as usual, the

two Health Visitors, Miss Crawford and Miss Moores. The latter was appointed in August to take the place of Miss Bennett, who had left to take up a similar post in Preston.

The **NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907**, was adopted in November and came into force on December 8th.

The following is a Special Report which was made by me in July of this year.—

Gentlemen,

I desire to lay before you a short report upon the important subject of Infantile Mortality. During last year, 1907, I asked the two Health Visitors, if possible, to pay each baby born during the twelve months, three separate visits. The first as soon as the birth was reported, a second about five months of age, and the third at the ninth month. The questions to be filled in on the occasion of each visit were as follows :—

- (1) Is it fed on the breast milk ?
- (2) If not, upon what ?
- (3) If weaned, at what age ?
- (4) What is the mother's work ?
- (5) Is the Infant healthy ?
- (6) If it died, from what cause ?
- (7) Was it fed on breast milk up to its death ?

By these questions we should find out how many babies are actually fed upon their mother's milk, how many are brought up on other foods, including the modified milk supplied by our Corporation, and what are the chief causes of death.

Working upon these lines I have been supplied by Miss Bennett with an admirable report upon 432 infants, and it is from these details and other available information that I desire to set out to you the present state of our Infant Mortality, to compare it with other parts of the country, and to make some recommendations for its improvement.

Considering the subject in the whole country the Registrar General in his Report for 1907, speaks as follows :—“ The adult portion of the community has shown a steady improvement in 1891-1900, as compared with preceding years. When however the mortality of infants in their first year of life is considered, we are met by the sad reflection that the improved conditions affecting adult life have not been shared by this most sensitive portion of the community.” And again, “ it appears that although in the course of the last four decennia the death rate at all ages has fallen by 15% and the death rate at ages one to five years by not less than 33% nevertheless at ages under one year the death rate in 1891-1900 has shown no reduction from the high rate recorded in 1861-70 (that is nearly fifty years ago). The infant portion of the community has not shared in the common benefit.” This, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree, is a most startling fact. The Registrar General further states that in the course of the last 25 years there has been a decline in the mortality from the chief epidemic infantile diseases (with the exception of measles and diarrhœa) and also a decline in the mortality from tuberculosis and syphilis as well as from bronchitis, laryngitis, meningitis, convulsions, atrophy and debility.

On the other hand there has been a rise in the mortality ascribed to measles, diarrhœa, rickets, pneumonia and diseases of the stomach and liver, as well as to prematurity and to congenital defects. Unfortunately the county of Lancashire has the highest mortality in the Kingdom, for whereas in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire the rate of death for 1907 was 102 per 1000 births, in Lancashire it was 179. This evil difference is obviously due to the fact that Wiltshire and Dorset are purely country districts, whilst Lancashire is the seat of mills and other industries, carried on in large smoky towns, with a crowded population.

No doubt improved general sanitation of the town is the first means of attacking this problem. The clearing away of filthy privy middens, the improvement of the lower class of houses, and the increase of open spaces; but yet it is quite clear that the infant mortality requires an extra and special treatment of its own. It requires also to be borne in mind that the birth rate is decidedly on the decrease. For instance the birth rate in Ashton 20 years ago was 30·8 per 1000, in 1907 it was 26·7 per 1000 of the population.

The "*Daily Graphic*" a short time ago gave the following note, headed "Lancashire Children's doom".—

" Taking the country as a whole, roughly a quarter of all
 " the children born die before they reach five years
 " of age. As to the cause of this terrible destruction
 " of child life a significant light is furnished by the
 " fact that the infantile death rate is higher in

“ Lancashire than in any other county. Life in a
 “ cotton mill may be healthy enough, as well as
 “ lucrative for the individual woman, but it does not
 “ make her a good mother, and it dooms a large
 “ proportion of her children to an early death. ”

It may be said then, that the high infantile mortality in Ashton is simply due to the fact that, either from choice or from compulsion most of the mothers work in the mill; that this is a matter we cannot alter; and that therefore there is no call for special efforts, which cannot produce any better results. This view is however incorrect as has been strikingly shown by what has been done in Huddersfield. Huddersfield is a large town occupied in textile manufactures. A few years ago, a special effort was set on foot for dealing with this question, with the following result :—

“ The infant mortality for Huddersfield for the year just
 “ closed is 97 per 1000 births. This is the first time
 “ so far as records go, that it has fallen below 100.
 “ The mean for the ten preceding years, 1897 to 1906
 “ inclusive, was 135. There has thus been effected a
 “ reduction of 25 per cent. The mean for the three
 “ years 1905, 1906, and 1907, during which the work
 “ of infant life protection in Huddersfield has been in
 “ progress, is 117, while for the ten years preceding
 “ it was 142. Huddersfield is an industrial centre
 “ with not less than 25 per cent of the female
 “ population of child-bearing age working in textile
 “ factories. By the measures of inspection and

“visitation that have been adopted the infant
“mortality has been reduced to a rate comparable
“with that of the healthiest rural districts.”

I see no reason why Ashton should not do as well as Huddersfield and reduce the rate of Infant Mortality to 100 per 1000. If this result could have been obtained during the past ten years there would have been a saving of no less than 933 lives. And it is also important to remember as Miss Zanetti has said: “It is a well known fact that one of the most serious features of our high infantile death rate is, that it is due to causes which, in addition to killing a large number of children yearly, so attack and undermine the constitutions of the survivors, that we have, as a burden on the State, an ever increasing number of persons, useless, unemployable, and altogether unfit, yet sufficiently prolific to be not only a trouble to-day, but a source of apprehension for the future. The habitual pauper is of this type, and his children exhibit all the stigmata of degeneracy in their stunted, undeveloped figures, carious teeth, defective sight, and deficient mental and moral stamina.”

Having mentioned a few points on the general aspect of the question, I will now give some details of the matter in Ashton for 1907.

Infantile mortality is measured by the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 children born alive during the year. During the year 1907 there were 1217 births registered 605 being males and 612 females. During the same time 191 died under one year of age, which means a rate of 152.5.

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Year	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Rate	181.0	202.0	175.0	168.0	206.0	206.0	160.4	229.5	169.6	228.3
Year	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Rate	195.3	223.9	181.8	182.2	142.5	199.8	172.0	179.2	152.5	156.9

The mortality for seventy-six large towns for 1907 was 127 per 1000, for England and Wales 118, and for London 115, whilst as above mentioned for Huddersfield it was 97.

On considering our 191 deaths more in detail we find that they occurred at the following ages :—

1st 3 months	85 died or nearly half
3-6 months	36 died
6-9 months	36 died
9-12 months	34 died
	—
	191
	—

Considering further those 85 which died in the first three months we find 50 of them, or more than a quarter of all the infantile deaths for the year, died under one month of age; whilst in the first week no less than 33 died. That is to say if the death rate of the first week was continued for 37 weeks, the whole of the infants born would then have perished. Probably the great majority of those which die in the first week are so feeble that nothing we might do would save them. Some are born prematurely, others are very weakly. Of the 50 deaths that occurred in the first month many of them could I believe, be prevented, but since we do not hear of a birth

until after about six weeks has elapsed, all this 50 would be dead before our Health Visitor made her first visit, a fact which emphasises the great need there is for early notification of births.

The high death rate in the first three months of life is not peculiar to us, but appears all over the country. Thus the Registrar General points out that in the decennium 1891-1900, out of every 1000 children born, there died in the first three months after birth, 74 ; in the second three months, 32 ; between six and twelve months, 47. Between one and two years of age there died 42 ; between two and three years, 16 ; between three and four years, 10 ; and between four and five years, 7. The causes of the deaths in Ashton under twelve months for 1907 are shown in the following table:—

Under one month:—Premature Birth 19 ; Debility, 9 ; Convulsions, 11 ; other causes, 8 ; Enteritis, 1 ; Bronchitis, 1 ; Suffocation from Overlying, 1.

Under six months:—Whooping Cough, 5 ; Diarrhœa, 7 ; Enteritis, 1 ; Gastritis, 2 ; Debility, 10 ; Syphilis, 1 ; Meningitis (simple), 4 ; Convulsions, 11 ; Bronchitis, 13 ; Pneumonia, 4 ; Suffocation from Overlying, 1 ; other causes, 10.

6th to 12th month:—Measles 7 ; Scarlet Fever 1 ; Whooping Cough, 5 ; Diarrhœa, 9 ; Enteritis, 1 ; Debility, 4 ; Tuberculous Meningitis, 1 ; Tuberculous Peritonitis, 1 ; Syphilis, 1 ; Rickets, 2 ; Simple Meningitis, 1 ; Convulsions, 4 ; Bronchitis, 10 ; Pneumonia, 13 ; other causes, 11.

In the first three months we find most of the deaths due to three causes : (a) premature births ; (b) wasting diseases ; and (c) convulsions.

(a) Premature births may be due to disease in the parents, producing a diseased offspring, which cannot be carried to the full time. It is better that such children never should live. Or they may be due to the mother being too poor to get proper food during her pregnancy. For such cases there have been opened in St. Pancras, London, and recently in Manchester, schools for mothers, where among other things expectant or nursing mothers may obtain a good meal very cheaply or in certain cases for nothing. Or again premature births may be brought on by the mother working up to the actual time of confinement. This is undoubtedly a harmful practice, and if a mother is compelled to work for a living, she should at least stay at home for a reasonable period before her confinement is expected, and for nine months afterwards so that she may be able to nurse and suckle her own child.

(b) The second great cause of death during the first three months is wasting diseases which are registered as Atrophy, Marasmus, Wasting or Debility. These are due as Dr. Holt observes, "to ignorance in regard to the proper methods of infant feeding, and inability to procure what the child requires, especially pure cows' milk. Among the poor who live in tenements, infants who are artificially fed invariably do badly."

(c) The third great cause of death under three months is convulsions and one of the most common causes of these in

infants is improper foods, and foods which are indigestible.

It will be seen then, that a considerable proportion of those 85 deaths under three months of age resulted from complaints which were preventible. On considering the causes of death from the third to the twelfth month, we find that they also may be put mainly in three classes: (a) Infectious diseases; (b) Lung complaints; (c) Diarrhœa and Digestive troubles.

(a) The Infectious diseases are Whooping Cough, Measles, and Scarlet Fever. The death list for Measles and Whooping Cough last year was very high, owing to an extensive epidemic of these diseases prevailing. And this year we have had an epidemic of Scarlet Fever, which will probably increase our death list from that disease.

(b) The Lung complaints are Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. These are very common, Bronchitis killed 24 and Pneumonia 17, a total of 41. Many of these are due to gross ignorance and carelessness on the part of the parents. We all know how babies are allowed to sit and play in our back streets with very little on, sometimes absolutely naked; and again when they are suffering from measles, a disease in which they are peculiarly liable to contract Bronchitis and Pneumonia, they expose them to chills without any compunction; and most of the cases have no doctor in attendance. One must further remember that many of them are feeble children to begin with, suffering from rickets and general malnutrition.

