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Borough



of Bolton.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Bealth

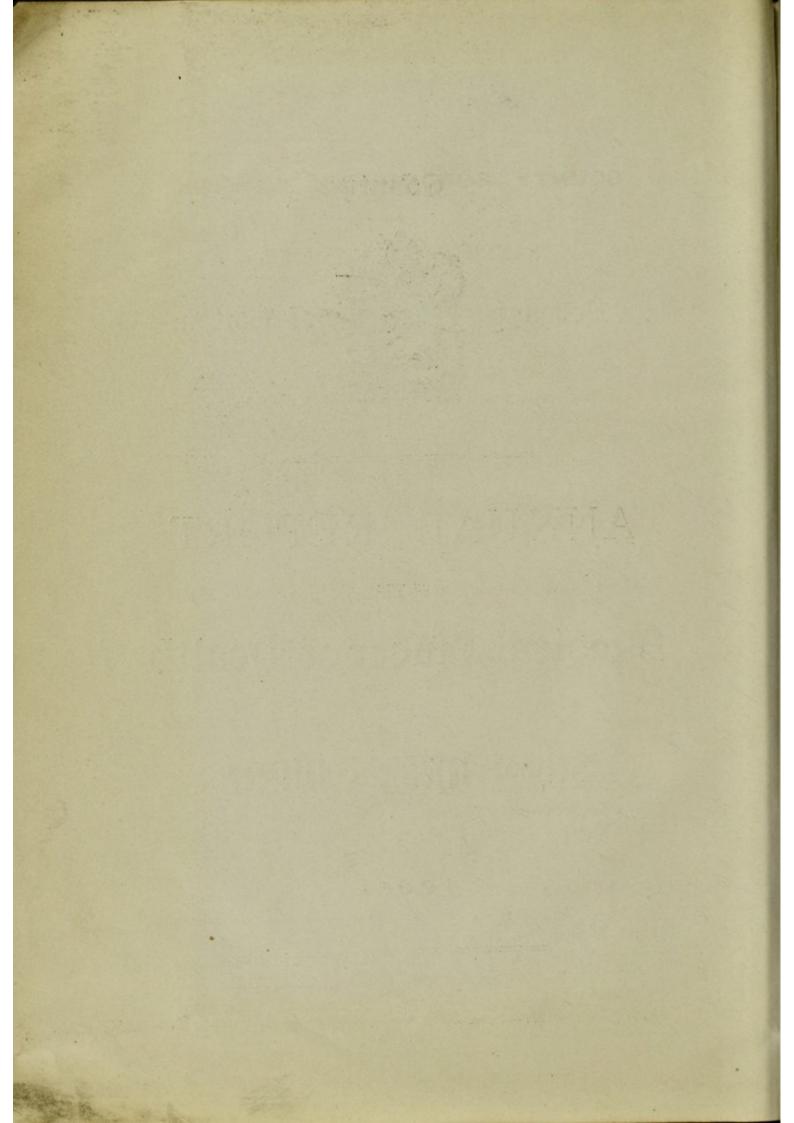
AND

School Medical Officer

FOR

1908.

BOLTON : Robert Whewell & Son, Printers, &c., Folds Road 1909.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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STAFF OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Food Inspector-RICHARD SPENCER.

District Inspector-1. JOHN MCMILLAN, Cert. R. San. I.

- 2. GEORGE SOUTHERN.
- 3. EDWARD OAKES, Cert. R. San. I.
- 4. EDWARD HERBERT FARAGHER, Cert. R. San. I. and Cert. for Food.
- 5. EVAN SUMNER, M. R. San. I.
- 6. HERBERT DANIELS, Cert. R. Sun. I.

Chief Clerk-J. HOLKER, Cert. R. San. I.

Chief Disinfector-JOHN WILSON.

Health Visitors—1. Miss D. C. EBBETS, San. Cert. of London Jt. Bd., and Health Visitors Cert. of R. San. I

2. Miss S. A. RAMSDEN, C.M.B., Cert. R. San. I.

School Nurse-1. Miss M. HAYWARD, 3 years' Training P.L. Infirmary.

2. Miss C. KIPPAX, 3 years' Training P.L. Infirmary. Matron Borough Fever Hospital-Miss IRENE WEBB.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer-C. W. PAGET MOFFATT, M.A. Lond., M.B., B.C., D.P.H. Cantab.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer-J. E. GOULD, M.D. Lond., D.P.H. Cantab.

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Extract from Memorandum of Local Government Board, November, 1906, as to the Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health.

"The Report should be chiefly concerned with the conditions affecting health in the district, and with the means for improving those conditions. It should contain an account, brought up to the end of the year under review, of the Sanitary circumstances of the district, and of any improvement or deterioration which may have occurred during the year in these circumstances. Care should be taken to report fully and explicitly on the influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health in the district, and on the action which has been taken, or which may still be needed, with a view to combat those influences. It is of especial importance that the Medical Officer of Health should record what action has been taken to remedy unhealthy conditions which have been reported by him in previous annual reports, or in special reports presented during the year under review, and that attention should be called afresh year by year to such as remain unremedied."

The subjects to be especially borne in mind are :--

- (1) Physical features of the District.
- (2) House accommodation.
- (3) Occupation and influence on health.
- (4) Sewerage and drainage.
- (5) Excrement and refuse disposal, system in vogue, defects if any.
- (6) Water supply, sufficiency, wholesomeness and freedom from risk of pollution.
- (7) Places over which the Council have supervision.
- (8) Nuisances-byelaws.
- (9) Method of dealing with infectious disease.
- (10) Schools and their sanitary condition and action taken in regard to the health of the scholars.
- (11) Medical Inspection of school children as part of the duties of School Medical Officer.

GENTLEMEN,

The Health Report for 1908 must prove, especially to sanitary reformers, an interesting one, not only on account of the new work undertaken by the Sanitary Committee for the instruction of mothers, but also on account of the duty imposed upon the Education Authority for the medical inspection of school children. These have been brought about by the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. I have also been able to give for the first time some details of the water supply of the Borough. These will be found in the three new Sections IV., V., and VI. added to the report.

On account of this extra work the staff has been increased by an Assistant Medical Officer, two Health Visitors, and two School Nurses.

The death-rate for the Borough is again a very low one, 15.5, as will be seen by comparison with previous years, and the epidemic death-rate, 1.69, is the lowest recorded for many years.

With regard to the sanitary work great progress has been made in the removal of unhealthy areas, obstructive buildings, and the closing of unfit houses. If the present rate of progress is maintained Bolton will soon cease to have any reproach on account of its slum dwellings. The chief work then remaining will be the substitution even in the poorest districts of fresh-water closets for the present insanitary privy-middens and pails, together with properly paved backyards.

Reports from the Public Analyst and the Scavenging Superintendent are included in this report.

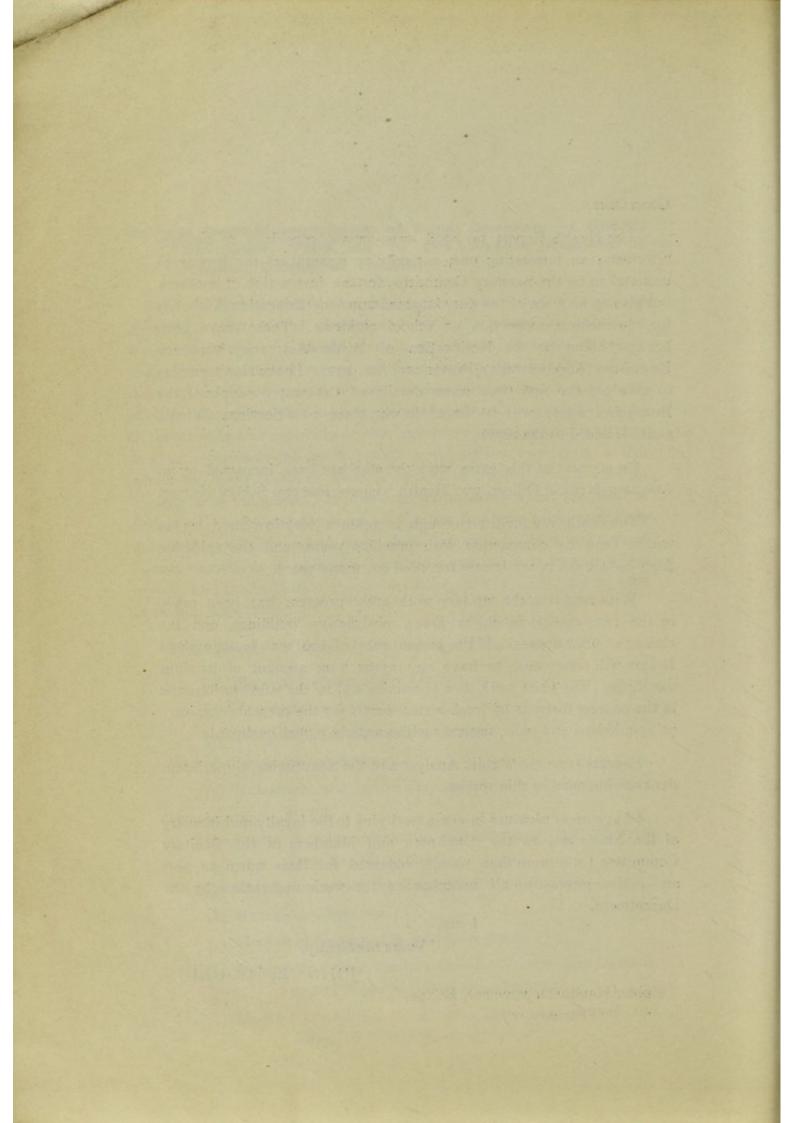
I have great pleasure in again testifying to the loyalty and industry of the Staff, and to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee I am more than usually indebted for their warm support and active interest in all branches of the work undertaken by the Department.

I am,

Yours obediently,

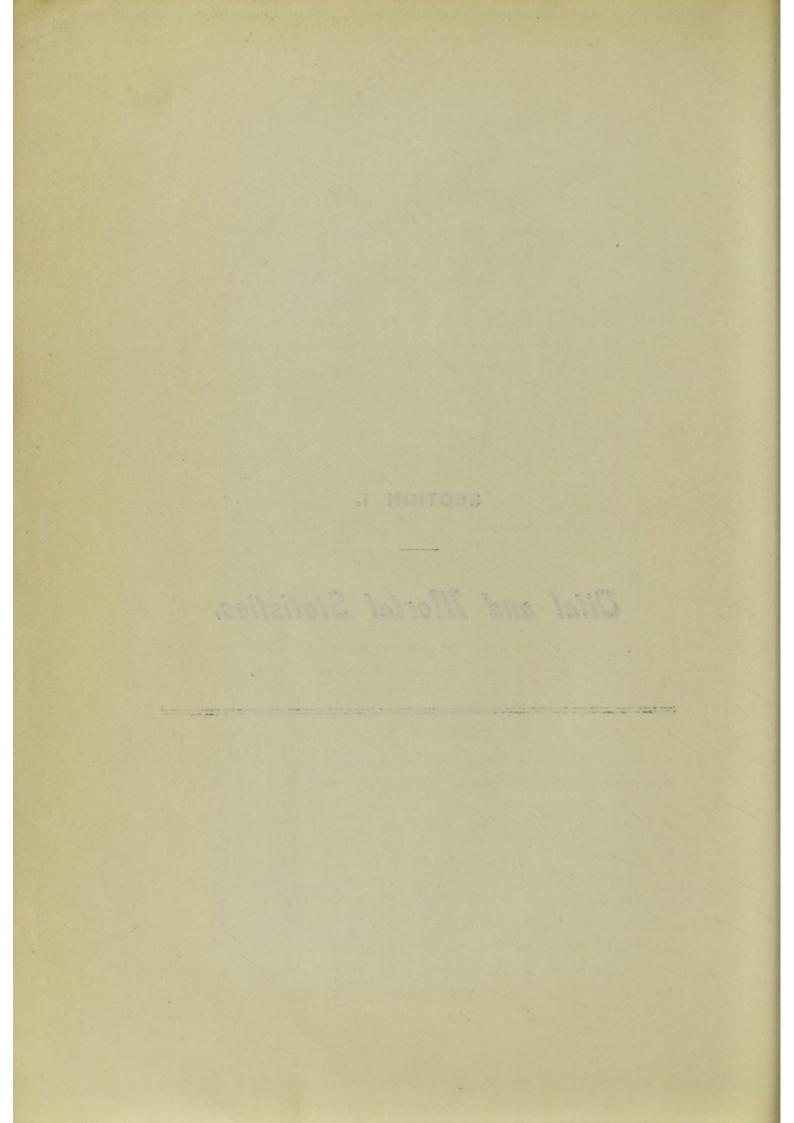
JOHN E. GOULD.

Public Health Department, Bolton, February, 1909.



SECTION I.

Dital and Mortal Statistics.



SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

II

1908.

Position Lat. 53° 35 N., Lon. 2° 37 W.
Elevation above sea level 230ft. to 1450ft.
Geological Formation:—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures.
Area in Acres 15283
Population 185358
Density 12.1
Inhabited Houses-Census 1901 35995
Uninhabited Houses-Census 1901 3093
New Houses Certified 1901-1908 inclusive 3821
New Houses Certified 1908 521
Rateable Value £825312
Births 4573
Birth-rate 24.6
Deaths 2874
Death-rate (Corrected for Institutions) 15.5
Corrected Death-rate (ascertained by appli-
cation of Registrar-General's Factor
J·1308) 17·5
Average Death-rate (1898-1907) 17.6
Infantile Mortality 148
Epidemic Death-rate (Seven Chief Diseases) 1.69
Diarrhœa Death-rate
Diarrhœa Mortality per 1000 Births 34·3
Enteritis Mortality per 1000 Births 14.6
Phthisis Death-rate 1.16
Death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis '51
Respiratory Death-rate 2.84
Rainfall (21 years' average, 41) 44.45
76 Great Towns Death-rate 14.9
76 Great Towns Epidemic Death-rate 1'58
76 Great Towns Infantile Mortality 128

Population and Area.

For the middle of 1908, the estimated population was **185,358** and this on an area of 15,283 acres, or 23.8 sq. miles, gives a density of 12.1 persons per acre.

Births.

4,573 births were registered, rather more than last year, equal to a birth-rate of 24.6, one of the lowest yet recorded. The illegitimate births numbered 179, and were 3.9 per cent. of the total births.

Deaths.

2,874 deaths were registered of Bolton residents, including those who died in institutions outside the Borough. The death-rate was 15.5 the average for ten years being 17.6. There were 255 deaths in the Workhouse, 121 in the Bolton Infirmary, 53 in Lunatic Asylums, 32 in the Borough Fever Hospitals, and five in other institutions outside the Borough. 38 of those who died in the Infirmary and two of those in the Fever Hospitals were non-residents.

The deaths in the wards varied from 10.8 in Rumworth to 23.8 in Exchange Ward.

Eighteen per cent. of the total deaths were due to respiratory diseases, chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia; thirteen per cent. to epidemic diseases; eleven per cent. to tubercular diseases; nine per cent. to old age; and the rest to various other causes in smaller percentages, as will be seen from the summary of causes of death.

TABLE I

POPULATIONS, BIRTH-RATES, &C., IN WARDS, 1908.

WARD.	Population.	Area.	Density.	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death rate.
West	28059	450	62.3	25.8	16.3	141	1.28
Halliwell	24465	358	68.3	23.7	14.0	127	1.10
Bradford	20588	285	72.2	27.7	16.0	175	2.13
Derby	20552	300	68.5	24.8	16.8	184	2.67
East	9631	160	бо 1	33'3	21.9	193	1.86
Rumworth	9465	163	58.0	25'1	10.8	134	2.11
Church	8472	390	21.2	18.7	16.8	201	1.23
North	7985	150	53'2	22.2	14.6	168	75
Exchange	4234	105	40.3	29.5	23.8	144	2.83
Old Borough	133451	2361	56.2	25.2	16.5	159	1.83
Great Lever	11897	867	13.7	19.7	12.1	106	1.34
Tonge	11060	830	13.3	20.3	13.2	III	1.80
Astley Bridge	8850	1780	4'9	20.5	11.3	120	1.01
Smithills	5768	2108	2.7	22.5	14.0	146	1.38
Hulton	5557	1620	3.4	24.1	13.8	97	•89
Darcy Lever-cum-Breightmet	3410	1372	2.4	34.6	18.4	110	1.12
Deane-cum-Lostock	3230	2601	1.5	30.0	21.3	144	2.10
Heaton	2135	1744	1.5	19.6	12.1	23	-
Added Area	51907	12922	4.0	22'4	13.6	113	1.32
Extended Borough	185358	15283	12.1	24.6	15.2	148	1.69

14

TABLE II.

