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County



Borough

of Bolton.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF BOLTON

DURING THE YEAR 1894,

BY

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PHYSICIAN TO THE BOROUGH FEVER HOSPITAL.

Bolton :

J. W. GLEDSDALE, PRINTER, STATIONER ETC., DEANSGATE. 1805.



SANITARY COMMITTEE.

-- (4043)

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MR. COUNCILLOR UTTLEY.



REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF BOLTON.

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following Report upon the health and sanitary condition of the Borough during the year 1894:—

Population.—Taking the rate of increase of population during the ten years 1881-91 as a basis for calculation, it is estimated that the inhabitants of the Municipal Borough numbered 118,303 on the 30th June, 1894. The vital and mortal statistics contained in this Report are calculated upon that estimate.

Births.—The births during the year numbered 3,719, of which 1,878 were those of males, and 1,841 those of females. The birth rate, therefore, was 31'4 per 1,000 per annum, against a rate of

33.0 per 1,000 per annum during the year 1893. The Ward birth rates will be found in the fourth column of Table I. in Appendix A.

Deaths.—The deaths during the year numbered 2,215, of which 139 were those of municipal paupers who died in the Fishpool Workhouse. Of the total deaths 1,145 were those of males, and 1,070 those of females. This mortality is equivalent to a death rate of 18.7 per 1,000 per annum, against a death rate of 23.9 per 1,000 per annum for the year 1893.

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred in each of the four quarters of the year :--

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Annual Rate per 1,000.
First Quarter	310	302	612	20.6
Second "	261	236	497	16.8
Third ,,	261	244	505	17.0
Fourth "	313	288	601	20.3
Year	1135	2070	2215	18.7

The general death rate for each of the Wards of the Borough will be found in the sixth column of Table I. in Appendix A., and a classification of the causes of death, together with the distribution of the mortality from each disease throughout the borough, will be found in Table XI. Subjoined is a statement showing the annual death rates for the Borough of Bolton for a period of 44 years, terminating with the year 1894. It is interesting as showing the influence of modern sanitary progress upon the rate of mortality amongst the community.

7 DEATH RATES FOR 44 YEARS.

	DEATH		FOR 44 YEA		
YEAR	Death 1000 per	rate per r annum	YEAR		rate per er annum
1851	31.0		1871	26.1	
1852	35'3		1872	28'0	
1853	33.6	100	1873	23.3	20
1854	29'0	year	1874	24'3	year
1855	31.1	geor 10	1875	26.0	e tor 10
1856	27.8	Averageor 10 years	1876	23.6	Average for 10 years 23·8
1857	31.8	Aver	1877	23'5	ivera
1858	28.6		1878	22.0	4
1859	29.0		1879	21'0	
1860	29'9		1880	20.2	
1861	30.9		1881	10,1	
1862	25.5		1882	21.3	
1863	27.0	20	1883	199	90
1864	28.6	year	1884	24'0	year
1865	26.3	Average for 10 years 27.5	1885	20.7	Average for 10 years
1866	29'2	ge fo	1886	23.1	21.8
1867	29'0	Ivera	1887	21.2	Ivera
1868	25'0	<	1888	21.6	4
1869	26.7		1889	22'0	
1870	27.3		1890	25.8	
		-	1891	21.8	ears
			1892	22.7	7
			1893	23.9	ge for 21.7
The state of			1894	187	Average for 4 years 21.7
				1.	4

In 33 of the largest towns of England and Wales, containing an aggregate population, at the middle of the year, of nearly ten and a half millions, the general death rate averaged 18:1 per 1,000 per annum,

being '6 less than the rate for Bolton. The rate in each of the 33 towns is given in Table VIII. in Appendix A. The general death rate in the 100 town districts which practically contain the whole of the urban population of England and Wales, amounting to about 20\frac{1}{4} millions, averaged 17'1 per 1,000 per annum, whilst in the remaining subdistricts, containing a rural population of about 9,800,000, the rate of mortality was 15'6 per 1,000 per annum.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year the deaths of 863 children under the age of 5 years occurred, of whom 593 were infants under 1 year. During 1893 the mortality amongst children of 5 years and under was 1,259, including 764 infants under 1 year. Infantile mortality is usually measured by calculating the number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered. Computed in this way the infantile death rate for Bolton was 159 during 1894, which compares favourably with the previous year, when the rate reached 197. The rates of infantile mortality in each of the 33 great towns, as recorded by the Registrar-General, are given in Table VIII. in Appendix A. It will be seen that the average rate was 152 deaths per 1,000 births registered.

Zymotic Diseases.—The principal zymotic diseases, namely, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhus fever, enteric fever, and diarrhœa caused 189 deaths, a mortality which is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 1.59 per 1,000 per annum. The rate of mortality from zymotic diseases in each of the Wards of the Borough, together with the per centage ratio of zymotic deaths to deaths from all causes, will be found in Table V. in Appendix A. The rate of zymotic mortality in each of the 33 great towns of England and Wales will be found in Table VIII. The average rate was 2.43 per 1,000 per annum, or 0.84 higher than the rate for Bolton. The coloured map of the Borough, which accompanies this Report, shows the localities where cases of zymotic disease occurred, together with the deaths resulting therefrom.

Smallpox.—Only two cases of smallpox occurred throughout the year. They were discovered at a common lodging-house in Kay Street, the first on July 23rd, and the second on August 11th. In both cases there was only one infantile vaccination mark of insufficient area and unfoveated, and neither patient had ever been re-vaccinated. Both patients recovered.

As anticipated in my Annual Report for 1893, the subject of the dissemination of small-pox by vagrants in common lodging-nouses has received close attention throughout the country, and efforts have been made to amend and increase the scope of the laws relating to the supervision of such persons. At a conference of Sanitary Authorities convened by the London County Council on July 19th, 1894, at which the Corporation of Bolton was represented, the following recommendations to the Local Government Board were adopted, and in all probability the increased powers, and the alterations in the existing law sought for, will be sanctioned by Parliament at no distant date:—

Resolutions of Conference on the Dissemination of Small-pox.

- That common shelters which are not subject to the law relating to common lodging-houses should be made subject to such law.
- 2. That there should be power to the local authority to require medical examination of all persons entering common lodging-houses and casual wards, and that each inmate of a common lodging-house or casual ward should, on admission, have a bath of fresh water.
- 3. That the local authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging-house in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for such time as may be required by such authority.
- 4. That the local authority should be empowered to require the temporary closing of any common lodging-house in which infectious disease has occurred.
- 5. That the local sanitary authorities should have power to require the detention of any inmate of a common lodging-house or casual ward who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
- 6. That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

- 7. That the local authority should have power to require the disinfection of the person and clothes of any person in a common lodging-house or casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.
- 8. That arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious disease in common lodging-houses or casual wards should be made known by the local authority of the district to the local authorities of othe; districts.
- 9. That local authorities should be empowered to require the vaccination or re-vaccination of persons in common lodging-houses or casual wards who are exposed to the infection of small-pox.

Should the 9th resolution of the Conference be carried out in a firm manner, small-pox will soon become a rare visitor in the common lodging-house.

Measles.—This disease caused 20 deaths during the year, a mortality which compares very favourably with that for 1893, when 162 deaths occurred. A copy of the handbill of instructions left at all houses where measles is discovered will be found in Appendix B.

Scarlet Fever.—The deaths from scarlet fever numbered 10, as against a mortality of 34 during the previous year. The total number of cases notified was 267, the number notified during 1893 being 747.

In all households where scarlet fever occurs handbills are left containing suggestions for preventing the spread of the disease, and also setting forth the penalties provided by law in cases where infectious disease is wilfully spread or permitted to be spread. Copies of the documents will be found in Appendix B.

Diphtheria.—The deaths attributed to diphtheria numbered 5, against a mortality of 8 during the year 1893. The number of cases notified was 25, as compared with 123 cases reported during the previous year. It will be noticed that the rate of mortality per cent. amongst the cases noticed was much lower last year than during the year 1893 and previous years. This was not due to any change in the type or degree of severity of the disease, but is accounted for by the decease of a late highly-respected medical practitioner, who assumed

all cases of sore throat to be true specific diphtheria, and accordingly reported them as such.

Whooping Cough.—The deaths due to whooping cough numbered 61, and constituted a considerable proportion of the total zymotic mortality of the borough. The deaths in 1893 numbered 78. The disease prevailed persistently throughout the year, but did not at any time become seriously epidemic, nor was it confined to any particular locality.

Typhus Fever.—No case of this disease occurred in the borough during the year.

Typhoid Fever.—The deaths attributed to typhoid fever numbered 25, the total number of cases notified being 117. In 1894 the deaths from this disease numbered 34, whilst the number of cases notified was 170.