(c) The third class of complaint during the latter nine

months is Diarrhœa and Digestive troubles. These deaths numbered 22, but this is a very low number, owing to the fact that there was little or no epidemic Diarrhœa during the cold summer of 1907. As a rule it is responsible for a large number of deaths, and these are preventable. The heaviest mortality for diarrhœal diseases is sustained, not in the first three months of life, as it is in the case of wasting diseases, but in the interval between the third month and the seventh. In this complaint more particularly we ought to be able to effect an improvement by teaching and helping the mothers, because it is undoubtedly due to improper feeding. The great thing above all others is that babies should be suckled at the mother's breast and not upon any substitute whatever. Dr. Hope calculates that under three months of age, for every one breast fed infant that dies there are 15 deaths out of the same number taking artificial food. If unfortunately the mother cannot suckle, then the best substitute is modified milk, such as our milk depot provides so excellently.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OCCURRING UNDER TWELVE MONTHS
OF AGE, IN ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

1. Wasting Diseases :

(a) Premature Births	...	...	20	
(b) Debility	...	...	22	
			—	
			42	— 42

2. Lung Diseases :

(a) Bronchitis	...	...	24	
(b) Pneumonia	...	...	17	
			—	
			41	— 41

3. Infectious Diseases :

(a) Measles	7	
(b) Whooping Cough ...	10	
(c) Scarlet Fever	1	
	—	
	18	— 18
4. Diarrhœal and Digestive Diseases ...		22
5. Convulsions		26
6. Various other causes		42
		—
		191
		—

My abstract of Miss Bennett's notes upon her 482 infants gives the following facts as to feeding of the children and the occupation of the mothers.

- (1) 365 mothers or more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total found to be staying at home, at any rate up to the third visit at the ninth month of babies age. This seems to me a surprisingly large proportion, in view of the vague statements which have been made that most of them go to work and leave their infants to be nursed out. Of the 60 who went to work within the nine months from confinement, 57 went to the mill; one to charing; another to a waste shop; and another to teaching. The fact of so many mothers staying at home shews that the fault lies in their ignorance, or indifference to proper feeding and care; and points out the need for a more extended and vigorous system of visiting among these poor people.

- (2) As to the feeding, it was found that at the the ninth month of age there were being suckled at the breast 215, or just about half the total. In 37 the reason given for not suckling was that the mother had no milk at birth, or it had left her early, and in 13 others that the mother was not strong enough. Many of these unfortunately were due to poverty, preventing the mother getting proper food and rest, as the following notes will show.
- (i) Mrs. A. was ill at her confinement, and was too poor to buy cow's milk, the child was therefore brought up on Swiss milk.
 - (ii) Mrs B's child was born prematurely, and died at eight weeks old. The mother was working up to her confinement for 18/- a week. Upon this a family of nine had to live.
 - (iii) Mrs. C. could not suckle her child because she was in the last stage of consumption.

These are merely three cases of which there are many similar.

Some mothers suckle the child until the 6th or 7th month, and then go to the mill, weaning the child.

In 16 cases the mother was found to come out of the mill to suckle the child.

In these cases the child usually has in addition, milk and water, or some other food, and the practice is not satisfactory.

Of the infants not suckled at the breast, 16 were fed on the Corporation modified milk, 79 on cow's milk and water

and 42 on other things. Among "other things" were, Swiss milk, sago, bread, malt food, bread and butter, Neave's food, strained oats, barley food, and Alison's food.

It was found that many of the families removed from the district before the second or third visit was made. No less than 65 were lost sight of in this way. I should like to point out that the above facts are drawn from a limited number of cases, only 432 out of 1217, and I think it very desirable to have a more complete report on the same lines for next year. Not only does it furnish us with the true facts of the case, but it ensures a proper and regular visiting of these infants.

Finally gentlemen, I come to recommendations for improving the above unsatisfactory state of things. The first important fact apparent on examination is that the heaviest loss of lives occurs in the first three months; 50 of our deaths were under one month. Therefore in order to influence favourably the chances of living among infants (Dr. Moore says), efforts should be concentrated on the first few weeks of life; and the earlier attention is given, the better chance of doing good. My *first* recommendation is therefore the earlier Notification of Births.

Dr. Niven of Manchester, has well said in his special report on this subject, "one direction in which we must look for improvement is the education of mothers, particularly in regard to the care of infants and the maintenance of strict cleanliness, not only of the infant, but also of the home generally, and of the food used.

Now the care of infants is a very difficult and special branch of knowledge, particularly in the case of feeble and artificially fed infants. If therefore we are to give valuable guidance to mothers, the first requisite is that the lady adviser should be specially trained in a knowledge of the requirements and illnesses of children. She must also be bright and sympathetic, and it should be a pleasure to the mother to receive advice from her. She should therefore be preferably a lady and a trained nurse, or else a graduate in medicine.

My *second* recommendation therefore is to have the services of two health visitors as in the past. But these visits might with great advantage be helped and supplemented by personal visits from ladies connected with a voluntary ladies health society, who would divide the districts and make themselves responsible for so many babies each. And for all this part of the work I would recommend the Huddersfield plan as a model.

A *third* matter which requires attention is the careful and frequent removal in the town of all manure and other decomposing matter. It has been proved in the last year or two that flies are a principal cause of infantile Diarrhœa, if not also of other diseases, and the quick removal of all manures in which they breed has therefore become of much importance.

A *fourth* recommendation I make is that some special instructions on these matters be given to the midwives of the Borough. For after all they alone attend more than half of

the confinements, and most necessarily have a good deal of influence with the mothers during the time they attend them, which is the first week of the babies life.”

We now have an average every week of 18 births notified within 86 hours after the event. We are experiencing a difficulty from the fact that there are several women attending births in the poorest parts of the town who are not certified, and not on the roll of midwives. These we discover by the births not being known to us until returned in the usual manner by the Registrar, when they are aged probably six or seven weeks. It is important to obtain these early, because they occur among the poorest people, and therefore those whom we particularly wish to visit. When these women are found they are to be visited and warned to send in the cards supplied.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 288, as against 349 in 1907. This total was made up as follows:—Scarlet Fever 224, Erysipelas 19, Enteric Fever 30, Diphtheria 14, Puerperal Fever 1.

The total number of deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases was 81, divided as follows:—Scarlet Fever 4, Diarrhœa 44, Measles 3, Whooping Cough 20, Enteric Fever 4, Diphtheria 5, Puerperal Fever 1. The total deaths from the seven principal Zymotics was 81, giving a rate of 1·7 per 1000 living population, as against 93, or a rate of 2·0 for 1907; and 83, or a rate of 1·8 for 1906. The corresponding death rate for the 76 large towns was 1·59.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

St. Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	St. Michael's.
1·0	3·7	1·7	0·7

It was thus highest in Portland Ward and lowest in St. Michael's.

SCARLET FEVER.—This has prevailed in epidemic form during the whole year. It may be said now to have subsided to a normal level. The cases have been mild in nature. The total number was 224. The number of deaths was four, being two males and two females; one between ages one and five years, and three between ages five and 15 years, making a death rate of 0·081 per 1000 of population. The corresponding death rate for the large towns was 0·10. Of the above 224 cases, 44 or 19 % of the total were removed to the Borough Hospital. There were no deaths in the Hospital cases.

Ward.	No. of Cases.	Attack Rate per 1000.	Deaths.	Case fatality per cent.
Peter's	76	5·2	0	0·0
Portland	45	5·1	1	2·2
Market	78	5·3	3	3·8
Michael's	23	3·4	0	0·0

On December 3rd an inquiry was held at the Town Hall into an application of the Joint Hospital Board to erect a Hospital on the land at Hartshead, for the treatment of other diseases than Small Pox.

The cases of Scarlet Fever are so mild that no doubt some escape notice altogether, and serve to propagate the disease. One such case came under my notice as School Medical Officer. A boy being reported absent from school for Measles, I had occasion to visit the house, and found not only that the history was one of Scarlet Fever but that the patient was actually peeling, and no medical man was in attendance. Fortunately no further cases occurred in the house.

CHICKEN POX.—This has not prevailed to any noticeable extent. I saw two cases in a school when inspecting the children. As the rash was only present on the body and not on the face, nothing had been observed by the teacher. The children were excluded from school until free from scabs.

DIPHTHERIA.—Number of cases notified 14; deaths 5, or a death rate per 1000 population of $\cdot 103$, and a case rate of 35·7. The death rate for the large towns was 0·16 per 1000.

Ward.	No. of Cases.	Attack Rate.	Deaths.	Case fatality per cent.
Peter's	4	$\cdot 20$	1	25·0
Portland	4	$\cdot 40$	1	25·0
Market	1	$\cdot 06$	1	100·0
Michael's	3	$\cdot 40$	1	33·3

We have no system of making free bacteriological examination of diphtheria cases in the Borough, nor of allowing antitoxin, free to poor people. Neither had we any accommodation in the Fever Hospital, since it was occupied all the year by cases of Scarlet Fever.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Thirty cases were notified during the year, with four deaths, two males and two females. This gives a death rate of $\cdot 08$ per 1000. In 1907 there were 17 cases, with five deaths, and a death rate of $\cdot 1$ per 1000; and in 1906, 19 cases with four deaths. There has therefore been a distinct increase in this disease. It is unfortunate we had no Hospital accommodation for these patients, since several of them were suitable cases for such treatment, but, as before mentioned, our Borough Hospital was occupied by Scarlet Fever. Your Committee, however, have made a grant of £10 to the Ashton District Nursing Association, in recognition of the fact that their nurses attend upon cases of Enteric Fever. This does not of course mean continuous nursing, but the usual morning and evening visits paid by such nurses. One patient was removed to Oldham.

The following table shows details:—

Ward.	No. of Cases.	Attack Rate per 1000.	Deaths.	Case fatality per cent.
Peter's	10	$\cdot 68$	0	—
Portland	6	$\cdot 68$	2	33·3
Market	10	$\cdot 69$	2	20·0
Michael's	4	$\cdot 60$	0	—

All the houses in which the disease occurred were visited by the Sanitary Inspector, but no special drainage defects were found, neither could enquiry find any common cause in the milk or water supply.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Twenty deaths occurred, being six males and 14 females, making a death rate of $\cdot 4$. Classified for age the deaths were: under one year 10 deaths, between

one and five years nine deaths, between five and 15 years one death. The death rate in the large towns was $\cdot 29$ per 1000.

MEASLES.—There has been very little Measles during the year, no doubt because of the epidemic of last year, which attacked all who were then susceptible. There have been three deaths, all females; under one year of age one, between one and five years of age two. The death rate was $\cdot 06$. The death rate for the large towns was $0\cdot 31$.