Year.	Population	Density	Births	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate	Infantile Mortality.
1773	5600	3.0		a series as	1000 C 1000 C 1000		
1791-1800	14437	7.8		-			
1801-1810	20444	II.I				1000	
1811-1820	27364	14.8				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
1821-1830	37240	20'2	:	13		T	
*1831-1840	46579	25'3	3	18-3			
1841-1850	55167	29.9	1.1	1			
1851-1860	61645	33.2	a Frank			30.7	
1861-1879	75999	41.2	2000			- 29.4	
1871	83095	45°I				26.1	
1872	84072	45.6	SE			28.0	· · · · ·
1873	85061	46.2	-	1000		23.3	0.11.11
1874	86061	46.7	3526	40.9	2219	25'7	. 178
1875	87073	47.3	3552	40.7	2403	27.5	193
1876	88097	47 ^{.8} 48 ^{.4}	3722	42'2	2199 .	24'9	169
1877 †1878	89133 102919	40 4	3596 3952	40'3 38'3	2313	24'9 22'4	169 181
1879	103819	43.9	3897	37.5	2233	21.2	158
1880	104727	44'3	4644	44'3	2835 -	27.0	179
1871-1880	91405	45.8	3841	40.6	2346	24.8	175
1881	105643	44'7	3811	36.0	2022	10.1	151
1882	106567	45'1	3834	35'9	2277	21'3	170
1883	107499	45'5	3697	34'3	2157	20.0	171
1884	108439	45'9	3701	34'I	2615	24'I	194
1885	109387	46.3	3788	34.6	2282 .	20.8	тбт
1881-1885	107507	45'5	3766	34.9	2270	21.0	169
1886	110343	46.7	3786	34'3	2572	23.3	184
1887	111308	47'1	3627	32.2	2393	21.4	172
1888	112281	47'5	3729	33.2	2453	21.8	170
1889	113263	47'9	3759	33.1	2528	22.3	166
1890	114253 -	48.3	3726	32.2	2986	26.1	176
1886-1890	112289	47.5	3725	33.I	2586	22.9	173
1891	115253	48.8	3914	33.9	2516	21.0	165
1892	116261	49.2	3769	32.4	2648	22.6	185 0
1893	117278	49.6	3874	33.0	2813	23.8	200
1894	118309	50'1	3719	31.4	2215 . 2862	18.5	162-
1895	119337	50'5	3960	33.1	2610	23.7	213 .185
1891-1895	117286	49.6	3847	32.7		22.2	103
1896	120380	50.9	3792	31.7 32.8	2496 2671 .	20.7	165
1897 1898	121433	51.5 51.8	3985 3800	31.0	2350	10.1	167 .
1899	122495 162222	10.0	4878	30.0	3238	19.9	180
1900	164240	10.7	4775	29.0	3222	19.6	170
1896-1900	138154	35'1	4246	30.9	2795	20'2	173
1901	168748	11'0	4648	27'5	3085	18.2	172
1902	171082	11.1	4779	27.9	2959	17.2	132
1903	173401	11.3	4700	27.1	3062	17.6	151
- 1904	175744	11.4	4736	26.9	2994 .	17.0	167
1905	178111	11.6	4481	25'1	2754	15.4	166
1901-1905		II'2	4668	26.8	2968	17.0	157
1906	180502	11.8	4599	25'4	2794	15'4	138
- 1907	182917	11.0	4476	24'4	3073	16.2	145
1908	185358	12'1	4573	24.6	2874	15.5	148

POPULATIONS, DENSITIES, BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Incorporation in 1838 with 48000 population and 1840 acres:
 Added in 1878 part of Rumworth with 163 acres and 3000 population, and part of Halliwell with 358 acres and 10, 000 population.
 Borough extended and 38000 added to the population.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 33 GREAT

Towns, 1908 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS).

-				D	anth mate	I	Epidemic eath-rate		Infantile
	Towns 76 Great Towns		Birth-rate		14.9		1.28		Mortality 128
I	Condinat 600		25.4		12.7		1.38		100
2	Southampton		26.4		12.9		1.12		113
3	Loicostor		23.4		12.9		1.50		131
4	Cardiff		26.6		12.9		1.10		125
5	Darby		25.9		13.0		.93		112
6	Bristol		23.1		13.2		1.12		126
7	Portsmouth		28.4		13.7		.96		98
8	London		25.4		13.8		1.35		113
9	West Ham		28.8		13.8		2.38		128
10	Norwich .		25.2		14.0		1.13		115
II	Halifax .		19.0		14.1		1.00		101
12	Brighton .		21.3		14.7		.63		104
13	Gateshead		30.9		14.9		1.90		149
14	Plymouth		22.1		15.0		.91		129
15	Nottingham .		26.6		15.1		1.24		145
16	Leeds .		24.8		15.3		1.20		138
17	South Shields		30.1		15.4		1.66		134
(L) 18	BOLTON .		24.6		15.5		1.60		148
19	Bradford .		20'2		15.5		1.36		143
(L) 20	Blackburn .		25.0		15.6		1.54		150
21	Birkenhead		31.4		15.7		1.90		135
22	Sheffield .		30.7		15.8		1.83		140
23	Birmingham .		28.4		15.9		1.86		145
24	Newcastle-on-Tyne.		29.7		15.9		1.25		i36
25	Hull		30.5		16.1		2.19		145
26	Sunderland .		33.0		17.7		1.84		146
(L) 27	Salford	*****	29.6		17.8		3.04		153
(L) 28	Preston .		27.7		17.9		2.22		154
(L) 29	Burnley .		28.2		17.9		2.83		200
(L) 30	Manchester .		29.1		18.2	*****	2.25	******	151
31			40.3		18.4		3.23		183
(L) 32			31.2		19.5		2.20		141
(L) 33	Oldham .		28.0		19.8		2.20		160
	(1)	I a	neashir	A T	owne				

(L) Lancashire Towns.

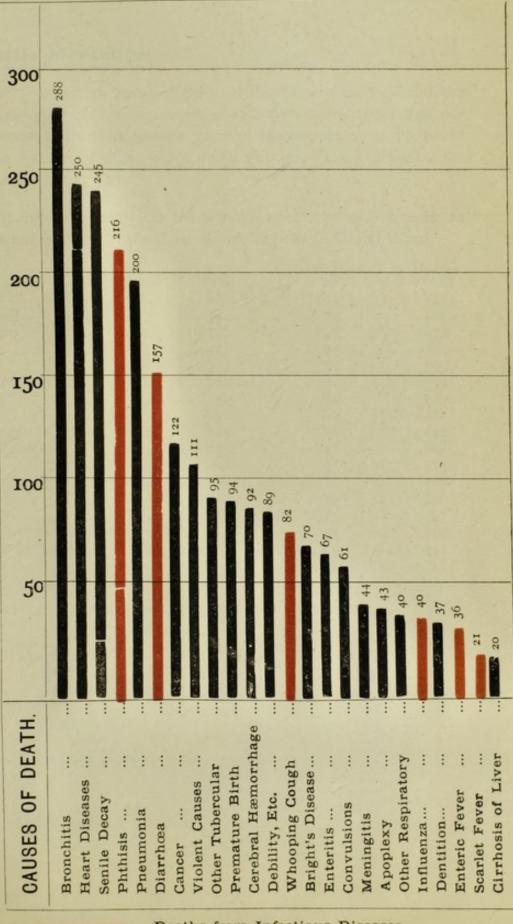
SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1908.

General Diseases.

I

					No, of Deaths.		cent. of Deaths.		h-rate per
	1.	Specific Febrile or 1	Epiden	nic	Deatus.	Total	Deaths.	1000	of pop'ln.
		Diseases			368		12.8		1.98
	2.	Constitutional Diseas	ses :—						
		(a) Phthisis			216		7.5		1.16
		(b) Other Tuber	rcular		95		3'3		.21
		(c) Cancer			122		4.2		•65
	3.	Developmental Dise	ases :	-					
		(a) Premature 1	Birth		94		3.2		.50
•		(b) Old Age			245		8.5	,	1.32
Loc	al I	Diseases.							
	1.	Nervous System			175		6.0		•94
	2.	Heart			250		8.6		1.34
	3.	Blood Vessels			152		5.2		·82
	4.	Respiratory System :	_						- 347
		(a) Bronchitis			288		10.0		1.55
		(b) Pneumonia			200		6.9		1.07
		(c) Other Respi	ratory		40		1.3		•21
	5.	Digestive System			172		5'9		.92
	6.	Urinary System			93		3.2		•50
	7.	Pregnancy and Child	l Birth	1	12		•4		•06
	8.	Ill-Defined and not	Specifi	ed					(-)
		Diseases			95		3.3		.51
Viol	ent	Causes.							22
	1.	Accidents			84		2.9		.45
	2.	Suicide			25		•8		.13

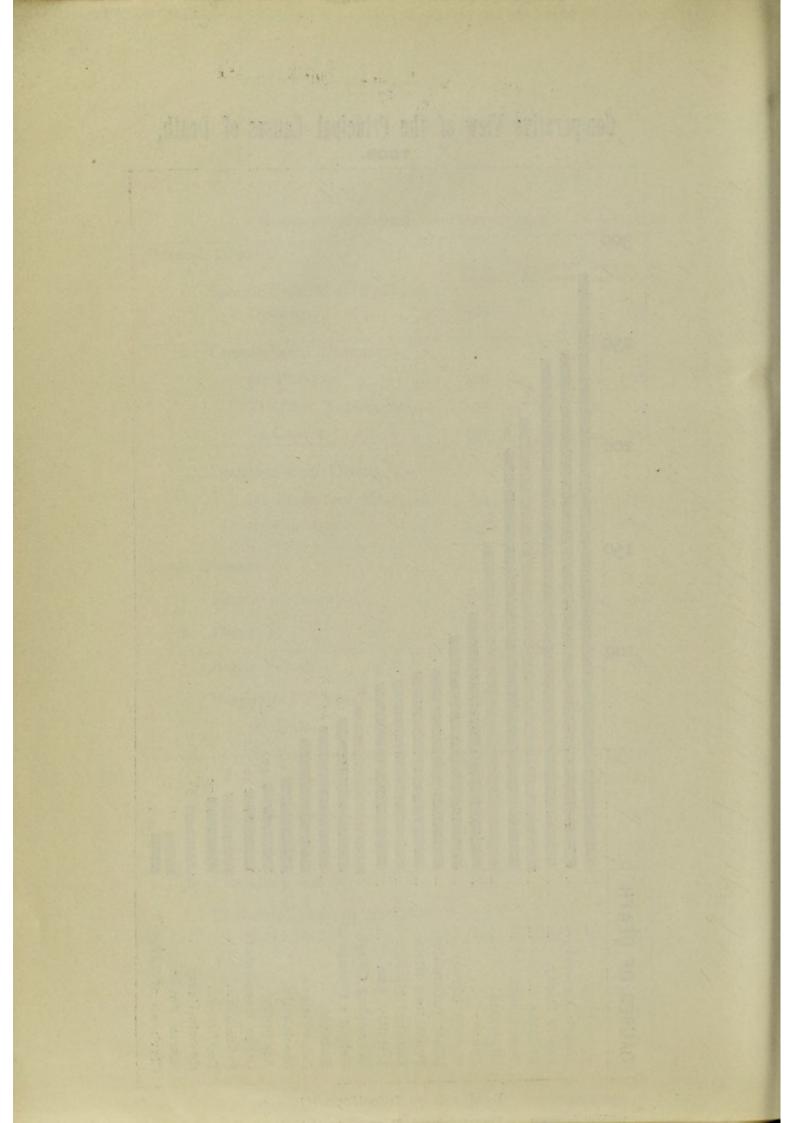
Comparative View of the Principal Causes of Death,





Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Discours other than Infections



Infantile Mortality.

677 or 23 per cent. of the total deaths were those of children under one year of age, equal to an infantile mortality of 148 per 1,000 births, and a death rate per 1,000 of the population of 3.6, lower than the average for 1898—1907, which was 158. The average for the 76 great towns was 128.

It will be noticed that the infantile mortality was as much as 201 in Church Ward, 193 in East Ward, and 184 in Derby Ward.

Ward			Births	Deaths under I year	Infantile Mortality
West			726	 103	 141
Halliwell			582	 74	 127
Bradford			571	 100	 175
Derby			510	 94	 184
East			321	 62	 193
Rumworth			238	 32	 134
Church			159	 32	 201
North			178	 30	 168
Exchange			125	 18	 144
Great Lever		*****	235	 25	 106
Tonge			225	 25	 III
Astley Bridge			182	 22	 120
Smithills			130	 19	 146
Hulton			134	 13	 97
Darcy Lever-c		eightmet	118	 13	 IIO
Deane-cum-Lo	stock		97	 - 14	 144
Heaton			42	 I	 23

The causes of death under one year were as follows :---

		1907.	1908.
Diarrhœa		47	 121
Enteritis		19	 40
Respiratory Diseases		100	 102
Debility, &c.		78	 87
Premature Birth		105	 93
Convulsions		63	 51
Whooping Cough		30	 44
Measles	444.4.4.	64	 I
		506	539
Other Various Causes	5	146	138
		652	677

Mortality from Epidemic Diseases.

314 deaths were registered from the seven chief epidemic diseases, equal to a death-rate of 1.69 lower than the average for the last ten years, which was 2.38. It is higher than that for the 76 great towns, which was 1.58.

The causes of death are set out here, and the death-rates in previous years in Table III.

CAUSES OF DEATH FROM ALL EPIDEMIC DISEASES :-

Seven	Chief
Epic	lemic
Dise	ases.

				1907.	1908.
1	Small-pox			-	
	Scarlet Fever			30	 21
E	Diphtheria and Men	nbranous	Croup	20	 15
{	Enteric, Continued	Fever		26	 37
	Diarrhœa			66	 157
	Measles			234	 2
(Whooping Cough			64	 82
	Influenza			42	 40
	Other Epidemic Di	seases		22	 14
			-		
	Tota	al		504	 368

TABLE III.

DEATH-RATES FROM THE SEVEN EPIDEMIC DISEASES, 1886-1908

	Year.		Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria and Memb Croup		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Seven Chief Epi- demic.
1886			-	.14	·06	·16	1.53	•67	1.39	4'4
1887			-	.32	.06	.31	·80	•24	1.50	3.00
1888			-	·45	06	.33	•29	.20	.99	2.6
1889			-	.26	•25	.27	1.39	•55	.91	4'1
1890			-	.48	.15	.22	·83	.92	.94	3.23
1891			-	.18	·08	•27	.47	•38	18.	2.22
1892			-	.25	.11	.17	•36	·92	1.10	2.95
1893			·05	•28	.00	•28	1.38	•66	1.62	4'42
1894			-	·08	.04	.51	.19	·51	.57	1.20
1895			-	.12	.12	-41	1.00	•56	1.24	4.03
1896			-	.32	.07	·41	·04	·83	.85	2.20
1897			-	.18	.03	•29	1.44	•32	1.63	4.10
1898			-	.19	.се	•28	.5	.36	1.80	2.93
1899			-	.55	·08	.33	.57	.27	1.20	3.08
1900			-	.15	.15	•29	.22	.20	1.13	2.40
1901			-	.30	15	.53	•64	•59	1.45	3.02
1902			^{.04}	' 68	•27	.53	.18	.30	.40	2.15
1903			10'	'34	.51	'20	.28	·05	.87	1.08
1904			.002	.15	.10	.51	.09	.76	·88	2.25
1905			-	.02	.09	.19	.21	·04	1.01	1.88
1906			-	.09	.13	*22	.01	.11	1.12	1.72
1907			-	.10	.10	•14	1.52	'34	.36	2.40
Aver 189	age)8-190	7	.002	•22	.13	.53	•40	.30	1.00	2.38
1908			-	.11	·08	.19	10.	.44	•84	1.60

TABLE IV.