In connection with the subject of typhoid fever I have in former years dwelt upon the quality of the water supply, and in particular have had to speak adversely of the character of the Heaton supply. It is gratifying to record that the Watetworks Department has, during the past year, made praiseworthy efforts to improve the Heaton reservoir, and also the catchment area. Hitherto the reservoir has given much trouble owing to the growth in it of algoe, which, when undergoing decomposition, gave off sulphur compounds which imparted to the water a disagreeable taste and smell. It was found necessary to empty the reservoir and thoroughly cleanse it out. The result is indicated in the following passage from a recent report of Mr. Swindlehurst, Waterworks Engineer:—

"Heaton Reservoir.—We have completed the clearing out of the reservoir, and I can safely say that its condition now is better than it was when first constructed."

Some recent analyses which I have made tend to support this statement.

The circular of instructions issued to all typhoid fever infected houses will be found in Appendix B.

Diarrhœa.—The fatal cases of this disease numbered 68, against 197 during the previous year. It was, as usual, very rife during

the late summer and the autumn months, but throughout the whole of the year it was present in varying degree, and was the largest contributor to the zymotic mortality.

A copy of the circular of instructions, which is circulated through the medium of the children attending the Board and other Schools at seasons when diarrhœa is epidemic, will be found in Appendix B.

Unhealthy Dwellings.—During the year the following dwellings were condemned as unfit for human habitation:—

No. 27, Spring Gardens.

No. 1 house, No. 2 Court, Spring Gardens.

No. 2 do. do. do.

No. 3 do. do. do.

No. 29, Spring Gardens.

No. 31, do.

No. 1 house, No. 4 Court, Spring Gardens.

No. 2 do. do. do.

No. 3 do. do. do.

No. 1 do. No. 5 Court, do.

House adjoining No. 1, No. 5 Court, Spring Gardens.

No. 3 house, No. 5 Court, Spring Gardens.

No. 4 do. do. do.

House adjoining No. 4, No. 5 Court, Spring Gardens.

No. 6 house, No. 5 Court, Spring Gardens,

House at rear of 62, Back Spring Gardens.

No. 6, Lawrence Court, High Street.

No. 2, Adam Court, High Street.

No. 4, do. do.

No. 6, do. do.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The sub-

medical practitioners during each quarter of the year, together with the resulting mortality:—

			Infection	us Cases			Total Number
QUARTERS.	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Relapsing Fever	Diph- theria	of Infectious Cases
1st Quarter	-	73	32	3	-	16	124
2nd Quarter	-	So	19	4	-	3	106
3rd Quarter	2	59	25	3	1	4	94
4th Quarter	-	55	41	6	-	2	104
Year	2	267	117	16	1	25	428
Total deaths in year	-	10	25	7	-	5	47

The Borough Fever Hospital.—The following table shows the number of patients admitted to the Hospital during the year, together with their ages and the diseases from which they suffered:—

	ALL C	AUSES	SMAL	LPOX	Scar Fev		MEASLES		
Age-Years	Patients Ad- mitted	Deaths	Patients Ad- mitted	Deaths	Patients Ad- mitted	Deaths	Patients Ad- mitted	Deaths	
Under 3	16	3	-	-	16	3	-	-	
Between 3 and 4	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	
,, 4 ,, 6	22	1	-	-	22	1	-	-	
,, 6 ,, 10	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	_	
,, 10 ,, 20	30	-	-	-	30		-	-	
,, 20 ,, 40	15	-	1	-	12	-	2	-	
40 and upwards	1	-	1	-	-	_	_	_	
		-			-		-		
Total	136	4	2	-	132	4	2	-	

The period during which patients were detained in the Hospital averaged $48\frac{1}{8}$ days. The stay of patients suffering from small-pox averaged 51 days, and from scarlet fever $47\frac{1}{3}$ days. Two patients suffering from measles were detained for 18 days and 9 days respectively. During the year four scarlet fever patients died. Of these, one was under treatment 18 days, another 9 days, the third 19 days, and the fourth 10 days. The number of patients under treatment on December 31st was 17. The total expenditure on the Hospital for the year was £1415 198. 9d. The cost per patient amounted to £10 8s. 2d., and the cost per week per patient to £1 10s. 2d. This rate, which is apparently high, is accounted for by the fact that the prevalence of infectious disease was much below the average; consequently the admissions were less numerous, whilst the various maintenance charges, with the exception of the cost of provisions and some other minor items, were at the usual rate.

The Sanitary Staff and the Inspectors' Work. —Before proceeding to summarize the ordinary routine work accomplished by the Department during the year, it would be desirable perhaps to enumerate the sanitary staff, and to describe shortly the system upon which their operations are carried out.

The staff consists of the following:—A Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. R. Thompson). An Inspector of Meat and other foods. An Infectious Disease Inspector. Two District Inspectors, and two Disinfectors.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector exercises a general supervision and control over the entire staff, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health. The Inspector of Meat and other foods supervises butchers' and other provision shops, slaughter-houses, dairies, cowsheds, milk-shops, tripe-dressing establishments and other places where food is prepared for sale, knackers' yards, piggeries, etc. He inspects the cattle at fairs, and those arriving at the railway sidings, and carries out the provisions of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act." He also executes the provisions of the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act." The Meat Inspector is, for legal purposes, the duly appointed "Inspector of Nuisances" for the borough.

The Infectious Disease Inspector visits all houses where infectious disease is reported to exist immediately upon the receipt of the

statutory notification. On his first visit he ascertains all the particulars indicated in the "Sanitary Survey Sheet," a copy of which will be found in Appendix B. Such particulars are submitted as early as possible to the Medical Officer of Health, and arrangements are made for the removal of the patient to the Borough Fever Hospital, or for other means of isolation, and at the same time intimation of the occurrence of the disease is sent to the principal teacher of the school attended by the children from the infected house, and to the officials of the public libraries. Subsequently, when the premises have been disinfected after the removal of the patient, or on the termination of the illness, another intimation to that effect is sent to the school teacher. The Infectious Disease Inspector is also charged with the duty of attending to casual complaints, that is to say, to complaints received at the sanitary offices which require immediate attention.

Two District Inspectors carry out the ordinary sanitary inspection of the town, in order to report common nuisances, such as defective drainage, obnoxious accumulations, filthy premises, overcrowding, and the like. These inspectors also supervise the workshops, and enforce the provisions of the "Factory and Workshops Act, 1891," respecting such places. They are also required to frequently visit by day and by night all common lodging-houses, and as far as possible all houses let in lodgings. The inspector for Great Bolton examines and reports upon the condition of all canal boats entering the town.

To facilitate the work of the District Inspectors the borough is divided into 42 areas, 20 of which are situated in Great Bolton, and are under the supervision of one inspector, whilst 22 are contained in Little Bolton, and are supervised by the second District Inspector.

The District Inspector is required to thoroughly examine one area each day, and to report all nuisances he discovers therein. For this purpose he is provided with a pocket book for each area, a specimen page of which is given in Appendix B. In addition to reporting new nuisances, he is required to ascertain whether the nuisances reported on the previous visit have been abated. On the day following the District Inspector's visit, "preliminary" or informal notices to abate the new nuisances reported, or formal legal notices to abate, within fourteen days, all nuisances remaining unabated since the previous visit, are served upon the responsible persons.

The Disinfector, and the Assistant Disinfector, carry out their operations mainly at the Corporation Sanitary Yard, School Hill, where there is a Washington Lyon's steam disinfector. Here also a laundry is provided, and facilities are offered which enable any ratepayer to have bedclothing, and other articles used during the course of a case of infectious disease, washed, dried, and disinfected. Such clothing is removed by the Disinfectors from the infected house to the Corporation Yard, and returned, free of charge. It is remarkable, however, that notwithstanding these advantages, the laundry is little used by the public. The Disinfectors carry out the disinfection, by fumigation with sulphur dioxide, of all infected premises, and all patients suffering from infectious disease are removed by them to the Borough Fever Hospital in the ambulance provided for the purpose.

In addition to the staff already enumerated, two men are employed constantly, one in cleansing and keeping in repair the bed of the river Croal, and the other in keeping the public conveniences in proper condition.

The total number of nuisances reported by the Inspectors during the year was 5,269. The number of nuisances reported by other persons was 153. The number of notices issued to abate various nuisances was 2,156. The number of nuisances abated during the vear without formal notice was 3,266, whilst the total number of nuisances abated was 4,666, or, including those which were being abated at the end of the year, 5,422. The number of prosecutions before the Justices for non-compliance with the notices of the Department was 8. In 7 cases fines were inflicted, and 1 case was withdrawn on payment of costs by the defendant. Considerable activity was shown in securing the abatement of the smoke nuisance. In all 317 smoke observations were taken, and 41 offenders were summoned before the Justices. In 34 cases the defendants were fined various amounts ranging from 5s. to 20s., three cases were dismissed, a similar number were withdrawn, and in one case a Magistrate's order to abate was obtained. Previous to the last-mentioned case, in all prosecutions for the abatement of smoke nuisances under the "Public Health Act, 1875," it was necessary to procure a Magistrate's order to abate in the first instance, and it was only on the commission of a fresh offence after such an order had been issued that a penalty could be sought for. It was felt that this roundabout mode of procedure militated greatly against the suppression of the smoke nuisance, necessitating, as it did, two convictions instead of one, and accordingly application was made to the Local Government Board for powers to proceed for a penalty in the first prosecution. Such powers were granted and were embodied in the "Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1893," which is now in force in the Borough."

