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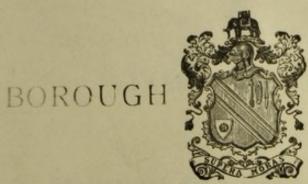
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COUNTY



OF BOLTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

→ 1897. ※

BY

JOHN E. GOULD

M.D. Lend., D.P.H. Camb., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Bolton:

J. W. GLEDSDALE, PRINTER, DEANSGATE. 1898. 4.1

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Sanitary Department,

Town Hall, Bolton,

March 9th, 1898.

GENTLEMEN,

The report for 1897, which I now have the honor of presenting to you, is on the same lines as that of 1896.

It is divided into three parts—(1) vital and mortal statistics, (2) infectious diseases, and (3) sanitary work.

The tables inserted are those that are necessary for comparison with other towns, and for permanent record.

The report of sanitary work is rather longer than usual, owing to the fact that I have considered it necessary to commence a revision of the various branches of the work supervised by this department. Last year I presented a report on common lodging-houses; and this year special reports have been made on

- (1) Bakehouses.
- (2) Slaughterhouses.
- (3) Smoke abatement.
- (4) Insanitary and insufficient closet accommodation.

During the year the Sanitary Committee have passed resolutions, which have been confirmed by the Council,

- To apply to the Local Government Board for £10,000 for the conversion of closets.
- (2) To borrow £20,000 for the demolition of insanitary property.
- (3) For extension of the Fever Hospital at a cost of £6,000
- (4) To erect a public bath.
- (5) To build underground urinals.

Revised bye-laws for common lodging-houses have been confirmed by the Local Government Board, and bye-laws for houses let in lodgings adopted.

I have to thank the Sanitary Staff, and especially the Clerks, for their assistance in the preparation of this report, and the Committee for their cordial support and the consideration they have shown to me personally.

I am.

Your obedient Servant.

JOHN E. GOULD,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Sanitary Committee.



SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The Mayor:

Lieut.-Colonel Sir B. A. DOBSON, J.P.

Chairman:

Mr. Ald. J. E. SCOWCROFT, M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Coun. T. E. FLITCROFT, L.R.C.P., &c.

Mr. Ald. Tong.

Mr. Coun. BLACKBURN.

Mr. Coun. J. FLITCROFT.

Mr. Coun. GREENWOOD.

Mr. Coun. HARGRAVES.

Mr. Coun. J. HASLAM.

Mr. Coun. W. H. HORROCKS.

Mr. Coun. KEARSLEY.

Mr. Coun. LYTHGOE.

Mr. Coun. MELLING.

Mr. Coun. Panton, M.D.

Mr. Coun. RUTTER.

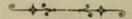
Mr. Coun. SMITH.

Mr. Coun. UTTLEY.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, 1897.

Position — Lat. 53° 35′ N.		Long. 2° 37 / W.
Average Elevation (above sea level).		365ft.
Area		2361 Acres.
Population		121,433.
Density		51.5 Persons per Acre.
Inhabited Houses (1891)		23,523.
New Houses Certified (1892-1897)		3,279.
New Houses Certified (1897)		783.
Rateable Value (March 1897)		£470,918.
Births		3,985.
Birth-rate		32.8.
Deaths		2,671.
Death-rate (Crude)		21'9.
,, (Corrected)		24.8.
Infantile Mortality		184.
Zymotic Death-rate (seven Chic		
Zymotics)		
Diarrhœa Death-rate		1.39.
Estimated Increase of Population .		1,062.
Natural Increase, i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths		1.218.
Rainfall		
	5.7.4	43 0111.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.



Position and Soil.—The district is deeply overspread by boulder clay and sand, and lies on the undulating plains of the coal-measures in the central portion of the Lancashire coal-field. The elevation of the Borouhg varies from 230 to 500 feet above sea-level.

Area and Population.—The population for the middle of 1897 was 121,433, the area 2,361 acres, giving a density of 51.5 persons per acre, which was only exceeded by two of the larger towns, viz., London, 59.8, and West Ham, 58.2. The acreage, population, and density of each of the nine wards are given in table 1.

TABLE I.

Ward Populations and Densities.

	11					
	West.		9.25	57.9	6.65	9.09
	Halliwell.		29.4	38.8	44.0	44.7
ards.	Church.	1-1	0.81	22.2	24.4	24.7
W ui (East.		17.1	73.1	10.1	10.1
an Acre	Мойћ.		39.4	43.6	44.5	44.5
ons to	Rumworth		18.3	6.22	34.2	35.3
Density (Persons to an Acre) in Wards.	Derby.		51.3	57.7	60.4	0.19
Densi	Bradlord.		0.29	65.7	2.99	66.4
	Exchange.	100	89.5	73.3	0.69	0.69
	Borough.		9.44	48.8	50.6	21.2
	West.		23682	\$6074	26985	27225
	Halliwell.		10064	13894 26074	15770	16022
	Сритср.		7045	8682	9520	9996
rds.	East.		12340	16911	11313	11313
Population in Wards.	North.		5915 12340	6597	0689	6943
ulation	Rumworth.		2998	4555	5630	5759
Pop	Derby.	-	15411	17319	18130	18302
	Bradford.		9398 17961 15411	7699 18736 17319	7250 18890 18130	18952 18302
	Exchange.	1		6692	7250	7252
	Borough.		105414	115253	120380	121433
Year.			1881	1891	1896	1897

Births.—3,985 births were registered, as compared with 3.792 in 1896; the birth-rate was 32.8, and slightly above the average for the last 10 years. The birth-rate for London was 30.0; and for the 33 great towns 30.7.

The percentage of illegitimate children to the total births in each ward and the infantile mortality in legitimate and illegitimate children, are given in table II.

TABLE II.

Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Deaths under One Year in Wards.

		Births.			s under Year.	Proportio One Yea		
Wards.	Total.	Ille- gitimate.	Per cent of Ille- gitimate Births to Total Births.	Total.	Ille- gitimate.	Total or Infantile Mor- tality.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.
Exchange	227	14	6.1	56	7	247	230	500
Bradford	678	28	4'1	126		186	186	178
200000000000000000000000000000000000000				1000	5		1100	
Derby	652	23	3.2	100	3	153	146	347
Rumworth	170	2	1.1	27	1	159	154	500
North	220	4	1.8	40	4	182	166	1000
East	350	24	6.8	86	3	246	254	125
Church	201	4	1.0	31	-	154	157	-
Halliwell	600	19	3.1	107	6	178	173	315
West	858	19	2.5	155	2	181	182	105
Workhouse	29	17	58.6	4	1	137	250	58
Borough	3985	154	3.8	732	37	184	181	240

Deaths.—2,671 deaths were registered in 1897, as compared with 2,496 in 1896, the death-rate (crude) being 21'9 per 1,000 per annum. The figures take into account the deaths of 22 Bolton inhabitants who died in lunatic asylums outside the Borough, and also of 18 visitors who died in the Bolton Infirmary. It compares favourably with the average death-rate for the 10 years 1887-1896, which was 22'2, but is higher than the death-rate for 1896.

The death-rate for the 33 great towns was 190, and there were five towns with a higher death-rate than Bolton, viz., Liverpool, Preston, Manchester, Salford, and Wolverhampton, the true position of Bolton, compared with other towns, being given by the corrected death-rate and the comparative mortality figure in table V.

The ward death-rates varied from 17.1 in Church Ward to 27.7 East Ward, those higher than the Borough being as follows:—

Ward.	Death-rate.	Density.	Birth-rate.
East	27.7	 70.7	 30.9
Exchange	26.3	 69.0	 31.3
Bradford	23.2	 66.4	 31.3
Halliwell	21'9	 44.7	 37.4



TABLE III.

Populations, Densities, Birth-rates and Death-rates in previous Years.

Year.	Population.	Density.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death rate.
1773	5600	3.0				
1791-1800	14437	7.8		Series Inch		
1801-1810	20444	11.1		100.000		Server Line
1811-1820	27364	148		100000		
1821-1830	37240	20'2		10000		A COURS
*1831-1840	46579	25'3		The state of		N. T. A. S.
1841-1850	55167	29'9		1202 1000		
1851-1860	61645	33.2				30'7
1861-1870	75999	41'2		10000000		1
1871	82850	45.0		10000		27.5
1872	85783	45.6		1		28.0
1873	88716	48.2				
1874	91651	49.8	3526	38.6	2219	23.3
1875	92800	50.4	3552	38.6	2403	24'3
1876	94300	51.2	3722	40'1	2100	23.6
1877	95000	51.6	3596	38.0	2226	23'5
+1878	105000	44'4	3952	37.6	2313	23.0
1879	105000	44'4	3897	37.0	2233	21'0
1880	106700	45'4	4644	33'9	2935	20'5
1871-1880	94880	47.7	3841	37.6	2346	23.8
1881	105414	4:6	3811	36.1	2022	10.1
1882	106767	45'2	3834	35'9	2277	21.3
1883	107862	45.6	3697	34.2	2157	10.0
1884	108968	46.1	3701	33.9	2615	24.0
1885	110085	46.5	3788	34'4	2282	20'7
1881-1885	107819	45.6	3766	34.9	2270	21'0
1886	111214	47'1	3786	34 0	2572	23.1
1887	112354	47.5	3627	32.3	2393	21.5
1888	113506	48.0	3729	32.8	2453	21.6
1889	114670	48.5	3759	32.7	2528	22'0
1890	115846	49'0	3726	32.1	2986	25'8
1886-1890	113518	48.0	3725	32.7	2586	22'7
1801	115253	48.8	3914	33'9	2516	21.8
1802	116261	40.5	3760	32'4	2648	22'7
1893	117278	49.6	3874	33.0	2813	23.0
1894	118309	50.1	3719	31'4	2215	18.7
1895	119337	50.2	3960	33.1	2862	23.0
1891-1895	117286	49.6	3847	32.7	2610	22'2
1896	120380	50.0	3792	31.7	2496	20.7
1897	121433	51'5	3985	32.8	2671	21'0

^{*}Incorporation in 1838 with 48,000 population and 1840 acres.

⁺Added in 1878 part of Rumworth with 163 acres and 3,000 population, and part of Halliwell with 358 acres and 10,000 population.