33 GREAT TOWNS .- DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE TEN YEARS 1897-1906, AND IN 1907. É

SCARLET FEVER. DIPHTHERIA. WHOOPING- COUGH. Ten 1997. Ten 1997. WHOOPING- 1997. COUGH. Ten 1997. 1907. Iggars 1997. 1907. 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'0'II 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'II 0'1I 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'10 0'11 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II 0'10 0'11 0'III 0'III 0'III 0'II	SCARLET FLVER. DIPHTHERIA. 1907. Ten years 1907. Ten years 1907. Ten years 1907. 1907. 1907. years 1897. 1907. years 1897. 1907. 0.43 0.14 0'12 0'20 0'17 0 0.738 0'11 0'14 0'28 0'16 0 0.738 0'11 0'14 0'28 0'16 0 0.738 0'11 0'14 0'28 0'16 0'21 0'10 0'03 0'03 0'16 0'29 0'29 0'19 0'10 0'03 0'11 0'18 0'12 0'29 0'19 0'10 0'03 0'11 0'12 0'12 0'13 0'13 0'10 0'02 0'17 0'29 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'10 0'17 0'20 0'17 0'20 0'17 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'13 0'17	 Рок. Мелялев. Белецет. Ген Ген Ген Ген Ген Ген Ген Ген Ген Ген	Алляква 1907. SMALL-POX. Measles. Scarlet Fevers. DIPHTHERIA. 1907. Ten 1906. Ten 1907. <
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иккт чек. 1907. 0-14 0-18 0-18 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-0	SCARLET FEVER. SCARLET FEVER. 1907. Ten 1907. 1907. 1907. 1907. 1907. 1907. 1906. 1907. 0.43 0.114 0.12 0.651 0.051 0.018 0.71 0.12 0.18 0.71 0.11 0.10 0.71 0.01 0.01 0.71 0.01 0.02 0.71 0.01 0.02 0.71 0.010 0.02 0.71 0.010 0.02 0.71 0.012 0.02 0.71 0.02 0.012 0.71 0.02 0.02 0.75 0.10 0.02 0.75 0.13 0.02 0.75 0.13 0.02 0.78 0.17 0.10 0.78 0.28 0.18	POX. MEASLES. SCARLET 1907. Ten 1907. Ten 1897- 1906. Ten 1897- 1996. Ten 1997. Ten 1897- 1996. 1907. Ten 1997. 0.000 0.42 0.43 0.14 0.12 1907. 1996. 1996. 1997. 1997. 1997. 1997. 1996. 0.42 0.43 0.14 0.12 0.14 1996. 0.21 0.95 0.95 0.96 0.96 0.02 0.71 0.71 0.18 0.14 0.02 0.71 0.72 0.70 0.70 0.02 0.71 0.71 0.18 0.16 0.02 0.71 0.72 0.70 0.75 0.00 0.71 0.73 0.70 0.75 0.71 0.73 0.73 0.75 0.71 0.73 0.73 0.75 0.75 0.17 0.73 0.73 0.75 0.75 0.75 0.73 0.73	MISES SMALL-POX. MEASLES. SCARLET 1907. Ten 1907. Ten 1907. Ten 1897. Ten 1897. Ten 1897. SCARLET 1907. Years 1897. 1907. Years 1897. 1907. Years 1897. 1907. 1906. Years 1906. 1907. Years 1897. 1907. Years 1897. 1907. 114.6 O'O3 O'O42 O'43 O'14 O'12 114.7 O'O3 O'O3 O'042 O'16 O'16 114.7 O'O3 O'O3 O'042 O'16 O'16 114.7 O'O1 O'03 O'01 O'16 O'18 114.7 O'O1 O'03 O'01 O'03 O'01 114.6 O'O1 O'03 O'01 O'01 O'02 114.7 O'O1 O'03 O'01 O'03 O'01 114.6 O'O1 O'03 O'01 O'02 O'17 114.7 O'O1 O'03 O'10
Fra Fra 1996. 0011 0011 0011 0011 0011 0011 0004 0004 0004 0004 0004 00004 00004 00004 0010 0010 0010 0012 0012	1907. 1907. 0.43 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95	Pox. MEASLES. 1907. Ten 1907. 1907. 1907. Ten 1897- 1907. 0.000 0.42 0.43 0.011 0.21 0.05 0.025 0.21 0.05 0.026 0.10 0.10 0.026 0.10 0.10 0.031 0.031 0.03 0.032 0.10 0.21 0.031 0.231 0.03 0.032 0.31 0.03 0.032 0.31 0.75 0.034 0.73 0.75 0.34 0.78 0.33 0.034 0.78 0.33 0.034 0.78 0.33 0.034 0.78 0.33 0.034 0.78 0.33	AUSRES SMALL-POX. MEASLES. 1907. Ten 1807. Ten 1807. 1907. MEASLES. 1907. Ten 1807. Ten 1807. 1907. MEASLES. 1574 O'O3 O'O3 O'O47 0'03 14+6 O'O3 O'O3 O'042 O'03 14+6 O'O3 O'O3 O'042 O'03 14+7 O'O3 O'042 O'10 0'05 14+6 O'O3 O'042 O'10 0'10 14+7 O'O6 O'14 0'05 0'10 14+7 O'O6 O'14 0'05 0'10 18:0 O'01 O'14 0'05 0'10 18:0 O'00 O'14 0'03 0'57 18:2 O'01 O'14 0'03 0'57 18:2 O'01 O'14 0'03 0'57 16:2 O'01 O'14 0'03 0'57 16:2 O'01 O'26 0'23

England and Wales, 1907: Death rate, 15'0; Birth rate, 26'3; Infant Mortality, 118, and lowest recorded.

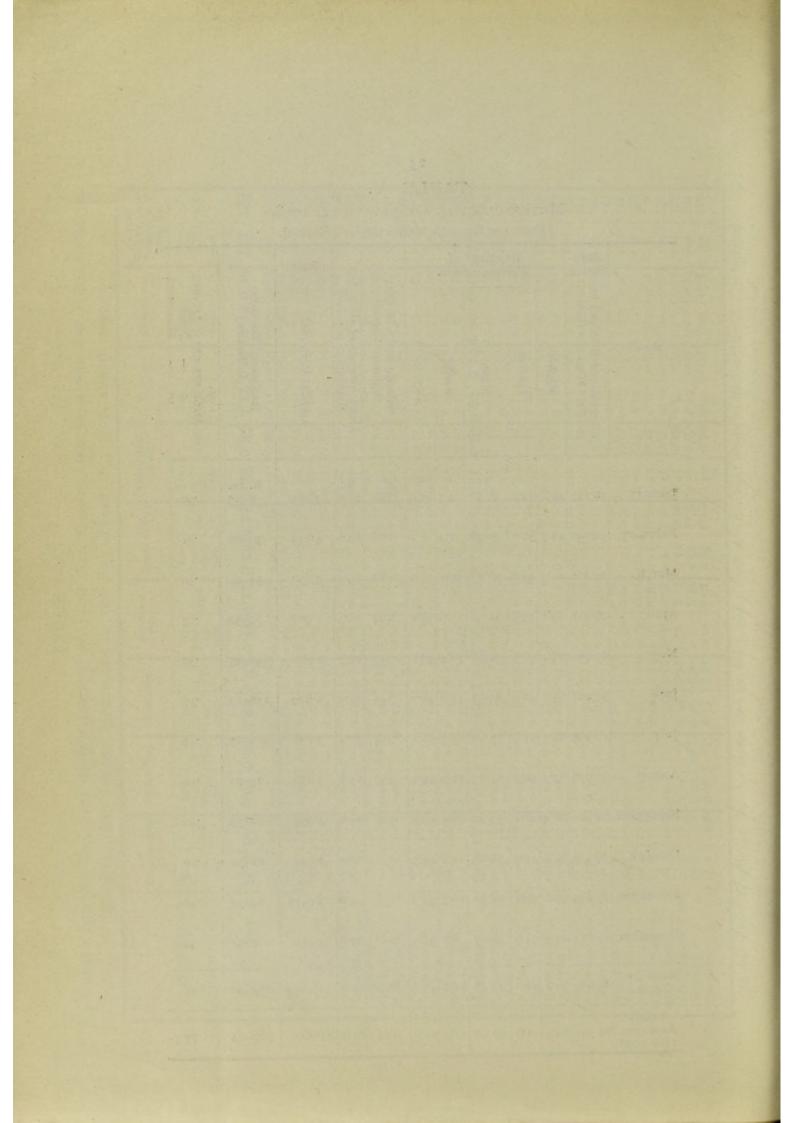
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TABLE V.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1908. (From the Borough Meteorologist's Report).

	Baro- meter.		Re The	adings rmome	of ters.			dity	Rain.		e E
Month.	Corrected and Reduced to 32° Far. Mean sea level.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Range	Dew-point	Elastic Force of the Aqueous Vapour	Mean Amount of Humidity Saturation per 100°	Amount Collected	Registered Sunshine in Hours	Mean amount of Ozone o — None ro — Maximum
January	,, 30.125	° 40'8	°	° 36.33	• 9.7	0 31.9		% 87*0	" 3 [.] 865	h. m. 8-45	•39
February	30.042	44.7	36.7	40.46	8.4	37.2	•226	89.0	4*345	39-10	·82
March	29.817	44'3	33.8	38.18	10.1	32.9	·189	83.3	3.658	51-0	•50
April	29.979	49.8	35'9	41.39	13.3	34.6	.204	76.3	2.907	70-50	•23
May	29.964	61.4	46.5	52.10	14.9	46.1	.315	76.5	2.910	146-45	•32
June	30.088	64.7	48.9	55'32	15.8	48.7	'344	74.0	2.829	158-15	•50
July	29'995	66.2	51.9	57.64	14.3	52.1	'394	77.4	5.851	121-25	•42
August	29.978	63.3	50.2	55'75	12.9	49*4	359	75.8	3.626	124-20	•40
September	29*904	61.4	47.8	53'49	13.5	49.6	.361	84.6	4'959	61-35	•40
October	30.135	60*2	47.9	56.08	12.5	49'3	.352	88.0	2.399	62-50	.10
November.	29.994	49.8	39.2	43'97	10.3	40.3	•256	92.6	3.647	19-35	•40
December	29.874	42.5	34'3	38.77	8.1	35'4	.512	89.6	3.410	9-0	.32
Mean or Total	29.991	54'1	42.1	47.46	11.0	42.3	'270	82.8	44.456	873-30	·41
Yearly Averages, 1888-1908	29.942	53.4	41.6	46.90	11.1	41.7	•264	81.5	41.000	783-44	1.02

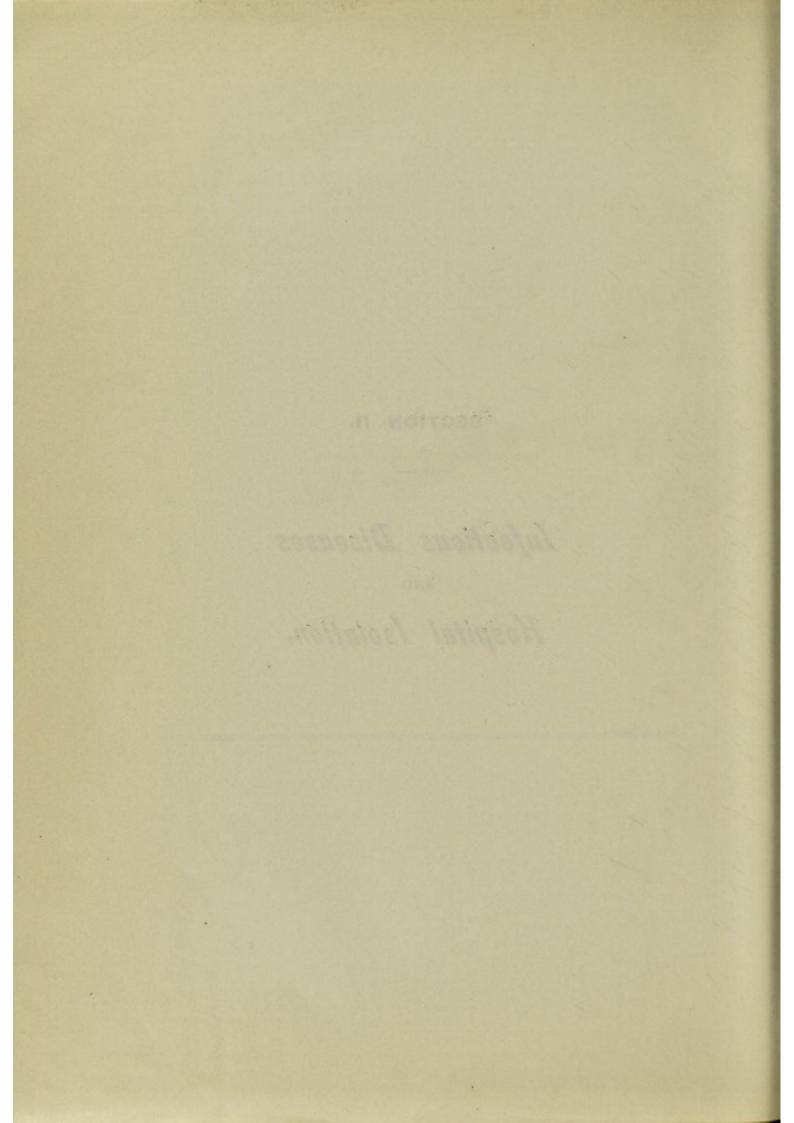


SECTION II.

Infectious Diseases

AND

Hospital Isolation.



Notification.

999 cases of ordinary infectious disease were notified in accordance with the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and **202** cases of phthisis under the Bolton Corporation Act, 1905.

This is lower than the number for 1907 and below the average for the last ten years. There was a decrease in the number of scarlet fever cases but an increase in the number of enteric fever cases.

The cases consisted of :—scarlet fever, 637; enteric fever (including continued fever), 192; diphtheria, 76; puerperal fever, 10; and erysipelas, 84. There were no cases of smallpox notified.

The case-rate varied from 2.5 in North Ward, to 8.7 in Exchange Ward.

The epidemic death-rate was **1'69**, being lower than the average for the last ten years and the second lowest recorded in the Borough since 1886.

There were 21 deaths from scarlet fever, 37 from enteric fever, 15 from diphtheria, 157 from diarrhœa, two from measles, and 82 from whooping cough.

TABLE VI.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF SCARLET, ENTERIC, AND DIPHTHERIA, 1908.

Section of the sectio	Ist	Qua	rter	2nd	Qua	rter	3rd	Qua	rter	4th Quarter		
Week	Scarlet Fever	Enteric and Continued Fever	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	Scarlet Fever	Enteric and Continued Fever	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	Scarlet Fever	Enteric and Continued Fever	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	Scarlet Fever	Enteric and Continued Fever	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup
I	17	2	5	19	I	3	10	.2	I	11	4	
2	20	4	6	18	I	I	9		I	3	3	I
3	16	7	I	21	2		19	3		5	7	
4	17	I	I	12	I		7	8	- 1	4	3	
5	14	I		10			11	3	3	10	8	I
6	24	2	4	16	I	I	8	2		10	7	2
7	25	I	I	20	4	2	8	6	I	5	4	3
8	21	2	I	16	3	I	8	5	2	7	3	
9	16	I	I	10	4	3	4	8	2	6	6	I
10	13		2	20	I		4	8		I	7	3
11	18	3	2	15	I		7	9	I	6	6	3
12	16	4	2	16	4	I	7	I	2	8	8	5
13	18	4	I	14	5	I	8	6	I	9	5	2
Total	235	32	27	207	28	13	110	61	15	85	71	21

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TABLE VII.

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DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED DISEASES IN WARDS, 1908.

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever and Continued Fever.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
West		108	24	18	2	4	156	5'5
Halliwell		120	II	6		4	141	5.7
Bradford		67	15	6		9	97	4.7
Derby		83	39	7	3	12	144	7.0
East		12	21	5		4	42	4'3
Rumworth		26	13	I		8	48	5.0
Church		36	11	3		8	58	6.8
North		14	4	I		I	20	2.2
Exchange		• 32	I	I	I	2	37	8.7
Old Borough		498	139	48	6	52	743	5'5
Great Lever		22	12	6	2	10	52	4'3
Tonge		19	17	10	I	4	51	4.6
Astley Bridge		20	7	3		5	35	39
Smithills		16	3	I		3	23	3.9
Hulton		30	2	4		3	39	7.0
Darcy Lever-c-Breightmet		14	0	2	I	I	18	5.2
Deane-cum-Lostock		10	12	I		4	27	8.3
Heaton		8	0	I		· 2	11	5 I
Added Area		139	53	28	4	32	256	4'9
Extended Borough		637	-192	76	10	84	999	5'3

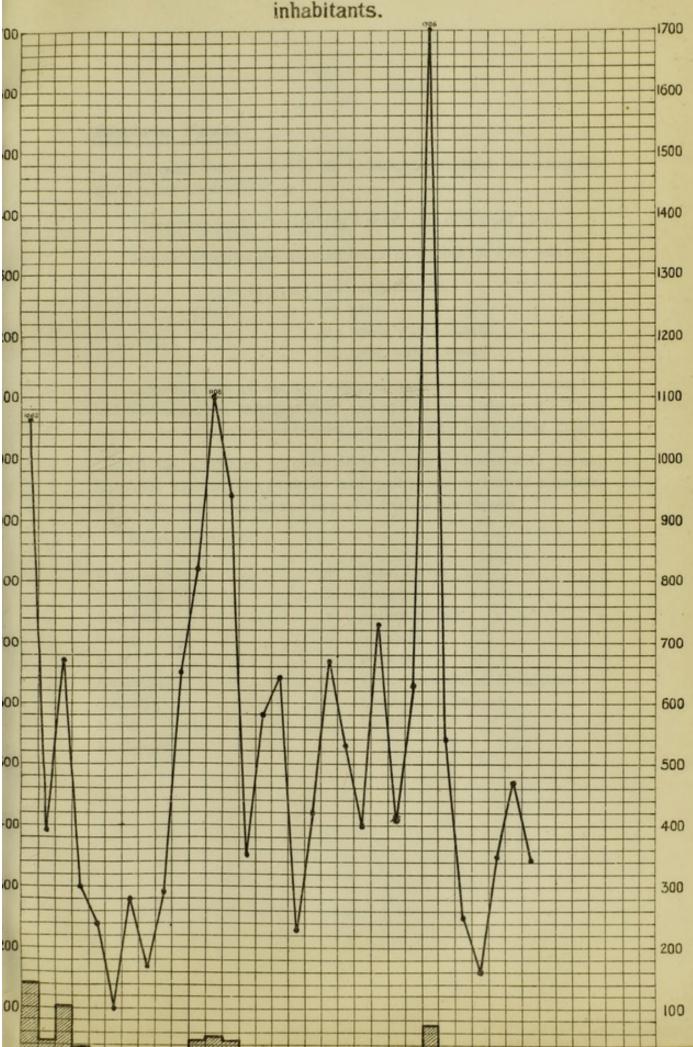
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TABLE VIII.