The low prevalence of infectious disease throughout the year enabled a portion of the sanitary staff to prosecute house-to-house visitation more actively than hitherto. In this way 5,893 houses were examined and their condition recorded.

Common lodging-houses were inspected on 1,481 occasions by day, and on 68 occasions by night.

Examinations were made of 529 street houses and 7 court houses, in which 589 cases of infectious disease had occurred.

The number of schools examined was 29, 27 of which were in a satisfactory condition, and 2 required to be disinfected and cleansed.

Sixty-two mill lodges were examined, 55 of which were satisfactory, and 14 required to be cleansed.

Under the "Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884," 37 boats were examined, all of which were satisfactory.

The number of visits to workshops and places used by "outworkers" was 645.

Visits were made to 50 travelling show caravans, containing 124 persons, but no cases of infectious disease were discovered.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year was 915, the number of beds steamed 412, other articles disinfected 2,638.

The cowsheds, dairies, and milkshops in the Borough were regularly inspected, and were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

A large number of cattle were inspected before slaughter, and a considerable quantity of food of various kinds was destroyed, being unfit for consumption. Details will be found in the summary of Inspectors' work in Appendix A. The prosecutions for the sale of diseased meat

numbered 10, all of which were successful, and resulted in fines amounting in the aggregate to £20 5s., exclusive of costs. The private slaughter-houses of the Borough were, as a rule, kept in fairly good condition, but there is much need for the total abolition of such places, and for the concentration of the slaughtering work of the town at the public abattoirs. This would not only promote cleanliness and order, but would tend to the suppression of the diseased meat traffic by facilitating inspection.

Food Analysis.—The articles of food analysed numbered 53, and included samples of milk, butter, coffee, mustard, lard, pepper, ice creams, and sweets, full particulars of which will be found in Appendix A. Four samples of milk were found to be impoverished by the abstraction of milk fat, and the vendors were in each case prosecuted and convicted. In two cases fines of 5s. and costs were inflicted; in the third and fourth cases fines of 1os. and costs and £2 and costs respectively were imposed.

In conclusion, it gives me considerable pleasure to be in a position to congratulate you upon the result of the earnest endeavours which you are constantly making to improve the health of the community, and the sanitary condition of the town. That your efforts have not been without effect is shown by the statistical records of the past year. The general death rate for the Borough is the lowest on record. The death rate from zymotic diseases is also the lowest hitherto recorded, whilst the rate of infantile mortality, which is a delicate index of the sanitary condition and hygienic status of a locality, is the most favourable yet reached, with the exception of that for the year 1881. These results are highly satisfactory, but it is to be hoped that they will not lead to any mistaken sense of security, or to any relaxation of effort in dealing with the manifold sanitary evils which are constantly arising in a densely populated area, such as the one with which you have to deal.

Thanking you for the help and consideration extended to me throughout the year,

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. ADAMS, M.D.,

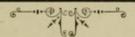
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health,

1894.

APPENDIX A.



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VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, BIRTHS, BIRTH-RATE, DEATHS, AND RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000 DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WARDS, &c.

	dle	BIRT	HS.	DEAT	HS.			I	DEATHS	FRO	м		
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.	Population at all Ages Estimated to Middle of 1894.	In 12 Months ending Dec. 31st, 1894.	Rate per 1000.	In 12 Months ending Dec. 31st, 1894.	Rate per 1000.	Class 1 Zymotic Diseases	Class 2 Dietetic Diseases	Class 3 Constitutional Diseases	Class 4 Developmental Diseases	Class 5 Local Diseases	Class 6 Diseases of Parturition	Class 7 Violence	Class 8 Ill-defined Causes
Borough of Bolton.	118,303	3,719	314	2,215	18.7	217	13	323	224	1273	11	65	89
Exchange Ward	7,319	245	33.4	169	23.0	26	-	22	5	106	3	2	5
Bradford Ward	19,024	683	35.9	354	186	40	3	54	39	196	2	7	13
Derby Ward	17,877	610	34:1	367	20.5	38	1	44	34	208	3	23	16
Church Ward	9,129	180	19.7	115	12.5	11	_	13	11	72	1	4	3
Rumworth Ward	4,960	175	35.5	90	18.1	14	_	10	10	46	_	4	6
East Ward	11,636	349	29.9	240	20.6	25	2	35	30	128	1	8	11
West Ward	26,799	803	29.9	418	15.5	30	4	65	43	249	1	11	15
North Ward	6,799	194	28.5	100	14.7	10	-	16	5	64	-	1	4
Halliwell Ward .	14,760	456	30.8	223	15.1	20	2	37	22	127	_	5	10
Municip I pau- pers, Fishpool	_	24	-	129	-	:	1	27	25	77	_	-	6

22 CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Certif	ied by		Propor	tion per Deaths.	cent. of
WARDS.	Total Deaths	Regis- tered Medical Practi- tioner	Coroner	Not Certi- fied	Certif Regis- tered Medical Practi- tioner	Coroner	Not Certified
Exchange	169	151	17	1	89:3	10.0	_
Bradford	354	319	29	6	90.1	8.1	1.6
Derby	377	346	29	2	91.7	7.6	0.2
Church	115	108	7	-	93.9	6.0	-
Rumworth	90	82	8	-	91.1	8.8	-
East	240	220	18	2	91.6	7.5	0.8
West	418	391	24	3	93.5	5.7	0.7
North	100	98	2	-	98.0	2.0	-
Halliwell	223	214	9	-	95.9	4.0	-
Municipal Paupers Fishpool	139	139	_	_	100.0	-	_
Borough of Bolton	2.215	2.058	143	14	92:9	6.4	0.6

INFANTILE MORALITY.

WARDS.	1	QUAF			Year	Percentage of Deaths under 5 Years to
	Mar.	June	Se p	Dec.		Total Deaths.
East Total Deaths (Below 5 Years	70 30	48 18	67 38	55 30	240 116	} 48:3
West (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	117 36	96 41	100 44	105 49	418 170	3 40.6
North (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	27 5	21 7	23 14	29 8	100 34	340
Halliwell (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	51 22	55 14	50 16	67 35	223 87	39.0
Exchange (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	59	38 14	28 11	51 30	169 80	} 47:3
Bradford (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	97	77 28	83 39	97 49	354 154	3 - 435
Derby (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	99	74 21	84 32	110 44	367 134	36.5
Church Total Deaths Below 5 Years	27	30 6	23 7	35 10	115 27	33.4
Rumworth (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	31	21 11	16 7	22 9	99 47	52.2
Municipal Paupers Below 5 Years	41 5	37 3	31	30	139 14	} 10
BOROUGH (Total Deaths Below 5 Years	612 222		505 211	601 267	2215 863	} 88.9

23
TABLE IV.
THE INFLUENCE OF AGE UPON THE DEATH-RATE.

							QUA	RTER	S	TOTAL DEATHS DURING YEAR		
	Ages.							Sep.	Dec.	Deaths	Rate per 1000 of the Population.	
Deaths	under	1 Month				53	32	49	41	175	1.47	
"	betwe	en 1 a	nd 6	M	onths	50	41	69	70	230	1.94	
,,	,,	6,	, 15	2 M	onths	40	38	45	65	188	1.58	
,,	,,	1 ye	ear 8	k 5	years	79	52	48	91	270	2.28	
"	,,	5 yea	rs &	25	years	54	42	37	57	190	1.60	
31	,,	25 "		45	,,	99	97	78	87	361	3.02	
11	,,	45 "		65	,,	141	123	117	112	493	4.16	
11	,,	65 ,,		ab	ove	96	72	62	78	308	2.60	
DEATHS	S AT AL	L AGES		14.		312	497	505	601	2215	18:72	

TABLE V. SHOWING DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, WITH THEIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO WARDS, AND COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES

						DI	SEA						Per Centage
WARDS	Deaths from all Causes	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping	Typhus	Typhoid a	Simple Continued	Diarrhœa	Cholera	Total	Proportion of Zymotic Deaths to Deaths from all Causes
East	240	0	1	1	1	9	0	2	0	8	0	22	* 9.1
West	418	0	1	1	0	9	0	5	0	12	0	28	6.6
North	100	0	0	0	0	. 1	0	1	0	4	0	6	6.0
Halliwell	223	0	0	1	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	17	7:6
Exchange	169	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	25	14.7
Bradford	354	0	9	1	0	11	0	3	0	11	0	35	9.8
Derby	367	0	2	0	1	9	0	6	0	14	0	32	8.7
Church	115	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	0	2	0	10	8.6
Rumworth	90	0	0-	-5	- 0	5	0-	0	0-	2	-0	12	13:3
Municipal Paupers Fishpool	} 139	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.4
Вогоисн	2.215	0	20	10	5	61	0	25	0	68	0	189	8:5

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE ANNUAL MORTALITY FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS COMPARED WITH 1894.