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		-				Annu	nnual Kate per 1000 living	per 10	nivin oo	36			1		ate per	1000		Percentage to	to
	Estimated	sons	-					Dea	Deaths from	0				sų	livin	living.		al Deat	Su
Cities and Boroughs	ropulation in the middle of 1897	an Acre 1897	Births	Deaths	Principal Zymotic Diseases	xodllem2	Measles	Fever	Diphtheria Whooping	Соидћ	Fever	Diarrhœa	Violence	Deaths under to 1000 Birt	Aged 1 to 60 years	years and years and	Cases	Public Institutions	Uncertified Causes of Death
33 TOWNS	10992524	35.5	30.7	0.61	2.86	-	.22	81.	.31	07.	1 21.	1.24	12.	176	10.3	70.3	7.5	30.6	1.3
London	9462160	8.05	30.0	1.8.1	2.50	-		.17	.30	100		.03	.77	158	0.01	1.49	9.3	29.3	9.0
West Ham	273682	58.5	32.1	9.51	2.62		.51	11,	.37	.36	11.	1.03	.55	171	8.0	59.1	6.5	9.01	2.1
Croydon	121171	13.4	24.9	13.0		:		01.	90.			62.	45	134	0.0	505	1.9	21.2	0.2
Brighton	121401	48.0	24.0	15.0	1.04	:		90.	3 :			16.3	24	168	200	62.8	7.1	15.0	0.4
Plymouth	07658	42.6	28.4	10.01	2.18			50.	.13			.87	24.	183	6.5	1.95	0.9	11.5	0.3
Bristol	232242	40.7	27.7	17.3	1.83			20.	.15			.65	.63	148	8.7	71.5	8.6	50.0	6.0
Cardiff	170063	28.1	31.1	14.0	2.19			01.	.53		_	64.	.54	150	500	50.4	7.4	12.0	0.0
Swansea	100300	16.1	29.3	15.8	1.36			01.	11.			.21	04.	139	0.0	70.7	1.0	1.0	9.0
Wolverhampton	87287	24.8	32.0	22.2	4.30			24	.02			2.11	122	217	411.0	29.0	4.5	16.7	2.5
Birmingham	505772	30.8	33.3	21.5	3.20	***		01.	50			16.	0/	514	1.1	66.4	6.3	133	1.7
Norwich	110154	14.0	30.2	187	20 -	::	-	01.	60.			12.1	000	205	8.4	0.09	7.3	12.6	2.5
Nottingham	203599	237	30.5	1/0	3.81			3.	00.			39.1	29.	205	0.0	8.69	6.5	15.3	1.1
Derhy	232934	20.0	27.0	0.91	10.1			00.	60.			00.1	.20	167	7.7	76.2	6.5	16.8	1
Birkenhead	111240	0.12	9.12	18.5	2.45			.30	23			86.	.32	162	1.01	2.69	7 1	13.0	1.1
Liverpool	633078	47.8	35.0	24.3	3.81			.32	61.			1.93	1.00	200	14.0	0.62	2.9	22.1	34
Bolton	121433	51.5	32.5	21.0	4.00	I		81.	.05			.45	69.	186	12.2	82.6	8.5	4.6	1.0
Manchester	534299	41.4	33.5	23.1	3.81	:		.23	80.			r.56	08.	194	13.4	24.2	7.1	21.0	7.7
Salford	213190	41.2	35.0	23.6	5.20	:	1417	.52	21.			2.00	02	220	130	00/	000	11.0	0.5
Oldham	145845	30.8	26.0	19.5	5.00	:		13	10.		-	1.05	47	2103	7.01	10.4	7.0	1.1	1.7
Burnley	100122	27.1	29.7	19.5	3.97	:		40.	000			to.1	00.	202	10.2	70.5	4.6	9.0	5,5
Diackburn	131330	001	27.7	19.5	3.45	-		200	30.			2.53	5.4	263	12.3	81.3	3.5	8.0	3.4
Huddersfield	101454	9.8	22.4	24.91	1.40			12.	.30			.34	25	130	2.6	0.12	4.3	10.3	5.0
Halifax	05747	11.5	22.4	16.4	1.30	-		.55	00.		-	.32	.26	139	0.6	75.2	5.4	13.0	5.4
Bradford	231260	21.7	24.6	17.4	2.21	:		10.	90.	_		1.43	.25	178	6.3	78.3	5.7	12.5	2.5
Leeds	400472	0.61	31.6	8.61	2.79	:		.23	91.	_	-	1.20	.65	161	10.4	6.62	70	0.01	000
Sheffield	351848	6.41	34.4	21.5	3.48	::		.25	.12	_		1.82	.20	197	0.11	420	4 1	134	
Hull	225045	27.4	33.3	18.2	3.50			.27	1.14			2.23	71	178	20.0	070	4.0	14.7	0.1
Sunderland	142107	43.1	34.6	1.61	5.20	-	-	10.	03	_		1.20	90.	103	0.7	28:	6.1	2.0	9.0
Gateshead	101070	32.2	35.5	18.2	2.33			17	80:			/01	200.	177	10.01	72.1	87	17.5	8.0
Newcastle	217555	40.2	313	161	200			6	-										

TABLE V.

Recorded & Corrected Death-rates—33 Great Towns, 1897. (Registrar General's Returns.)

Towns in Order of their Corrected Death-Rate	Standard Death- Rate	Factor for Correction for Sex and Age Distribution	Recorded Average Death-Rate 1897	Corrected Death-Rate 1897	Comparative Mortality Figure 1897
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
England and Wales	19.12	1,0000	17'4	17'4	1000
33 Great Towns	17.71	1.0813	10.1	20.6	1183
Croydon	18.37	1'0424	13.1	13.6	781
Brighton	18.94	1,0110	15.1	15.2	873
Portsmouth	18 73	1'0224	16.2	16.5	948
Cardiff	17'16	1 1159	14'9	16.6	902
West Ham	17.75	1.0288	15.7	16.0	971
Swansea	17'53	1'0924	15.8	17.2	988
Derby	17'36	1,1031	16.0	17.6	1011
Bristol	18.33	1'0447	17.2	17'9	1028
Norwich	19'99	0'9579	18.8	18.0	1034
Halifax	17'20	1.1133	16.5	18:3	1051
Plymouth	10'70	0.0720	10.0	18.4	1057
Huddersfield	16.47	1.1622	16.4	10.0	1001
Leicester	17.64	1.0855	17.7	19'2	1103
London	17'97	1.0656	18.2	19'3	1100
Hull	18.23	1'0504	186	19'5	1120
Gateshead	17.83	1'0740	18.3	19.6	1126
Bradford	16.73	1'1446	17.5	20.0	1149
Birkenhead	17'42	1.0003	18.3	20'1	1155
Nottingham	17.81	1.0752	18.8	20'2	1160
Sunderland	18'25	1 0493	19'7	20.6	1183
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	17.58	1.0803	10.1	20.8	1195
Blackburn	17'05	1'1231	19'5	20'0	1201
Oldham	16.72	1 1453	19'2	21'0	1258
Leeds	17.28	1.1085	19'9	22'0	1264
Burnley	16.67	1'1487	19.5	22'3	1281
Sheffield	17.22	1,1150	21.3	23.5	1350
Wolverhampton	18.30	1.0464	22'5	23.2	1350
Birmingham	17.33	1.1020	21.6	23.8	1367
Bolton	16.90	1.1331	21'9	24.8	1425
Manchester	16.00	1,1331	23.1	26.1	1500
Preston	17'42	1,0003	24'4	26.8	1540
Salford	17'03	1.1244	23.0	26.8	1540
Liverpool	17.26		-39	27'0	-240

Crude or Recorded Death-Rate is the rate of mortality calculated from population and registered deaths without reference to sex or age.

Standard Death-Rate or Death-rate in Standard Population is the death-rate at all ages calculated on the assumption that the rates at each twelve age periods were the same as in England and Wales during 1881-90.

The Factor for Correction is the figures by which the crude deathrate should be multiplied in order to correct for age and sex distribution.

The Corrected Death-Rate is the crude death-rate multiplied by the factor for correction.

The Comparative Mortality Figure represents the comparison between the corrected death-rate for each town and that for England and Wales, which is taken as 1000.

Birth-rates and Death-rates in Wards from 1881-1897.

TABLE VI.

	West	164 174 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17
	Halliwell	189 227 173 200 168 172 191 194 194 179 180 180 181 181 167 21.9
	Срисср	19.7 19.3 16.2 19.3 19.8 19.8 19.8 16.7 12.9 12.9 12.5 15.7 15.7 17.1
rds.	East	20'9 24'6 23'4 25'6 21'0 26'1 19'4 22'3 22'3 22'3 22'3 26'1 24'0 26'1 24'0 24'7 24'7 24'7 24'7 24'7 24'7 24'7 24'7
in Wa	Мопћ	13.3 1666 176 176 18.9 18.9 19.4 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 17.2 19.5
Death-Rate in Wards.	Rumworth	21.0 22.5 18.1 17.9 17.9 19.4 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0
Deatl	Derby	20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5
	Bradford	1976 1976 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977
	Exchange	24.6 28.5 24.2 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.2 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.6
	Borough	19.1 19.2 19.9 24.0 24.0 23.1 21.8 22.7 22.7 22.7 23.9 23.9 23.9 23.9 23.9 23.9 23.9 23.9
-	West	37.6 36.3 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7
	Halliwell	36.5 36.5 36.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37
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ds.	East	34.8 36.4 33.4 33.6 33.6 33.6 33.6 33.6 33.6
Birth-Rate in Wards.	North	36.6 31.8 31.8 31.8 32.7 28.3 30.0 30.0 30.0 28.3 28.3 28.3 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 3
-Rate i	Китионт	35.3 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5
Birth	Derby	38.0 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5
	Bradford	35.9 34.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3
	Exchange	31.0 29.8 29.8 29.3 28.0 24.4 24.4 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 31.3 30.6 31.9 31.9
	Borough	36.1 36.1 36.1 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.4 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.8
-		
Year		1881 1883 1883 1884 1885 1885 1886 1887 1891 1891 1895 1895 1897
III .		

Mortality in Age-groups.—The subjoined table shews the deathrates at various age-periods for Bolton for each year since 1891, for the 10 years 1881-90; also for England and Wales for the years 1881-90. We still maintain a high death-rate in ages above 35, and in those below 5. In the latter case it is especially high this year, on account of the large number of deaths due to measles, diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases.

TABLE VII.

Death-rates per 1000 Persons living at certain

Age Periods.

		Death	Rate per	1000 (Age Pe		iving at	the respe	ctive
Age Periods	Popula- tion 1897	England and Wales				Вогто	N		
		1881-90,	1881-90	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
All ages	121433	19.17	22.0	22.7	23'9	18.7	23.9	20.7	21.9
o to 5	13747	56.77	72'37	78.7	89.8	61.9	94'9	68.94	85.5
5 to 10	13074	5'31	2	2:0		2.0	2.0	5.89	4.8
10 to 15	14440	3.04	} 4.79	3.8	4.4	2.8	3.8	(2.38	2.7
15 to 20	13858	4.38	1	0			0	(4.38	3.3
20 to 25	11986	5.64	} 4'94	5.8 2.3	5'3	5.6	4.8	(5.15	5.8
25 to 35	19346	7.20	1 .6.					7.64	7:3
35 to 45	15183	11.21	16:29	12.7	11.1	10.7	11.1	14.56	13'5
45 to 55	10652	17.23	1					(26 53	23.7
55 to 65	5595	31.27	32.39	33.6	33'5	34'4	34'5	49'23	47'5
65 to 75	2981	65'38	7			-		(94.24	90.5
75 & upwards	571	213.60	£118.57	100.0	122.0	90.5	112'9	(191.63	236'4

Infantile Mortality.—There were 732 deaths of infants under 1 year of age (27.4 per cent. of the total deaths), as compared with 629 in 1896, making an infantile mortality of 184 per 1,000 births. There were 13 towns with a higher rate, ranging from Leeds 191, to Preston, 263, and the average for the 33 great towns was 176. (See table IV.)

The wards varied from 145 in Derby Ward to 246 in Exchange Ward. (See table VI.)

A comparison with 1896 shows that the increase is due entirely to deaths from measles, diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

			1896.		1897
Measles			2		55
Whooping Cough			37		14
Diarrhœa			79		153
Enteritis			37		11
Convulsions			94		96 69
Premature Birth	***	***	70	***	
Debility			81	***	81
Respiratory			95		136
			495		615
Other causes			135		117
			629		732

Zymotic Mortality.—The deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases numbered 506 as compared with 311 in 1896, giving a rate of 4.16 as compared with 2.6 in 1896, and 3.1 the average for the ten years 1887-1896. It compares unfavourably with the rate of the 33 great towns, which was 2.86, and Salford, Preston, and Wolverhampton were the only three with a higher rate.

There was a large increase in the deaths from measles and diarrhoea, and the rates for these were above the average for the previous 10 years; on the other hand, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and enteric fever were all below the average, that for diphtheria being, the lowest on record.

In Table IV. Bolton is compared with other great towns, and in Table VIII. with previous years.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

				1396.		1897.
	Small-pox			0		0
Seven Chief Zymotics.	Scarlet Fever			39	Tunning.	23
ics.	Diphtheria		7.4	12		4
Doc 4	Enteric Fever			50		24
vel	Measles			6		216
Se	Whooping Coug	h		100		40
	Diarrhœa			103		199
	Influenza			17		40
	Other Zymotics			27		20
				354		566

Death-rate from Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, 1886-1897.