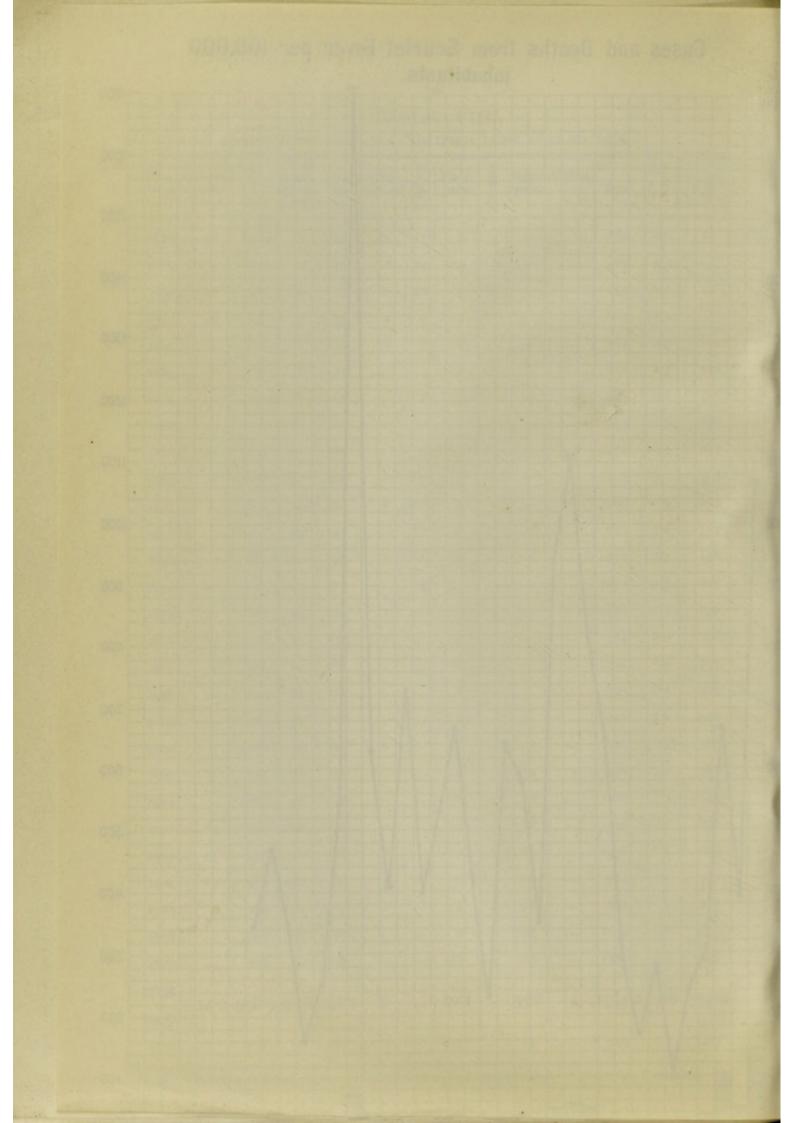
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1880 TO 1908.

Year	Small- pox	Scarlet	Diph- theria, Memb Croup	Ite	Con- tinued	Typhus	Puer- peral	Cholera	Erysi- pelas	Relap- sing	Total	Rate per 1000 of prp'tion	Totalad- mitted to Hospital
1880	18	702	5	102	13	17	3				860	8·0	
1881	9	320	5	98	I	24	то	2			469	4'4	
1882	267	259	19	77		30	3				655	6.1	
1883	3	193	9	7,5	- 4	9	3	I			207	1.9	
†1884	13	303	11	152	I	6	3	4			493	4.2	62
1885	6	186	8	57			4				261	2.3	120
1886.		322	18	60		3	3				406	3.6	208
1887		721	22	107		2	I				853	7.5	296
1885	11	924	51	180		2	4				1172	10.3	289
1889 .	4	1256	92	125	2	16					1495	13.0	309
1890		1071	74	101	I	15	4	•••			1266	10.9	273
1891		411	93	145		16	5				670	5.8	113
1892	I	683	112	97	I	2	8	I			<u>905</u>	7.7	158
1893	44	747	123	170		2	4				1090	9.5	202
1894	2	267	25	117	I		16				428	3.0	136
1895	10	495	34	237	I		7				784	6.2	168
1896	I	816	29	186			10				1042	8.6	293
1897		645	17	125			8				795	6.2	261
1898		487	27	208			2				724	5'9	316
*1899.		1226	52	321			12				1611	9.9	567
1900	I	644	56	208			9		13	I	932	5.6	482
1901		1066	91	219			8		28		1412	8.3	639
1902	63	2910	202	192	4		14		71		3456	20.5	1266
1903	55	971	142	178	2		15		85		1448	8.3	619
1904	19	477	150	158	2		9		69		884	5.0	347
1905	2	292	103	164	I		5		78		645	3.6	261
1906 .		630	84	197			9		123		1043	5'7	472
1907		866	79	135			18		89		1187	6.4	627
1898 j to 1907	14.0	956.9	98.6	198.0	.9		10.1		55.6	. I	1334.2	7.8	559.6
1908		637	76	190	2		10		84		999	5'3	481

First Year Notification, 1878. † Isolation Hospital Established. * Borough Extended.



Cases and Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 100,000 inhabitants.



Enteric Fever.

192 cases were notified in 167 houses, this number including also those called continued fever.

There were 37 deaths, making a death rate of '19 per 1000.

The incidence on the different forms of closets for 1908 was :----

I	case i	n every	176	privy-ashpits.
I	,,	,,	182	pails.
I	,,	,,	223	waste-water closets.
I	,,	,,	710	fresh-water closets.

20 houses out of the 167 infected had more than one case, two had four cases, one had three cases, and 17 had two cases each. There were no secondary cases in houses provided with fresh-water closets.

Of the 37 deaths, 29 occurred in houses provided with the oldfashioned closets (privy-ashpits and pails), six in houses connected with waste-water closets, and two with fresh-water closets.

Deaths in Wards :--

West	 	 6	Great Lever	3
Halliwell	 	 2	Tonge	4
Bradford	 	 I	Astley Bridge	_
Derby	 	 6	Smithills	3
East	 	 4	Hulton	
Rumworth	 	 	Darcy Lever-cum-Breightmet.	I
Church	 	 3	Deane-cum-Lostock	4
North		 _	Heaton	_
Exchange	 	 _		

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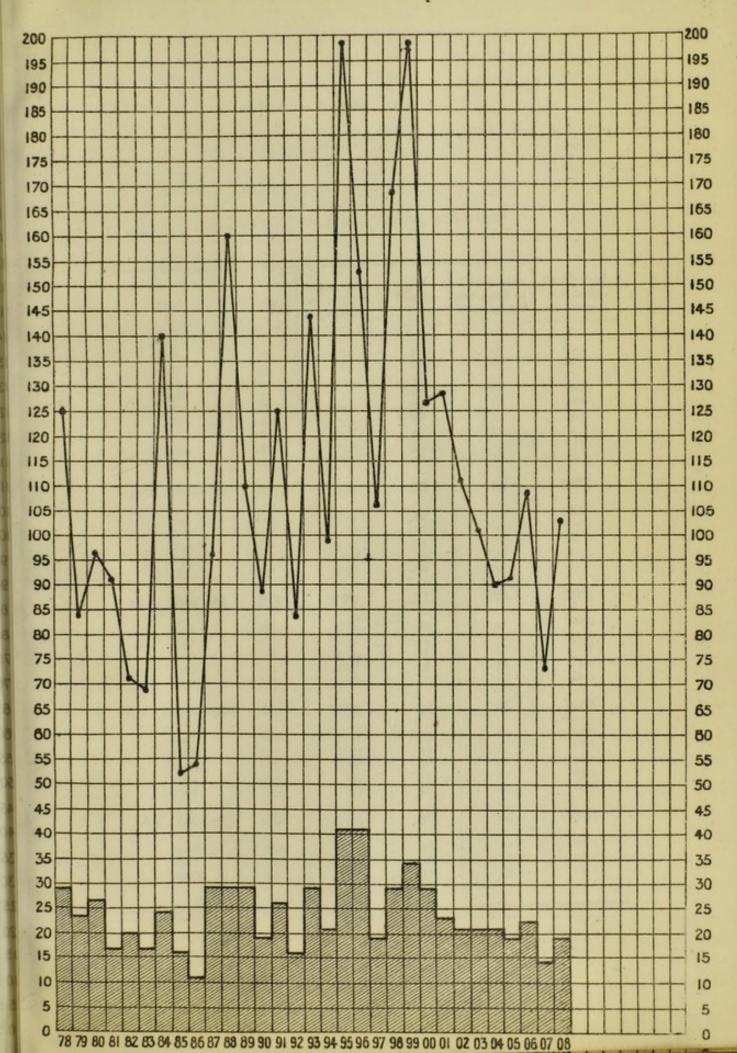
TABLE IX.

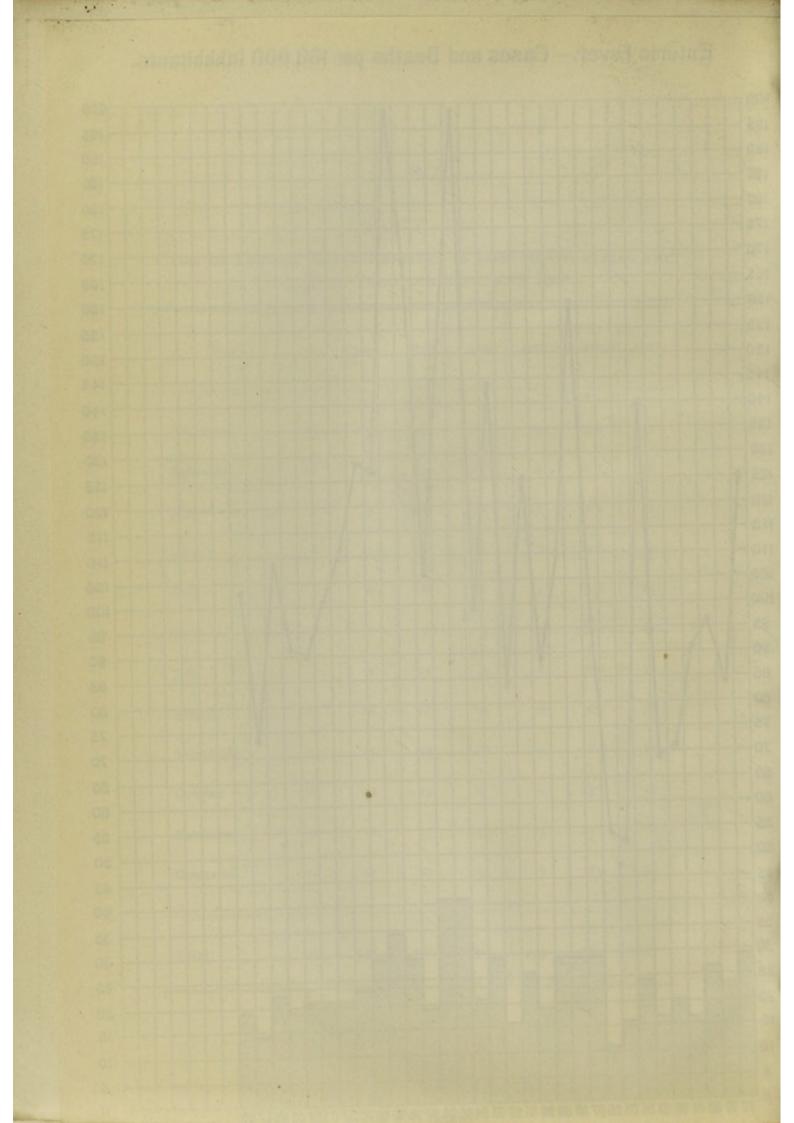
CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER REPORTED IN EACH MONTH DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS COMPARED WITH 1908.

		-		-	-			
: Month	H.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Average	1908
January	•	13	9	22	19	15	15.0	15
February	1 :0	12	10	12	13	4	10.3	6
March		7	5	15	13	11	10.5	11
April		8	II	6	15	8	9.6	5
May		4	6	8	15	4	7.4	12
June		10	6	3	9	10	7.6	12
July		7	7	11 -	5	8	7.6	15
August		27	18	. 11	10	18	16.8	22
Séptember		.30	14.21	19	16	13	18.4	26
October		23	29	19	24	21	23.2	22
November		21	21	17	33	15	21.4	22
December		16	22	21	25	8	18.4	24
Total		178	158	164	197	135	166.4	192

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Enteric Fever.-Cases and Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.





Year	Cases	Case-rate per 1.000 of Population.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Death-rate per cent. of Cases.
1832	77	.72	17	.12	22.0
1883	75	.69	17	.15	22.6
1884	152	1.30	26	.23	17.1
1885	57	.51	17	15	29.8
1886	60	.53	12	.10	20'0
1887	107	.95	31	.27	28.9
1888	185	1.28	31	.27	17.2
1889	125	1.00	31	.27	24.8
1890	102	·88	22	.18	21.2
Av. 1881-90	103	.92	22	.10	22.3
		5-		-5	5
1891	145	1 24	30	.26	20 6
1892	97	.83	19	.19	17.5
1893	170	1'44	34	.28	20'0
1894	117	.98	25	'20	21.3
1895	237	1.98	50	.41	21.0
Av. 1891-95	153	1.50	31	•26	20.4
1896	186	1.24	50	·41	26.8
1897	125	I'02	24	'20	19.2
1898	208	1.60	35	.28	16.8
1899	321	1.92	55	'33	17.1
1900	208	1.30	47	.28	22.5
Av. 1896-1900	209	1.21	42	.25	20'1
1901	219	1.50	39	.23	17.8
1902	192	1.15	36	'21	18.8
1903	178	1.05	36	'20	20'2
1904	158	.89	37	'21	23'4
0905	164	.92	34	.19	20.2
Av. 1901-05	182	1.04	36	.20	20'1
1906	197	1.00	40	.22	20'3
1907	135	.73	26	.14	19'2
1908	192	1.03	37	.19	19.2

ENTERIC FEVER IN BOLTON, 1882-1908.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

76 cases were notified in 67 houses, with 15 deaths, equal to a death-date of 19.7 per cent. of cases, or .08 per 1000 of the population. The number of cases is smaller than in 1907, and the death-rate is slightly lower.

Of those notified only 34 were children attending school, and 24 contacts of school children. 32 schools were affected; 16 had cases only, nine had cases and contacts, and seven contacts only. The highest number of cases in any one school was four, and the highest number of contacts three.