Percentage of Deaths from Principal Zymotic Causes to Total Deaths.	18.2	9.5	15.9	14.3	12.3	18.0	16.6	10.1	12.9	18.4	14.5	20.50
Deaths from Principal Zymotic discases.	878	212	493	411	402	520	498	256	342	619	413	189
Deaths at 60 years and upwards.	468	461	512	476	476	474	642	544	497	577	512	432
Percentage of Deaths under 5 years to Total Deaths.	8.94	40.5	45.4	45.8	40.9	44:1	9.48	39.5	41.8	144.	42.3	988
Deaths of children between 1 and 5 years.	503	307	472	401	368	485	483	352	397	495	426	270
Deaths of children under 1 year.	717	612	269	625	989	089	640	649	1112	192	899	593
Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living	24.0	20.2	23.1	21.9	21.6	95.0	52.8	21.8	7 557	53.9	22.6	18.7
Total Deaths,	2,615	2,282	2,572	2,393	2,453	2,528	2,986	2,516	2,618	2,813	2,580	2,215
Estimated Population.	108,968	110,085	111,214	112,354	113,506	114,670	115,846	115,253	116,261	117,278		118,303
	1	1	-	1	:	:	1	-	3	1	for 898	1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1		1	rage S4-1	
YEAR.	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	1		1	Ave rs 18	1
Y.	1884	1885	9	1	1888	6	0	1	91		Annual Average for 10 years 1884-1892	4
	188	188	1886	1887	. 188	1889	1890	1881	1892	1893	An 10	1894
and the same of th	7											

TABLE VII.

DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS DURING THE TEN YEARS 1884-1893 WITH THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1894.

Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1894	0.0	9.0	4.5	5.5	27.5	11.2	30.6	85.3
1894	0	20	10		19	25	89	189
Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 Years 1884-1893	0.3	35.9	12.9	3.9	24.1	111.0	52.0	140.5
Annual Average of 10 Years 1884-1893	8.0	8.76	33.5	10.5	62.4	28.6	134.4	362-7
1893	9	162	34	œ	78	34	197	619
1895	0	3	30	13	1-	20	129	342
1881	0	100	21	10	#	65	76	256
1890	0	26	99	14	107	56	110	410
1889	0	160	99	53	19	550	105	455
1888	1	31	52	1-	22	88	113	302
1887	0	16	37	1~	58	35	146	344
1886	0	137	16	1-	7.5	18	156	409
1885	1	38	6	5	: 89	18	83	212
1884	0	111	15.	01	901	333	211	878
Disease.	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough:	Fever	Diarrhoa	Тотак 478

TABLE VIII.

COMPILED FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORTS IN ORDER TO SHOW THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF BOLTON WITH THIRTY-TWO OTHER LARGE ENGLISH TOWNS.

London 4,349,166 58·2 17·7 2·66 143 West Ham 238,184 50·6 16·1 3·19 138 Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174	89 2 6 6 2 9 9 6 8 Registered upon Information of the Coroner's Inquests.
London 4,349,166 58·2 17·7 2·66 143 West Ham 238,184 50·6 16·1 3·19 138 Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 17·4	Percentage to T Percentage t
London 4,349,166 58:2 17:7 2:66 143 West Ham 238,184 50:6 16:1 3:19 138 Croydon 111,921 12:4 13:1 1:53 121 Brighton 118,715 46:9 16:4 1:20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39:6 15:1 1:94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57:1 18:3 1:58 167 Bristol 226,578 50:8 17:2 2:04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24:6 16:2 1:93 141 Swansea 95,399 18:8 17:0 1:79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24:1 20:7 3:23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38:7 18:5 2:49 163 Norwich 105,645 14:0 18:7 1:50 165 Leicester 189,136 22:0 14:6 1:93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20:4 17:2 2:33 174	Percentage 8-6 7-6 7-6 8-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-7 7-7
London 4,349,166 58:2 17:7 2:66 143 West Ham 238,184 50:6 16:1 3:19 138 Croydon 111,921 12:4 13:1 1:53 121 Brighton 118,715 46:9 16:4 1:20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39:6 15:1 1:94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57:1 18:3 1:58 167 Bristol 226,578 50:8 17:2 2:04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24:6 16:2 1:93 141 Swansea 95,399 18:8 17:0 1:79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24:1 20:7 3:23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38:7 18:5 2:49 163 Norwich 105,645 14:0 18:7 1:50 165 Leicester 189,136 22:0 14:6 1:93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20:4 17:2 2:33 174	Percenta 8-6 7-6 7-6 7-7 8-6 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7
London 4.349,166 58·2 17·7 2·66 143 West Ham 238,184 50·6 16·1 3·19 138 Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 17·4	8·6 4·5 6·7 5·1 6·1 6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
London 4.349,166 58·2 17·7 2·66 143 West Ham 238,184 50·6 16·1 3·19 138 Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 17·4	8·6 4·5 6·7 5·1 6·1 6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
London 4.349,166 58·2 17·7 2·66 143 West Ham 238,184 50·6 16·1 3·19 138 Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 17·4	8·6 4·5 6·7 5·1 6·1 6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
West Ham 238,184 50·6 16·1 3·19 138 Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174 Derby 93,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123	4·5 6·7 5·1 6·1 6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
Croydon 111,921 12·4 13·1 1·53 121 Brighton 118,715 46·9 16·4 1·20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 17·4 Derby 98,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142	6.7 5.1 6.1 6.7 7.3 9.0 5.7
Brighton 118,715 46.9 16.4 1.20 138 Portsmouth 170,973 39.6 15.1 1.94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57.1 18.3 1.58 167 Bristol 226,578 50.8 17.2 2.04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24.6 16.2 1.93 141 Swansea 95,399 18.8 17.0 1.79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24.1 20.7 3.23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38.7 18.5 2.49 163 Norwich 105,645 14.0 18.7 1.50 165 Leicester 189,136 22.0 14.6 1.93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20.4 17.2 2.33 174 Derby 98,796 28.6 15.0 1.62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30.3 18.0 2.64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	5·1 6·1 6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
Portsmouth 170,973 39·6 15·1 1·94 130 Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2·04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174 Derby 98,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97·3 23·8 3·41 180	6·1 6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
Plymouth 87,931 57·1 18·3 1·58 167 Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2 04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174 Derby 98,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97·3 23·8 3·41 180	6·7 7·3 9·0 5·7
Bristol 226,578 50·8 17·2 2 04 148 Cardiff 148,890 24·6 16·2 1·93 141 Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174 Derby 98,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97·3 23·8 3·41 180	7·3 9·0 5·7
Cardiff 148,890 24.6 16.2 1.93 141 Swansea 95,399 18.8 17.0 1.79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24.1 20.7 3.23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38.7 18.5 2.49 163 Norwich 105,645 14.0 18.7 1.50 165 Leicester 189,136 22.0 14.6 1.93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20.4 17.2 2.33 174 Derby 98,796 28.6 15.0 1.62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30.3 18.0 2.64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	9·0 5·7
Swansea 95,399 18·8 17·0 1·79 161 Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174 Derby 98,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97·3 23·8 3·41 180	5.7
Wolverhampton 85,036 24·1 20·7 3·23 166 Birmingham 492,301 38·7 18·5 2·49 163 Norwich 105,645 14·0 18·7 1·50 165 Leicester 189,136 22·0 14·6 1·93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20·4 17·2 2·33 174 Derby 98,796 28·6 15·0 1·62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97·3 23·8 3·41 180	
Birmingham 492,301 38.7 18.5 2.49 163 Norwich 105,645 14.0 18.7 1.50 165 Leicester 189,136 22.0 14.6 1.93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20.4 17.2 2.33 174 Derby 98,796 28.6 15.0 1.62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30.3 18.0 2.64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	68
Norwich 105,645 14.0 18.7 1.50 165 Leicester 189,136 22.0 14.6 1.93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20.4 17.2 2.33 174 Derby 98,796 28.6 15.0 1.62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30.3 18.0 2.64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	
Leicester 189,136 22.0 14.6 1.93 162 Nottingham 223,584 20.4 17.2 2.33 174 Derby 98,796 28.6 15.0 1.62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30.3 18.0 2.64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	2.8
Nottingham 223,584 20'4 17 2 2'33 174 Derby 98,796 28'6 15:0 1'62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30'3 18:0 2 64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97'3 23'8 3'41 180	6.7
Derby 98,796 28.6 15.0 1.62 123 Birkenhead 105,627 30.3 18.0 2.64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	6.8
Birkenhead 105,627 30·3 18·0 2·64 142 Liverpool 507,230 97·3 23·8 3·41 180	6.0
Liverpool 507,230 97.3 23.8 3.41 180	100
	7.8
	7.3
Manchester 520,211 40.3 20.4 2.38 159	7.9
Salford 205,828 39.8 20.9 3.25 174	6:0
Oldham 138,755 29.3 18.6 1.84 160	6.4
Burnley 96,478 24.6 18.7 2.46 169	5.0
Blackburn 125,797 18:0 17:9 1:60 169	4.7
Preston 111,425 27.2 20.7 2.61 217	2.9
Huddersfield 98,511 8.3 15.8 1.44 159	3.3
Halifax 92,861 10.9 16.4 0.87 136	4.9
Bradford 223,985 20.8 17.0 1.76 145	6.8
Leeds 388,761 18.0 17.8 2.00 156	8.7
Sheffield 338,316 17.2 17.7 2.26 157	5.2
Hull 212,679 25.9 17.3 1.75 141	6.0
Sunderland 136,101 47.5 20.7 3.05 168	See , See
Gateshead 93,372 29.7 17.6 2.35 151	7.7
Newcastle-on-Tyne 201,947 37 6 18 2 2 16 157	6.9
BOLTON 118,303 50.2 18.8 1.82 162	

As the Registrar General's Returns do not begin and terminate on the first and last days of the year respectively, the birth and death rates in the above table are not absolutely correct, but they are sufficiently approximate for comparative purposes.