PHTHISIS.—The deaths during the year were 68, making a death rate of $1\cdot 4$. Of these 68, there were 35 males and 33 females. The number of deaths in 1907 was 47, and the death rate $1\cdot 03$. The death rate for 1906 was $1\cdot 4$.

PHTHISIS DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

	St. Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	St. Michael's
Number of Deaths	11	17	19	7
Death Rate	$\cdot 7$	$1\cdot 9$	$1\cdot 2$	$1\cdot 0$

The highest rate was in Portland Ward, the lowest in St. Peter's. In the Infirmary died 2, and in the Workhouse 12, all belonging to Ashton. Up to the present time no administrative action has been taken in these cases, excepting that in a few cases when requested, we have disinfected the house after a death from Phthisis.

There were two deaths from Tabes Mesenterica.

DIARRHŒA.—There occurred 44 deaths; 37 under one year of age, and seven between one and five years of age.

The death rate was 0·9. Of the 44 deaths 23 were males and 21 females. The number of deaths for 1907 was 21, or a death rate of 0·4 per 1000. The death rate for the large towns was 0·65 per 1000.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	1908.	1907.
Estimated Population	45,798	45,462
Births—Male	661	605
„ —Female	566	612
Birth Rate.....	26·7	26·7
Deaths—Male	428	441
„ —Female	448	378
Death Rate	19·1	18
Infant Mortality	183·3	156·9
Zymotic Mortality	1·7	2·0

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—These have been visited repeatedly during the year, both by the Inspector and myself. The standard of cleanliness in the matter of bedding and washing of floors, &c., is much better than it was a year ago. The Common Lodging House at 108, Crickets' Lane, has been closed as unfit for human habitation and remains closed at the present time.

DILAPIDATED HOUSES.—Two small dwelling houses Nos. 1 and 2, Chapel Yard, were closed as unfit for human habitation. Three houses let in lodgings which had been condemned, viz. :—98, 100 and 102, Crickets' Lane, having been altered and repaired to the satisfaction of the Committee, were allowed to be opened and let again.

A small building used for tripe boiling was closed as being unfit for use. An application for permission to use again an old disused slaughter house was not granted.

Two old cottages in Haigh's Yard were purchased by the Corporation and pulled down. Eleven houses in Peel Street and Canning Street, Charlestown, which were old and dilapidated, were purchased by the Corporation, the intention being to have them pulled down, and leave in their place an open space. As they are situated in a crowded and poor part, this will be of great benefit to those living around.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS.—The Cowsheds in the Borough are only six in number, since the great bulk of the milk used is brought in from dairy farms in the surrounding districts. The six mentioned leave much to be desired, both in the matter of structure, ventilation and lighting. A large quantity of milk is sold in general shops, which sell also greengrocery and other things. This is a bad system, and no doubt leads to contamination of the milk. Applications for selling milk in such small shops have been refused.

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT.—The sale of Milk has shewn a progressive increase since its institution, which in the last year or two has been very marked. This will be seen from the following particulars.

The amount of cream purchased in 1908 was 451 quarts, against 330 quarts in 1907. Of this amount 4,505 ounces were used for modified milk, and 1,354 ten ounce bottles have been sold.

AMOUNT OF MILK USED.

	Gallons.	Quarts Sterilised.	Quarts Modified.	Average number of Infants taking Modified Milk.
1903	5234	16936	5468	36
1904	6122	20755	5684	39
1905	6801	22275	5950	42
1906	6759	22006	5480	41
1907	10374	37376	4463	43
1906	11174	40037	5204	44

YEARLY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902	266	3	0	353	3	6
1903	313	13	4	560	5	1
1904	350	8	0	590	9	6
1905	431	8	3	658	5	0
1906	414	4	9	713	11	5
1907	449	5	11	558	11	11
1908	716	16	6	865	6	0

The year mentioned above is in each case the Financial Year ending March.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During the year the following prosecutions were undertaken :—

- (i.) For Milk containing excess of water to the amount of 15%. Fined 20/- and costs, also advocates' and analysts' fees.
- (ii.) For Milk containing excess of water to the amount of 18%. Fined £5 and costs and fees.
- (iii.) For Butter containing excess of water. Fined 5/6 and costs and fees.

- (iv.) For selling Margarine as Butter. Case dismissed.
- (v.) For Butter containing excess of water. Fined 10/6 and costs and fees.
- (vi.) For selling Margarine as Butter. Fined £5 and costs for selling Butter which was not of the nature and substance demanded, also £5 and costs for selling Margarine without being placed in wrapper prescribed by the Act.
- (vii.) For having possession of Diseased Meat, of which 56lbs. had been seized. Case dismissed. In many cases Meat was examined by request of the owners, by Mr. New, F.R.C.V.S., and being found unfit for food, was condemned and sent to the destructor.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the Public Health Laboratory, in Manchester, of four samples of Ice Cream, six of Milk, and six of temperance drinks, such as Burdock Beer. These were all found good except two samples of Ice Cream, which contained a large number of bacteria, and were objectionable on that account.

LEAD POISONING.—No cases of lead poisoning have been known for several years. The last case, which from report seems to have been a somewhat doubtful one, occurred in Granville Street, in the year 1896. No action is taken by the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee or by the Council, with a view

to preventing plumbo-solvency of the water, because there is no apparent need. I have this week examined 12 specimens of water, taken from different parts of the town. In each case a sterilised pint bottle was left at the house with instructions to fill it with the first water drawn off in the morning. In 11 cases the specimens were free from lead, as tested by sulphuretted hydrogen water, and a solution of potassium bichromate; but the twelfth contained a trace of lead. A further sample taken from the same pipe next day, at 9 a.m., shewed acidity but no trace of lead. Two of the specimens shewed a slight acid reaction when tested by lacmoid, including the one containing the lead.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS. — I was appointed to examine the school children under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and between September 1st, 1908, and January 10th, 1909, examined all the children entering the schools and all who would leave the schools during the school year. A separate report upon this work has just been presented by me to the Education Committee.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN WILLIAM TALENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

SANITARY INSPECTIONS, ETC. :—

Closet Conversions—In referring to the sanitary improvements carried out during 1908, 123 town's water closets, and 59 waste water closets have been substituted for privy and pail closets.

The cleanly condition in which the majority of these waste water closets are kept by the tenants, owing to no small degree to the active efforts to provide for the regular and adequate inspection.

During the year 46,981 inspections have been made, with the result 1,668 were found to be out of order, of which 1,248 were put right by the inspector, 372 by the owners, and 53 notices served.

The total number of closets requiring conversion are, privy closets 58, pail closets 50, of which 57 are connected to dwelling houses and shops, and 51 to mills and workshops.

The following table shows the number required to be converted in the four wards of the Borough :—

Ward.	Privy Closets	Pail Closets.	Total.
St. Peters	5	1	6
Portland Place.....	26	4	30
Market	23	6	29
St. Michael's	4	39	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	50	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Smoke Observations.—Two hundred and fifty-eight observations, each of 30 minutes duration, have been taken during the year of the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the manufactories within the district; the four minutes limit was exceeded in three instances. From the first of June the time limit was reduced from four minutes to two minutes in the half hour, with the result—two firms exceeded the limit on two occasions, and ten firms entered on the register as the first offence, and their attention specially drawn to the facts.

Several letters of explanation was subsequently submitted to the Committee, attributing the offences to various causes. Proceedings were taken against one firm, and fined advocate's fee and court costs, with order to abate the nuisance within three months.

Slaughter Houses.—There are 21 private Slaughter Houses in use in the Borough. They have been visited frequently during the year, and have been found on the whole to be kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Owing to the large amount of frozen and dead meat being brought into the Borough, several of the old slaughter houses have been closed by the owners, and are now used for other purposes. A great advantage would be derived by subjecting as many as possible to the renewal of their licenses annually, as required by the "Public Health Acts Amendment Act," 1890.

The following table shows the number of Slaughter Houses in use in the four wards of the Borough:—

Ward.	Number.
St. Peter's.....	7
Portland Place.....	2
Market	9
St. Michael's	3
	—
Total.....	21
	—

Dr. New, the Meat Inspector, reports the result of his inspections during the year.

During the year 308 lbs. of beef, and three boxes of kippers have been condemned and destroyed at the destructor, the greater part of the meat was taken with the consent of the owners. With the exception of the above the whole of the meat, fish, rabbits, etc., exposed for sale in the Borough throughout the year has been very good and without complaint. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year for exposing diseased meat for sale, the defendant was let off on payment of costs.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—These have been frequently visited and have been found to be fairly satisfactory, there are six cowsheds in the Borough, most of the shippens are wood erections, some of which require better lighting and ventilation. The dairies are kept in a clean condition both as regards the premises and utensils. The numerous milkshops registered for the sale of milk in the Borough are of old standing, these are small shops where all sorts of mixed goods are exposed for sale. Verbal suggestions have been given

with regard to protecting the milk against contamination, and any further registration of such premises have been withheld.

Bakehouses—These have been visited from time to time during the year. The periodical limewashing required by the Act has been duly carried out by the majority, and in the case of the few exceptions it has been done on the attention of the occupiers being drawn to the matter.

There are six underground bakehouses in existence, all with one exception have received a certificate of their fitness for use for that purpose, in accordance with section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Immediate steps are being taken to close the one above referred to.

Contagious Diseases (Animals)—During the last year the Borough was unfortunate in having two outbreaks of contagious disease, both affecting swine. The first outbreak occurred in March and the second in May, both at the piggeries belonging to the Union Workhouse, when swine fever affected 22 animals, four having died, 18 were ordered to be slaughtered and found on examination to have been suffering from the disease. The remainder of the pigs were also slaughtered and certified to be wholesome food.

The disinfecting and cleansing of the piggeries has been carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Agriculture.

Common Lodging Houses, Houses Let in Lodgings, and Living Vans—There are eight registered common

lodging houses in the Borough capable of accommodating nightly 585 lodgers, they have received frequent inspections throughout the year and appear to be kept in much better condition than formerly. The bye-laws require the provision of 400 cubic feet of air space per lodger. During the year two registered houses have been closed, and steps are being taken to secure the closing of others which are considered unfit for the purpose.

Houses let in Lodgings: these are mostly small cottage houses consisting of four rooms, each room being let to one or more persons, the majority of these houses are unsuitable for the purpose. There are 14 of these houses on the register. Living Vans: 122 vans have been inspected, and with two exceptions, all were found to be clean and free from any infectious disease. The two vans referred to have now been certified to be unfit for human habitation, and are now closed.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—The adoption of the above Act came into operation on the 25th November, and no difficulty has yet been experienced in obtaining the immediate notification of births from the medical practitioners and midwives practising in the district.