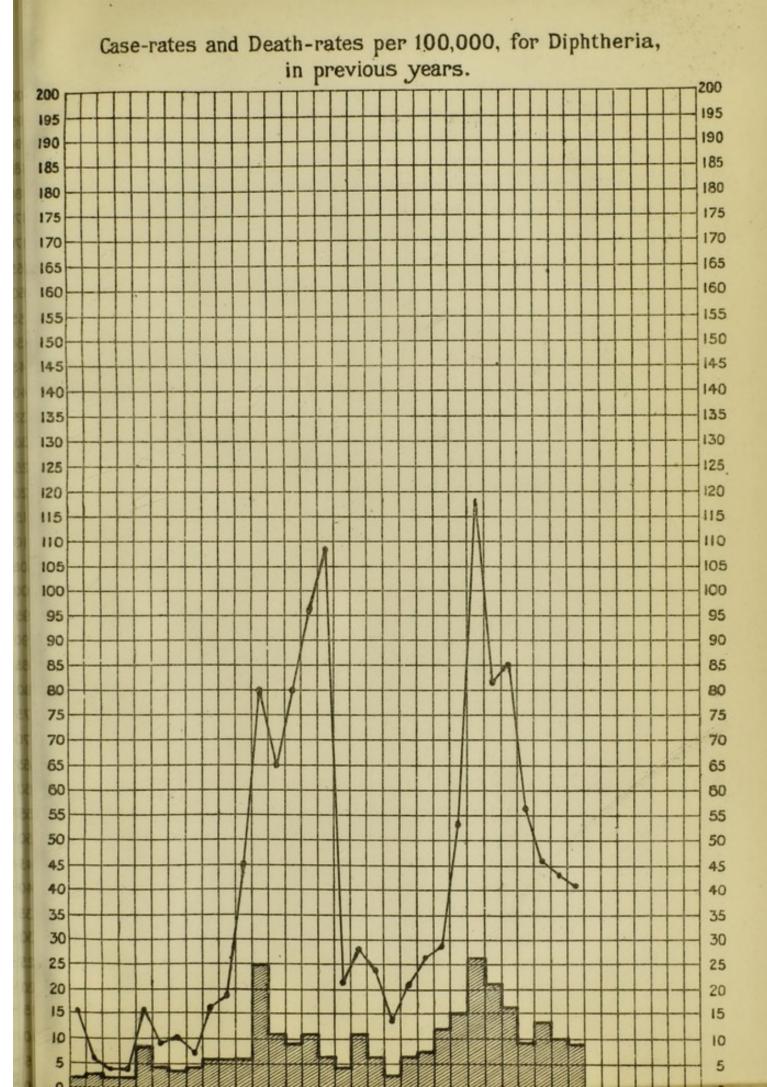
The age distribution was :---

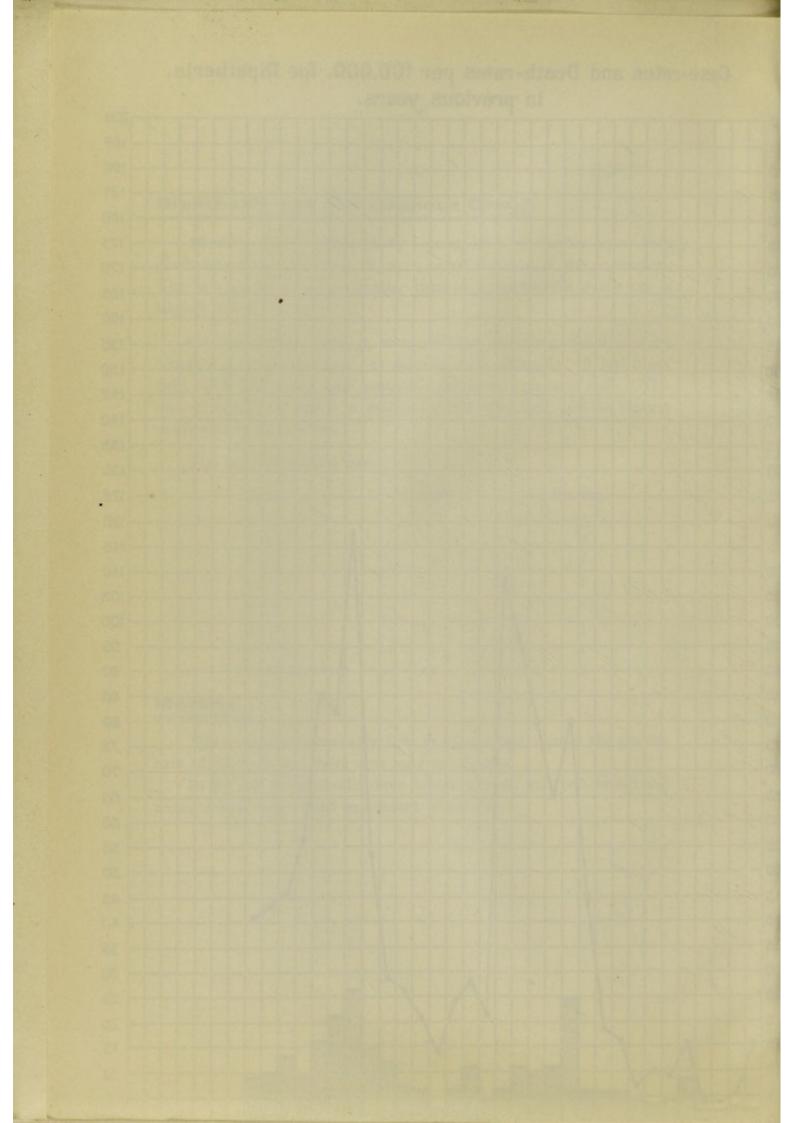
Age.		N	umber		Deaths.
0—I			2	 	
I-2			4	 	2
2-3			6	 	1
3-4			5	 	I
4-5			11	 	6
5-10			25	 · ···	3
10-15			4	 	I
15 and up	wards		19	 	I

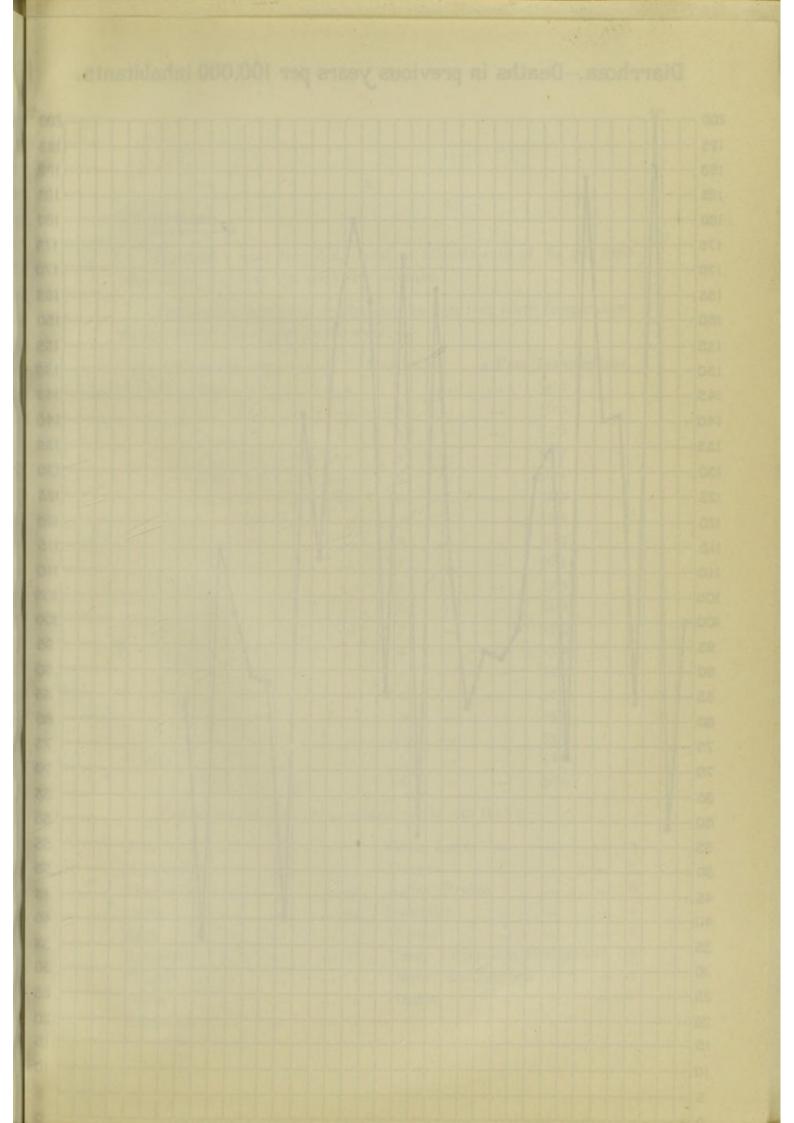
Measles.

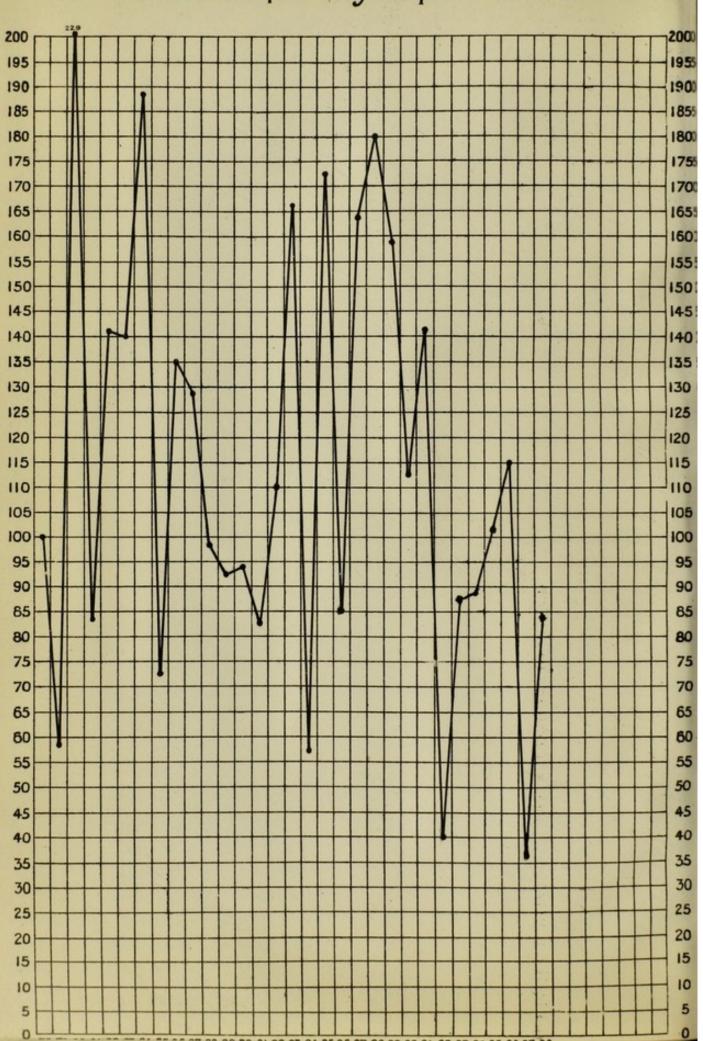
The town was remarkably free from measl's during the greater part of the year, and there were only two deaths.

In the last three months three infant schools and one infant and mixed school were closed on account of measles.









Diarrhœa.-Deaths in previous years per 100,000 inhabitants.

Diarrhœa.

85

70

157 deaths were recorded, equal to a death-rate of $\cdot 8_4$ per 1000 inhabitants, less than the ten years' average.

The weekly number of deaths and the four feet earth temperature during the period of prevalence were :—

Week E	nding.		Deaths.	4 Feet	Temperature.
July	4		 I	 	54.6
"	11	•••	 2	 	56.0
,,	18		 3	 	55.6
,,	25		 4	 	55.7
Aug.	I		 9	 	56.2
"	8		 IO	 	56.9
"	15		 17	 	57.1
"	22		 15	 	56.7
"	29		 21	 	56.1
Sept.	5		 24	 	55.5
,,	12		 6	 	54.2
"	19		 7	 	53'3
"	26		 4	 	53'4
Oct.	3		 4	 	53.7
,,	10		 4	 	54.6
,,	17		 3	 	54.0
"	24		 6	 	53.7
"	31		 5	 	52.0
Nov.	7		 2	 	50.9

The deaths distribution in wards, works out thus :---

West	 	25	Great Lever			12
Halliwell	 	17	Tonge			5
Bradford	 	34	Astley Bridge			6
Derby	 	24	Smithills			I
East	 	9	Hulton			I
Rumworth	 	11	Darcy Lever-cum-B	reight	tmet.	2
Church	 	4	Deane-cum-Lostock			I
North	 	4	Heaton	·		_
Exchange	 	I				

TABLE XII.

cons here

MONTHLY DEATHS FROM MEASLES, 1895-1908.

1 12

	-11 1		_		-							-			
Month	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average 1895—1908
	_											2			
					1			-		-	-				
January	8	I	3		12	_ 4	9	I	6		7		6		4
February	12		23		17	2	11	2	2	I	8	e	7		6
March	22		55		12		13	2	10	I	27	I	35		12
April	27		66	I	22	2	17	I	-4	2	24	ee I	44		15
May	30	- I.	31		11	6	14	I	10		12		91		14
June	14	.2.	30	2	11	8	33.	2			10		33	I	10
July	2		8		2	2	6		3	2	2		12		2
August	3	I		Ţ		5	5	I	2		I		5		I
September	2				I	2		2	I				I		I
October		• • • • •		2			I	3	I	3					I
November		I		I	3	I		.5	2	I				I	I
						200	6	100	- 2	6			1		
December				23	3	5		9	I.	6					3
X	-	-	-	12000	-	-	-		2		-			122/12	-
Totals	120	6	216	31	94	37	108	29	49	16	91°	2	234	2	73

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)

Voluntary notification of this disease was adopted by the Bolton Corporation on 7th July, 1902, and compulsory notification came into force under Section 52 of the Bolton Corporation Act, 1905. on 9th October, 1905.

The notifications up to date have been as follows :---

Ye	ar.		1 2			N	o. Notif	ied.
1902	(part)						80	
1903							92	
1904							93	
1905	(part co	mpulse	ory from	n 9th C	october)		150	100
1906	(first co	mplete	year c	ompuls	ory)		262	11 30
1907	••••	•••			· · · · · ·		195	
1908							202	

Inspection is made of the houses, information is obtained of the history of the disease, pamphlets are distributed, and cleansing and disinfection are done by the Corporation.

Sanatorium treatment is offered free to suitable cases who cannot afford to pay.

The	occupations of those notified as	suffering	were as	s follows :-
	Cotton Spinning			23
	Cotton Weaving	dui y		H de.
	Bleaching and Printing			5 50
	Metals, Machines, and Impleme	ents		16
	Coal Mining			2
	Building Construction			13
	Conveyance of Men and Goods			8
	General Labourers			17
	Food, Drink and Tobacco			6
	Dress, etc			2
	Commercial or Business Clerk			5
	Miscellaneous Trades			21
	Domestic Service	·		4
	Household Work			43
-	School Children			8
	Teachers			I
	No Occupation or Occupation U	Jnknown		17

20 12 viel

5

Only 21 cases out of 223 were notified before, i.e., 94 per cent.

During the period of notification, 1902—1908, in 24 houses two cases have occurred, in one house three cases, and in one house four cases.

Eight beds at Meathop Sanatorium are now maintained by the Sanitary Committee, and these have been fully occupied during the year.