16

Causes

Other

'saunful

Disease

Heart

99

32

32

55 2 7 7 1 2 3 5 5 7 7 8 7 8 6 7 7 9 8 8 8

10

16

27

13

37

16

9

NO.

12

Under 5

47

68

12

6

29

58

223

456

14,760

13,812

Halliwell Ward.

North Ward

West Ward

East Ward

Under 5

53

7

-

9

00

139

24

Municipal Paupers-Fishbool Workhouse

17

29

4 20

9 50

161

55

23

27 9

52

253

501

00 04

1-00

19

(Under 5

76114 730 432

270

5 593

221

8719

8303

11500211

TOTALS.

Z RETUR H GOVERNMEN 4 00 H IX TABLE

Localities, and showing Bolton, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Table of Deaths during the Year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Bolton, classified according to Diseases also the Population of such Localities, and the Births therein during the Year.

adopted for the pur-pose of these Statistics.

Exchange Ward.

Bradford Ward

Rumworth Ward.

Church Ward

Derby Ward

Years of Bronchitis, Pneur monia & Pleurisy 402 L13 28 28 L1 4 20 4 30 4 2 2 3 00 10 4 53 Phthisis. Five 28 vanav. under 0.1 Puerperal Fever. 27 56 of Children Pyæmia, Erysipelas. 25 21 Kheumatic Fever. 24 Mortality from subjoined causes, Distinguishing Deaths Cholera. 23 Dysentery. 00 01 00 22 Diarrhæa or Doubtful Continued Fevers. 21 Other or Typhoid. 20 Enteric or 19 Typhus. Congh 18 BuidoouM 10 00 1 Croup. 91 Diphtheria. 15 Scatlet Fever. 1-00 - 01 Measles. Small-pox. 13 5 upwds Under 5 5 upwds 5 upwds spwdn g Under 5 5 upwd Under 5 5 upwds Under 5 Under 5 Under 5 spwdn g Under 5 23 16 27 6 60 & upwards. 55 50 24 # 5 Mortality from all causes 18 13 67 63 25 50 31 25 and under 60. subjoined Ages. 18 23 63 27 00 00 17 15 and under 25. 13 9 12 00 NO 15 10 00 5 and under 16. 46 3 43 35 13 28 17 1 and under 5. 1 112 522 16 24 8 at 6 8 21 Under 1 Year. 9 418 354 367 240 169 115 8 108 At all Ages. 10 245 610 Registered Births 683 180 349 803 194 4 7,819 6,799 26,799 9,129 4,960 19,024 17.877 11,636 Population at all ages. +681 10 to middle 00 Estimated 8,716 6,580 7,740 8,640 4.516 11,712 26,015 17,271 Census, 1891 03

place in the Infirmary. which took not belonging to the Borough persons 1 * Including the deaths of

Table of New Cases of Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the Year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Bolton, classified according to Localities and Diseases. GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN. (B) TABLE X.-LOCAL

distinguishing those in Children under Five Years of Age	Other Diseases, such as Chicken Pox, or Pneumonia, which the Medical Officer of Health thinks well to	record		
pun t	yEnc	28		
ildre	Puerperal Fever	27		16
in Ch	Pysemia	26		
those	Erysipelas	25		
shing	Rhenmatic Fever	24		
tingui	Cholera	53		
ct, dis	Dysentery	55		
Distri	Other or	21		
Persons belonging to the District,	sundyT biondyT to the to the total	08	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	111
ging t	Typhus	19		
belon	Whooping	18		
rsons	Croup (not	17		
	Diphtheria	16	10	19
Sickness in	Scarlatina	15	87-188 21 22 22 22 24 21 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	104
	Measles	14		
0.0			The second secon	: 04
Cas	xod-llem2	13	61	
New Cases of	xoq-lism2	12 13	(Under 5 (Tunder	Under 5



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

(From Returns supplied by Mr. Midgley.)

SALES Parison Nettern Parison Nettern Parison Nettern Parison Parison Nettern Parison Pari		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	M
BARDANETER. Corrected and cast above Corre	1804.	:	:	:	:		:	-	:	:			3	ean
Sanometren		:	-	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:		:
Highest High		1	-	1	-	1	1	;	1	-	:	:	1	
Readon of Thermometerers Lowest L	Corrected and reduced to 32 deg. Fah. at mean sea level.	29-799	29-955	29-917	29-867	29-955	29-994	29.863	29.885	30-191	29.925	29-910	24-964	29-935
All	Highest	41.7	45.4	6.19	299	58-7	9.29	67.1	61.3		53.6	50.3	44.6	53.9
Colored Colo	Lowest	33.1	35.0	36.2	42.1	40-9	48.2	52.7	51.2	46.3	42.5	41.3	8.98	42.5
Colored Colo	Mean Mean	39-57	39.29	43.25	49.16	46.87	54.06	58.13	54-93	52.02	47.16		40.64	47.39
Second S		8.7	10.4	15.5	14.3	12.8	14:1	14.4	10.5	12.4	11.11	0.6	7.8	11.7
Second S	Dew- mod point	33.0	35.2	8.98	41.4	9.88	48.5	52.5	51.1	45.1	42.6	41.1	37.5	6.11
Collected Coll	lo syra	56-7	8.89	83.4	6.68	94.2	84.5	9.601	98.3	88.8	75.0	1.99	1.99	81.4
196 Second Seco	uo mnm	26.2	26.5	26.5	34.0	34.5	43.5	46-7	47.3	9.88	35-7	9.68	8.18	35.9
Second S	force of the aqueous	0.196	0.212	0 220	0.560	0.239	0.336	0.393	0.377	0.304	0.273	0.277	0.228	0.277
Name of amount	gree of hum-	86.1		7-62	6.92	69.5	75.8	9.92	8.62	75.4	84.1	6.88	89.5	8.08
Negristered Series Serie	to timoung			5.2	0.2	7.5	-			9.9	8.4	9.1	7.8	
Negristered Series Serie	Amount batestee	3.037	5.554		2.181	3.376	3 442	4.767	5.457	0.483	4.201		4.753	3.683
1000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	onidanus	25				158.40				88.55	40.20			80.22
	of ozone,				:	1.42	1.00	0.80		0.13				

STREETS IN WHICH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HAVE OCCURRED 1894.

				DE	AT	HS				-		D	ISE	AS	ES			
STREET	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total	Small-pox	8	Pever	Diarrhosa	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
Acton-street Adelaide-street Albert-street Anglia-grove Ann-street Arden-street Argyle-street Arkwright-street Artillery-street Ashburner-street Ashburner-street Astley-street Auburn-street	1 1 2 1 1 1				1 1 2					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2			1 1 2				1 1 4 i 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Badder-street Baldwin-street Balshaw-street Bamber-street Farlow-street Barn-street and Back Bayley-street Beaconsfield-street]				1								1				1 1 4 1 4 2	
Beatrice-road Bengal-square Birkdale-street Blackburn-road Blackhorse-street Blake-street Bolton-street Bowden-street Bradford-street Brick-street		1]		3	1				2		2]	i
Bridgman-street Bridgman-st. Lower Bright-street Brinks-place		1							1		1						. 1	1

		1			D	2.4.00	III			,	1			DIC	T. A.	erre			
+ 15 % IST IS		-	_	-	DI	EAT	-	-	1	_	_	1		DIS	EA	1	-	1	_
STREET		Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Searlatina	Diphtheria
Brooklyn-street Brougham-street		1		+-			-				3			2				1	
Brown-street		1						**			3			**		***		1	2
Bullock-street	•••							222			0		***	***		***		1	-
Burlington-street	•••	9		100	1	***	1	***	**	*	1			1				1	
Bury New-road		0			9		1				4		***	2				2	***
Bury Old-road		-		***	-	1			1		7	***		3				3	1
Buxton-street				* * *	***	1				*	3			2			-	1	
Duxton-street		1				1					.0			2	*	**	-	1	••
Cable-street Caledonia-street Cambridge-street Cannon-street						1					1							1.	
Carey-street and B	ack	4		2		2					1							1	
Castle-street											3							3.	
Cedar-street		1			1						4			4					
Cellini-street											2			1				1.	
Central-street		1				1.													
Channing-street											1.							1.	
Charles-street		2					2												
Charles Rupert-str	eet	1					1.				300		100						
Cheapside and Ba	ack																		1
Chester-street											4			2					2
Chorley Old-road											1							1	
Chorley-street		1.				1													
Church-street											1.							1	
Clarence-street											1.							1	
Clarendon-street		2.					2				5 .			4				1	
Clarke's-entry		1.				1													
Clayton-street																		1	
Clyde-street																			
Coe-street																		7	
Commission-street																		2	
Coop's-court		1.																	
Cooper's-square											2						. 9	2	
Craddock-street																			
Cream-street											1							1	
Croasdale-street											3			3					
Crook-street		1				1													
Cross-street and Ba		1]	l	
Crown-street											1								
Crumpsall-street										1	1]		