TABLE VIII.

	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whooping	Fever	Diarrhœa	Seven Chief Zymotics
1886	_	1'23	.14	.06	-67	.16	1.39	4'4
1887	-	-80	.32	.06	.24	.31	1.50	3.00
1888	-	.29	'45	.06	.20	'33	.99	2.6
1889	-	1.39	.26	.25	55	.27	.01	4.1
1890	-	-83	.48	12	92	'22	.94	3.23
1891	-	.47	.18	·08	.38	.27	81	2.55
1892	-	.36	.25	.11	.92	17	1.10	2.95
1893	.05	1.38	.28	.06	.66	.28	1.67	4'42
1894	-	.16	.08	'04	.21	'21	.57	1.20
1895	-	1.00	17	12	.56	'41	1.74	4.03
1896	-	.04	.32	.07	.83	'41	.85	2.2
Bolton, 1887-96	.002	.67	.30	.09	.60	.28	1.08	3.10
1897	-	1.77	.18	.03	.32	.19	1.63	4.16
Average, 33 Great (Towns, 1887-1896 (-	.59	25	.30	.25	.19	.85	2.70
33 Great Towns, 1897	-	.55	.18	.31	'40	17	1.54	2.86

Classification of the Causes of Deaths.—The 2,671 deaths from all causes are conveniently divided into seven groups—

1.	Zymotic Disea	ses	 566	or	21.5	per cent. total deaths.
2.	Dietetic	,,	 8	or	.5	,,
	Constitutional					,,
4.	Developmental	,,	 250	or	9.3	"
5.	Local Violence	,,	 1277	or	47.7	,,
6.	Violence	,,	 79	or	2.9	,,
7.	Ill-defined	,,	 121	or	4.5	,,

In the zymotic group the percentage is a high one, and the cause of it has already been referred to. In the other groups there is very little difference from 1896 and the average of previous years.

An abstract of the larger table and a comparison with 1896 is given here.

Summary of Causes of Deaths.

			Deaths.	
		1896.	Deutiis.	1897.
I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic	Dise			
Ordinary Zymotic Diseases		227		348
2. Diarrhœa		103		199
3. Malarial		I		0
4. Zoogenous		0		0
5. Venereal		10		7
6. Septic		13		12
II. Parasitic Diseases		1		0
III. Dietetic Diseases		13		8
IV. Constitutional Diseases		365		370
V. Developmental Diseases		228		250
VI. Local Diseases—				
1. Nervous System		309		306
2. Special Sense Organs		1		4
3. Circulatory System		153		163
4. Respiratory		588		559
5. Digestive		169		157
6. Lymphatic		7		2
7. Urinary System		73		49
8. Reproductive System—				
(A) Generative Organs		3		3
(B) Parturition		18		21
9. Bones and Joints		4		6
10. Integumentary		6		7
VII. Violence—				
I. Accidents		53		61
2. Homicide		I		I
3. Suicide		14		17
VIII. Ill-defined and non-specif	fied	132		121
Total		2492		2671

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TABLE X.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	Baro- meter	Read	lings	of The	rmom	eters		lity.	Clouds	Rain	lours	ne m
1897	Corrected and Reduced to 32º Far. Mean sea level	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Range	Dew-point	Elastic Force of the Aqueous Vapour	Mean Amount of Humidity. Saturation, per 100°	Mean Amount of Cl	Amount Collected	Registered Sunshine in Hours	Mean Amount of Ozone o - None to - Maximum
January	29.933	38.3	30.8	34.80	7.5	31.0	0.177	89.8	7.0	1.964	h. m. 26-25	.03
February	30.023	44.7	37.3	40.74	7.4	37.5	0.558	90.4	7.2	3.711	22-40	1.00
March	29.588	47'3	38.1	42.40	9.2	37.3	0.558	85.0	9.5	3'443	69-30	1.68
April	29.847	49.8	38.0	42.69	11.8	36.8	0.244	77.8	7.3	3.001	114-10	1.10
May	29'970	57.0	41.7	48.09	15'3	40.2	0.256	70*5	6.3	2.252	228-45	1.00
June	29'999	64.6	51.1	56.24	13.2	51.0	0.385	79'4	8.3	4.823	107-0	73
Iuly	30.002	67.6	52.8	58.83	14.8	51.6	0.393	73'5	6.0	1:462	207-5	1.50
August	29.773	66.9	52.5	58.41	14.7	52.8	0.403	77.0	7.2	4.866	135-15	.90
September	29'960	58.8	46.4	52.02	12'4	47'1	0.322	80.0	7.2	5'006	92-50	.80
October	30.123	56.0	44.5	49.21	11.8	44.0	0.505	82.3	7.1	2.414	63-35	'45
November	30.172	50.7	41.1	47.06	9.3	42'0	0.274	88.0	8.3	4.681	19-50	37
December	29.844	45'1	35'4	40.40	9.7	36.4	0.551	88.5	0.1	2,000	16-25	-81
Mean	29'942	53'9	42'4	47.60	11'4	42.3	284	81.8	7.5	42.695	1103-30	.84

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification.—796 cases were notified, as compared with 1,042 in 1896, and 971 as an average for the 10 years 1887-1896, the rate per 1,000 inhabitants being 6.5. The average weekly notifications were 15.3, the highest being 38 in the 40th week, and the lowest one in the 19th week.

Of these, 645 scarlet fever and 125 enteric fever were below the average for the last 10 years, and 8 puerperal slightly above the average; 17 diphtheria were not only much below the average, but the lowest number notified in any year during the last 10 years.

Scarlet fever was most prevalent in August, September, and October, 274 cases occurring within three months; enteric in months from August to December. The wards with the highest rates were—North, 100; West, 8.2; and Halliwell, 7.3.

Enteric Fever.—The 125 cases gave a case-rate of 1'02 per 1,000; the 24 deaths a death-rate per 1,000 of population of '20; and a death-rate per cent. of cases of 19'2—all below the average for the last 10 years.

The distribution was fairly even in the different wards, the highest being East with a case-rate of 1.5 per 1,000, and the lowest North, 4.

The incidence in respect to the form of closet was-

1 case in every 166 houses with privy-ashpits.

1	,,	189	,,	pail-closets.
1	,,	236	,,	waste-water closets.
I	,,	299	,, .	"Gowanlocks."
I	.,	700	.,	fresh-water closets.

Weekly Notifications of Scarlet and Enteric Fever, 1897.

200	ıst Q	uarter	2nd Q)uarter	3rd Q	uarter	4th Quarter		
Week.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	
ıst	20	2	4	2	10	2	36	2	
2nd	8	1	1	2	12	1	19	9	
3rd	7	2	2	1000	13	4	21	10 m	
4th	12	1	4	_	10	1	21	2	
5th	4	4	7	4	20	1	16	1	
6th	14	4	1	-	15	1	16	8	
7th	19	190	6	2	13	2	12	2	
8th	5	7	12	3	22	8	12	1	
9th	10	1	6	-	17	4	22	3	
10th	6	-	8_	1	32	1	11	-	
11th	6	2	10	1	20	2	17	4	
12th	11	3	7	1	22	7	12	9	
13th	4	1	7	2	21	1	12	3	
Γotal	116	28	75	18	227	35	227	44	

TABLE XII.

Ward Distribution of Notified Diseases, 1897.

W		Scarlet	En- teric	Diph-	Puer- peral	Relap-	Total	Rate	to Ho	ospital
Ward	pox	Fever	Fever	theria	Fever			1000	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever
Exchange		25	4	2	1		32	4'4		14
Bradford		118	14		3		135	7.1		51
Derby		40	20	1			61	3.3		9
Rumworth		7	4		1		12	2.0		
North	***	63	3	4			70	10.0		19
East		60	17	2		1	80	7.0		30
Church		52	12		1		65	6.7		21
Halliwell		98	18		1		117	7.3		39
West		182	33	8	1		224	8.3		78
Borough		645	125	17	8	1	796	6.2		261

TABLE XIII.

Infectious Diseases Notified from 1886 to 1897.

Year	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'ric Fever	Con- tinued Fever	Typ'us Fever	A siatic Ch'lera	Puer- peral Fever	Relap- sing Fever	Total	Rate per 1000 of populat'n	Average Weekly Numbers
1886		322	18	60	4	3		3		406	3.2	7.8
1887		721	22	107	2	2				854	7.6	16.4
1888	11	924	51	180		2		4		1172	10.3	22.2
1889	4	1256	92	125	2	16				1495	13.0	28.7
1890		1071	74	101	1	15		4		1266	10.0	24'3
1891		411	93	145		16		5		670	5.8	12.8
1892	1	683	112	97	1	2	1	8		905	7.7	17'3
1893	44	747	123	170		2		4		1090	9.2	20'9
1894	2	267	25	117	1			16		428	3.6	8.2
1895	10	495	34	237	1			7		784	6.5	15.0
1896	1	816	29	186				10		1042	8.6	20.0
1887 to 1896	7.3	739'1	66.2	146.2	.8	5.2	.1	5.8		970.6	8.3	18.6
1897		645	17	125				8	1	796	6.2	15'3

TABLE XIV.

Enteric Fever in Bolton 1881-1897.

Year	Cases	Case-rate per 1000 of Population	Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Death-rate per cent. of Cases
1881	98	.92	19	.18	19'3
1882	77	.72	17	15	22.0
1883	75	-69	17	15	22.6
1884	152	1.39	26	. 3	17.1
1885	57	.21	17	15	29.8
1886	60	'53	12	.10	20.0
1887	107	95	31	.27	28.9
1888	180	1.28	31	'27	17.2
1889	125	1.00	31	27	24.8
1890	102	-88	22	.18	21'5
Av. 1881-90	103	•92	22	.19	22.3
1891	145	1.24	30	'26	20.6
1892	97	83	19	16	19'5
1893	170	1'44	34	.28	20'0
1894	117	.98	25	'20	21'3
1895	237	1.08	50	'41	21.0
Av. 1891-95	153	1.59	31	26	20'4
1896	186	1'54	50	'41	26.3
1897	125	1.05	24	.50	19'2

TABLE XV.

Cases of Enteric Fever Reported in each Month during the last 5 years compared with 1897.

Монтн	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Av.	1897
January	7	22	12	14	24	15.8	6
February	4	16	9	19	15	12.6	15
March	3	6	11	14	15	9.8	7
April	7	9	6	8	19	9.8	4
May	5	4	8	4	12	6.6	9
June	6	9	5	2	7	5.8	5
July	3	20	6	19	9	11.4	8
August	- 7	18	7	21	21	14.8	15
September	3	22	12	28	17	16.4	12
October	16	13	. 11	44	19	20.6	13
November	14	20	16	31	13	18.8	13
December	22	11	14	33	15	19.0	18
. Total	97	170	117	237	186	161.4	125

TABLE XVI.
Enteric Fever in Wards 1897.

Wards	Population	No. of Cases	Case-rate per 1000 of the Population	Pail	Midden	Gowanlock	Waste Water Closets	Fresh Water Closets
Exchange	7252	4	.5		4			Trans- and S
Bradford	18952	14	.7	5	7		1	1
Derby	18302	20	1.0	6	9		5	
Rumworth	5759	4	-6	1	1	1	1	
North	6943	3	-4	1			2	
East	11313	17	1.2	8	6	2	1	***
Church	9665	12	1.5	2	8	1		1
Halliwell	16022	18	1.1	4	11		3	
West	27225	33	1.5	9	20	2	1	ı and midden
Borough	121433	125	1.03	36	66	6	14	3
		SEC	CONE	CA	SES			
Bradford					1			
Derby				1	1			
North			***	***			1	
East					***	1		
Church	4				1			
- West				-1	4			
			-		-	-		-
Total				1	7	1	1	
		TH	IRD	CAS	SES.			
Derby							1	
East	***	***	***	1	1			
Halliwell					1			
Total				1	2		I	

TABLE XVII.