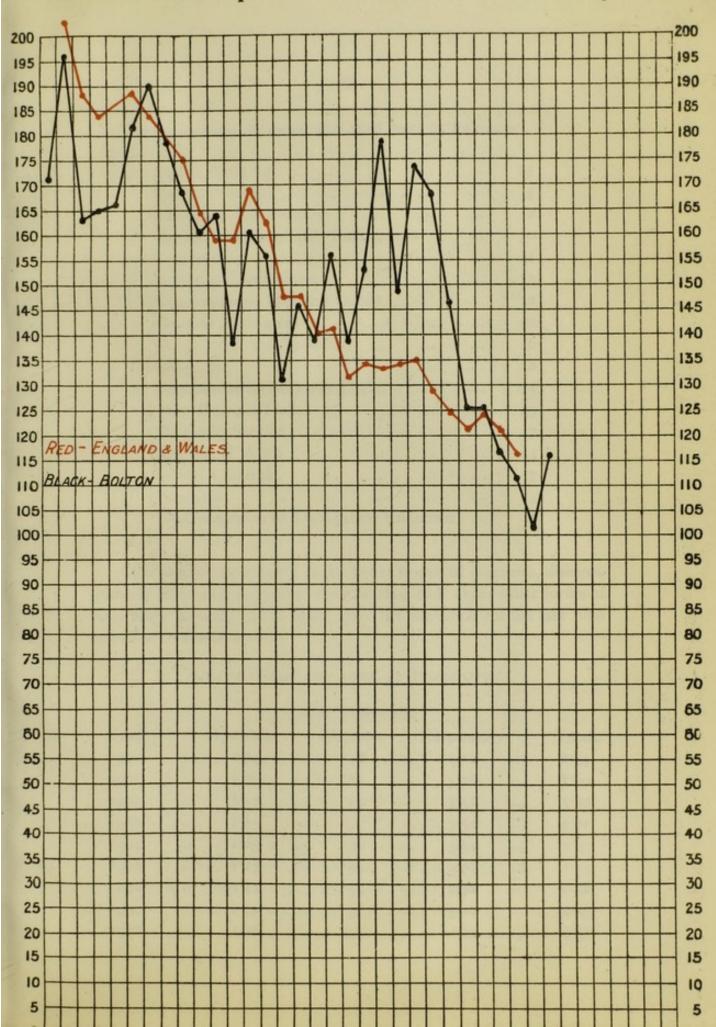
The following are the summarised results of the treatment of those admitted and discharged from July, 1906, up to the end of 1908. Of these three were in the "A" stage of the disease, eight in the "B" stage, 26 in the "C" stage, and one in the "E" stage :--

		1906.	1907.	1908.	Total.
Total A	dmitted and Discharged	 6	II	21	38
Number	Cured	 4	5	9	18
"	Improved	 I	-	8	9
"	Slightly Improved	 -	3	I	4
"	Not Improved	 I	3	3	7

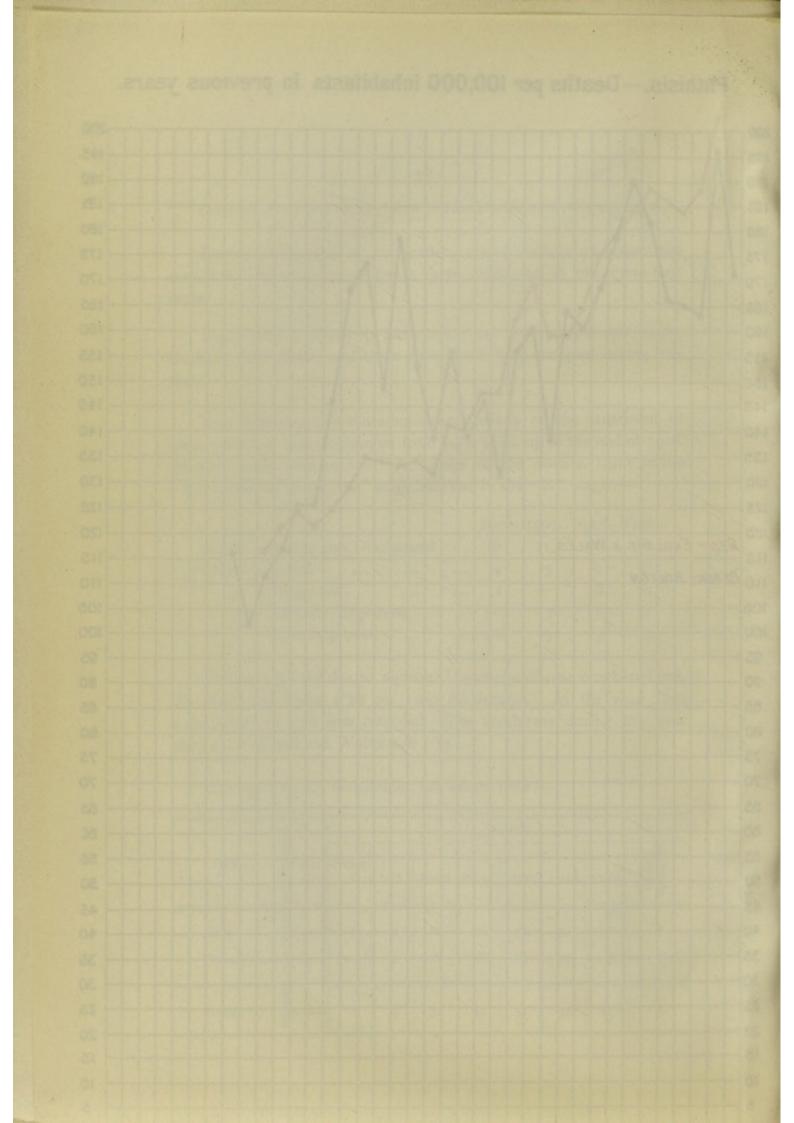
During 1908 the deaths registered from the disease numbered 216, the death-rate being 1.16 per 1000 inhabitants. In the year 1879 a death-rate of 1.96 was recorded. The death-rate during the year 1907 for England and Wales was 1.14.

The age and sex distribution are shewn here :---

55 1			AGES.							
Sex.	Total	Under 5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and	
Male	135	I	4	14	27	34	37	16	2	
Female	81		5	18	18	17	15	5	3	
Totals	216	·· 1	9	32	45	51	52	21	5	



Phthisis.-Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in previous years.



The occupations of those who died were as follows :---

a	
Cotton Spinning	 25
Cotton Weaving	 5
Bleaching and Printing	 2
Metals, Machines, and Implements	 30
Coal Mining	 4
Building Construction	 13
Conveyance of Men and Goods	 12
General Labourers	 22
Food, Drink and Tobacco	 6
Dress, etc	 8
Commercial or Business Clerks	 4
Miscellaneous Trades	 15
Domestic Service	 7
Household Work	 43
School Children	 7
Teachers	 I
No Occupation or Occupation Unknown	 12

It is possible that owing to the better means of diagnosis, diseases formerly diagnosed as phthisis are now classified under other forms of respiratory disease. I therefore give the statistics for the last nine years for comparison :—

DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

		~	ion a choord	CEACCE.			
Year.	Phthisis.		Diseases.	R	Respirator	y.	Total.
1900	 1.24		•48		4.12		6.34
1901	 1.68		•24		3.78		5.69
1902	 1.42		.32		3.21		5.30
1903	 1.52		.53		3.24		5.32
1904	 1.52		•50		3.34		5.09
1905	 1.12		.39		2.79		4.35
1906	 1.11		•55		2.72		4.38
1907	 1.01		•38		3.26		4.65
1908	 1.12		.51		2.84		4.21

Other Tubercular

Bacteriological Examination.

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Owens College, Manchester, during the year for examination, and with the results as tabulated :--

C ²	Positive	Negative	
Specimen.	Result.	Result.	Total.
	21	35	56
Sputum of Phthisis	. 14	33	47
Swab from Diphtheria		15	-16
	36	83	119

Isolation of Infectious Diseases.

481 cases were admitted to the Hospitals at Deane, but no cases were admitted to the Smallpox Hospital at Ainsworth.

They consisted of scarlet fever, 378; enteric fever, 93; diphtheria, 1; phthisis, 2; other diseases, 7. The number is below the average of the last ten years, which was 559.

The scarlet fever totalled 59 per cent. of those notified and the enteric 49 per cent. The death-rate amongst the scarlet fever cases 4.2 per cent., and amongst the enteric 16.1 per cent. There was also one death of another disease.

The report on the isolation of consumptive patients is given under a separate heading.

There was no change in the staff during the year which was as follows:-

0.3	'r Matron.	34.	5 Wardmaids.
3 0	3 Sisters:	300	4 Laundresses.
12*2	.3. Staff Nurses.	251	5 Servants.
	I Ambulance Nurse.		2 Gardeners.
6.6	8 Probationers.	26	2 Porters.
20		37.	···

The number of scarlet fever cases admitted was the lowest for several years, and the work would have been easier but for the early autumnal increase—in August—of the number of enteric fever cases which necessitated the opening of an extra pavilion. Miss Webb, the Matron, was restored to health after illness, and has been in active work during the year. There was only one severe case of illness amongst the staff, a probationery nurse who developed enteric fever after three weeks' work in the enteric pavilion. She made a complete recovery, and is now at work again.

The Hospital is a difficult one to manage owing to the fact that it is divided by a main road into two separate parts. Miss Webb has, however, kept up her reputation as a highly trained nurse and an excellent administrator, and deserves every credit for her economical management, the condition of the Hospitals, and the proficiency and devotion of her nursing and domestic staff.

The Hospitals are in a good state of repair, the bedding and linen in good condition, the sanitary fitments and drainage are up-to-date. The Sanitary Committee have on several occasions visited the Hospital and expressed their satisfaction at all they have seen.

TABLE XIV.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS OF SCARLET AND ENTERIC FEVER PATIENTS IN 1908.

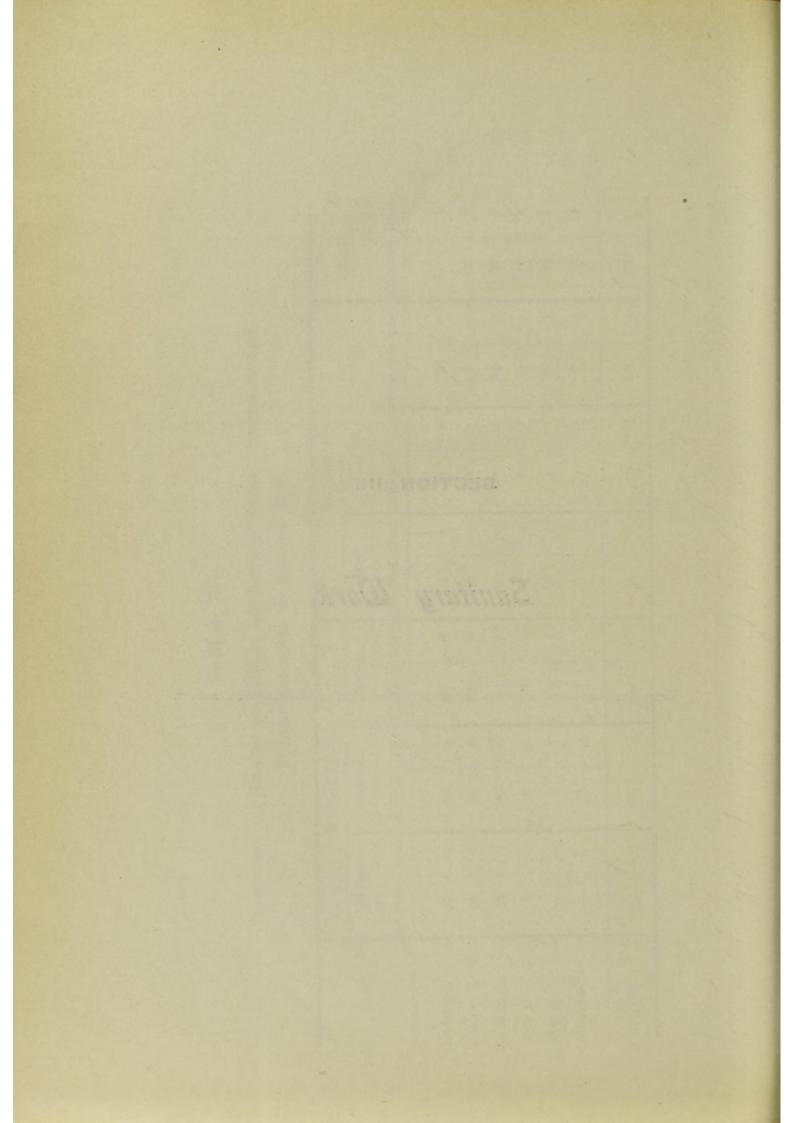
DIVIDED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

			SCARLET FEVER.	FEVER.					ENTERIC FEVER.	FEVER				
AGES.	Males.	s.	Females.	les.	Total.		Males.	s.	Females.	les.	Total.	l. L	TOTAL.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted. Died. Admitted.	Died.	Died. Admitted. Died. Admitted. Died, Admitted. Died. Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died,	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Died. Admitted. Died.	Died.
										Le la				27
Under 5	57	\$	49	m	106	∞	3	:	3	н	9	I	112	6
5 to ro	93	I	26	5	190	9	5	:	3	:	5	:	195	9.
IO tO 20	35	I	29	:	64	I	15		14	ŝ	29	e	93	4
20 to 30	S	:	6	:	14	:	17	3	6	61	26	S	40	5
30 to 40	:	:	e	I	ŝ	н	16	64	4	I	20	e	23	4
Above 40	:	÷	I	:	I	:	ß	I	4	61	2	ñ	∞	æ
Totals	190	7	188	6	378	16	56	6	37	6	93	15	471	31

52

SECTION III.

Sanitary Work.



Abstract of Sanitary Work.

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION :-

Common Lodging-houses		 	 	63
Houses Let-in-Lodgings		 	 	53
Factories		 	 	315
Factory Chimneys		 	 	255
Workshops and Workpla	ces	 	 	618
Bakehouses		 	 	245
Public-houses		 	 · · ·	388
Offensive Trades	·····	 	 	37
Slaughter-houses		 	 	53
Cowsheds		 	 	356
Milkshops		 	 	518
Public Sanitary Convenier	nces	 	 	18
Travelling Vans		 	 	III

Abstract of Work Done during 1908 :--

	Complaints from Public					 235	
	Nuisances Reported					 3778	
	Letters Written or Verbal N	lotices				 2122	
	Informal Notices Issued					 1426	
	Legal Notices Issued					 552	
	Smoke Observations					 607	
	Smoke Nuisances Reported					 25	
	Smoke Notices Served					 12	
	Smoke Prosecutions					 4	
	Houses Fumigated					 2259	
	Articles Disinfected					 5687	
	Articles Destroyed					 194	
	Houses, etc., Limewashed					 414	
	Houses Demolished					 124	
	Houses Closed					 43	
	Houses Made Fit					 43	
	Privy Ashpits Converted int	to Wat	ter Clos	sets		 743	
	Privy Ashpits Demolished					 5	
	Drains Reconstructed					 182	
	Houses in which Rubble Dr	ains h	ave bee	en Abo	lished	 85	
	Yards Completely Flagged					 66	
	Samples of Food, etc., Purch	nased				 401	
1	Samples Adulterated					 30	
	Adulteration Prosecutions					 27	

General Sanitary Work.

There has been no special epidemic, but during the last three months of the year there was an increase in the number of cases of enteric fever.

The work in connection with the conversion of privy-middens and pails has been pushed forward and taken up considerable time, and more houses have been dealt with either in unhealthy areas or as unfit for habitation than in any previous year.

The staff of Inspectors has been fully occupied in these and other duties.

Sanitary Staff.

The staff has been increased by one Assistant Medical Officer, two Health Visitors, and two School Nurses during the year, and now stands as under :--

- 1 Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
- I Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Schoo Medical Officer.
- I Food and Meat Inspector.
- 6 Sanitary Inspectors.
- 4 Clerks.
- 2 Health Visitors.
- 2 School Nurses.
- 3 Ambulance Drivers and Disinfectors.
- 2 River and Urinal Cleaners.
- 11 Bath Officials.
 - 5 Lavatory Attendants.
- 33 Hospital Staff (excluding Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital).

Housing of the Working Classes.

During 1908, of the unfit class of house there were demolished 124, closed 43, and made fit 43, i.e., a total of 210: of these 83 were back-to-back and 55 single. Back-to-back and single, or 1, 2 and 3-roomed tenements :--

Year.					No	of houses.
1891	Census 1	Returns				3051
1896	Sanitary	Office 1	Enumera	tion		2064
1901	Census l	Returns				2558
1903	Sanitary	Office I	Enumera	tion		2185
1904	,,	,,	,,			2067
1905	,,	,,	,,			2004
1906	,.	"	"			1969
1907	,,	,,	,,	lin - The		1896
1908	"	"	"			1756

The number of back-to-back and single houses in wards is given in Table II.

Table I. shows the work done in improving the working class houses during the last 35 years.

The amount expended, chiefly in demolitions, up to the end of 1908 was as follows :---

		£
1874-1885	 	 6,775
1886-1895	 	 1,696
1896-1908	 	 22,533

835

25

TABLE I.

Abstract of Houses Demolished, Closed, Made Fit or Improved, (1874 to 1908).

Date	Demolished	Closed	Made Fit	Improved	Total
1874—1885		alasti ana			293
1886-1895					245
1896	23	9	10	29	71
1897	85	14	24	21	144
1898	17	II	8		36
1899	22	7	3		
1900	59	44	8		111
1901	42	22	79		143
1902	18	18	19	· · · · ·	55
1903	85	20	19	42	166
1904	52	3	46		101
1905	39	9	10	10	68
1906	69	17	17		103
1907	43	65	24		132
1908	124	43	43		210
	678	282	310 .	102	13:2

.

TABLE II.

ENUMERATION OF BACK-TO-BACK AND SINGLE HOUSE IN WARDS, 1908.

Ward		Without Av Yard Sp		With Ava Yard Sp		Total.
and the street	10	 Back-to-Back	Single	Back-to-Back	Single	Lorent
East		 143	38	74	15	270
Derby		 58	25	247	2	332
Bradford		 83	43	181	26	333
Exchange		 64	91	96	30	281
West		 31	42	67	39	179
Church		 2	8	97	4	111
Halliwell		 	6	20	46	72
North		 6	I		3	10
Rumworth		 6			4	10
Astley Bridge		 	3	14	29	46
Smithills		 	3	17	27	47
Darcy Lever-cur Breightmet	n- 	 		14	4	18
Tonge		 		43	4	47
Total		 393	260	870	233	1756

mainched Advantional diseale

Closet Accommodation.

During the year 1908, there were 743 conversions of old privymiddens or pails into water-closets, and five demolitions of the same type of closet in connection with insanitary property.