	1			Di	EAT	HS		200		-]	DIS	EA8	SES			
STREET	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhora	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
Dale-street Darbishire-street	2									1							 1	
								-		1	111						1 1 1	
Dawes-street and Back Dean-street Deane Church-lane										8			1					
Deane-cottage Deane-road					1					1 2								
Delamere-street Delph-street	1				1													
Devonshire-street	1		1							1 2							1	
Duckworth-street Durham-street										1							ī	
	 1									1							1	
Eden-street Edges-court Elizabeth-court	1				1					1							1	
Ellesmere-street Elliot-street Emmanuel-street										3 1 3			3			•••	1	
Ernest-street Eskrick-street										2 5			5					
Everton-street Fairbrother-street		100															1	
Fairfield-street										1 2			2					
Fleet-street	1				1	1		1		1			***				4	
Folds-road						***	•••			4			1 9			***		
Engage desert	1	1	1	100						1							2	
Garden-street					9	3				1 2			1				2	
Gaorga Arthur street	1		100	1						7							6	
			1				1											

					DI	EAT	HS						1	DIS	EAS	SES			
STREET		Total	Small-pox	Mensles	Fever	Diarrhora	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Fotal	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhora	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
G1 - 41		1					1										-		
Glenthorne-street		1	***		1000		0.000			1000									
Glynn-street						10000	10000			1000	1							1	
Grant-street		1.4.0									8							1	2
Grasmere-street		1		1					4.]					
Grecian-street		1		1			1	200											
Green-street																			
Gregson-field		2		2															
Hadwin-street & B	ack										1			1					
Haigh-street	ack	1		1		***	200		***	***									***
Halliwell-road				1		***	9			***	-00			***				1	
Halton-street	***	-	***				-		1000		100	20000						1	
Hampden-street		***				***	***				0			1				i	
Hardy-street											1	***						-	
Hart's-court				***				***	***		i	***	***					i	
Hartington-road					***			***			î		***		***			27	
Harwood-street		1	***	***	***	***	1											-	
Haydn-street	2000	•	***			1000					1	1				***	***		1
Haydock-street & Ba	o ek	1		100	***	1		888	100		1				-	1		1	
Heap-street				2				***			-			1					
Hector-street				-							2			1				9	
Heywood-street		9					9												
Hibbert-street	***	-	***								1								1
High-street							***				9				***			2	1
Hobart-street	***				***						1							ī	
Holden-street	***					***		200			4				**		**	4	
Homer-street		1			1						1	200		1	30		-	7	
Hopefield-street		1			1	2230					100		200						
Hopkins-street											1						400000		
Howcroft-street		_		_	_		0.000		1000										
Howel-croft		_		_			_		_										
Hunt-street		_					_	_											
				***		***					1		***						
Independent-street		1				1													
Infirmary		1			1						3			1				9	
Irving-street																			
Isabel-street		2			2						3			2				1	
	***										-		96					1	
Jackson-street	250					338				100	1				20			1	3
James-street		-		_	_		_	_						_			_		
Jenny Beck-street					_	_		_			-	_					_	1	
John Alfred-street											1							1	
John Brown-street	***										2							2	-
John Taylor-street											1								
Joseph-street																		2	
	***														1		1		
			-1		- 1	- 4	- 1	trans	-1-			-1	-1		- 1	-1	-1		-

	1			DE	AT	HS		-		11			DIS	EAS	SES			-
	-					10000	-			-								1
STREET	Total	Small-pox	Measl. s	Fever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
	1																	
		1								2	2							
Kestor street King-street and Back	1									2			1				1	
King-street and Back Kirk.street and Back				1	3													
Mick. street and Dace				1	.,					4			1	***			9	
Lark-street	1				1					1			1					
Law-street	1				1							100						-
Lawn-street										1			1					-
Lee-street	1								1	1								1
Leicester-street	1				1]							1	
Lever-street	1		111			1												
Livingstone-street										1							1	100
Locke-street	1	1000								10000	10000							
Lum-street Lumsden-street	1	1000			1	1 7		1000		1	1000						1	
Lumsden-street Lyndhurst-street	1	1000			1					1			100000					
Byndhurst-street						***				1			1				***	***
Manchester-road						1000			30	3					103.5		3	
Market-place	1					1					700							
Markland-street	1					1					1							
Mason-street										1			1					
Matthew-street				1		1				1	- 4.4	**	1					
Mawdsley-st. & Back	1					1						100					22.5	
Mayor-street										2		100					1	1
Mechanic-street										2	1.00			***		• • •	2	
Merchall-street Merrick-street		1.00								2	-20	155	1				1	
3.5113	1			1						1			1				-	
Milner-street		1		-				***		9							2	
Milo-street	1		1		1	1000		330					000		196		220	
Minnie-street	2					2	4.1.1						100					
										1					-++	200		
Moor-street	1					1				2					***		2	
Morris-street										1							-8-	
Mortfield-street										1							1	
Mosley-street	4 1000									1							1	
Moss-court	1				1								1				1	
mudie-street		1			***					1							1	2.7.0
Nebraska-street	1			1	-		1			1			1					
Nelson-street	1.				1					i			1337				1	
Newport-street	. 2	2	1	1	1	1				1							1	
Newry-street	. 1		100	1				000		4	1.0		4					
Ninehouse-lane						1				1								1
					1	1		1		100		1						

	1				DI	AT	HS							DIS	EAS	SES			-
STREET		Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhosa	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Pever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Searlatina	Diphtheria
Norfolk-street											1			1					
Norman-street																		2	1
Norris-street		1			1								10000						
Norwood-grove											1							1	
Nuttall-street		1		1							1							1	
Oak-street		1								1	2		-					1	1
(2) 21 - 11 - 1		1				1													
Oldham-street		1																	
Ormrod-street											2							1	1
Osborne-street																			
Oxford-grove		2			2			***			6			2				4	
Orphanage											1							1	
Park-road	1	200							200		1							1	
Parkfield		1		1										2.0					
D. P		1							1									4	
D 11		1				1													
D-11- /		1			1				10000		3			1				2	
Peel-street									100000		1000000							0	
Percival-street									100000									1	
		1			1									1					
Pilkington-street														1					
Pitt-street											1							1	
Pocket-street																			
											1							1	
		1			Y-1					1	1]
Progress-street		1									1000								
Prince-street		i														200			
Profitt-street	7																	2	
Punch-street and Ba	CK .	•••									1			1	•••				
Quebec-street		1			1						1			1					
Radeliffe-road		2			1					1				1				5	1
Ralph-street											1			1					
Ramwell-street				100000	0.000	1000000				+ + -	1			1					
Raphael-street				1000		1000	10000	1000			1]
Rawson-road											2								1
		1					1		0000						100000				
											100000								
Reservoir-street																			
Rhyl-street Richmond-terrace																			
termond-terrace ,											1			1					
											1				1		1		
	-	-										10			1				

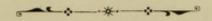
	1			DI	TAS	HS						1	DIS	EAS	SES			
STREET	Total	Small-pox	Mensles	Fever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhosa	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
D:1																		
										1		10000					1	
Rigby-street	1				1								,					
Rishton-lane	1					1							1				2	
Rivington-street	1					1				1		**						
Rix-street	1					-							1					
Robert Stanley-street Roper's-barn										2			1		•		1	
Rosamond-street	1					1				1	2000			***			H	
Roseberry-street	1		***	***						1	•		1		***		1	
Rothwell-street & Back	1				ï	10000					1000							
Roundcroft-street				-		1000000				10000	10000000	1000000			***		1	
Roxalina-street	1								REAL PROPERTY.			-0.00		_				
Rumworth-street	1									1			-				100	
Russell-street										ĺ			1		***			
Ryley-street	1		1000						10000									
adjudy stateet		170								•••		***						***
St. George's-road	2			1		1				3			1				2	
St. Helens-road	1				1					5			1				5	
Sandham-street							-		100000	1								
Shaw-street										1			1					
Shepherd-Cross-street										1			_				1	
							_			1					2.		1	
Snowden-street										1							1	
Soho-street	3		2			1												
Spa-road										1							1	
Spring-gardens & Back	3		1			2				1								1
Stanley-court										1							1	
Stewart-street	1				1													
										1			1					
Stott-hillock										1 2			1				1	
Stowell-street										1								
Strawberry-hill								1		1								
Sutcliffe-street						1				2		- + -						
Sylvester-street		•••	*							1							1	
m 1 011					4													
Taylor-fold	1				1			30				+						
Tempest-street										1			•-	•			_	
Thompson-square	1		1															
Thynne-street			*	-+						2 1 1		•••	1		-		2	
Todd-street	1								•••	1			1				-1-	
Tong-street	9		+++	1						1						-		
Turk-street	1					4		1		9	***						9	
Turton-street	_		-			**	100	1	***	2			-			***	1	
	•••		12.		-3-				***	1	***	***		1		***	.1	
Tipping-square	***		**	***	***	***		***	***			***		1.0		***	-	***
									SALL		-	Sec.					-	-