Factories and Workshops.—A considerable number of Factories were visited during the year, in order to inspect the conditions of the sanitary conveniences and drainage, and also for the purpose of supervising the carrying out of any necessary alterations thereto. Several were also visited in consequence of a notice received by the Sanitary Authority

from H.M. Inspector of Factories. The Workshops in the Borough have also been under supervision, and on the whole, have been fairly well kept so far as the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Acts are concerned.

The houses of the outworkers were visited from time to time. No cases of infectious diseases were reported, and they were found otherwise satisfactory.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act—There were 100 samples of food and drugs analysed during the year, this is 2·18 samples of food and drugs per 1000 of the population as compared with 102 samples or 2·24 per 1000 of the population for the previous year.

The following table shows the kind of samples and number of each dealt with, together with the result of the analysis:—

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Number of samples.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	
		Genuine.	Adulterated
Milk	36	34	2
Butter	23	19	4
Lard	6	6	0
Cheese	4	4	0
Whiskey ...	15	13	2
Beer	6	6	0
Sweets.....	6	6	0
Camphorated Oil	4	4	0
Totals	100	92	8

A number of the above samples were purchased informal and found to be slightly adulterated, upon formal samples

being taken at the same place they were found to be of the standard quality.

The percentage of adulteration was 8·0.

Legal proceedings under the Adulteration Act during the year 1908 :—

Articles.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Fines inflicted.			Total Amount of fines.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Butter	1	2	16	0			
Do.	1	12	16	6			
Milk	1	3	2	0	29	1	6
Do.....	1	7	15	0			
Butter	1	2	12	0			
Do.	1	case dismissed.					

The above fines include Analyst Fee, Advocates fee, and Court Fees.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR, 1908.

Number of Nuisances reported	2075
„ Nuisances abated	1794
„ Preliminary notices and letters with respect to nuisances	490
„ Statutory notices served	166
„ Persons summoned before the Justices for offences under the Public Health Acts.	1
„ Magistrates orders obtained.....	1
„ Privy closets converted to water closets ...	95
„ Pail closets converted to water closets	87
„ Closets on W.C. system	2864
„ Closets on waste water system	7988
„ Closets on privy system	58
„ Closets on pail system	50
„ Inspections of waste water closets.....	46981
„ Closet drains blocked and tippers out of order	1668
„ Closet drains and tippers put in order	1243
„ Street gullies blocked and broken	103
„ Street gullies opened and repaired	97
„ Insanitary privy and pail closets	203
„ Insanitary yards	17
„ Defective sink and waste pipes	3
„ Slopstone pipes disconnected from sewer ...	2
„ Defective troughing and down spouts	11
„ Defective drainage	5

Number of Offensive accumulations, manure, etc.	1
" House drains tested with smoke apparatus.	35
" House drains repaired and cleansed	13
" Visits paid to dirty and overcrowded houses	34
" Other nuisances (not specified above)	16
" Visits paid to common to common lodging houses	120
" Visits paid to houses let in lodgings	168
" Visits paid to dwelling vans	126
" " factory and workshops	167
" " dairies, cowsheds, and milk- shops	292
" " registered slaughter-houses ...	253
" " bakehouses	84
" " ice cream makers	27
" " tripe boiling places	41
" " Houses on account of infectious diseases	746
" Houses specially inspected on account of infectious diseases	351
" Infectious diseases reported	288
" Notices sent to schools and parents <i>re</i> the isolation of children where infectious disease exists	378
" Houses disinfected after infectious disease..	307
" Houses disinfected after deaths from phthisis	7
" Pails containing typhoid excrement removed and disinfected.....	156
" Cases removed to borough hospital	50
" Cases removed to Oldham hospital	1

Number of Samples taken under the sale of food and drugs act, submitted to the borough analyst	100
„ Samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.....	16
„ Persons proceeded against for offences under the sale of food and drugs act	6
Unsound meat seized and destroyed by magistrates order	lbs. 126
Food submitted for inspection and destroyed	lbs. 182
Outbreaks of contagious diseases amongst animals within the borough—swine fever	2
Number of swine affected	22

It must be remembered that many nuisances are frequently included under one notice, and therefore the number of nuisances represent considerably more than the number of notices.

A large amount of time and attention has been given during the year to insanitary conditions, and many recurring nuisances have been abated, whilst a number are under observation and will be dealt with in due course.

TABLE I.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

WITH VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.				Number.	Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.							Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898....	44700	1189	26.5	231	194.2	1049	23.4	291	193	193	856	19.1
1899....	45000	1188	26.3	266	223.9	1108	24.6	268	165	165	943	20.9
1900....	45000	1237	27.4	225	181.8	1088	24.1	292	183	183	905	20.1
1901....	43890	1092	24.8	201	182.2	1006	22.9	283	187	187	821	18.7
1902....	43890	1228	27.9	179	145.7	1006	22.9	281	168	168	842	19.1
1903....	44232	1161	26.2	238	204.9	1076	24.3	324	193	193	886	20.0
1904....	44541	1203	27.0	207	172.0	767	17.2	296	187	187	773	17.3
1905....	44880	1183	26.3	212	173.2	979	18.2	273	158	158	827	18.4
1909....	45161	1200	26.5	183	152.5	964	17.2	305	183	183	788	17.4
1907....	45462	1217	26.7	191	156.9	1004	18.0	299	185	185	822	18.0
Averages for years 1898-1907.	44675	1189	26.5	213	179.3	1004	21.2	291	180	3	846	18.9
1908....	45798	1227	26.7	225	183.5	1110	19.0	367	234	3	876	19.1

*Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 are calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 1396. Total population of all ages, 43890. } At census

Number of inhabited houses, 9581. Average number of persons per house, 4.58. } of 1901.

TABLE II.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ST. PETER'S WARD.				PORTLAND PLACE WARD.				MARKET WARD.			ST. MICHEL'S WARD.			WORKHOUSE.			INFIRMARY.				BOROUGH HOSPITAL.								
	YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
1898 ..	13669	340	250	70	9218	272	158	52	14643	410	269	84	6229	143	101	24	941	24	80	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899 ..	13969	341	258	77	9218	294	195	68	14643	392	286	93	6286	133	101	25	884	28	85	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900 ..	13969	369	215	52	9218	298	207	63	14643	411	276	80	6286	132	98	29	884	26	90	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	13592	323	250	64	8718	237	157	57	14299	391	229	58	6298	120	87	19	983	21	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902 ..	13592	363	236	51	8718	299	169	50	14299	406	229	51	6298	139	95	20	983	21	86	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903 ..	13760	360	220	70	8718	273	167	54	14397	378	265	76	6346	132	102	24	1011	27	107	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904 ..	13928	364	166	55	8718	276	146	52	14495	404	233	70	6394	132	87	20	1006	27	85	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905 ..	14096	360	227	69	8718	257	155	53	14593	412	233	61	6442	126	97	24	1031	28	100	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906 ..	14264	385	216	50	8718	265	150	54	14691	403	225	60	6490	124	75	15	998	23	97	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907 ..	14432	368	228	64	8718	284	152	42	14789	399	239	62	6538	137	89	18	985	28	83	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	13927	357	227	62	8868	275	165	54	14549	400	248	69	6360	130	93	21	970	25	88	3	..	0.1	19	0.3	..	0.1	2	0.3	..	..
1908 ..	14600	378	209	55	8718	294	197	75	14887	380	261	67	6586	129	76	23	1007	46	96	3	..	..	37	2	..	..	0	..	..	..

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p>Union Workhouse.</p> <p>District Infirmary.</p> <p>Borough Hospital.</p>	<p>Manchester Royal Infirmary.</p> <p>St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.</p> <p>Union Workhouse, Oldham.</p> <p>Ashton-under-Lyne and District Joint Smallpox Hospital.</p>	<p>Nil.</p>

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages						Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).						Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District. 16		
	All ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Peter's Ward.	Portland Place Ward.	Market Ward.	St. Michael's Ward.	Union Workhouse.		Borough Hospital.	District Infirmary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	20	10	9	1	..	..	..	5	5	9	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	3
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
{ Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	6	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	44	37	7	..	..	..	..	8	24	9	3	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	11	6	2	..	1	1	1	3	..	5	2	..	..	1	2
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	68	5	4	3	12	41	3	11	17	19	7	12	..	2	31
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	93	13	4	1	1	29	3	5	8	6	5	5	..	4	28
Pneumonia	63	18	8	3	2	40	7	18	30	22	8	14	..	1	46
Pleurisy	3	..	..	..	..	25	1	24	11	22	5	1	..	..	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	12	4	3	..	..	2	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral Diseases	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	9	4	1	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	75	1	1	..	..	46	21	23	10	18	11	12	..	1	45
Accidents	25	5	4	..	4	9	3	4	7	4	1	2	..	7	32
Suicides	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	363	91	34	9	9	115	105	89	64	117	28	46	..	19	166
All causes	876	225	81	24	38	326	182	209	197	261	76	96	..	37	367

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

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

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
	31	9	10	10	60	23	15	21	13	17	14	8	17	16	8	10	222
ALL CAUSES	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
i. Common Infectious Diseases
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria: Memb. Group
Whooping Cough
Diarrhoea, all forms
Enteritis, Muco-
Gastro-enteritis
Gastritis, Gastro-
intestinal Catarrh
Premature Birth
Congenital Defects.
Injury at Birth
Want of Breast-
milk, Starvation
Atrophy, Debility,
Marasmus
Tuberculous
Meningitis
Tuberculous Per-
itonitis: Tabes
Mesenterica
Other Tuberculous
Diseases
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis (not
Tuberculous)
Convulsions
Bronchitis
Laryngitis
Pneumonia
Suffocation,
overlying)
Other Causes
Total	32	9	10	10	61	23	15	21	14	17	14	8	18	16	8	10	225

Population estimated to middle of 1908 45798.

Births in the year—legitimate, 1149; illegitimate, 78. Deaths in the year—legitimate, 225; illegitimate, no record.

Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 876.

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

YEAR	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
RATE	202.0	175.0	168.0	206.0	206.0	160.4	239.6	169.6	238.3	195.9	223.9	181.8	182.2	142.5	199.8	172.0	179.2	152.5	156.9	183.3

DEATHS.

TABLE VI.

The monthly death rate was as follows :—

January	27·8	} No. of Deaths, 262 Rate for Quarter, 22·9
February	22·5	
March	18·5	
April	22·0	} No. of Deaths, 224 Rate for Quarter, 19·6
May	19·5	
June	17·3	
July	13·1	} No. of Deaths, 176 Rate for Quarter, 15·2
August	18·7	
September	13·8	
October	16·2	} No. of Deaths, 211 Rate for Quarter, 18·3
November	18·3	
December	20·3	

TABLE VII.

Death rate in each ward for each quarter and for the year :—

Ward	Popula- tion.	Deaths	Quarters				Average
			First	Second	Third	Fourth	
St. Peter's	14600	207	14·2	15·1	13·5	13·6	14·1
Portland Place ...	8718	197	22·9	22·4	26·7	17·6	22·5
Market	14887	260	20·2	18·0	10·3	21·0	17·4
St. Michael's	6586	76	22·6	12·1	2·2	8·3	11·5
			19·9	22·5	13·1	15·1	16·3

TABLE VIII.