Monthly Cases of Enteric Fever, 1897, in respect to Closet Accommodation.

The same of the last	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Midden	3	11	2	3	6	2	4	10	3	5	9	8	66
Gowanlock	1				1				3	1			6
Pail	1	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	6	4	3	5	36
Waste Water Closets			1		1	1	1	1	222	3	1	5	14
Fresh Water Closets	1						***	2	***				3
Total	6	15	7	4	9	5	8	15	12	13	13	18	125

Measles.—This is not a notifiable disease, and therefore the only way to judge of the number of cases is from the deaths, which numbered 216. Reckoning these as about 5 per cent. of the cases would mean over 4,000. This is the largest number of deaths for 10 years in Bolton, and the highest death-rate. In 1896 there were only 6 deaths.

Bolton compares unfavourably with the 33 great towns, and Lanca-hire towns have especially suffered.

				Measles.
Town	ns.		Death	-rate per 1,000.
Blackburn		 	 	1.11
Mancheste	er	 	 	1.18
Burnley		 	 	1.33
Bolton		 	 ***	1.77
Salford		 	 	5.55
Preston		 	 	2.76
33 Towns		 	 	.55

Deaths were registered from the 3rd week in January to the 4th week in July, but the epidemic really extended from March 7th to May 8th, during which time 133 out of the 216 deaths occurred. It began in East, West, and Halliwell, and later on extended to Bradford and Derby Wards. Reckoning the total number of deaths from measles in each ward during the year, the rate per 1,000 was about the same, except in Rumworth and Church, which were lower than the others.

The usual precautions were taken. Every house in which a death occurred was visited by the Sanitary Inspector and disinfected. Handbills were distributed, and insanitary conditions remedied. The School Authorities were advised not to allow children to go to school from houses

where the disease existed, and the Head Teachers of the various schools kindly supplied me with a weekly list of absentees. When the numbers rose to 20 per cent. I recommended the Sanitary Committee to order the closure of the school, which was then disinfected, cleansed, and in many cases whitewashed. The tables following give various details concerning the epidemic.

TABLE XVIII.

Deaths from Measles, 1887—1897.

Month	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1887 to 1896	1897
January		16	18	***	23	***	26	***	8	1	9.2	3
February		2	5	1	5		56		12		8.1	23
March		1	37		9	1	43	1	22		11.4	55
April		2	33	1	10		24	1.1.0	27		9'7	66
May		3	34		1	1	6		30	1	7.6	31
June	3		13	2	2	1	2		14	2	3.9	30
July	5		9	2	1	***	2	!	2	2.	2.1	8
August	11		3	3			3		3	1	2.4	
September	6		2	2			***		2	1000	1.5	
October	27		1	12	2	6		2			5.0	***
November	18	2	2	-7	2	6		7		1	6.2	
December	21	8	3	47		28		10	***		10.0	
Year	91	34	160	97	55	43	162	20	120	6	78.8	216

TABLE XIX.

Deaths from Measles in Wards and Age-periods with rate per 1000 of Population, 1897.

	Total	Deaths	Under			3 and
Wards	No.	Rate per		1 to 2	2 to 3	upwards
			•			100
Exchange	16	2.2	6	7	2	1
Bradford	25	1.3	7	9	4	5
Derby	29	1.2	6	14	3	6
Rumworth	2	0.3	1	1		B ***
North	13	18	2	9	1	1
East	29	2.2	10	12	5	2
Church	7	0.4	2	2		3
Halliwell	33	2.0	8	19	3	3
West	62	2.5	16	26	11	9
Borough	216	1.7	58	99	29	30

TABLE XX.
Weekly Deaths from Measles 1897.

				40							n
	Total	91	25	29	cı	13	29	7	33	62	216
	31	1	:	4	1			:	1	-:	-
	24	-		:	:	:	:	:	:	-	61
July	17	:		-		:	:		-	:	61
	10	63	:	:	:	1	1	:	-	:	6
	3	1	-	-	-	-	497	1	1	1	3
2	36	:	:	01	191	:	-	-	1	61	S
ne	61	:	3	63	-	:	-			61	00
June	12		0	3		:	:	-	-		7
	N	-	S	:	:		-	1	-	-	œ
	29	-	-	3			-	1	-	-	œ
	22		3			:	:		:	:	6
May	15	1	-		:		-	*	:	01	4
	00	61	61	S	:	:	1	1	61	6	4
	-	-	-	63	-	:	-	-	3	N	1.5
	24	63	-	2	:	61	3		4	3	17
April	17	1	.01	61		4	-	-	.61	00	30
A	10	1	:	-	1	:	61	61	CS	4	=
	3	1	-	-	:	CI	:	-	61	7	4
	27	-	:	-	:	61	61	1	3	9	15
March	20	-		:	:	-	9	4	-	4	13
M	13	2	***	1	:	61	-	-	7	-	41
	9	-	:	1	:	:	-	-	-	N	9
	27	1 ::	:	-	:		-	1	1	4	9
February	20	-	1		1	:	3		-	3	1
Febr	13	1	1	1	:	1	61		-	60	9
	9	1	-	:	:	-	:		:	1	-
Jan.	30	1	:	:	-	:	CI	:	1	1	61
l Ja	23	1	-	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	-
	Wards	Exchange	Bradford	Derby	Rumworth	North	East	Church	Halliwell	West	Borough

TABLE XXI.

Measles and School Closure 1897.

Wed	3000	Deaths	School	Time Closed
Jan.	23	1 2		
Feb.	6	6		
	20	7	alle thousand the letter	
	27	6		
Mar.	6	6		
	13	14		
	20	13		
	27	15		
			St. Thomas's St. Joseph's Halliwell Road Wesleyan St. James's	29th March-20th April 31st March-10th May 31st March-10th May 1st April-3rd May 2nd April-26th April 1st April-26th April
April	3	14		
	10	11	SS. Peter and Paul	7th April–3rd May 7th April–3rd May 9th April–10th May
			St. Paul's, Halliwell	13th April-3rd May 13th April-5th May
	17	20	Clarendon Street Board Folds Road Board	23rd April-17th May 23rd April-17th May 23rd April-17th May 23rd April-17th May

Wee		Deaths	School	Time Closed
April	24	17		
				30th April-4th May 30th April-24th May
May	1	15		
	8	14		
			St. Mark's	11th May-24th May
	15	4		
	22	3		
	29	8 -		
			Emmanuel	31st May-23rd June
June	5	8		
			St. Luke's	7th June-28th June
	12	7		
	19	8	THE SHOOT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
	26	5		
July	3	3		
	10	3		
	17	2		
	24	2		1 - 6 1 2 3 1 6 m
	31	I	or Comments	



Diphtheria.—Only 17 cases were notified during the year, with 4 deaths. One of the deaths was that of a patient admitted to the Infirmary from Great Lever, outside the Borough, so that the Borough is responsible for 16 cases with 3 deaths. This is one of the lowest numbers notified in the Borough, and places Bolton amongst the three large towns with lowest diphtheria death-rate for 1897.

Diarrhea.—The deaths from this disease, which is not a notifiable one, were 199 compared with 103 in 1896, and above the average for the last 10 years. It was prevalent from July 31st till September 25th, during which time the average weekly 4ft. temperature was at or above 57° Fahrenheit. All houses where the deaths occurred were visited by the Inspectors, obvious nuisances abated, and disinfectants supplied where necessary.

DEATHS FROM SUMMER DIARRHŒA DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Week ending.	Av. 4ft. Temp.	Number of Deaths.
July 31	57° F.	6
Aug. 7	58° F.	9
,, 14	59° F.	24
,, 21	58° F.	40
,, 28	57° F.	16
Sept. 4	57° F.	22
,, 11	55° F.	15
,, 18	54° F.	10
,, 25	53° F.	7
Oct. 2	52° F.	3

Hospital Isolation.—261 or 40 per cent., of the cases of scarlet fever notified were isolated at the Borough Fever Hospital, Rumworth, as compared with 292 cases in 1896. There were three deaths, making a death-rate of 1.1. The highest number admitted in any one month was 38, and the largest number remaining at any time 42. The average stay at hospital was 50 days.

Unfortunately, cases of scarlet fever are not evenly distributed throughout the year, so that at times not more than half the applications for admission could be granted. There was no room for other infectious diseases, such as enteric fever, diphtheria, &c., as throughout the year the 20 beds for lemales or the 20 beds for males were always occupied.

The staff now consists of a matron, a staff nurse, three probationers, four servants, a gardener, and a porter; the nursing staff having been reduced by two from the previous year. The present matron is also charge nurse, and there is one probationer less. At times the work has been very hard, and there has been the usual amount of sickness amongst the staff. The harmony existing among them, and the knowledge that the Committee are desirous of making things as comfortable as possible, have caused them to think lightly of these difficulties. Few people appreciate how much the recovery of the patients depends upon good nursing and sympathetic care, and I am pleased to be able to say that in this respect the staff has done everything that could be desired.

The Hospital is thoroughly appreciated by the inhabitants, and there will be an ever-increasing demand for admission, for, in spite of the fact that most of those admitted are children of tender years, the parents are generally very willing to send them to the Hospital, and are always profuse in their thanks for everything that is done for them.

The outside of the pavilions, administrative block, out-buildings, and walls have been painted during the year.

Plans have been passed by the Council for the extension of the Hospital by the erection of a new pavilion for 38 beds, an enlargement of the administrative block by 9 new bedrooms, a committee room, and new nurses' day-room, increasing the size of the laundry, and the erection of a porter's lodge and suite of discharging rooms. This will make the total accommodation at the Hospital 78 beds, not reckoning the 12 beds in the Small-pox Hospital. The Bolton Tramways and Improvement Act, 1897, gave the Committee power to borrow £6,000 for this purpose.

TABLE XXII.

Admissions to Hospital.—1897.

		Scar	let Fever.			
	Male	s.	Female	es.	Total	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died
Under 1			I		1	
1 to 2	i		1		2	
2 to 3	10		7		17	
3 to 4	9	1	10	1	19	2
4 to 5	19	1	14		33	1
5 to 10	56	1770	76		132	
10 to 15	16		16		32	
15 to 20	6	-	12	***	18	
20 to 25	1		4		5	
25 to 30			1		1	
30 to 35			1		1	
35 to 40						
40 to 45						
And upwards.						
Total.	118	2	143	1	261	3

TABLE XXIII.

Comparison of Cases of Scarlet Fever Treated at Home and in the Borough Hospital.

beath-Rate f per cent. of Hospital Cases.	5.8	2.5	1.0	5.0	1.4	1.3	5.6	0.0	6.1	9.0	3.0	1.5	2.3	1.3	9.1
Death-Rate per cent. of Home Cases.	5.2	6.5	12.4	9.8	8.0	2.9	6.9	0.2	9.5	5.7	7.4	5.8	1.9	2.5	2.9
Died at Hospital.	-	2	2	9	4	4	7	0	3	-	4	63	7	3	46
Died at Home.	15	6	91	37	52	65	99	21	30	34	10	20	32	20	417
CasesTreated CasesTreated at Home. at Hospital.	35	89	193	292	279	292	267	1111	156	160	132	154	292	261	2713
CasesTreated at Home.	. 268	97	129	429	645	964	804	300	527	587	135	341	524	384	6134
Per Centage Admitted to Hospital.	11.5	47.8	6.65	40.4	30.1	23.5	24.9	27.0	22.8	21.4	46.4	31.1	35-7	40.4	30.6
Admitted to Hospital.	35	.68	193	292	279	292	267	1111	156	091	132	154	292	261	2713
Cases Notified.	303	186	322	721	924	1256	1071	4111	683	747	267	495	816	645	8847
Year	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888.	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	9681	1897	Total

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, 1897.