The state of the s	1			DI	TAS	HS				1			DIS	EA	SES	,		
STREET	Total	Small-pox	Measles	Pever	Diarrhoea	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Total.	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Diarrhea.	Whooping Cough	English Cholera	Scarlatina	Diphtheria
Ullswater-street Union-street Union-street Uttley-street Venture-street Victor-street Victor-street Victory-street Vine-street Vine-street Wallace-street Water-street Wellington-street Wentworth-street Westbury-street Weston-street Wike-street Willows-lane Windsor-grove Wolfenden-street Workhouse Wylde-street and Back York-street and Back	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2			 	 1 1 1 1	2 3 1 1 1 1		 1		1 1 1 1 1 6 2 2 1 3 8 8 3			 1		M		1 1 2 2 2 2 2	1
	1	-										1	1	1	-		1	

ARTICLES ANALYSED UNDER THE "SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875," FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Article	Articles submitted	Result of Analysis.	Observations.
	Button	Genuine	
		Genuine	
2			
		Genuine	
4	Milk	Impoverished by the abstraction	
		of 50 per cent of its fatFi	ined 5/- and costs
5		Genuine	
		Genuine	
7	Milk	Genuine	
7	Butter	Genuine	
9	Butter	Genuine	
0		Genuine	
I		Genuine	
		Genuine	
2			
3		Genuine	
4		Genuine	
5		Genuine	
6		Genuine	
7	Milk	Genuine	
8	Milk	Genuine	
9		Genuine	
0		Genuine	
I		Genuine	
		Genuine	
22			
3		Genuine	
24		Genuine	
5		Genuine	
6	Mustard	Genuine	
27	Lard	Genuine	
8	Lard	Genuine	
29		Impoverished by the abstraction	
-9		of 18 per cent of its fat F	fined stand costs
	Milk	Genuine	med 5 - and cools
30		Genuine	
31			
32		Genuine	
33		Genuine	
34		Genuine	
35	Coffee	Genuine	
36	Butter	Genuine	
37	Coffee	Genuine	
38	Coffee	Genuine	
	Butter	Genuine	
39	Butter	Contained 19 % of water	
40	Mille	Impoverished by the abstraction	
41	Milk	Impoverished by the abstraction	Ci and sosts
		of 27 per cent of milk fat F	ined to - and costs
42	Milk	Genuine	
43	Milk	lmpoverished by the abstraction	
		of 23 per cent of milk fat I	fined £2 and costs
44	Ice Cream	Genuine	
45	Ice Cream	Genuine	
46		Genuine	
	Penner	Genuine	
47	Penner	Genuine	
48	Pepper	Convine	
49	Pepper	Genuine	
50		Genuine	
51	Sweets	Genuine	
52	Sweets	Genuine	
53		Genuine	
00		r of Samples Analysed	53

INSPECTOR'S WORK.



NUISANCES.

Nuisances reported by Inspector	rs			 5269
',, ,, Inhabitan	nts			 153
Notices Issued				 2156
Nuisances abated without forma	al notice			 3266
" undergoing abatemer	nt			 756
Total nuisances abated				 4666
Number of Informations for bre	ach of 1	Bye-laws		 8
" Fined				 7
Cases withdrawn on payment of	costs			 I
Amount of Fines exclusive of co		3.		
Smoke observations taken				 317
" Nuisances reported				 156
" Smoke Notices served				 92
Number of Informations				 41
Magistrates' Order to Abate				 I
Number Fined				 34
" Dismissed				 3
" Cases Withdrawn				3
Amount of Fines exclusive of co			***	 3
itinount of Pines exclusive of co	1313, 2 1	5 Os. Ou.		
HOUSE TO H	OUSE	VISITAT	IONS.	
Number of houses examined				 5893
" of Sanitary Defects dis				,,,
the District Inspecto				414

LODGING HOUSES.

LODGI	NG H	OSES.			
Day Inspections					1481
Night "		***			68
INFECTIOUS D	ISEASE	SINF	HOUSES.		
529 of the street houses examine	ed conta	ined		582	cases
7 court ,, ,,				7	,,,
INSPECTIO	N OF	SCHOO	LS.		
Schools examined					29
,, found clean					27
,, ,, dirty					_
,, disinfected and cleaned					2
INSPECTION	OF M	ILL LO	DGES		
Mill Lodges examined					62
, found clean					55
" " foul					7
,, cleansed				****	7
CANAL BOATS	ACTS.	1877 A	ND 1884.		
					37
" found satisfactory					37
INSPECTION		ORKSE	HOPS		0,
Number of Visits to Workshops					597
" Outworkers					48
Limewashed without formal noti					19
Notices issued for Limewashing					23
Number of Workshops on registe					569
INSPECTION C		and the same			2.7
Number of Closets examined		KI CL	OSETS.		5488
Notices served to Cle					63
Informations for Not					8
Fined	Cicansii				7
Dismissed					1
**	···		***		
	SHPITS		Ashrita		
Applications made by Inhabitant					1327
Number reported by Inspectors					
" Emptied …				***	3137
SHC	W VA				
To bloom Mana containing your	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	12 Ch	CONTROL STATE	2200 000	000 00

50 Show Vans, containing 124 persons, were inspected, but no cases of infectious disease were discovered.

DISINFECTION.

	1894.		NO. OF ROOMS DISINFECTED	NO. OF BEDS DISINFECTED.	NO. OF OTHER ARTCLES DISINFECTED.
January		 	73	54	223
February		 	106	41	272
March		 	81	25	207
April		 	92	45	312
May		 	107	36	226
June		 	67	34	284
July		 	75	34	223
August		 	64	34	223
September		 	39	30	158
October		 	46	16	85
November		 	95	37	260
December		 	70	26	165
	Total	 	915	412	2638

The total number of closets erected and supervised by the Sanitary Department amount to 530 and include 502 waste water closets, 2 fresh water closets, and 26 pail closets.

THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS. COWSHEDS.

COWSTILDS.		
Total number of Cowsheds on register at end of year	***	18
DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.		
Number of Applications for registration as Milksellers. Total Number of Milksellers and Dairymen on Register a	at end	14
of year		255
BAKEHOUSES.		
Total number of Bakehouses on Register at end of year		148
Nuisances abated without formal notice		4
Notices served to Limewash		7

CATTLE INSPECTED BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

BEASTS.	CALVES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	PIGS.
11,909	1,479	52,255	6,891

NUMBER OF STORE CATTLE INSPECTED AT THE CATTLE FAIRS AND CATTLE SIDINGS.

STORE COWS.	BULLS.	PIGS.
1,687	96	956

ANIMALS AND UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

12 Beasts

13 Sheep and Lambs

14 Pigs

4 Calves

19 cwts. of Meat

7348 lbs. of Fish

800 Oysters

90 quarts of Shrimps

180 Rabbits

3866 lbs. of Fruit

2000 Oranges

30 pecks of Peas

206 bunches of Onions

2 Geese

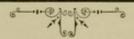
NUMBER OF PERSONS SUMMONED BEFORE JUSTICES FOR EXPOSING DISEASED AND UNWHOLESOME FOOD FOR SALE.

SUMMONED.	CONVICTED.	AMOUNT OF FINES.
10	10	£20 5s. od. and costs

Report of the Medical Officer of Health,

1894.

APPENDIX B.



DIRECTIONS

FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF

MEASLES.

In consequence of the extensive prevalence of MEASLES in the Borough, the following directions for preventing the spread of the disease are recommended for perusal:—

MEASLES is a highly dangerous infectious disease, and a mild attack in one child may communicate a fatal one in another.

Overcrowding, insanitary conditions, and cold weather, predispose to the disease.

The complications to be feared are catarrhal pneumonia, and other affections of the chest.

On the appearance of MEASLES in a household, the sick members should be at once completely separated from the rest of the family.

Smearing the body daily with sweet oil to which a little carbolic acid has been added will be useful in preventing further infection, and as soon as allowed by the medical attendant, warm baths should be given.

MEASLES is very often carried in the clothing, therefore children should not be sent to School from a house where the disease exists, and visitors, especially children, should on no account be allowed to enter the sick room.