From 1899-1908 inclusive, 5484 closets have been converted at a cost to the Corporation of \pounds 10881, and replaced by water-closets, and 160 have been demolished.

In public-houses during the same period 104 water-closets were added for customers; in the Public Elementary Schools 94 have been provided, and 812 fresh-water closets and 110 pails in factories and workshops, where also 33 cesspools were abolished.

That is in ten years, a total of 6494 closets have been provided on the water-carriage system, in addition to those provided in new houses, viz., 5582.

The present number of privy-middens and pails as compared with those of 1898 are :---

District:	Priv	y-mio	ldens.	P	ails.	Class.
	1898.		1908.	1898.		1908.
Old Borough	 12740		8396	 6782		6536
Added Area	 7581		6603	 22		26
Whole Borough	 20321		14999	 6804		6562

In the Old Borough in 1898 the numbers were :--

Privy-middens and P	ails	 	 19522
Water-closets .		 	 7587

At present the numbers are :---

Privy-middens	and	Pails	•	 14932
Water-closets			 	 13894

Formerly in the Old Borough 75 per cent. were on the dry system and 25 per cent. on the water-carriage system, now 52 per cent. are on the dry system and 48 per cent. on the water-carriage system. CLOSETS IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Of the 388 public-houses in the Borough, 380 have two or more closets and eight have only one closet. The figures for 1907 were :----282 with two or more closets, and 11 with one closet. Of these latter two have provided sufficient accommodation, and one publichouse has been closed.

During the year 13 privy-middens were converted into freshwater closets, and four fresh-water closets were added to make up an insufficiency, i.e., total 17 fresh-water closets.

Of the eight public-houses having only one closet :---

Seven are on the privy-midden system (one in the Old Borough and six in the Added Area).

One is on the fresh-water system.

The 380 public-houses having two or more closets are divided up as follows :---

262 have two or more water-closet.

77 have at least one water-closet and one privy-midden or pail.

41 have two closets on the dry system (privy-midden or pail.)

In other words, 68 per cent. are wholly on the water-carriage system, 89 per cent. have at least one water-closet, 11 per cent. are on the dry system.

During the last ten years (1899-1908), 293 fresh-water closets and 10 waste-water closets have been provided generally in place of insanitary privy-middens and pails in public-houses. TABLE III.

	Per Cent. on	Water System	48	43	34	41	58	48	25	38	63	47
	Per C	Dry System.	52	57	99	59	42	52	75	62	37	53
	dation,	F.W.C.	3198	140	42	314	144	38	55	73	258	4262
	t Accommo 1908.	W.W.C.	10696	946	745	479	621	524	161	188	145	14505
	Present Closet Accommodation, 1908.	Pail.	6536	:		7	3		:	4	12	6562
, 1908.	Presen	P.M.	8396	1474	1520	1131	545	625	657	420	231	14999
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1908.	es and , 1908.	F.W.C.	133	6	80	80	61	2	I	I	17	253
Accomme	Conversions in Old Houses and Additions in New Houses, 1908.	W.W.C.	657	125	17	30	39	74	9	15	:	1023
LOSET A	sions in (ons in Ne	Pail.	:		:	:	:		:		:	:
C	Conver Additic	P.M.	I		:	:	:	:	I	:	:	2
	No. of Closets Converted or Demolished, 1908.	Pail.	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36
	No. of Clo Converted Demolish 1908.	P.M.	534	45	38	72	3	19	I	:		712
			Old Borough	Great Lever	Tonge	Astley Bridge	Smithills	Hulton	Darcy Lever-cum- Breightmet	Deane-cum-Lostock	Heaton	Extended Borough.

62

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Common Lodging Houses.

There are now 63 registered houses in Bolton, a decrease of one. Two houses were closed and one other placed on the register during 1908. They are distributed thus :—

Ward.		Houses.	Rooms.	Beds.
Exchange	 	30	 153	 574
East	 	30	 154	 830
Church	 	2	 14	 58
Derby	 	I	 IO	 43

All notices from the Sanitary Inspectors have been complied with, and there has been no contravention of the bye-laws.

Accommodation for the sexes :---

Description.		Н	louses	5.	Males.	F	emale	s. C	ouples.
Males only			38		1079		-		
Couples only			2		-		_		9
Females and Cou	ples		3		-		23		8
Males and Coupl	es		8		113		-		21
Males and Fema	les		I		3		5		
Males, Females a	and Co	uples	II		144		52		48
			63		1339		80		86

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

During the year 1908, twelve houses have been placed on the register, and 20 houses closed, thus making a total of 53 registered houses in the Borough. They are distributed in the wards thus :--

Exchar	nge	 	 45
East		 	 8

The rooms let by these houses are as follows :--

I	house 1	lets	8	rooms.
7	houses	let	6	,,
3	,,	,,	5	,,
4	"	,,	4	, ,,
16	,,,	,,	3	,,
15	, ,,	,,	2	"
7	""	,,	I	,,

Canal Boats.

No boats that were used as dwellings, came within the district of this Authority during the year 1908.

Vans, Tents, &c.

10 vans situated in Morgan Street, Astley Bridge, were inspected in February, 26 vans on the Wholesale Market, Bridge Street and Smith's Yard, and 16 at Bridgeman Street were inspected at Whitsuntide; 45 vans on the Wholesale Market and Victoria Square, and 14 at Morgan Street during Christmas and New Year.

Factories.

14 complaints were received from Factory Inspectors during 1908 of which 7 referred to insufficient and unsuitable closet accommodation, and 7 to insufficient means of escape in case of fire.

During the year 67 fresh-water closets were provided in 16 factories in place of old and insanitary closets or as additions. In the ten years 1899-1908, there have been provided 812 fresh-water closets and 110 pails.

In the 315 factories the closet accommodation for females consists of 881 fresh-water closets, 64 pails, 27 privy-middens, and 18 privies. That for males consists of 1277 fresh-water closets, 132 pails, 53 privymiddens, and 29 privies.

Comparison of closet accommodation in factories in 1900 with that of 1908 :—

Year.]	No. of Factorie	F.W.C.	Pails.	P.M. Type.	С	esspools.
1900		260	 1525	 194	 298		33
1908	·	315	 2158	 198	 127		о

TABLE IV.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION IN FACTORIES, 1908.

				· DISTRICTS				- der	
			I	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Factories			33	50	61	39	81	51	315
No. of Factories in accordance Sanitary Accommodation Orde	with t er	he 	30	28	39	31	37	32	197
No. of Factories not in accordance Sanitary Accommodation Order factory				17	10	5	29	13	74
No. of Factories with unsatisfactor	y closets		3	5	12	3	15	6	44
No. of Factories with unsatisfact but where no sewer is availabl	ory close e	ets 		4	4	I	I		10
No. of Factories with F.W.C.			32	38	32	36	62	42	242
., ., ,, W.W.C.					2		6	I	9
, ,, ., Pails			3	5	18	9	9	9	53
., ,, ,, P.M			I	5	7	2	5	I	21
,, ,, ,, Privies					6	I			7
,, ,, ,. Cesspools									
No. of Fresh-water closets			142	422	364	371	538	312	2149
,, waste-water closets					2		6	I	9
,, pails			8	24	98	41	15	10	198
", privy-middens			I	55	9	3	10	2	80
" privies					31	16			47
" cesspools									

Workshops and Workplaces.

4 complaints were received from Factory Inspectors during 1908, referring to cleansing and limewashing. The workshops, including bakehouses and laundries, number 863, the employees, 1897 males, and 1389 females.

The number and character of trades in workshops are :--

Trade.	o. in ade.	Trade.			, in ide.
Bakers	 245	Cycle Makers			5
Boot and Clog Makers	 112	Brush Makers			5
Dressmakers	 98	Shirt Makers, etc.			5
Millinery, etc	 61	Chemists			.4
Tailors, etc	 47	Athletic Goods			4
Joiners, etc	 25	Rag Sorters			4
Cabinet Makers	 20	Leather Dealers	1. 3		3
Tinplate Workers	 19	Bedding			3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	 16	Umbrella Makers			3
Confectioners	 14	Tarpaulin Makers			3
Plumbers	 14	Tripe Works			3
Saddlers	 II	Skip Makers			3
Drapers	 10	Window Blind Ma			2
General Smiths	 9	Clog Iron Makers			2
Stocking Knitters	 9	Coach Builders			2
Watch and Clock Makers	 8	Picture Framers			2
Laundries	 7	Masons			2
Wheelwrights	 7	Painters			2
Coopers, etc	 7	Sign Writers			2
Ironmongers	7	Photographers			2
Horse-shoeing	 6	Paper Dealers			2
Chemical Works	 6	Pickle Makers			2
Cotton-waste Warehouses	6	Bookbinders			2
Printers	 5	Brass Founders &	Finish	····	2 I
i mitors in m	 5	Miscellaneous			26

Bakehouses.

There are at present on the register 245 bakehouses, 12 new ones, generally in connection with small shops, having been added during the year, and 3 closed.

Of these 25 are underground, and certified in accordance with Section 99 of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

07	
TABLE	V.
INSPECT	ION.

	1	Number o	f
Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	406	54	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	948	32	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	117	5	
Total	1471	91	

2.—Defects Found.

			N	umber of I	Defects	r of
Particulars			Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Proceeditions
Nuisances under the Public Heal	th Acts :—			- and the		
Want of cleanliness			70	68		
Want of ventilation			7	7		
Overcrowding			I	I		
Want of drainage of floor	s		2	2		
Other nuisances			46	43		
and the second se	insufficient unsuitable or		28	21		
Sanitary accommodation <	defective not separate		29	23		
	for sexes		II	10		
Offences under the Factory and W	Vorkshop Act :					
Illegal occupation of un	derground bak	e-				
house (s. 101) Breach of special sanita	 ry requiremen	 its				
for bakehouses (ss. 9) Other offences (excluding	offences relatin	 ng				
to outwork which a part 3 of this report)	are included	in 				
Total			194	175		

TABLE V.-(Continued.)

3.—Home Work.

	Nun	nber of
List of Outworkers (s. 107) :	Lists	Outworkers
List received twice in the year	26	272
Addresses of outworkers {		11
Addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities		2
Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	I	64
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :	Wearing	Other
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises	Apparel	
(s. 108.)		
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s.110)		

4.-REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :	Number
Bakehouses, including underground	245
Important a so the set of the set	618
Total number of Workshops on Register	863

5.—Other Matters.

Class	Number	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 133) Notified by H.M. Inspector ferred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Reports (of action taken)	2 15	
Workshop Act (s. 5) (sent to H.M. Inspector	II	
Other (Fire Escapes)	7	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :		
Certificates granted under the year	I	
In use at the end of the year	25	

TABLE VI.

BAKEHOUSES IN WARDS, 1908.

W	ard	aid is		Total	Ground Level	Underground
West				34	34	
Halliwell				31	29	2
Bradford				29	24	5
Derby				31	27	4
East				17	14	3
Church				16	12	4
Rumworth				9	9	
North				10	9	I
Exchange				17	12	5
Old Borough				194	170	24
Great Lever				18	18	
Tonge				10	10	
Astley Bridge				7	7	
Smithills				3	2	I
Hulton				10	ю	
Darcy Lever-cum-	Darcy Lever-cum-Breightmet					
Deane-cum-Losto	ck			3	3	
Heaton						
Added Area				51	50	I
Extended Bor	ough			245	220	25

Smoke Abatement.

The summary for the year 1908 is as follows :—Observations 607, nuisances reported 25, notices served to abate 12, prosecutions 4, convictions 4, fines totalling £5, making an average of 25/- per case.

23 out of 255 firms are on the "black list." One firm was prosecuted and also served with notice to abate, three firms were prosecuted only, one firm was cautioned and also served with notice to abate, ten firms were served with notice to abate only, and eight firms were cautioned.

An inspection of the table in which the chimneys are arranged in classes shews that 128, *i.e.*, half the factory chimneys in the Borough, emit black smoke in less quantities than I minute in the half-hour, and there ought to be no difficulty in getting all the others to behave in the same way, especially as 54 of these have no difficulty in keeping their chimneys practically smokeless.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY OF SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1908.

Mont	h	Observations	Nuisances Reported	Warnings given	Notices Served	Prosecutions	Convictions	Amount of Fines
January		 48	2	I	I			
February		 52	2		L	I	I	40/- and costs
March		 54	3	2	I			
April		 57	2	I		I	I	40/- and costs
May		 56	5	2	2	I	I	Costs
June		 52	7	I	5	I	I	20/- and costs
July		 49	I		I			
August		 46	I	I				
September		 48	I	I				
October		 33	I		I			
November		 55						
December		 57						
Total		 607	25	9	12	4	4	£5 and costs

TABLE VIII.

CHIMNEYS UNDER OBSERVATION, ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1908.

	Total		54	74	Io4	23	255
				12.20			2
	9		m	6	18	9	36
	S		15	15	28	9	64
ricts	4		9	18	8	I	33
Districts	ß	100	10	13	22	S	. 50
	5		8	12	17	4	41
	I		12	4		I	31
			No. of Chimneys that have emitted practically no black smoke in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's observation	No. of Chimneys that have emitted under 1 minute of black smoke in <u>4</u> hour's observation	No. of Chimneys that have emitted 1 minute but less than 2 minutes of black smoke in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's observation	No. of Chimneys that have emitted 2 or more minutes of black smoke in	Тоты
-	Class	Í	1	8	ŝ	4	

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TABLE IX.

PRACTICALLY SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS.

No.	Firm.	Situation.	Boilers.	Apparatus.
I	R. H	Nelson Square	I	Booty's Patent
2	M. S	Deansgate	I	No Apparatus
3	Е. А	Deansgate	I	No Apparatus
4	W. G. & Sons	Central Street	I	No Apparatus
5	E. W	Oxford Street	I	No Apparatus
6	R. P	Newport Street	I	No Apparatus
7	M. A. C	Newport Street	I	No Apparatus
8	C. & W., Ltd., No. 4	Gilnow	4	Cass's Cokers
9	B. C	Knowsley Street	I	No Apparatus
10	M. S. Co., Ltd	Gilnow	2	Bennis's Stoker on One
11	J. W. M., No. 1	Gilnow	I	No Apparatus
12	J. W. M., No 2	Gilnow	I	No Apparatus
13	M. S. Co., Ltd	Halliwell Road	2	Automatic Synd. Co's Stokers
14	B. & J. Ltd., & K., Ltd	Egyptian Street	5	Triumph and Cass's Stokers
15	B. & J., Ltd	Higher Bridge St.	3	Cass's Cokers
16	H. S Co., Ltd., Nos. 1 & 2	Chorley Old Road	6	Bennis's Stokers
17	K., Ltd	Vernon Street	2	Hodgkinson's & Triumph St.
18	J. C	Gray Street	I	No Apparatus
19	W. E. & S., Ltd.,	Brownlow Fold	2	No Apparatus
20	W. H. & Sons	Doffcocker	I	Triumph St. & Sirocco Fan
21	B. & J., Ltd., No. 1	Prospect Street	τ	Cass's Cokers
22	B. & J., Ltd., No. 2	Prospect Street	3	Cass's Cokers
23	B. & J., Ltd., No. 3	Prospect Street	3	Cass's Cokers
24	W. M. & Co., Ltd. (Spinning)	Regan Street	2	Proctor's Stokers
25	W. M. & Co., Ltd., (W'ving) No. 1	Regan Street	2	Proctor's Stokers
26	W. M. & Co., Ltd., (W'ving) No. 2	Regan Street	2	Proctor's Stokers
27	E. & T., Ltd	Waters Meeting	10	Hodgkinson's Stokers
28	G. & S. Ltd	Astley Bridge	2	Bennis's Stokers
-			and the second	

TABLE IX.-Continued.

PRACTICALLY SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS.