1.—Complaints from Pul	olie					152
2.—Ashpit Applications	***					4410
3General Inspections		***				30940
Houses	***					14999
Newly-infected Houses						1168
Factories and Worksho	ps					953
Offensive Trades						51.
Dairies, Cowsheds, Mil						1330
Slaughterhouses, Cattle	Sidir	igs, &c.				5333
Canal Boats					***	20
Miscellaneous						535
Special Privy Inspection	ns		***		***	6745
4.—Smoke:						
Observations						381
Nuisances Reported						64
Notices Served						21
Prosecutions						22
Convictions		- The M				17
Total Fines						£6 5s.
5Nuisances Reported			10000			2803
				THE		
Dirty Houses Overcrowded Houses			200		***	380
Workshops requiring L	imew	aching		***		20
Defective Eaves-gutters			noute			288
Defective Drains		1150 MILES				261
Slop-pipes Connected			***			39
Drains Choked			***	***		578
Insufficient Closets						66
Closets in Bad Repair					***	603
Yards in Bad Repair						182
Offensive Accumulation)				
Fowls kept as a Nuisan	ce	·				342
Houses in Bad Repair)				
6Action Taken:						
Letters Written or Verl	al N	otices				
Informal Notices Issue		otices		***		901
Legal Notices Issued						1510
	***	100 0000	***		***	1010
7.—Houses Disinfected:						
Fumigated					***	1761
Bedding and Clothing			***			7204
	Destr	oyed				198
Schools Disinfected		•••		***		27

8.—Li	mewashed:							
	Dwelling-houses			es, and	Cellar	S		375
	Yards and Passa Bakehouses and			***	***		***	5
	Slaughter-houses		0.7				DA	34
001	ercrowding A							16
	cumulations							
	Manure and Ref							140
	Stagnant Water							329
п.—Ра	ssages and Ya	ards:						
	Flagged							25
	Repaired							185
	Drained		D.			***	725	7
250	Cleansed or Obs		s Remo	oved	***	***	1773	123
12.—AS	hpits and Pai	us:						,
	Converted New provided					***	***	16
	Repaired and Cl	eansed						41
13W	ater Closets:							
	New provided							75
	Reconstructed						All the least	75 35
	Repaired and Cl	eansed						182
14U1	rinals Provid	ed						2
15DI	ains:							
	Tested by Smok	e Machi	ine					21
								55
	Repaired, Trapp Slop-pipes Disco							590
	Down-spouts an			Repair	red	***	***	283
16.—H	ouses Unfit:		0	1				,
	Demolished							40
	Closed							57
	Closed Made Fit Repaired							15
place of	nitary Staff	of the	Chief Ir	ation ii	n the st	R Th	again t	aken
the resig	nation of one of t	he Dist	rict Ins	spectors	. Up	till las	st year	there
was onl	y one legally co	nstituted	l Inspe	ector o	f Nuis	ances,	viz., MI	. R.
Spencer,	the inspector for	meat, fo	ood, &c	. By	the Bo	lton T	ramways	and
	ment Act, 1897, t , in consequence,							
stituted	Inspectors of Nuis	sances.	The d	istricts	are arra	anged t	hus—	con-
	Exchange Div							
					-			
	Eastern	} Ea	st	{ N	Ir. Geo	. South	ern.	
	Couth Wastern	Br	adford)	I. Ed.	and O	leas	
	South Western	(Ri	mworth	h }	II. Eul	aru Oa	KCS.	

The complete staff consists of-

- 1 Meat Inspector.
- 1 Chief Inspector.
- 4 District Inspectors.
- I Inspector (office work).
- 2 Clerks.
- 2 Disinfectors.
- 1 River Cleaner.
- 1 Urinal Cleaner.

General Sanitary Work.—Necessarily a great part of the work of the Inspectors consists of visits to infected houses and the abatement of minor nuisances. Especially is this the case in years when infectious diseases are prevalent. Besides the notifiable diseases, each of which is made the subject of a report, all deaths from measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa are visited, and the sanitary conditions of the house reported upon. On account of an epidemic of measles last year, the schools were frequently visited for information as to the number of absent scholars, and for the purpose of disinfection when necessary. When sanitary improvements are suggested, frequent visits are necessary to see that they are properly carried out; and many minor nuisances are abated after verbal notice, from the Inspectors. A systematic house-to-house inspection is also made of a small district at a time, and it is hoped soon to include in this draintesting, and a complete sanitary report of each house. Special work has also been done during the year, and is discussed under separate headings.

Insanitary Closets.—Bolton is one of the great towns in which privy-ashpits are still largely in use. Over a certain number of years the death-rate from diarrhœa and enteric fever in great towns has been shown to be nearly double of that in towns where water-closets are in use, and the subject of the conversion of this and other forms of the so-called dry closets into water-closets has been engaging the attention of Sanitary Authorities for several years.

These privy-ashpits or middens were in use in new houses in Bolton up till the year 1874, when pails were made compulsory. In 1887 "Gowanlocks," modified and covered privy-ashpits, were made the regulation, and in 1893 all new houses were placed on the water-carriage system. With some exceptions, these various systems have been adhered to during the periods mentioned, and it will therefore be easy to understand that many of the privy-ashpits are now in an insanitary and dilapidated condition. Moreover, many of them, on account of their close proximity to dwellings, are not only injurious to health, but also render the houses unfit for human habitation. During the last two years special inspections of closets have been made, and a list of 7,000 of the worst has been presented to the Sanitary Committee. The Council has confirmed the resolution to apply to the Local Government Board to borrow £10,000 to assist owners to convert these privy-ashpits into water-closets.

Under Article III., Provisional Orders Act, 1893, the Sanitary Authority has special powers with regard to the conversion of privies.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS ACT, 1893.

Conversion of Privies.—Article III.: "Sec. 80 of 1877 Act repealed, and in lieu thereof the following:—The Corporation may from time to time require any privy and ashpit of any house, the rateable value of which shall not exceed £25 per annum, or any privy or privy and ashpit used in common by the inmates of two or more houses, to be altered so as to be converted into a water-closet or slop-closet of such construction as the Corporation may approve, with a separate receptacle for ashes and house-refuse, and if the owner or owners of any such house or houses fail in any respect to comply with an order of the Corporation made under this section, the Corporation may, at the expiration of a time to be specified in the order, not being less than fourteen days after the service of the order, do the work specified in the order, and may recover in a summary manner from the owner or owners the expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing."

"Provided that if in any case such alteration, whether made by the owner, or on his default by the Corporation, shall be in respect of a privy or ashpit previously approved by the Corporation, or by the Halliwell Local Board of Health, and the cost of such alteration exceed the cost that would necessarily be incurred in putting such privy or ashpit in a proper state of repair, then if such privy or ashpit shall have been constructed with proper workmanship and materials, the Corporation shall bear the whole of that extra cost, but if such privy or ashpit shall not have been so constructed, then the Corporation shall bear one half only of such extra cost."

Insufficient Closet Accommodation.—There are still some places in the borough where the accommodation is insufficent. In most the insufficiency is associated with congested areas and back-to-back houses where there is no room to erect additional closets without pulling down houses and reconstructing the area. In these cases the notices have been held over for a time. In other places I see no reason why the nuisance should not be abated at once.

By the Public Health Act, 1875, the Sanitary Authority can insist upon one closet for every two houses, but the custom in Bolton has been to demand only one for every three houses.

The following are the numbers for each ward where there are more than three houses to one closet:—

Exchange	Ward	 	11
Bradford	,,	 	21
Derby	,,	 	25
East	"	 	14
North	,,	 	1
Church	,,	 	I
West	"	 	9
Halliwell	,,	 	I

The power to deal with the question is given by the following sections:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Section 36.—"If a house within the district of a local authority appears to such authority by the report of their surveyor or inspector of nuisances to be without a sufficient water-closet, earth-closet, or privy and an ashpit, furnished with proper doors and coverings, the local authority shall, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of the house within a reasonable time therein specified, to provide a sufficient water-closet, earth-closet or privy, and an ashpit furnished aforesaid, or either of them, as the case may require.

"If such notice is not complied with, the local authority may, at the expiration of the time specified in the notice, do the work thereby required to be done, and may recover in a summary manner from the owner the expenses incurred by them in so doing, or may by order declare the same to be private improvement expenses. Provided that where a water-closet, earth-closet or privy has been, and is used in common by the inmates of two or more houses, or if in the opinion of the local authority a water-closet, earth-closet or privy may be so used, they need not require the same to be provided for each house."

BOLTON IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1877.

Section 86.—" If, in the opinion of the Corporation, any court or place be without sufficient privy or ashpit accommodation, the Corporation, for the purpose of supplying the same, may from time to time take by agreement any land or building and remove or alter such building and execute all necessary works, and the owners of such houses in the court or place as are benefitted thereby shall be liable to pay the expenses incurred by the Corporation in the execution of this section, and the amount thereof shall be apportioned among these owners by the surveyor and the amount apportioned to each owner shall be payable by and recoverable from him. Provided that if any owner deems himself aggrieved by the decision of the Corporation as to the amount of such expenses or the apportionment thereof, he may appeal to the Local Government Board under the provisions of Section 268 of the Public Health Act.

Insanitary and Obstructive Buildings.—Power is given to the Sanitary Authority by the Bolton Improvement Act, 1872, and the Housing Working Classes Act, 1890, on the representation of their Medical Officer of Health, (1) To close houses certified to be unfit for human habitation, (2) To demolish houses declared to be obstructive buildings. In the first class of cases action is taken under the Bolton Improvement Act, 1872, but it is very seldom necessary to resort to the legal notice, as owners are generally willing to do what is required, and in such cases therefore a private notice is served on the owner, giving details of the insanitary conditions which render the house unfit for habitation. Where the house cannot be made fit it is closed and used for purposes other than a dwelling house. In the case of obstructive buildings legal notices have to

be served on account of the compensation to be paid to the owner. During the year 1897 there were served—

32 private or informal notices to make fit.

6 legal notices to close until made fit.

6 ,, ,, to demolish as obstructive.

The actual work accomplished during the year was as follows-

34 demolished.

6 demolished voluntarily by owner.

13 closed.

44 closed voluntarily.

.....

97 total vacated.

15 made fit.

18 in hand.

In most of the cases the notices had been served in 1896. Those closed voluntarily are correctly placed in this list as they had already been scheduled as unfit for habitation. Twenty-six of the houses demolished belonged to an insanitary area in Back Foundry Street, three others were demolished in 1896, and the total 29 have been removed, and the scheme completed.

£1,996 was paid in compensation for demolition during 1897 as compared with £902 in 1896.

Future Work.—According to the census 1891 there were in the Borough of Bolton 186 single houses and 2,313 back-to-back houses; and although many of these have been demolished and some improved, there still remains a considerable number which are without thorough ventilation or proper yard space. In table xxv. further details are given with respect to this class of houses in Bolton and the 33 great towns.

In 1882 the sum of £6,000 was borrowed for the demolition of insanitary property, and as this sum has now been expended, powers were obtained in the Bolton and Tramways Improvement Act, 1897, to borrow more for the same purpose. In pursuance of this authority the Sanitary Committee have resolved to apply to the Local Government Board for the loan of £20,000; and this resolution having been confirmed by the Council a scheme has been prepared and forwarded to the Local Government Board for the demolition of 700 houses.

The Committee propose to deal with these in detail over a number of years, and if possible, in conjunction with street improvements. This will not only be a great sanitary improvement in itself, but will enable them to deal more effectually with insanitary property in the neighbourhood of the houses to be demolished.

The table following gives details of houses demolished and closed and cost of demolition from 1886 to the present time.