The rate of mortality in children under five years of age per 1000 for the past seven years :—

Wards	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
St. Peter's.....	5·8 ...	7·1 ...	5·3 ...	6·7 ...	4·5 ...	6·3 ...	5·2
Portland Place...	7·5 ...	9·9 ...	8·2 ...	8·4 ...	7·7 ...	9·0 ...	10·4
Market	5·5 ...	8·1 ...	6·8 ...	5·7 ...	5·6 ...	6·2 ...	6·5
St. Michael's.....	4·4 ...	6·4 ...	4·6 ...	4·9 ...	3·0 ...	4·5 ...	4·2
	<u>5·8</u>	<u>7·8</u>	<u>6·2</u>	<u>6·4</u>	<u>5·2</u>	<u>6·5</u>	<u>6·5</u>

TABLE IX.

Rate of mortality per 1000 of the population from the principal Zymotic Diseases in Wards :—

Ward	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
St. Peter's.....	0·2 ...	0·2 ...	2·0 ...	1·2 ...	0·9
Portland Place ...	1·3 ...	2·0 ...	9·9 ...	1·7 ...	3·7
Market	0·8 ...	1·3 ...	2·8 ...	1·8 ...	1·6
St. Michael's ...	1·3 ...	0·2 ...	0·6 ...	0·5 ...	0·7
	<u>1·0</u>	<u>0·9</u>	<u>3·8</u>	<u>1·3</u>	<u>1·7</u>

TABLE X.

Shows the death rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases (Wards and Hospitals):—

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
Smallpox	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Measles	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·240 ...	0·060
Scarlatina	0·174 ...	0·087 ...	0·065 ...	0·000 ...	0·081
Diphtheria.....	0·349 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·065 ...	0·103
Whooping Cough...	0·087 ...	0·786 ...	0·589 ...	0·240 ...	0·425
Fevers	0·000 ...	0·087 ...	0·065 ...	0·240 ...	0·098
Diarrhœa	0·349 ...	0·000 ...	2·860 ...	0·589 ...	0·949
	0·959	0·960	3·579	1·374	1·716

TABLE XI.

Shows the number of Zymotic Deaths as they occurred
monthly:—

	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diarr hoea	Diph theria	Whooping Cough	Fevers
January ...	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
February...	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
March ...	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
April	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
May.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
June.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
July	0	0	1	2	0	4	0
August ...	0	0	0	20	0	2	0
September.	0	0	0	11	0	1	1
October ...	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
November.	0	2	0	3	0	1	2
December..	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
	0	3	4	44	5	20	5

TABLE XII.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND
DEATH RATE, ALSO THE DEATH RATE
From the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, from 1899
to 1908, inclusive, also Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases.

NAMES OF DISEASES	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
Measles	19	35	3	15	49	10	12	14	30	3
Scarlatina	2	1	8	12	2	9	7	2	14	4
Diphtheria	1	3	4	5	4	9	4	...	2	5
Whooping Cough	4	19	5	13	29	10	14	...	21	20
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric } Fevers	7	13	3	8	7	7	6	4	5	5
Puerperal }	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diarrhoea }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery }	54	15	57	11	29	27	38	63	21	44
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths from the Seven Zymotic Diseases	87	86	82	64	123	83	83	83	93	81
Deaths from other Causes	856	819	737	774	760	684	738	698	726	792
Total Deaths for each year due to the Borough	934	905	819	838	883	767	821	781	819	873
Death Rate per 1,000 from the Seven Zymotic Diseases	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7
Phthisis	...	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4
Respiratory Diseases	...	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.4
Death Rate from all other causes	19.0	12.6	11.0	11.9	11.9	11.1	10.9	10.5	11.1	12.5
General death rate	20.9	20.1	18.6	19.0	19.9	17.2	18.2	17.2	18.0	19.0

TABLE XIII.
 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
 from January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

Month.	Membraneous Croup.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Total.
January			28	4			1	1	34
February ...			25	1			5	2	33
March			29				1	3	33
April			23	2					25
May			21	3			1		25
June.....			17	1				2	20
July.....			12	2				1	15
August			9					1	10
September ...			12	1	1			3	17
October			20	6				1	27
November ...			14	1			1	3	19
December ...			14	9			5	2	30
			224	30	1		14	19	288

CASES OF SICKNESS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES
DURING THE YEAR 1908.

JANUARY

1	Erysipelas	...Mossley road
2	Scarlet fever	...40 England street
3	Scarlet fever	...83 Mount street
4	Scarlet fever	...83 Mount street
5	Enteric fever	...21 Stamford street
6	Scarlet fever	...88 Wellington road
7	Scarlet fever	...33 Duncan street
8	Enteric fever	...4 Wood street
9	Scarlet fever	...142 John street
10	Enteric fever	...123 Dean street
11	Scarlet fever	...Currier lane
12	Scarlet fever	...117 Fleet street
13	Diphtheria	...8 Bradgate street
14	Scarlet fever	...7 Jersey street
15	Scarlet fever	...65 Bennett street
16	Scarlet fever	...72 Tatton street
17	Scarlet fever	...37 Duncan street
18	Enteric fever	...5 Grimshaw street
19	Scarlet fever	...23 Trafalgar square
20	Scarlet fever	...25 Dean street
21	Scarlet fever	...83 Mount street

22	Scarlet fever	...91a Cambridge street
23	Scarlet fever	...91a Cambridge street
24	Scarlet fever	...69 John street
25	Scarlet fever	...37 Duncan street
26	Scarlet fever	...37 Duncan street
27	Scarlet fever	...7 Jersey street
28	Scarlet fever	...164 Trafalgar street
29	Scarlet fever	...30 Curzon road
30	Scarlet fever	...7 Jersey street
31	Scarlet fever	...2 Suffolk street
32	Scarlet fever	...19 Hill street
33	Scarlet fever	...Mossley road
34	Scarlet fever	...Mellor road

FEBRUARY

35	Scarlet fever	...84 Stamford street
36	Scarlet fever	...25 Wellington road
37	Scarlet fever	...19 Arundel street
38	Scarlet fever	...80 Stamford street
39	Scarlet fever	...94 Birch street
40	Scarlet fever	...33 Birch street
41	Scarlet fever	...4 Wilkinson street
42	Enteric fever	...76 Union street
43	Scarlet fever	...72 Tatton street
44	Scarlet fever	...Mellor road
45	Scarlet fever	...49 Alexandra street
46	Erysipelas	...Workhouse
47	Scarlet fever	...83 Mount street
48	Diphtheria	...28 Russell street

49	Scarlet fever	...33 Birch street
50	Diphtheria	...26 Edward street
51	Diphtheria	...38 Higher Wharf street
52	Scarlet fever	...7 Jersey street
53	Scarlet fever	...46 Fitzroy street
54	Scarlet fever	...7 Graham street
55	Scarlet fever	...119 Fitzroy street
56	Scarlet fever	...36 Duncan street
57	Scarlet fever	...107 Cotton street
58	Scarlet fever	...72 Tatton street
59	Scarlet fever	...53 Egerton street
60	Scarlet fever	...42 North street
61	Scarlet fever	...3 Latchford street
62	Erysipelas	...123 Welbeck street
63	Scarlet fever	...49 Grosvenor street
64	Diphtheria	...Infirmary
65	Diphtheria	...Infirmary
66	Scarlet fever	...36 Duncan street
67	Scarlet fever	...107 Cotton street

MARCH

68	Scarlet fever	...3 Latchford street
69	Scarlet fever	...132 Kelvin street
70	Scarlet fever	...129 Turnur lane
71	Erysipelas	...38 Katherine street
72	Scarlet fever	...36 Duncan street
73	Scarlet fever	...30 Camp street
74	Scarlet fever	...30 Camp street
75	Scarlet fever	...30 Camp street

76	Scarlet fever	...30 Camp street
77	Scarlet fever	...1 Hill street
78	Scarlet fever	...Mellor road
79	Scarlet fever	...132 Kelvin street
80	Scarlet fever	...116 Earle street
81	Scarlet fever	...11 Warre street
82	Scarlet fever	...84 Earle street
83	Scarlet fever	...68 Birch street
84	Scarlet fever	...36 Duncan street
85	Scarlet fever	...62 Marlborough street
86	Scarlet fever	...18 Elizabeth street
87	Scarlet fever	...168 Church street
88	Scarlet fever	...29 Hill street
89	Scarlet fever	...29 Hill street
90	Scarlet fever	...2 Hindley street
91	Diphtheria	...100 Burlington street
92	Scarlet fever	...14 Cobden street
93	Scarlet fever	...25 West street
94	Erysipelas	...Workhouse
95	Scarlet fever	...10 Grimshaw street
96	Scarlet fever	...159 Victoria street
97	Scarlet fever	...10 Kelvin street
98	Erysipelas	...Workhouse
99	Scarlet fever	...18 Genard street
100	Scarlet fever	...95 Cavendish street

APRIL

101	Scarlet fever	...Stockport road
102	Scarlet fever	...62 North street

- 103 Scarlet fever ...119 Fitzroy street
 104 Searlet fever ...Currier lane
 105 Scarlet fever ...25 West street
 106 Scarlet fever ...12 Cecil street
 107 Scarlet fever ...270 John street
 108 Scarlet fever ...53 Bennett street
 109 Scarlet fever ...234 Marlborough street
 110 Scarlet fever ...Currier lane
 111 Scarlet fever ...53 Bennett street
 112 Scarlet fever ...49 William street
 113 Scarlet fever ...30 Henrietta street
 114 Scarlet fever ...2 Whittington street
 115 Scarlet fever ...203 Park street
 116 Scarlet fever ...54 Earle street
 117 Scarlet fever ...116 Turner lane
 118 Enteric fever ...24 Albion street
 119 Enteric fever ...99 Holden street
 120 Scarlet fever ...107 Whiteacre road
 121 Scarlet fever ...54 Earle street
 122 Scarlet fever ...29 Hill street
 123 Scarlet fever ...Stalybridge road
 124 Scarlet fever ...153 Burlington street
 125 Scarlet fever ...53 Bennett street

MAY

- 126 Scarlet fever ...51 Egerton street
 127 Scarlet fever ...4 Yorkshire street
 128 Enteric fever ...177 Victoria street
 129 Scarlet fever ...9 West street