After recovery there should be thorough disinfection of the infected room and of all articles used by the sick. The most efficient disinfectant of a house is thorough ventilation. A little carbolic acid may also be usefully added to ordinary soap and water in all cleansing operations. Soiled linen, &c., should be boiled for some time; and if this cannot be done at once the linen should be wetted with a solution of carbolic acid and water, and afterwards boiled.

In the event of death, the body should be sprinkled with disinfecting powder, and buried with the least possible delay; and should not in the meantime be kept in a room inhabited by living persons.

By application at the Sanitary Office, Town Hall, disinfectants will be supplied, and disinfection of houses within the Borough will be undertaken by the Corporation free of charge.

F. E. ADAMS, M.D.,

Town Hall, Bolton.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUGGESTIONS

Preventing the Spread of Scarlatina.

SCARLATINA, or as it is frequently called, SCARLET FEYER, is a highly dangerous infectious disease, which usually begins with chilliness, sore throat, and feverishness, followed by a scarlet rash on the second day.

The spread of the disease is favoured by defective drainage and bad ventilation, but most frequently it is communicated by infection from other cases, hence, in order to escape the fever, the drains, &c., should be well looked after, and houses where the disease exists avoided.

Directly the fever appears in a household the sick members should be completely separated from the rest of the family in a large well-ventilated room, which, if possible, should be at the top of the house. Carpets, curtains, and all unnecessary articles of furniture and clothing should be removed therefrom, and ventilation should be promoted by means of a fire or open window, or both, according to the weather.

Fresh air should be admitted freely through the whole house by the windows and doors. A sheet should be hung up outside the door of the sick room and kept moistened with a dilute solution of carbolic acid or a solution of chloride of lime. The floor may with advantage be sprinkled with the same disinfectants.

In order that patients' discharges may not communicate the disease, the vessel receiving them should have chloride of lime or carbolic powder placed in it before and a'ter use. The discharges should afterwards be well covered with dry earth or ashes.

Bed and body linen should be frequently changed, and as soon as removed from the sick person, and before being taken from the room, should be first put into a weak solution of carbolic acid and afterwards thoroughly boiled.

Persons attending the sick should not wear woollen garments, as they are likely to retain the infectious poison; dresses of cotton or some washable material should be worn.

Visitors, especially children, on no account should be allowed into the sick room, as they are liable to carry away the infection in their clothing

The scales or dusty powder which peel off the skin in SCARLET FEVER being highly infectious, it is desirable to prevent their escape by smearing the body of the sick person all over every day with olive oil or other grease.

When the patient has recovered, his final disinfection should be completed by careful washing in a warm bath on three or four successive days, till no trace of roughness of the skin remains. After this process, and with clean clothes, he may mix with the rest of the family: but previously to this, however slight may have been his attack, he ought always to be regarded as dangerous to persons susceptible to SCARLET FEYER.

When the illness has terminated, the sick room and its contents should be disinfected and cleansed; this, and the disinfection of the patient's wearing apparel, will be done free of charge and without damage, by the Corporation officials on application at the Sanitary Office, Town Hall. It is recommended that bed clothing and other articles which have been in contact with the patient should be washed at the Corporation yard, School Hill, where a laundry, with hot water and soap, are provided for the purpose, free of charge.

In the event of death, the body should be sprinkled with disinfecting powder, and buried with the least possible delay, and should not ever in the meantime be kept in a

room inhabited by living persons.

Children should not be allowed to attend School from a house in which there is infectious disease, for, although not ill themselves, they are very likely to carry the infection and so spread the disease. No child should be allowed to re-enter a School without a Certificate from the Medical Attendant, stating that he can do so without any danger of infecting other children.

F. E. ADAMS, M.D. Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Bolton.

SPREADING INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the 126th Section of the Public Health Act, 1875, provides, in effect, as follows:—

Any Person who, while suffering from any dangerous Infectious Disorder, wilfully exposes himself in any Street or other Public Place, or enters any Public Conveyance without previously notifying the owner, conductor, or driver thereof, that he is so suffering;

OR

Any Person being in charge of Children suffering from any dangerous Infectious Disorder, who exposes them in like manner;

OR

Any Person who gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous Disinfection, any Bedding, Clothing, Rags, or other things which have been exposed to Infection from any dangerous Infectious Disorder,

SHALL BE LIABLE TO A

PENALTY OF FIVE POUNDS.

SCARLET FEVER, or SCARLATINA, is a highly dangerous Infections Disorder, especially when the Patient has apparently recovered, AND IS ABLE TO MOVE ABOUT. Any Person, therefore, who infringes the above provisions in a case of that Disease will be liable to the Penalty named.

F. E. ADAMS, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

RULES

FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The disease is usually communicated from one individual to another by means of the bowel discharges of the patient. Hence these should be regarded as highly

dangerous, and should be disposed of in the following manner :-

The discharge should be received into a vessel reserved for the use of the patient alone. Disinfecting fluid should at once be poured into the vessel, and as soon afterwards as possible the discharge should be emptied into a special pail provided for the purpose by the Corporation, and not into the closet, or midden. The pail should be kept in the back yard, from whence it will be removed and cleansed, as frequently as necessary, by the Corporation Scavengers.

If from any cause the pail is not available when required, the bowel discharges should be received into old cloths or rags, and burned without delay. All soiled bed clothing or linen should be changed as soon as possible, and placed in water containing a

disinfectant until it can be washed.

NURSING THE PATIENT.

This duty should be left, as far as possible, in the hands of one competent person. The nurse runs little risk of contracting the disease if the following precautions are

care ully observed :-

She should frequently wash her hands, and use the nail brush, and should be specially careful in doing so after handling the patient, or dealing with the bowel discharges. A little disinfecting fluid should be added to the water before using it, and the towel used by the nurse for wiping her hands should be used for no other purpose.

The sick room should be well ventilated, and a fire kept burning in the grate.

On no account should a person engaged in nursing a patient suffering from Typhoid Fever be employed in dairy work, or in the sale or distribution of milk, or other articles of food.

No food, except that intended for the immediate use of the patient, should be brought into the sick room. Food left unconsumed by the patient should not be used by any other person. Cups and dishes used by the patient should not be used by other persons. No other person should be allowed to sleep in the same room as the patient, and on no account should the patient be allowed to occupy the living room or kitchen.

SOILED LINEN, ETC.

When bed clothing or linen used by the patient requires to be washed, it should be placed in a tub, or other vessel, and covered, before leaving the sick room, with a mixture of disinfecting fluid and water (1 part of fluid to 20 parts of water). It should be allowed to soak for 24 hours at least, and should then be washed separately from all other articles. The water used in washing linen, &c., should have more disinfecting fluid added to it before it is allowed to run into the sewers.

CORPORATION LAUNDRY.

Soiled linen, or other articles, may be washed at the Corporation Laundry, School Hill Yard, where soap and hot water are provided free of charge.

IN CASE OF DEATH.

A layer of carbolic acid powder, or of chloride of lime, should be placed in the coffin. The house should be freely ventilated.

The funeral should take place as early as possible.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Powder, disinfecting fluid, and carbolic soap may be procured, free of charge, at the Sanitary Office, Town Hall.

F. E. ADAMS, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

DIARRHŒA.

In consequence of the prevalence of autumnal DIARRHŒA, the SANITARY COMMITTEE think the present time suitable for issuing the following advice and recommendations:—

Young children and aged persons should be warmly clad, especially when changes of weather are frequent. A broad belt of flannel to be worn round the waist is recommended. Exposure to chills and wettings should be avoided.

Fruit, especially stone fruit, should be eaten very sparingly, and unripe or overripe fruit should be carefully avoided. Vegetables should also be used in moderation.

Milk should be boiled and kept in a cool, well-ventilated place, where it will not be exposed to foul air. Other articles of food should also be kept in pure air.

Young children should not be given large quantities of food at a time. Their food should be given to them in small quantities and frequently.

Cold water should not be drunk in large quantities.

During the present season, when the ground becomes heated to a certain degree, the soil gives off a poisonous exhalation which causes diarrhoa. It is of importance, therefore, that dwellings should be freely ventilated, and this applies particularly to houses which have no well ventilated basements, but are built directly upon the soil.

Midden and Pail Closets should be carefully attended to. They should be frequently cleansed and disinfected. When a closet escapes the attention of the Corporation Scavenging Staff notice should be sent to the Sanitary Office, Town Hall. Disinfectants can be obtained at the same place Free of Charge, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

When an individual is suffering from Diarrhoea, the common closet of the house should not be used, as the disease is frequently communicated from one person to another in this way. On application at the Sanitary Office, a special covered pail to receive the bowel discharges, will be delivered free of charge, and will be removed and cleansed daily. A supply of disinfecting fluid will be sent with the pail, a little of which should be poured upon the contents of the pail every time it is used.

When the first symptoms of Diarrhœa are observed medical advice should be obtained without delay. Diarrhœa is usually easily cured if treated at the outset, but when the disease is well established it becomes obstinate and dangerous to life, especially in children and aged persons.

BY ORDER,

F. E. ADAMS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Bolton.