Houses Demolished or Closed and amount paid in Compensation, 1886—1897.

Year	Amount	Dis	bursed	Demolished	Closed
1886	£ 110	s. 12	d. o		10
1887	385	7	2		
1888	1001 000	Nil		25	
1889	393	15	0		3
1890	350	0	0	21	
1891	234	0	11		1
1892	76	8	2		
1893	201	Nil			
1894		Nil			16
1895	86	8	8		
1896	902	0	0	26	10
1897	1996	0	0	40	57
	Amount p	aid f	for Groun	d Rent Capitali	ed.
1890	255	18	5		
1895	176	0	0	The state of	

TABLE XXV.

Tenements in 33 Great Towns.

(From the Census, 1891)

ne biografia	Total Tene- ments	than	Percentage of Tenements with less than 5 Rooms	N				
Cities and Boroughs				Tene-	Tene-	3 room Tene- ments	Tene-	Total
London	937606	630569	67:2	6.90	==00.10		0	
West Ham						004343	593378	
Croydon	20672	2570 5000	5'9	1222		011-0		9663
Brighton	25340	10168	40.1	1000		***		-
Portsmouth	33980	9435	27.7	3905	1001			3204
Plyniouth	19647	14385	73'2	11301	19835			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Bristol	48140	23826	49.2	7799		1		
Cardiff	25353	9117	35.9	969	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
Swansea	18321	9014	49.5	940	2200		1	3359
Wolverhampton	16262	8454	21.0	127		0000		3841
Birmingham	98219	57147	58.1	2307	1 0 0	165264		
Norwich	22837	7753	33.9	794	A CONTRACTOR			25516 2788
Leicester	36147	9042	25.0	200	1 22	100		
Nottingham	46532	14874	31'9	877				3415 5628
Derby	19371	4882	25.2	154		1		
Birkenhead	19665	7611	38.7	2177		1		
Liverpool	104890	51135	48.7	18627				- 20
Bolton	23663	16364	69.1	115			63007	
Manchester	103720	57463	55'4	3694			189614	25138
Salford	40702	22633	55.6	2041	0.4.0			
Oldham	27605	21076	76.3	478				
Burnley	18047	12876	71.3	1118				1000
Blackburn	24682	15793	63.9	238			20000	
Preston	22679	10439	46.0	177	1 2 1 2 1 2 2		1 00	
Huddersfield	21018	14923	71'0	2754		4 20	0	
Halifax	20244	13927	68.7	2540				1 77700
Bradford	46408	33149	71'4	2855				
Leeds	78779	52500	66.6	3010				1000
Sheffield	67501	37770	55'9	9-6	-			
Hull	43595	24931	57'1	2308			-	
Sunderland	27594	21727	78.7	6599		1 1		
Gateshead		14961	85.6	5927	0.00			200
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	37942	19985	52.6	15851				

Common Lodging Houses.—In the report for 1896 a summary was given of the sanitary condition of these houses. Each room was remeasured and a considerable reduction made in the number of beds; notice was given that no two persons of the same sex above 8 years of age would be allowed to sleep in the same bed, isolation of couples was insisted upon, and several notices were served for the repair of the houses and the abatement of nuisances. These improvements have all been readily carried out and the common lodging-houses may now be considered to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. A much higher standard will now be required in any house for which application is made to be placed in the register, and in fact only one has been registered during 1897.

Regular and systematic visits are made by the Inspectors who are responsible for keeping them in a proper state of efficiency. A new set of bye-laws has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

The common lodging-houses in each ward, the number of rooms, and the accommodation are as follows:—

Ward.		Hou es.	No. of Rooms.	Accommodation
Exchange	 	40	145	600
East	 	25	129	583
Church	 	1	8	38
Derby	 	I	11	45
Borough	 ***	67	293	1266

Houses Let in Lodgings.—The Local Government Board has sanctioned a set of bye-laws, and these will shortly be in force in the Borough, when a register of this class of houses will be made and regular inspection undertaken. Up till now these houses have not been liable to be inspected by the Sanitary Officials except as ordinary dwelling houses.

Vans, Tents, and Sheds.—84 Vans came under the notice of the Inspectors during the year, but neither infectious diseases nor nuisances were found. The Scavenging Department made special arrangements with regard to the removal of refuse.

Canal Boats.—Mr. George Southern, one of the District Inspectors, is the Canal Boats' Inspector, and he reports that 24 boats came into the Borough during 1897, and that he was able to inspect 23 of them. Two required painting and repairing. There was no infringement of the Acts and Regulations, no infectious disease, and no legal proceedings were taken.

The cargoes conveyed were china clay, bark for tanning purposes, and wood-pulp for paper making.

Factories and Workshops.—A report on the sanitary condition of factories is nearly completed, that is so far as it concerns the Sanitary Authority's duties. These duties include the inspection of (1) sanitary conveniences; (2) means of escape in case of fire; (3) nuisances. By the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1895, the Sanitary Authority is com-

pelled not only to act on the complaint of the District Factory Inspector and the Home Office Inspectors, but the nuisance complained of has to be remedied within a month, this rule applying both to workshops and factories. Except on the invitation of the Factory Inspector the Sanitary officials are not responsible for the interior of factories, but in workshops ventilation, overcrowding, cleanliness are all under their supervision in addition to those mentioned, viz., sanitary conveniences and fire escapes. The Home Office has recently fixed a standard number for sanitary conveniences, viz., 1 for every 25 or under of each sex, and it is advisable for the Sanitary Authority to work to that standard. According to the Factory Acts "sufficient and suitable" conveniences have to be provided, the interpretation of "suitable" being left to the Sanitary Authority. On the registers in the Sanitary Department there are at present, excluding bakehouses:—

163 factories.586 workshops.

I am not yet prepared to say in how many of the factories the sanitary conveniences are not "sufficient and suitable," but as to other defects the following have been found:—

65 cesspools. 24 without fire-escapes.

Both factories and workshops have been regularly inspected, many nuisances have been abated and several improvements made. Before the end of 1898 I hope to be able to present to the Committee a complete sanitary survey of both. Meantime the Committee will appreciate, I am sure, the amount of work and responsibility laid upon the sanitary officials in a large manufacturing town like Bolton.



Bakehouses.—A revision of the whole of the bakehouses in the Borough has been made during the year, and their present sanitary condition has been entered in a register. It may be an advantage to quote here some sections of the Factory and Workshops' Acts applicable to this class of workshops.

Definition.—Sec. 18., Factory and Workshops' Acts, 1883.—
"Retail bakehouse means any bakehouse or place, the bread, biscuits or confectionery baked in which are not sold wholesale, but by retail in some shop or place occupied together with such bakehouse."

Powers of Medical Officer of Health.—Sec. 17, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1883.—(1) "As respect every retail bakehouse the provisions of this part of this Act and of the Sections 3, 33, 34 and 35 of the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1878 (which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding and other sanitary conditions) shall be enforced by the local authority of the district in which the retail bakehouse is situate and not by an inspector under the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1887, and for the purpose of this section the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority shall exercise all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings and otherwise, as an inspector under the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1878."

Notice of Opening.—Sec. 26, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1891.—"(1) Sec. 75 of the principal Act (which requires notice to be given of the occupation of a factory) shall apply to a workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) in like manner as it applies to a factory."

This notice has to be served within one month from the date of occupation.

Notice of Existing Bakehouse.—Sec. 41, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1895.—"Every person who is in occupation of a workshop at the commencement of the Act shall, before the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, unless he has already done so in pursuance of Section 26 of the Act of 1891, serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing the name of the workshop, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work and the name of the person or firm under which the business of the workshop is carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds. Any notice so served shall be forthwith forwarded to the Sanitary Authority of the district in which the workshop is situate."

The Factory Inspector of the district interprets Sec. 17, Factory and Workshops' Act to mean that notices of opening or of existing bakehouses should be sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

Underground Bakehouses.—Sec. 27, sub-sec. 2, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1895.—"A place underground shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it is so used at the commencement of this Act, and if any place is so used in contravention of this Act, it shall be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with the principal Act." The Factory and Workshops' Act, 1895 came into operation on January 1st, 1896.

Penalty.—Sec. 16, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1883. "Where a court of summary jurisdiction is satisfied on the prosecution of an inspector or a local authority that any room or place used as a bakehouse (whether the same was or was not so used before the passing of the Act) is in such a state as to be on sanitary grounds unfit for use or occupation as a bakehouse, the occupier of the bakehouse shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and on a second or any subsequent conviction not exceeding five pounds."

TABLE XXVI.

Bakehouses in Wards.

		Ground	l Level	Underground			
Ward	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfac- tory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfac		
Exchange	27	10	2	9	6		
Bradford	29	14	6	5	4		
Derby	19	9	2	6	2		
Rumworth	3	2		1			
North	6	4		1	1		
East	18	10	3	2	3		
Church	14	10		2	2		
Halliwell	10	7		2	1		
West	25	18	2	4	1		
	151	84	15	32	20		

It will be seen from the accompanying table that 52 out of 151 bakehouses in the Borough are underground, and that 15 of those above the ground level are in an unsatisfactory condition.

The conditions necessary for a sanitary bakehouse are the following :--

- 1. Walls and floors in good state of repair.
- 2. Good lighting and ventilation.
- 3. Drain inlets (if any) properly and efficiently trapped.
- 4. No nuisances in close proximity to the bakehouse.
- 5. Clean state of tables, troughs, &c.

The sanitary condition generally found wanting in those considered unsatisfactory was good lighting and ventilation, and especially was this the case in those underground. In several the walls and floors were not smooth and even enough, and would not therefore permit of being properly cleaned or whitewashed, and in others dirty storerooms were not efficiently shut off from the bakehouse. In the underground bakehouses there was no idea of ventilation, except through window openings at the street level, which, of course admitted every conceivable kind of filth as well.

New underground bakehouses are forbidden by Sec. 28, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1895, and the present ones will have to be much improved before they can be considered on sanitary grounds fit for use or occupation. There are three bakehouses in the Borough models of what a bakehouse should be.

I have only just been able to finish the inspection of the bakehouses, and therefore no steps have yet been taken to improve their condition. As the alterations, especially of the underground ones, will be difficult, the subject will have to be carefully considered, and I shall, in the first place, make suggestions for alterations to the occupiers, and where these cannot be carried out, it may be necessary to close them.

Shop Hours Act, 1892-1895.—These Acts impose on the Sanitary Authority the duty of reporting to the Factory Inspector the employment of young persons under the age of 18 years who are employed for a longer period than 74 hours in one week (including meal times), and of seeing that in every place where a young person is employed a notice is kept, exhibited by the employer in a conspicuous place, referring to the provisions of the Act of 1892.

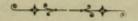


TABLE XXVII.

Offensive Trades.

No.	Trade	Exchange	Bradford	Derby	Rumworth	North	East	Church	Halliwell	West	Borough
1	Blood Boiler							1			1
2	Bone "							***	,		
3	Fellmonger	1	1				1			1	4
4	Soap Boiler										
5	Tallow Melter	1									1
6	Tripe Boiler	3	3	1			3	2		E.,	12
7	Rag Storer										
8	Knackers Yard							1			1
9	Chemical Works			1			1	2			4
10	Tanners							I			1
	Total	5	4	2			5	7		1	24

Slaughterhouses.—A report on the slaughterhouses was presented to the Committee during the year. They were found in a satisfactory condition, and all in accordance with the bye-laws, except four, which were due to minor defects; two from insufficient height and two from defective floors. The insufficient height is compensated for by the larger area of the two slaughterhouses, and the defective floors have been made good. Forty-one of the slaughterhouses are registered, and seven are permissive. Of these latter, two during the year have applied for and obtained a yearly licence.