- 130 Scarlet fever ...153 Burlington street
- 131 Scarlet fever ...Mossley road
- 132 Scarlet fever ...Ashton Moss
- 133 Scarlet fever ...50 Grosvenor street
- 134 Scarlet fever ...44 Grosvenor street
- 135 Scarlet fever ...9 Wilkinson street
- 136 Scarlet fever ...139 Whiteacre road
- 137 Scarlet fever ...128 Brook street
- 138 Scarlet fever ...128 Brook street
- 139 Scarlet fever ...180 Marlborough street
- 140 Scarlet fever ...138 Albermarle street
- 141 Scarlet fever ...8 Gas street
- 142 Scarlet fever ...79 Princess street
- 143 Scarlet fever ...140 Old street
- 144 Scarlet fever ...104 Whiteacre road
- 145 Scarlet fever ...40 Park parade
- 146 Enteric fever ...79 Park street
- 147 Scarlet fever ...79 Princess street
- 148 Scarlet fever ...128 Brook street
- 149 Diphtheria ...121 Wellington street
- 150 Scarlet fever ...132 Brook street

JUNE

- 151 Erysipelas ...Workhouse
- 152 Scarlet fever ...128 Brook street
- 153 Scarlet fever ...128 Brook street
- 154 Scarlet fever ...20 Yorkshire street
- 155 Scarlet fever ...Richmond street
- 156 Scarlet fever ...27 Charles street

- 157 Erysipelas ...Workhouse ...
- 158 Scarlet fever ...121 Wellington street
- 159 Scarlet fever ...121 Wellington street
- 160 Scarlet fever ...36 Delamere street north
- 161 Scarlet fever ...46 Dale street
- 162 Scarlet fever ...1 Hilton street
- 163 Enteric fever ...Katherine street
- 164 Scarlet fever ...119 Fitzroy street
- 165 Scarlet fever ...Junction street
- 166 Scarlet fever ...15 Jersey street
- 167 Scarlet fever ...147 Wellington street
- 168 Scarlet fever ...27 Charles street
- 169 Scarlet fever ...11 Duncan street
- 170 Scarlet fever ...44 Granville street

JULY

- 171 Scarlet fever ...22 Gosford street
- 172 Scarlet fever ...20 Blandford street
- 173 Scarlet fever ...282 Katherine street
- 174 Enteric fever ...4 Albemarle street
- 175 Scarlet fever ...83 Princess street
- 176 Scarlet fever ...83 Princess street
- 177 Scarlet fever ...268 Stockport road
- 178 Erysipelas ...51 Argyle street
- 179 Scarlet fever ...80 Princess street
- 180 Scarlet fever ...17 Hall street
- 181 Scarlet fever ...63 Dale street
- 182 Scarlet fever ...116 Brook street
- 183 Enteric fever ...63 Mount street

- 184 Scarlet fever ...24 Gas street
 185 Scarlet fever ...26 Welbeck street

AUGUST

- 186 Scarlet fever ...218 Katherine street
 187 Scarlet fever ...24 Gas street
 188 Scarlet fever ...268 Stockport road
 189 Scarlet fever ...8 Clifton street
 190 Scarlet fever ...75 Bollington street
 191 Scarlet fever ...14 Park parade
 192 Erysipelas ...16 Stanley street
 193 Scarlet fever ...77 Bollington street
 194 Scarlet fever ...48 Wood street
 195 Scarlet fever ...5 Sack street

SEPTEMBER

- 196 Scarlet fever ...128 Union street
 197 Scarlet fever ...11 Stockport road
 198 Scarlet fever ...11 Stockport road
 199 Scarlet fever ...Infirmery
 200 Puerperal fever ...38 Moss street
 201 Scarlet fever ...139 Cavendish street
 202 Scarlet fever ...75 Margaret street
 203 Scarlet fever ...68 Cambridge street
 204 Scarlet fever ...79 Birch street
 205 Erysipelas .. 202 Margaret street
 206 Scarlet fever ...29 Crawford terrace
 207 Scarlet fever ...41 Argyle street
 208 Scarlet fever ...41 Argyle street

- 209 Scarlet fever ...168 Portland street
 210 Erysipelas ...Darnton road
 211 Erysipelas ...314 Katherine street
 212 Enteric fever ...17 Wigmore street

OCTOBER

- 213 Enteric fever ...131 Cavendish street
 214 Scarlet fever ...8 Chester square
 215 Enteric fever ...11 Warre street
 216 Scarlet fever ...78 Blandford street
 217 Scarlet fever ...173 Margaret street
 218 Scarlet fever ...195 Park street
 219 Scarlet fever ...15 Old street
 220 Scarlet fever ...54 Charles street
 221 Scarlet fever ...138 John street
 222 Scarlet fever ...70 Trafalgar street
 223 Scarlet fever ...70 Trafalgar street
 224 Enteric fever ...10 Adelphi court
 225 Scarlet fever ...6 Market street
 226 Scarlet fever ...9 Hall street
 227 Enteric fever ...46 John street
 228 Scarlet fever ...56 Hill street
 229 Erysipelas ...57 Abingdon street
 230 Scarlet fever ...130 Cotton street
 231 Scarlet fever ...108 Stanhope street
 232 Scarlet fever .. 69 Church street
 233 Scarlet fever ...328 Katherine street
 234 Scarlet fever ...26 Cotton street
 235 Scarlet fever ...26 Cotton street

- 236 Scarlet fever ...15 Bradbury street
 237 Scarlet fever ...26 Cotton street
 238 Enteric fever ...77 Holden street
 239 Enteric fever ...36 Arundel street

NOVEMBER

- 240 Scarlet fever ...8 Suffolk street
 241 Scarlet fever ...48 Oldham road
 242 Scarlet fever ...105 Hamilton street
 243 Enteric fever ...32 Stockport road
 244 Scarlet fever ...15 Bradbury street
 245 Scarlet fever ...18 Ellison street
 246 Erysipelas ...2 Nelson court
 247 Scarlet fever ...Borough hospital
 248 Scarlet fever ...11 Ramsden street
 249 Scarlet fever ...48 Oldham road
 250 Erysipelas ...175 Portland street
 251 Diphtheria ...148 Margaret street
 252 Erysipelas ...8 Hawthorn grove
 253 Scarlet fever ...29 Mill lane
 254 Scarlet fever ...26 Earle street
 255 Scarlet fever ...124 Oxford street
 256 Scarlet fever ...26 Earle street
 257 Scarlet fever ...42 John street
 258 Scarlet fever ...52 Kenyon street
 259 Scarlet fever ...31 Alexandra road
 260 Enteric fever ...121 Hamilton street
 261 Scarlet fever ...71 Marlborough street
 262 Enteric fever ...54 Hill street

263	Enteric fever	...63 Granville street
264	Scarlet fever	...2 Pitt street
265	Scarlet fever	...46 Minto street
266	Enteric fever	...106 Oldham road
267	Scarlet fever	...8 Hawthorn grove
268	Scarlet fever	...8 Hawthorn grove
269	Membraneous croup	...8 Grenville terrace
270	Diphtheria	...102 Hertford street
271	Scarlet fever	...175 Union street
272	Scarlet fever	...195 Park street
273	Diphtheria	...22 Villiers street
274	Scarlet fever	...74 Union street
275	Scarlet fever	...8 Hawthorn grove
276	Enteric fever	...124 John street
277	Enteric fever	...Horse and Jockey Yard
278	Erysipelas	...21 Duke street
279	Scarlet fever	...4 Newton street
280	Diphtheria	...93 Church street
281	Scarlet fever	...30 Canterbury street
282	Scarlet fever	...112 Victoria street
283	Scarlet fever	...8 Jackson street
284	Erysipelas	...111 Dean street
285	Enteric fever	...74 Old street
286	Enteric fever	...49 Cotton street
287	Scarlet fever	...50 Curzon road
288	Enteric fever	...35 Hanover street

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA DURING THE
YEAR 1908.

- 1 January 15; U.E.D.; female; aged 2 months; 63 Bentinck street.
- 2 January 22; W.B.; female; aged 18 days; 36 Higher Wharf street.
- 3 January 27; R.W.; male; aged 3 months; Currier Slacks.
- 4 March 23; I.L.; female; aged 2 months; 53 St. James street.
- 5 July 21; A.K.; male; aged 16 months; 135 Church street.
- 6 July 27; H.B.; male; aged 9 months; 23 Headfield street.
- 7 August 4; S.C.; male; aged 2 months; 198 Park street.
- 8 August 4; A.M.; female; aged 16 months; 38 Higher Wharf street.
- 9 August 5; I.B.; male; aged 9 months; 209 Park street.
- 10 August 11; J.D.; male; aged 4 months; 32 Higher Wharf street.
- 11 August 14; H.T.; female; aged 5 months; 42 John street.
- 12 August 14; C.H.K.; male; aged 5 months; 36 Victoria street.
- 13 August 17; E.R.; female; aged 8 months; 148 Fleet street.
- 14 August 17; E.H.; female; aged 5 months; 6 Cross Glebe street.
- 15 August 17; S.M.; male; aged 1 month; 98 Margaret street.

- 16 August 19; A.A.H.; female; aged 4 months; 140 Margaret street.
- 17 August 21; F.C.; female; aged 6 months; 33 Charles street.
- 18 August 21; E.H.L.; female; aged 2 months; 22 Gosford street.
- 19 August 25; A.H.T.; female; aged 4 months; 4 Charles street.
- 20 August 26; E.D.; male; aged 6 months; 90 Hertford street.
- 21 August 27; A.B.; male; aged 4 months; 128 Fleet street.
- 22 August 27; D.F.; female; aged 1 month; 29 Mount street.
- 23 August 29; J.M.B.; male; aged 2 months; 18 Tatton street.
- 24 August 29; R.H.; male; aged 5 months; 37 Peel street.
- 25 August 31; W.W.; male; aged 8 months; 274 Stamford street.
- 26 August 31; W.W.; female; aged 1 month; 107 Turner lane.
- 27 September 1; H.K.; male; aged 3 months; 61 Hague street.
- 28 September 1; M.A.S.; female; aged 3 months; 95 Charles street.
- 29 September 3; J.S.; male; aged 1 month; 20 Whittington street.
- 30 September 3; J.L.; male; aged 1 month; 194 Church street.
- 31 September 3; E.L.; female; aged 4 months; 29 Park street.
- 32 September 7; S.A.M.; female; aged 3 months; 43 Portland street.

- 33 September 7; A.T.; female; aged 8 months; 47 Cotton street.
- 34 September 8; J.V.; male; aged 9 months; 119 Fleet street.
- 35 September 19; A.A.B.; female; aged 11 months; 5 Harper street.
- 36 September 19; M.L.; female; aged 3 months; 22 Gosford street.
- 37 September 28; H.M.; male; aged 5 months; 74 Cavendish street.
- 38 October 15; J.H.F.; male; aged 3 months; 137 Fleet street.
- 39 October 16; A.K.; male; aged 3 months; 188 Margaret street.
- 40 October 21; E.D.; female; aged 11 months; Stamford street.
- 41 September 27; S.J.S.; female; aged 4 months; 15 Back Cambridge street.
- 42 November 9; W.S.; male; aged 18 months; 67 Leam street.
- 43 November 19; L.W.; male; aged 12 months; 20 Wild street.
- 44 November 23; W.H.C.; male; aged 8 months; 132 Brook street.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN VARIOUS STREETS
FROM ALL DISEASES.