Mr. Spencer has regularly inspected also the cowsheds, milkshops, &c., details of which are given in the accompanying tables:—

TABLE XXVIII.

Registered Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, and Slaughterhouses.

Ward	Cowsheds	Dairies and Milkshops	Milkshops Registered 1897	Slaughter- houses	Slaughter-houses Licensed during 1897
Exchange		31	8	9	
Bradford	3	57	-	23	8
Derby	7	45	5	63	
Rumworth	4	14	2	1	
North		81	9	1	:
East		47	3	3	
Church	7	22	-	3	
Halliwell	2	27	3	5	
West	2	50	2	4	
Borough	18	311	. 25	48	a

16 of the slaughterhouses in Bradford Ward are public, belonging to the Corporation.

Unsound meat and Unwholesome Food .-

Months.			Carcases.	Meat in pounds.
January			1	510
February			1	1360
March		*	5	1220
April			4	320
May	39.0		3	1150
June		***	5	546
July			2	680
August			3	1085
September			3	1710
October			3	1120
November			1	540
December			5	964
Total			36	11215

Of the 36 carcases destroyed, 35 were surrendered by the owners, and only one was seized.

There were also destroyed 151 cwt. of fish, 2183 lbs. of fruit, 98 rabbits, 120 towls, 15 bags of cockles, 67 beasts' livers, 56 beasts' bellies.

Cattle Inspection .- During the year there were the following inspections:-

6,750 of beasts.

37,280 of sheep and lambs.

1,584 of calves.

18,690 of pigs. 1,711 of store cattle.

8,381 of slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, cowsheds, &c.



Smoke Abatement .- The four District Inspectors, who include smoke inspection with their other duties, took 381 observations of chimneys. Sixty-four of these were reported as nuisances, that is, emitted black smoke for more than 21 minutes in the half-hour. The Sanitary Committee ordered 21 notices to be served to abate, and took legal proceedings in 22 cases. There were 17 convictions, the fines varying from 5 to 40 shillings; making a total of £6 5s. When the Inspectors are more familiar with their new districts a much larger number of observations will be taken, they will become better acquainted with the chimneys, and while taking regular observations of every one, will take frequent and repeated observations of the worst offenders. nuisances reported are somewhat in excess of the average for the last five years. Whether this is due to an increase of the smoke nuisance or to more accurate observations I am not able to decide; but from facts which I have obtained, and which I shall now place before you, I am of opinion that the present rate of progress in the abatement of the smoke nuisance is not sufficiently rapid, especially in Bolton, which has always taken a foremost place among manufacturing towns in this matter. I think, therefore, that it will not be unprofitable to shortly review the subject. Sanitary Committee obtains its powers from the following Acts:-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Sec. 91. (A) "Any fireplace or furnace which does not as far as practicable consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, dyehouse, brewery, bakehouse, or gaswork, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatever; and

(B) "Any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance, shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Act, provided —

"That where a person is summoned before any court in respect of a nuisance arising from a fireplace or furnace which does not consume the smoke arising from the combustible used in such fireplace or furnace, the court shall hold that no nuisance is created within the meaning of this Act, and dismiss the complaint, if it is satisfied that such fireplace or furnace is constructed in such manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having the charge thereof."

Sec. 105.—"Complaint may be made to a justice of the existence of a nuisance under the Act on any premises within the district of any local authority by any person aggrieved thereby or by any inhabitant of such district, or by any owner of premises within such district, and thereupon the like proceedings shall be had with the like incidents and consequences as to making of orders, penalties for disobedience of orders, appeal and otherwise, as in the case of a complaint relating to a nuisance made to a justice by a local authority."

Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15), Act 1893, Art. II.

Sec. 2. (a).—" If from any chimney, not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house, black smoke is emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance, or where the best practicable means for preventing such emission are not in use, the Corporation may on complaint by any person aggrieved, or by two inhabitant householders of the Borough shall cause notice to be given to the owner or occupier of the land on which the chimney is situate, or to the owner or occupier of the furnace or fireplace in connection with which such chimney is used, to discontinue such emission, and if after such notice the emission is repeated such owner or occupier shall for such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or on each subsequent conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."

(b).—"Where more fireplaces or furnaces than one communicate with a single chimney or a chimney is used in connection with more fireplaces or furnaces than one, the names of the several owners or occupiers of the buildings or land on which such fireplaces, or furnaces, or chimney are situate may be included in one summons, and the justice or justices before whom the case is brought may, in his or their discretion, apportion the penalty between the several owners or occupiers, as the case may be, or impose a penalty on one or more of such owners or occupiers to the exclusion of the others."

It will be noticed according to the sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, that the owner of "any fireplace which does not, as far as practicable, consume the smoke," or the owner of "any chimney sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance" can be prosecuted in the same manner as other nuisances. Moreover "any person aggrieved, or any inhabitant or any owner of premises within such district," may lay a complaint before the magistrates, without previous notice to the owner of the chimney. The Act does not require proof of injury to health, but only an accurate observation of the chimney. Hitherto most of the legal proceedings against manufacturers have been taken on account of the emission of black smoke for more than 21 minutes in the half-hour, but I want to emphasise the fact that proceedings can also be taken for not consuming the smoke "as far as practicable," and to suggest that occasionally it would be the better method to adopt, in view of the facts that are given in table xxix. In 17 chimneys belonging to various firms the smoke is consumed so effectually as to reduce the emission of black smoke to less than one minute in the half-hour, and in most of the observations there has been no black smoke at all.

Some of this information was given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1892, but I have verified all the details given in the table from information kindly supplied to me by the owners and managers. From some of the firms information as to the annual cost and the saving in coals was refused, but in those who have supplied it the annual cost for repairs seems to be balanced by the saving in coals. The proprietor of one of the firms on this smokeless list, who was a great offender a few years ago, now writes:—"We find this mode of firing to be satisfactory as we get a more

regular steam pressure, which is advantageous in the running of our engines. We also do away to a considerable extent with smoke which we may say we only find when the apparatus requires repairing."

The duties of the Sanitary Inspectors, with regard to the smoke nuisance, are given in the following directions issued by the Sanitary Committee:—

- Whenever an Inspector sees a chimney sending out black smoke in large quantities, he is to make a note thereof in his pocket book.
- 2. As early as possible thereafter the Inspector in whose district the chimney is situated is to take a thirty minutes' observation of the chimney, and record the usual particulars in his note book of such observations.
- 3. If black smoke issued from the chimney for as much as 2½ minutes of the half-hour, the Inspector at the close of his observation should enter the works to which the chimney belongs with a view of ascertaining the cause of the nuisance, and he should make a note of what he sees and is stated to him there.
- 4. On returning to the office, enter in the smoke observation book, particulars of the observation, make a copy thereof on the usual form and send such copy by post to the occupier of the works, or a copy of the observation may be left at the works.
- 5. Enter the nuisance in the smoke report book for the next meeting of the Sanitary Committee.
- 6. As soon as possible after the Council meeting serve the usual notice to abate.

At the time of observation the following enquiries are made at the works:—The number of boilers, the number at work, the mechanical apparatus (if any) used on each furnace, whether in working order, whether hand-fired, the names of the firemen. In some cases objection has been taken to these enquiries and the Inspector has been refused admission to the works, and it is for this reason that I have stated the duties as clearly defined by the Sanitary Committee.

The advantage of a pure atmosphere to the inhabitants of a large town like Bolton cannot be overestimated. It may be taken as conclusively proved that the smoke nuisance can be abolished in the great majority of cases. Let us hope then that those who are still in default will take a lesson from those who are showing such a good example, and that in the near future a manufacturer will consider it a personal disgrace to have smoke in any quantity issuing from his chimney top.

TABLE XXIX.
Smokeless Chimneys.
(Less than one minute's black smoke in the half-hour.)

Number of Years in Use	00	S	5	9	8	5	5	5	3
Amount of Coal Saved per Boiler per Week									I to 1½ tons
Annual Cost per Boiler for Repairs					j	929	959	:	£17 10s.
Cost per Boiler		:		089		063	063	6120	883
Apparatus	"Coking" Stoker	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do,	do.	do.
No. of Boilers	~	, 6	4	4	4	-	9	S	cı
Manufacture	Cotton Spinning	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Situation	C. & W., No. 1 Mill. Lever Street		C. & W., No. 3 Mill, Lever Street	C. & W., No. 4 Mill, Gilnow	C. & W., No. 5 Mill, The Pike, High Street	B. & J., No. 1, Prospect Mill, Prospect Street	B. & J., Nos. 2 and 3, Prospect Mill, Prospect Street	B. & J., No. 2, Albert Mill, Higher Bridge Street	D. St. Sp. Co
No.	-	64	3	4	N	9	7	00	6

TABLE XXIX.—Continued.

Smokeless Chimneys.

									100
Number of Years in Use	a	3	S	3	6	6	3	+	
Amount of Coal Saved per Boiler per Week	2 tons	2 tons					12 to 2 tons	1	
Annual Cost per Boiler for Repairs	sy	83	1	£3	63	£3	019		
Cost perl Boiler	£120	0113	1	093	093	093	0119	:	
Apparatus	Mechanical Stoker	"Coking" Stoker	Automatic Louvre Doors and Mercury Box	Steam Blowers Hand Firing	do.	do.	"Coking" Stoker	do.	
No. of Boilers	50	71	4	8	9	2	61	-	
Manufacture	Cotton Spinning	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Electrical Works	The same
		treet	1	1	:	:	i	-	
Situation	G. & S., Nos. 1 & 2, Halliwell Mills	H., Nos. 1 and 2, Vernon Street	J. M. & Co., No. 1, Chorley Old Road	J. M. & Co., No. 2, Chorley Old Road	J. M. & Co., No. 4, Chorley Old Road	J. M. & Co., No. 7, Chorley Old Road	M. Sp. Co., Halliwell Road	C. S. Bridge Street	
No.	01	=	22	13	4	15	91	17	

TABLE XXX. Smoke Nuisances, 1897.

es of Smoke ted 3-hour	No. 1 Mill. 2 boilers, Meldrum's patent. No. 2 Mill, 3 boilers (only 2 working), Whittaker's stokers. Vertical boiler, no mechanical apparatus. Vertical boiler, hodgkinson's stokers, perforated doors. 4 boilers, Proctor's stokers, perforated doors. 4 boilers, Proctor's stokers, perforated doors. 4 boilers, Roscoe's patent split bridge, and louvred doors. 2 boilers, 4 furnaces, hand-fired, louvred doors. 2 boilers, 4 furnaces, hand-fired, louvred doors. No. 2 Mill, 3 boilers, 6 furnaces, hdfired, louvred doors. No. 2 Mill, 3 boilers, 6 furnaces, hdfired, louvred doors. 2 boilers, 14 furnaces, Meldrum's patent draught. 2 boilers, 14 furnaces, Meldrum's patent draught. 2 boilers, 14 furnaces, Thornley's bars and split bridge, louvred doors, hand-fired, fitting one furnace with Booty's patent. 3 boilers, 12 furnaces, steam jets, and rocking bars. 3 boilers, 6 furnaces, no mechanical apparatus. 3 boilers 3 boilers 4 boilers 4 boilers 4 boilers 5 boilers 5 boilers 5 boilers 5 boilers
Trade Black Smoke emitted during ½-hour	Cotton Spinners Pork butcher do. do. Cotton spinners do. do. do. Cotton spinners do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Firm	L. H. & Ltd M. S. do. do. J. M. & Sons, No. 3 Mill do. No. 4 Mill do. No. 4 Mill do. No. 4 Mill do. T. T. & Co., Ltd. J. H. & Co., Ltd. J. R. & D. H. W. R. B. J. R. & D. H. W. R. B. J. R. & Co., Ltd. J. R. & Co., Ltd. J. R. & Co., Ltd. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Date	Jan. 13 Feb. 20 Nov. 6 June 28 June 28 June 28 July 7 May 17 Sep. 21 Dec. 16

TABLE XXX.—Continued. Smoke Nuisances, 1897.

Remarks	Open furnaces. 3 boilers, rocking bars, and Hodgkinson's stokers. 3 boilers, furnaces, louvred doors and rocking bars. 5 boilers (only 1 working), 6 furnaces, louvred doors. 5 boilers, 2 furnaces, louvred doors worked by mercury, and steam jet. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, louvred doors. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, louvred doors. Hollow Bridge steam jet, air admitted at door. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, louvred doors, hand-fired. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, louvred doors, hand-fired. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, louvred doors, hand-fired. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, louvred doors, hand-fired. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, no mechanical apparatus. 1 still, 1 furnace, hand-fired, no mechanical apparatus. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, no mechanical apparatus. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, Hodgkinson's stoker. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, mercury box attached to louvred doors. 1 boiler, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, mercury box attached to louvred doors. 2 boilers, 4 furnaces, hand-fired, no mechanical apparatus. 2 boilers, 1 furnaces, hand-fired, no mechanical apparatus. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, fourred doors. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, fourred doors. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, louvred doors. 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, hand-fired, boiler, 2 furnaces, hond-fired, boiler, 2 furnaces, boilers, 2 furnaces, boilers, 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, boiler, 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, boiler, 2 furnaces, boiler, 2 furnaces, boiler, 2 furnaces, boiler, 2 furnaces, boilers, 2 boilers, 2 furnaces, boiler, 3 furnaces, boiler, 3 furnaces, boiler, 4 furnaces, boiler, 5 furnaces, boiler, 6 fornace, 6 for
Minutes of Black Smoke emitted during ½-hour	
Firm	Iron founder do. do. Cotton spinners do. Cotton spinners Gotton spinners Bleachers Iron founders Com miller Go. Spindle makers Builder Tar distiller do. Brick makers Timber merchant do. Colliery Iron founders Cotton spinners Brewers Brewers Brewers Brewers Brewers Brewers Brewers Brewers Brewers Hydraulic works Hydraulic works Printers Hydraulic works Totton dounders Brewers
Trade	B. I. & S. Co., Ltd. do. C. & D. do. J. T. & Son do. J. K. & Son, Ltd. W. C. & Sons, Ltd. W. E. B. Co. J. H. & Co. J. H.
Date	Nay 18 Sep. 21 Sep. 44 June 10 July 2 Sep. 14 Sep. 15 Sep. 15 Sep. 16 Sep. 16 Sep. 16 Sep. 16 Sep. 17 Sep. 16 Sep. 17 Sep. 16 Sep. 17 Sep. 16 Sep. 17 Sep. 19

Food and Drugs Act.—Ninety-two samples were submitted to me as Public Analyst during the year 1897, by the Inspector Mr. R. Spencer:—

Samples.		No.	Nu	mber adul	terated.
Milk	 	50		6	
Skim milk	 	6		2	
Butter	 	12		0	
Coffee	 	10		6	
Whisky	 	8		3	
Gin	 	4		3	
Brandy	 	I		0	
Rum	 	1		0	
		-		-	
Total	 	92		20	

The details with respect to the adulterated articles and the action taken are given in the following table:—

	Article.	Amount of adulteration.	Action taken.	Result.
I.	Milk	3 p.c. added water	Cautioned	
2.	Milk	6 p.c. " "	Prosecuted	Costs.
3.	Milk	3 p.c. " "	Cautioned	
4.	Milk	12 p.c. " "	Prosecuted	£5 and costs.
5.	Milk	14 p.c. ,, ,,	Prosecuted	5s. and costs.
6.	Milk	2 p.c. added water and) 6 p.c. deficient in fat	Cautioned	
7.	Skim milk	17 p.c. added water	Prosecuted	£5 and costs.
7· 8.	Skim milk	17 p.c. ", ",	"	108. ,,
9.	Coffee	50 p.c. chicory	,,	2s. 6d. "
10.	Coffee	34 p.c. ,,	,,	58. "
II.	Coffee	51 p.c. "	.,	58. ,,
12.	Coffee	45 p.c. "	"	Dismissed.
13.	Coffee	47 p.c. "	"	5s. and costs.
14.	Coffee		,,	58. ,,
15.	Whisky	13 p.c. added water	"	
16.	Whisky	20 p.c. ,, ,,	"	IOS. ,,
17.	Gin	20 p.c. " "	C	
18.	Gin	ı p.c. " "	Cautioned	
19.	Gin	12 p.c. ", ",	Prosecuted	5s. and costs.
20.	Whisky	7 p.c. " "	"	5s. "

The value of milk depends upon the amount of solids it contains. The percentage of solids in the 50 samples of new milk submitted is shown below:—

Percentage of Solids.	1	No. of sample	es.
Under 11		3	
11 and under 11.5		3 8	
11.5 and under 12		8	
12 and under 12.5		16	
12.5 and under 13		15	
13 and over	-	5	

TABLE XXXI. Abstract of Public Analyst's Report, 1875-1897.

Years	No. of Samples	No. of Adulterations	Percentage of Adulterations	No. Prosecuted	No. Cautioned	No. Fined	Amount of Fines
1875	60	12	20	5		4	£ s. d. 3 · 5 · 0
1876	49	16	32	8		8	12. 0.0
1877	55	17	30	4		4	11.11.0
1878	47	14	29	6		4	6.15.0
1879	47	12	25	3	amon(2)	2	3.10.0
1880	45	14	31	2		0	nil
1881	43	12	28	2		1	5. 0.0
1882	35	5	14	0		0	n
1883	46	14	30	2		0	nil
1884	45	7	, 15	1	***	1	I. 0.0
1885	31	4	12	0		0	nil
1886	32	12	37	1		0	nil
1887	34	3	8	2		0	nil
1888	(a) 47	18	38	3		2	3. 0.0
1889	42	4	9	I		1	0.10.0
1890	(b) 23	1	4	0		0	nil
1891	51	4	7	3		3	2. 5.0
1892	53	3	5	1		1	0. 2.6
1893	53	3	5	2	20	2	0.7.6
1894	53	5	9	4		4	3. 0.0
1895	35	5	14	2	4	2	0.5.0
1896	(c) 73	8	10	7	1	6	2. 8.6
1897	92	20	21	16	4	15	12.17.6

⁽a)—14 of these were spirits. (b)—6 months.

⁽c)-9 months.

Scavenging.—The following abstract of the work done in the Scavenging Department in 1897 has been kindly supplied by the Scavenging Committee through Mr. John Stewart, the Superintendent. The efficient and prompt removal of refuse from the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses is so important a factor in the sanitary condition of a town that I am pleased to be able to give these details and to bear testimony to the excellent manner in which the work is carried out.

The cost incurred seems to me very small for a large town like Bolton, and the disposal of the refuse is a matter for congratulation. Only 6,718 tons, consisting of incombustible refuse from the streets, has to be deposited in a "tip."

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

51,451½ tons from closets and ashpits.
9,984½ tons from streets and markets.
1,281 tons from slaughterhouses.
1,273½ tons from lock-up shops.

63,9901

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

18,656 tons sold as manure to farmers.
6,718 tons tipped.
33,963\frac{3}{4} incinerated and used for mortar making.
4,652\frac{3}{4} tons surplus moisture drained into sewers.
63,990\frac{1}{2}

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Collection of refuse from closets and ashpits Collection of refuse from streets and markets Collection of refuse from slaughterhouses Collection of refuse from lock-up shops	6,319 4,705 170 162	0	9 5 2 2
Total for collection	11,357	12	6
Incineration of refuse 1,239 4 8 Mortar making 1,915 5 3 Manure grinding 468 15 10 Wagon loading 867 7 5-	-4,490	13	2
Total expenditure	15,848	5	8
INCOME.			
Manure sales after paying £1,759 18s. 4d. for railway carriage 799 3 4 Mortar sold (12,979 tons) 3,275 5 5-	-4,074	8	9

Net cost 11,773 16 11

Mr. Stewart adds the following notes:-

"BOLTON GROUND MANURE.—A mill-ground mixture of closets, streets and abattoir refuse. It has a very ready sale, so that the whole of the manurial collection is loaded into railway wagons and sent out nightly to the farmer customer.

"GROUND MORTAR.—A mill-ground blend of best limes and destructor clinkers. It is smooth, tenacious, and of excellent quality. The business is expanding so rapidly that it is possible that in the near future there will not be clinker enough to supply the demand.

The number of men, horses and carts employed in the department are given in the following table:—

TABLE XXXII.

	Men	64	74	8	61	43	21	1	300
	Horses	56	\$ 91	-	-	2.			46.5
7.	Water		10						ю
к, 189	Wagons			:		35	!		35
Rolling Stock, 1897.	Railway Wagons		i	1		78		1	78
	Sweeping Machines		9	1	1	:		1	9
Horses and	Barrow or Hand-carts	41	12	:	1	41		:	40
H	Excreta	4		:		:	:	1	4
of Men,	Pail Carts	10	:	:	:	:	:		01
No. o	Carts	91	14	1	1	6	(Lurry)	8	4
Daily	Total Carts	4	37	-	1	136	-	N	222
				-			ps)		
Average						1	orksho	-	
A		1	1		:	orks	Falcon Yard (Stables and Workshops)	1	
	Work	oits	1		1	Depôt and Manure Works	bles a		
		Ashp	sping		sdot	Manu	d (Sta	orks	Total
		Closets and Ashpits	Swee		Lock-up Shops	t and	n Yar	ge W	To
		Close	Street Sweeping	Abattoirs	Lock.	Depôt	Falco	Sewage Works	

Hospital Expenditure, 1883-1898.

					1			,							
Items	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7 9 mos.	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1-0681	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1.896-7	8-2681
Wages Rent and Rates, &c. Gas and Water Telephone Food and Drugs Bedding, Crockery, Iron- mongers, &c. Printing and Repairs Printing and Stationery Cab Hire Heating Apparatus Sundries	23: 50 : 52 : 52 : 53 : 53 : 53 : 53 : 53 : 53	75.74 ± 5.54 ± ± 5.54 ± ± ± 5.54 ± ± ± 5.54 ± ± ± 5.54 ± 5.54 ± 5.54 ± ± 5.54 ±	214 773 118 273 51 67 67 9	195 130 130 7 7 7 7 7	267 181 181 145 46 242 3	261 208 18 453 453 28 28 11	283 187 187 77 73 73 10	330 222 222 90 18 18 128 128 50 45	306 181 183 360 375 375 375 388	319 200 338 138 19 47 56	430 227 83 119 78 70 70 78	312 222 70 70 19 412 33 166 19 57	386 210 79 461 132 64 89	358 230 70 13 536 49 155	325 226 226 526 54 57 137 137 137 137 137 137
Total	906	770	865	704	1353	1178	1291	1460	1458	1434	1722	1362	1457	1514	1339
Number of Patients admitted, April 1st to March 31st	1 1 1	67 6 8. d. & 11 9 10 6 4 0 3 2	131 6 12 0 2 1 8	186 3 15 8 1 5 8	292 & S. d. 4 12 8 1 9 10	279 £ 8. d. 4 4 5	292 £ 8. d. 4 8 5	267 £ 8. d. 5 9 4 1 16 4	106 £ s. d. 13 15 0	181 £ s. d. 7 18 6	185 £ s. d. 9 6 2 2 15 2	1.17 £ 8. d. 11.12 9	234 & S. d. 6 4 6 1 19 4	270 £ 8. d. 5 12 0	258 £ 8. d. 5 3 9
Rate in the £	.32d.	.54d.	.pog.	.65d.	.p26.	.god.	.36d.	.62d.	.63d.	.88d.	1.95d.	.82d.	.86d.	.89d.	.77d.

2 30