ST. PETER'S WARD.

Name of street	No. of Deaths	Name of street	No. of Deaths
Albert street	... 1	Earle street	... 6
Ashton moss	... 1	Fitzroy street	... 7
Back Cambridge street.	2	Gorton street	... 1
Beech grove	... 2	Grosvenor street	...
Bennett street	... 4	Hamilton street	... 2
Bentinck street	... 6	Henry square	... 1
Birch street	... 4	Hindley street	... 2
Blandford street	... 7	Hodgson street	... 1
Brook street	... 8	Howard street	... 2
Buckley street	... 1	Katherine street	... 8
Burlington street	... 4	Keane street	... 1
Cambridge street	... 2	Kelvin street	... 2
Cavendish street	... 9	Kenyon street	... 1
Clifton street	... 1	Layard street	... 2
Cotton street	... 19	Manchester road	... 2
Crowthorn lane	... 1	Mansfield street	... 1
Crowthorn road	... 2	Margaret street	... 13
Dale street	... 2	Marlborough street	... 12
Dean street	... 4	Moss street	... 10
Durban street	... 1	Newman street	... 1

ST. PETER'S WARD—*continued.*

Name of street	No. of Deaths	Name of street	No. of Deaths
North street	... 4	Trafalgar street	... 5
Old street	... 2	Uxbridge street	... 3
Portland street	... 12	Welbeck street	... 3
Portugal street	... 3	Wellington street	... 1
Richmond street	... 3	William street	... 1
Ryecroft street	... 2	Wood street	... 1
Stamford street	... 2		
Stockport road	... 4		
St. Peter's street	... 1		
			—————
			Total... 207

PORTLAND PLACE WARD.

Name of street	No. of Deaths	Name of street	No. of Deaths
Ann street	... 1	Hill street	... 13
Arthur street	... 2	John street	... 8
Bank street	... 1	Kershaw street	... 2
Beaconsfield street	... 2	Margaret street	... 2
Bentinck street	... 3	Martin street	... 2
Birch street	... 2	Mill lane	... 1
Bollington street	... 4	Mount street	... 6
Bradgate street	... 2	Nile street	... 1
Brittania street	... 1	Northcote street	... 3
Cambridge street	... 1	Oxford street	... 8
Cavendish street	... 4	Park street	... 23
Cecil street	... 1	Portland street	... 9
Charles street	... 18	Ratcliffe's yard	... 1
Chester square	... 1	Stamford street	... 3
Church street	... 10	Stockport road	... 5
Clarke street	... 2	Victoria street	... 9
Ellison street	... 2	Welbeck street	... 4
Fleet street	... 13	Wheat street	... 1
Gerrard street	... 3	Whittington street	... 2
Grosvenor street	... 2	William street	... 3
Headfield street	... 2		
Hertford street	... 6		
Higher Wharf street	... 8		
		Total...	197

MARKET WARD.

Name of street	No. of Deaths	Name of street	No. of Deaths
Albemarle street	... 4	Egerton street	... 4
Alexandra street	... 7	Elizabeth street	... 1
Alexandra road	... 1	Elgin Street	... 1
Arlies street	... 1	Fletcher street	... 2
Back Holden street	... 1	Garside's yard	... 2
Back Pitt street	... 1	Gas street	... 3
Beauchamp street	... 1	Glebe street	... 1
Beaumont street	... 1	Gosford street	... 8
Bengal street	... 3	Hague street	... 2
Boodle street	... 1	Henrietta street	... 5
Botany lane	... 2	Hibbert's yard	... 1
Camp street	... 3	Holden street	... 8
Canning street	... 5	Horse & Jockey yard	... 1
Chadderton's yard	... 1	Hope street	... 1
Chapel street	... 2	Hulme street	... 2
City street	... 2	Jackson street	... 1
Cotton street	... 5	Jermyn street	... 4
Coulthart street	... 2	Jersey street	... 2
Crickets lane	... 3	Katherine street	... 4
Cross Glebe street	... 2	Kent street	... 1
Curzon road	... 2	Latchford street	... 1
Delamere street north	... 4	Leam street	... 2
Dixon street	... 2	Lennox street	... 1
Duke street	... 2	Lord street	... 2
Duncan street	... 4	Market street	... 1
Eaton terrace	... 1	Melbourne street	... 1

MARKET WARD—*continued.*

Name of street	No. of Deaths	Name of street	No. of Deaths
Melville street	... 2	Spring street	... 4
Minto street	... 6	Stamford street	... 1
Mossley road	... 1	Stanhope street	... 1
Mulberry street	... 1	Swan street	... 1
Nelson court	... 1	Swindells street	... 1
Newton street	... 2	Tatton street	... 8
Old street	... 8	Turner lane	... 6
Old Cross street	... 5	Turner street	... 3
Oldham road	... 5	Union street	... 7
Orange street	... 1	Warre street	... 1
Peel street	... 1	Warrington street	... 4
Percy street	... 3	Wellington road	... 1
Pitt street	... 1	Wellington street	... 12
Princess street	... 3	West street	... 2
Raynham street	... 2	Whiteacre road	... 13
Ripon street	... 1	Wild street	... 1
Robinson street	... 2	Wimpole street	... 1
Romney street	... 1	Winton street	... 6
Rook street	... 1	Wood street	... 1
Russell street	... 2	Wych street	... 6
Saville street	... 2	York street	... 2
Seels court	... 1		
Short street	... 1		
		Total...	260

ST. MICHAEL'S WARD.

Name of street	No. of Deaths	Name of street	No. of Deaths
Abingdon street	... 1	Granville terrace	... 1
Adam street	... 2	Hall street	... 1
Argyle street	... 1	Harper street	... 1
Arundel street	... 2	Mill lane	... 1
Athol street	... 2	Mossley road	... 1
Audley street	... 1	Park square	... 1
Bedford street	... 1	Park street	... 1
Booth street	... 8	Queen street	... 2
Caroline street	... 1	Rutland street	... 1
Church street	... 6	Scotland street	... 2
Cobden street	... 1	Shaw street	... 1
Corkland street	... 2	St. James' street	... 3
Crawford street	... 2	Stamford square	... 5
Crickets lane	... 3	Stamford street	... 5
Currier lane	... 1	Whitelands	... 1
Currier slacks	... 1	Whitelands road	... 9
Delamere street	... 2	Wickergate	... 1
Edward street	... 2	Wigmore street	... 1
Fleet street	... 1		
Fraser street	... 1		
Granville street	... 2		
			Total... 76

SUMMARY.

	Deaths No. of
St. Peter's Ward	207
Portland Place Ward	197
Market Ward.....	260
St. Michael's Ward	76
Union Workhouse.....	96
District Infirmary.....	37
Borough Hospital	0
	—
Total for year.....	873

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD
FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

ST. PETER'S WARD.

NAME OF STREET	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Doubtful Fevers	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Totals
Back Cambridge street	1	1
Brook street.....	1	1
Cavendish street	1	1
Cotton street	1	1	2
Gorton street	1	...	1
Margaret street.	3	3
Marlborough street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Moss street	1	...	...	...	...	1
Portland street...	2	...	2
Stamford street..	1	1
Totals.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	8	15

No. of Deaths in each Ward from Infectious Diseases.

PORTLAND PLACE WARD.

NAME OF STREET	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Doubtful Fevers	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Totals
Bentinckstreet...	1	1
Bollington street	1	..	1
Cecil street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Charles street	3	3
Church street	1	2	3
Fleet street	1	4	5
Headfield street.	1	1
Hertford street	1	1	2
Higher Wharf street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
John street	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Mount street	1	1
Northcote street	1	..	1
Park street	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Portland street...	1	1
Stamford street.	1	1
Victoria street...	1	1
Whittington street	1	1
Totals.....	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	24	33

No. of Deaths in each Ward from Infectious Diseases.

MARKET WARD.

NAME OF STREET	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Chicken Pox	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Doubtful Fevers	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Totals
Alexandra street	1	..	1
City street	1	..	1
Crickets lane	1	..	1
Cross Glebe street	1	1
Delamere street north	1	..	1
Dixon street	1	..	..	1
Duncan street	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Egerton street	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gosford street	1	2	3
Hague street	1	1
Horse & Jockey yard	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leam street	1	1
Nelson court	1	..	1
Peel street	1	1
Pitt street	1	..	1
Princess street	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Seels court	1	..	1
Tatton street	1	1
Turner lane	1	1
Warre street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wellington street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whiteacre road	1	..	1
Wild Street	1	1
Totals	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	2	9	9	26

UNION WORKHOUSE.

Zymotic Deaths belonging to the Borough.

	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Chicken Pox	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Doubtful Fevers	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Totals
Totals.....	1	...	...	1

DISTRICT INFIRMARY.

Zymotic Diseases belonging to the Borough.

Totals.....	1	1
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BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

Zymotic Deaths belonging to the Borough.

Totals.....
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.

Totals.....	...	4	5	...	4	1	...	8	20	44	81
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TABLE C.
SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT
FOR 1908.

—
THE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
—

Area in Statute Acres, 1,396.

Population (Census) 1901, 43,890.

Population (Estimated) 1908, 45,798.

Name of Medical Officer of Health, JOHN WILLIAM
TALENT, M.D., D.P.H. Salary £300.

Births registered—Males, 661; Females, 566; Total, 1227

Deaths registered—Males, 428; Females, 448; Total, 876

Number of Illegitimate Births registered 78

Birth Rate 26·7

Death Rate 19·0

Rate of Infant Deaths, under 1 year, to 1000 Births 183·5

Death Rate from the seven principal epidemic Diseases
per 1000 of population 1·7

Diseases prevalent: Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and
Diphtheria.

Period: Throughout the year.

What action taken? None.

Any schools closed? No.

What is the character of the Hospital accommodation?
Smallpox Hospital Joint, Fever Hospital belongs to Borough.

Is it Joint or otherwise? Joint. No retaining fee.

Number of Beds available for your district? Twelve for Smallpox, sixteen for other Infectious cases.

Number of cases removed? Enteric fever, 1.

Deaths in Hospital of patients? None.

How is disinfection carried out? Houses Sulphur and Formalin; clothing, bedding, &c. stoved by Thresh disinfector? Apparatus used? Mason's Dry and Moist Ovens; Where situated? Joint Hospital and Borough Hospital.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified? 288.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken Pox, &c.)? If so, what are they? No.

Has any arrangement been made for the "voluntary" notification of Phthisis? Yes.

Is Diptheritic Anti-Toxin supplied to Medical Practitioners free of charge? No.

Action taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Act." No of Housed condemned, six; closed, six; demolished, eleven; made habitable, none.

From where is the Water Supply obtained? What is its condition? Water supply good. Is it subject to your inspection? No.

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily? Yes. How performed: By sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses? Sanitary Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of? By Destructor. Has a Destructor been provided? Yes.

What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal? All sewage is drained to the Sewage Disposal Works, where it undergoes treatment by precipitation and filtration by contact beds. The sludge is pressed into cakes.

Canal Boats, number Inspected? Number of infringements of Act? No Depot.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses? Good and frequently inspected.

Slaughter Houses? Fairly satisfactory. Has a Public Abattoir been provided? No.

Lodging Houses? Much improved during the year. Are they registered? Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools? Satisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected? Yes. What is their condition? Fair condition. Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B.? Yes. Are they enforced? As far as possible. Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow? At present, average 500 feet.

Food unfit for Human Consumption—Amount seized? 308 lbs. of beef, and a quantity of fish.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances : No. of notices served ? 656. Nuisances remedied ? 1794. No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result ? One, ordered to pay costs.

Closet accommodation of the district : No. of Privy Middens ? 58. Pail Closets ? 50. Fresh Water Closets ? 2864. Waste Water Closets ? 7988. No. of Privy Middens converted during 1908 ? to W.C.'s 182.

Smoke : No. of Observations ? 258, No. of Legal Proceedings and result ; One firm, ordered to pay costs and to abate nuisance in three months. What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ? Four minutes.

Has the Authority adopted " The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 " ? Yes. " The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 " ? No. " The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 " ? Yes. " The Notification of Births Act, 1907 " ? Yes.

Notable Sanitary improvements during 1908 : A large number of privy closets to W.C.'s ; and two lodging houses closed ; and one block of old property demolished for street improvements.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District : Hospital accommodation for other diseases than Smallpox. Steam pressure disinfectors to be erected at the Town's yard.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1908,
FOR THE BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

—
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	No. of Inspec- tions.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Prosec- utions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	84	31	—
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	56	3	—
Workplaces	27	0	—
Total	167	34	—

2—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisance under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	115	81	—	—
Not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—

2—DEFECTS FOUND (*continued*).

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bake- houses (s. 101)	1	...	—	...	—
Breach of special sanit- ary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	...	—	...	—
Other offences	—	...	—	...	—
Total	119	...	84	...	—

3.—HOME WORK.

	Lists.	Number of Outworkers.
<i>Outworkers' Lists, Section 107 :—</i>		
Lists received	6	19

Addresses of Outworkers :—

Received from other Councils	2
No. of Inspection of Outworkers' premises	49

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number
Milliners, Dressmakers	59
Laundry	2
Bakers, Confectioners	27
Saddlers	5
Underclothing	7
Brush Makers	3
Plumbers	9

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (*continued*).

Class.	Number.
Blacksmiths	4
Tinplate-workers	4
Beer Bottlers.....	5
Tailors	13
Bootmakers and Cloggers	10
Wheelwrights	6
Joiners.....	7
Other Workshops.....	35
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	196

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	6

REMOVAL OF REFUSE AND
CLEANSING OF STREETS.

Number of privy pits emptied	230
Number of privy pails emptied	4424
Loads of nightsoil removed	117
Loads of rubbish removed	224
Number of cesspools emptied	15
Number of streets swept	10974
Parts of streets swept	2907
Length of streets swept (in miles)	1768
Gallons of water used for watering the streets	330600
Loads of sweepings gathered	3605
Loads of horse droppings collected by hand wagons (6 in number)	5716
Loads of snow removed from the streets	157
Number of gullies emptied	139461
Tons of chatter put on the streets	30

DESTRUCTOR.—During the year 8100 tons of ashes, and 959 loads of fish refuse, garbage, butcher's offal, and other manufacturer's refuse have been destroyed; also a large number of bedding, mattresses, etc., have been destroyed, and 4534 tons of clinkers removed from the Destructor. There was also 2368 loads of ashes, etc., carted to the tips.

WILLIAM C. MORRIS,

Sanitary Superintendent.

Chart Showing the Death Rate for the last Twenty Years.

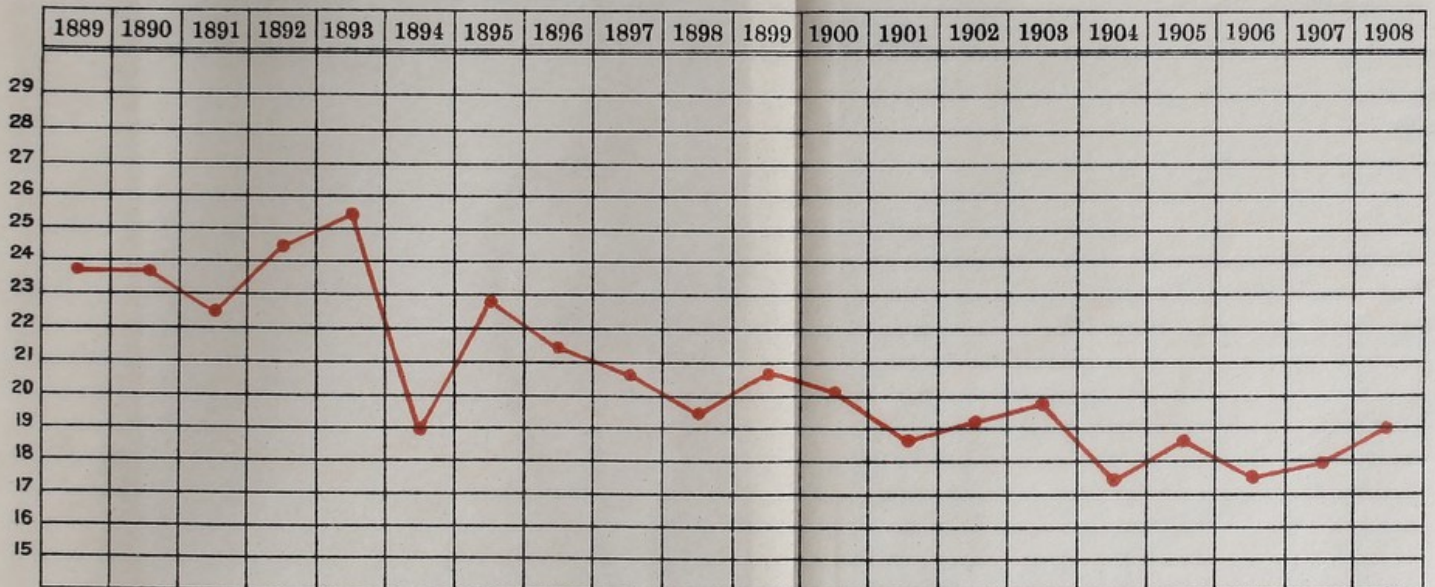


CHART SHOWING THE WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GENERAL DEATH RATE IN BLACK INK, AND OF THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE IN RED INK.

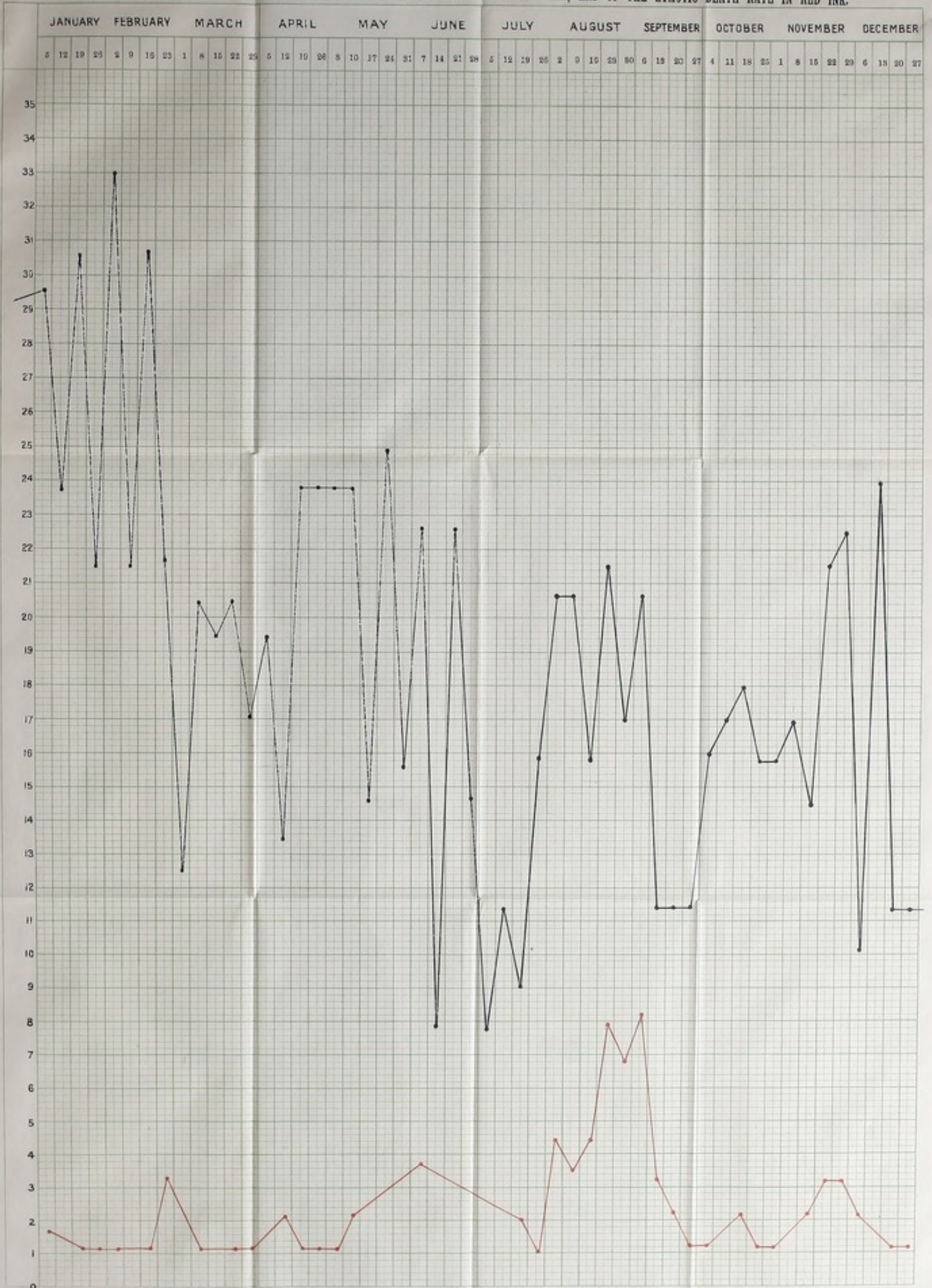


CHART SHOWING THE WEEK