No.	Firm.	Situation.	Boilers.	Apparatus.
29	J. C. & Bro., Ltd	 Eagley Mills	3	British Syndicate's Patent
30	A. H. & S	 Simpson Street	I	No Apparatus
31	M. H. S. Co., No	 Mill Hill	3	Hodgkinson's Stokers
32	M. H. S. Co., No. 2	 Mill Hill	3	Hodgkinson's Stokers
33	J. H. & Co	 Breightmet Street	I	Own make of Stoker
34	W. G. & S., Ltd	 Lever Bridge	2	Triumph Stoker
35	G. T	 All Saints Street	I	No Apparatus
36	W. H. & S	 Burnden	1	No Apparatus
37	C. & W., Ltd., No. 1	 Lever Street	3	Vickers' Cokers
38	C. & W., Ltd., No. 2	 Lever Street	3	Vickers' Cokers
39	C. & W., Ltd., No. 3	 Lever Street	4	Cass's Cokers
40	C. & W., Ltd., No. 5	 Roxalina Street	4	Cass's Cokers
41	J. H. & S., No. 2	 Rishton Lane	2	Cass's Cokers
42	E. & C	 Slaterfield	I	No Apparatus
43	P. C., Ltd.,	 Lever Street	4	Bennis's Stokers
44	J. J. & Sons, Ltd	 Weston Street	2	Cass's Cokers
45	H. H. & Son	 Back Derby Street	I	Specially Constructed Boiler
46	W. & McK	 Weston Street	2	Triumph Stokers
47	J. F	 Parkfield Road	I Kiln.	None
48	J. B. & Sons	 Pilkington Street	I	No Apparatus
49	B. C. B	 High Street	. 2	British Smoke Prev. Appart's
50	B. C. S. Wks	 Hacken	· 1	No Apparatus
51	J. M. & Sons, Ltd., No. 4	 St. Mark Street	• 4	Triumph Stoker
52	D. S. S. Co	 . Thomas Street	. 2	Cass's Cokers
53	Н. Р. & Со	 . Wigan Road	. 2	Bennis's Stokers
54	J. M. & Co	 . Deane Road	. I	Bennis's Stokers

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

There are now 163 occupiers of 356 cowsheds. During the year six cowsheds were added and six closed. Of the 7 cowsheds reported as unsatisfactory last year one has been made satisfactory, and one closed, and there still remain five to be dealt with.

The registered milk sellers number 518, and are distributed in the wards as shewn in the table.

Offensive Trades and Slaughterhouses.

One chemical works, one hide and skin depot, and one slaughterhouse were given up during 1908, and these are the only changes since the last report.

TABLE X.

REGISTERED COWKEEPERS AND DAIRYMEN, AND MILKSELLERS,

1908.

	Wards			Cowkeepers and Dairymen	Milksellers
West	supdrasi	Righter	2.6	Trados, s.	wienone
West				I	92
Bradford					101
Derby				I	78
Halliwell				I	61
East					51
Church					22
Rumworth				4	22
North					23
Exchange					37
Great Lever	:			7	9
Tonge				7	6
Astley Bridge				21	3
Smithills				20	6
Hulton				27	2
Darcy Lever-cu	m-Breightme	et		16	2
Deane-cum-Los	tock			36	2
Heaton				22	I
Total				163	518

TABLE XI.

.

PRESENT CONDITION OF COWSHEDS, 1908.

	Total	163	129	29	2
	9	20	11	00	H
	2	33	26	9	I
Districts	4	IO	7	61	I
Dist	3	36	30	2	I
	13	21	15	ŝ	н
	I	43	0+	e	:
		:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:
			•		-
		:	:	:	i
		1	vsheds	sheds	ds
		:	sanitary Cov	initary Cow	tary Cowshe
		::	th good S	th fair Sa	h Insani
		No. of Cowkeepers	No. of Farms with good Sanitary Cowsheds.	No. of Farms with fair Sanitary Cowsheds	No. of Farms with Insanitary Cowsheds

TABLE XII.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

			_	-	_		_	-	-				
Tr	ade		Added Area	West	Halliwell	Bradford	Derby	East	Church	North	Rumworth	Exchange	Total
									-				
Fellmonger, Ta	anner and ther Dresser			I		I							2
Fellmonger and	l Tanner							I					I
Leather Dresse	er and Roller	·							I			I	2
Hide and Skin	Depot											I	I
Knackers' Yard	1								I				I
Blood Boiler						I			I				2
Tallow Melter												I	I
Chemical Worl	ks		ľ					I	3				5
Tar and Oil Di	stillers								2				2
Muriatic Acid	Works		I										I
Tar and Sulpha	ate of Ammo	nia						•					
Works			I										I
Tripe Boiler			I			3	I	2	2			I	10
Brick Works			5		I						I		7
Soap Works			I										I
Slaughterhouse	s		9	4	3	22	2	3	3	I	I	5	53
				-								_	
Total			19	5	4	27	3	7	13	I	2	9	90

Meat and Food Inspection.

The Acts dealing with this branch of sanitary work are :--

The Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 116 to 119. The Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, Sec. 28. The Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907. The Bolton Corporation Act, 1872, Sec. 102. The Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1907. Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1894 to 1903.

During the past year the various animals, carcases, &c., passing through the public abattoirs, private slaughter-houses, markets and railway sidings have been carefully examined both before and after slaughter, and generally speaking the meat retailed in the Borough has been of a high standard.

A circular issued during the year to farmers, cattle dealers and butchers containing regulations with regard to the slaughter and disposal of animals meeting with accidents or diseased, has had a very good effect in increasing the number of animals slaughtered under direct inspection at the Public Abattoirs.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

Slaughter-hou	ses and S	Shops	 	2127
Beasts			 	6946
Sheep and La	mbs		 	25396
Swine .			 	11783
Calves .			 	1358
Store Cattle .			 	3018
Farms			 	182

No.	Disease.	Cows.	Bulls	Heifers.	Bullocks	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Carcases destroyed.	Parts of organs.
91 9 4	Tuberculosis Pneumonia Dropsy	78 9 3	<u>3</u> 	-7 -1	2	=		т 	51 9 4	40
3 {	Traumatic Inflammat'n Moribund	2 2		-	I 			- 7	. — 17	3
124		94	3	8	3	3	5	8	81	43

CARCASES FOUND TO BE AFFECTED WITH DISEASE.

OTHER FOOD DESTROYED .-

Fish			 20 tons, and 20 bags of
Poultry			 shell fish.
Sheep Fee	et		 2000
Rabbits			 850
Fruit		•••	 12 cwt.
Vegetables	5		 4 tons 10 cwts.

Regular and systematic inspections have been made during the year of the cattle sidings, meat and fish markets, fairs and all premises from which food is retailed.

There has been no seizure of food during the year.

The farmers, butchers and dealers show a commendable willingness not only to surrender for destruction unsound food, but also to make known at this office that they have such on the premises.

The want has been felt for some considerable time for a place under our control where suspected animals from farms and elsewhere, could be taken and slaughtered, and where unsound food of all kinds could be stored, and arrangements have been made with the Market Committee of the Corporation for that purpose.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1908.

Orders and Regulations of the Board of Agriculture under the above Acts during 1908.

SWINE.—The Swine Fever (Movement of Ireland) Order of 1904 continues in force in the Borough, and the movement of swine for slaughter has been, during the year, carried out under licences issued from this office.

Three new orders dealing with the movement of swine have come into operation, viz. :---

- 1. Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.
- 2. Swine Fever Order of 1908.
- An Order Amending the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1908.

The first order deals with the licensing of fat and store wines from infected areas into the Borough.

The second deals with the notification of swine affected or suspected of being affected with swine fever, and the methods to be adopted for dealing with the swine and the premises.

The third order, which applies only to this Borough, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture, on the application of the Medical Officer of Health, and modifies the Movement Order of 1908 with regard to the movement of swine through the public streets. The Borough has been free during the year from swine fever.

SHEEP.—An order dealing with the dipping of sheep (Sheep Dipping (England) Order of 1908), came into force in April of this year. The number of sheep in this Borough is not large, but on three occasions during the year the inspector has been in attendance at the dipping of sheep and the requirements of the order have been carried out.

CATTLE.—There has been no outbreak of contagious disease affecting cattle.

HORSES, &c.—The Glanders or Farcy Order of 1907 came into operation on January 1st of this year, it requiring notice to be given by the owner of any horse, ass, or mule affected or suspected of being affected with glanders and farcy.

No case has occurred during the year.

The Lancashire (Parasitic Mange) Order of 1908, which is still in force, requires the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of any horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange, and provides for the isolation of the animals and disinfecting of the premises. Six cases of psoroptic mange have occurred during the year, and the animals and premises have been dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Agriculture, and the disease has been confined to the animals affected.

One farmer was summoned for failing to report a case of mange and fined f_1 os. 6d.

GENERAL.—THE FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1908.— Under this Act, the Council of a County Borough may appoint an agricultural analyst and official samplers.

The County Council and Council of a County Borough may join in the appointment of such officials.

Any person who desires to have a sample analysed, the local authority must have the sample analysed in accordance with the regulations issued by the Board of Agriculture.

The Sanitary Committee considered the provisions of this Act and have appointed an analyst and official sampler.

No application has been made by any person to have a sample analysed since the Act came into operation.

Two other orders came into force, viz. :--

- 1. Hay and Straw (Movement from Great Britain to Ireland) Order of 1908.
- 2. Foreign Hay and Straw Order of 1908.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT AND SUMMARY, 1908.

I have to report that during the year 1908 I have had submitted to me for analysis, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Margarine Acts, 401 samples. These samples were made up as follows:—

Milk		 199	samples
Butter		 74	"
Margarine		 30	"
Coffee		 26	,,
Confection	ery	 22	"
Spirits		 14	,,
Barley		 13	"
Pepper		 6	"
Cheese		 4	"
Lard		 8	,,
Cocoa		 5	"

As in all previous years, milk, by virtue of its supreme importance, heads the list, the number of samples of this article being nearly half the total.

Of the 30 adulterated samples 23 were milk.

Some interesting prosecutions were instituted early in the year in regard to various vegetable butters. These prosecutions were almost, if not quite, the first in the country. They were successful and all such material is now labelled margarine.

Barley or pearl barley gained some notoriety in various parts of the country as being adulterated with talc or French chalk. Thirteen samples were submitted to me by your inspector but no such adulteration occurred in any sample.

None of the remaining classes call for any special remark except that, judging by the year 1908, adulteration of butter by common fats is becoming rare.

No case occurred in the year under review.

The fines inflicted amounted to £34 10s. od. and costs. One was of £5, four were of £3, five were of £2, and six were of £1 and costs.

The system of unofficial or informal samples has proved useful, giving information which has led to detection and conviction afterwards. It could be beneficially extended.

On the following page I give a list of the articles adulterated, with the fine imposed in each case.

WALTER RATCLIFFE, F.C.S.,

Public Analyst.

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SUMMARY OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

		SUMMARY OF ADU	LTERAT	TED SAMPLES.
No.		D		P'
of Samp	le.	Description.		Fine.
51		Butnut		Dismissed.
52		Table Nutter		\pounds 5 and costs.
53		Nut Cream Butte	er	Withdrawn on payment
				of costs.
54		Butnut		do.
55		Butnut		do.
59		Table Nutter		do.
124		Margarine		\pounds I and costs.
155		Milk		Dismissed.
156		Milk		\pounds 1 and \pounds 6 5s. 6d. costs.
181		Milk		Withdrawn on payment
				of costs.
182		Milk		do.
194		Milk		f_2 and costs.
195		Skimmed Milk		f_2 and costs.
196		Milk		\pounds_3 and costs.
197		Milk	•	\pounds 3 and costs.
198		Milk		f_2 and costs.
199		Milk		\pounds 3 and costs.
200		Milk		\pounds_3 and costs.
203		Skimmed Milk		\pounds_2 and costs.
204		Milk		\pounds_2 and costs.
209		Milk		10/- and costs.
216		Milk		10/- and costs.
220		Milk		10/- and costs.
302		Milk		\pounds I and costs.
303		Milk		\pounds I and costs.
312		Milk		\pounds I and costs.
313		Milk		\pounds I and costs.
361		Milk		Unofficial.
379		Milk		Unofficial.
380		Milk		Unofficial.

TABLE XIII.

HIGH STREET BATHS-NUMBER AND CLASS OF BATHERS, 1908.

Needle Vapour Baths. Baths.	Needle Baths.	hs. Baths. Needle Baths.
	. at 4d.	at 4d. at 2d. at 6d. at 4d.
15	97 15	
15	86 15	
20	I08 20	
28	I84 28	
31	161 31	
34	221 34	
129	346 I29	
58	199 58	
22	160 22	
21	96 21	
22	89 22	
13	68 I3	
408	1815	

TA	DI	F	XI	VZ
TU	DI	-E	AI	۷.

TURKISH BATHS .- NUMBER AND CLASS OF BATHERS, 1908.

Month	of Weeks	še		ts of kets	Ca Tic	Cash Tickets		Slipper Baths		Total	Corresponding period last year
	No. of	Massage	ıst Class	2nd Class	ıst Class	2nd Class	ıst 2nd Class Class		Medicated Baths		Corres Pe lasi
January	5	45	28	38	122	112	12	20	5	382	372
February .	4	31	32	24	142	101	13	17	3	363	349
March	4	30	32	26	115	120	12	10	4	349	247
April	5	15	58	18	150	155	8	14	2	420	426
May	4	10	49	21	105	108	7	9	3	312	368
June	4	15	39	19	97	117	11	14	5	317	287
July	5	50	42	30	144	149	18	13	13	459	398
August	4	12	34	23	90	94	10	10	4	277	317
September	5	14	42	26	119	131	5	12	3	352	375
October	3	27	30	13	94	83	7	9	4	267	243
November.	5	54	64	35	139	130	18	12	5	457	383
December.	5	55	54	33	99	110	8	11	9	379	386
Total	53	358	504	306	1416	1410	129	151	60	4334	4151

Scavenging Operations, 1908.

OLD BOROUGH.

Collection of Refuse ;--

52,9144	tons	from	the ashpits and closets.
10,8691	,,	,,	streets and markets.
1,131	,,	,,	abattoirs.
1,2501	,,,	,,	lock-up shops.
5994	,,	, ,,	Falcon and Wellington Yard stables.
3,4184	"	of pri	vate refuse disposed of at the depots.

70,1831 tons.

Disposal of Refuse :-

18,3503	tons sold as manure to farmers.
5,7331	" tipped away
1,0361	
42,841	Bank.
2,22134	" surplus moisture drained into sewers.
70,1831	tons.

Expenditure :--

Expenditure.		£.	s,	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of collection and cartage					~		
,, incineration		1864	19	7			
" mortar making		2744	12	7			
" manure grinding		561	18	6			
" wagon loading		750	5	2			
					17984	6	0
Income :—							
Manure sales, after payi £1751 1s. 1d. for railw	ay						
carriage		1062	14	IO			
Net value of mortar sales		3909	17	I			
				-	4972	11	I.I
Net cost					13011	14	I
Snow Removal :							
Amount paid for extra men a	and	carts			192	2	8
Total cost	i				£13203	16	9

4428 loads of snow were removed from the streets during the year.

Mortar Making and Incineration :-

Bricklayer's mortar Special mortar	Wellington Yard. $9253\frac{1}{4}$ tons. $442\frac{1}{2}$ tons.		Back-o'-th'- Bank. $5539^{\frac{1}{2}}$ tons. $192^{\frac{1}{2}}$ tons.
	$9695\frac{3}{4}$ tons.		5732 tons.
	$24375^{\frac{1}{2}}$ tons £ s. d.		$\begin{array}{c} 18465\frac{1}{2} \text{ tons.} \\ \pounds \text{ s. d.} \end{array}$
Bricklayer's mortar sold @ 5/- per ton Special mortar sold @	2313 6 3		1384 17 6
6/8 per ton	147 10 0		64 3 4
and the second se	€2460 16 3		£1449 0 10
Cost of incineration Cost of mortar making	1176 15 7 1705 19 2	···-	688 4 0 1038 13 5
	£2882 14 9		£1726 17 5

The costs given in the foregoing summary include all wages paid, provender used, 12% per annum depreciation on horses and plant, and current repairs and tools; in fact, all charges except those paid on the sites of the depôts and the initial outlay upon the buildings and machinery.

Carts and Horses :--

During the year the Scavenging Department employed 50 horses upon the foregoing operations, and had in use, more or less, the undertabulated vehicles :---

- 42 Carts.
- 8 Street water vans.
- 4 Pail closet vans. 6 Pail closet tanks.
- I Iron tank for cesspools.
- 8 Street sweeping machines.
- 15 Handcarts.
- 29 Barrows.
 - I Covered ashvan.

74 Railway wagons.

- 8 Depôts manure wagons.
- 24 Destructor clinker wagons.
- 8 Mortar carts.
- 3 Jobbing carts.
- I Lurry.
 - 1 Carriage.

127

8 Iron clinker barrows.

ADDED AREA :-			Scav	eng	ing		Ashpit emp	tving	
		Scavenging The roads were scavenged for					The ashpits were emptied for		
All the main ro	ads		1271	15	4				
Great Lever H	ighways				II		572 4	0	
Tonge	do.				2		497 3		
Breightmet	do.		25	12	6		Contra		
Darcy Lever	do.			5	4		Contra		
Middle Hulton	do.		84	15	6		163 7	I	
Over Hulton	do.			12	2		92 5		
Deane	do.		_		_		109 18		
Heaton	do.		III	10	8		Contra		
Smithills	do.		216	4	9		308 19	I	
Lostock (snow	removers or	nly)	4	i	5		Contra		
			£2170	17	8		£1743 17	6	

The following Table shows the number of cartloads of road and ashpit refuse disposed of by the Scavenging Department during the year :--

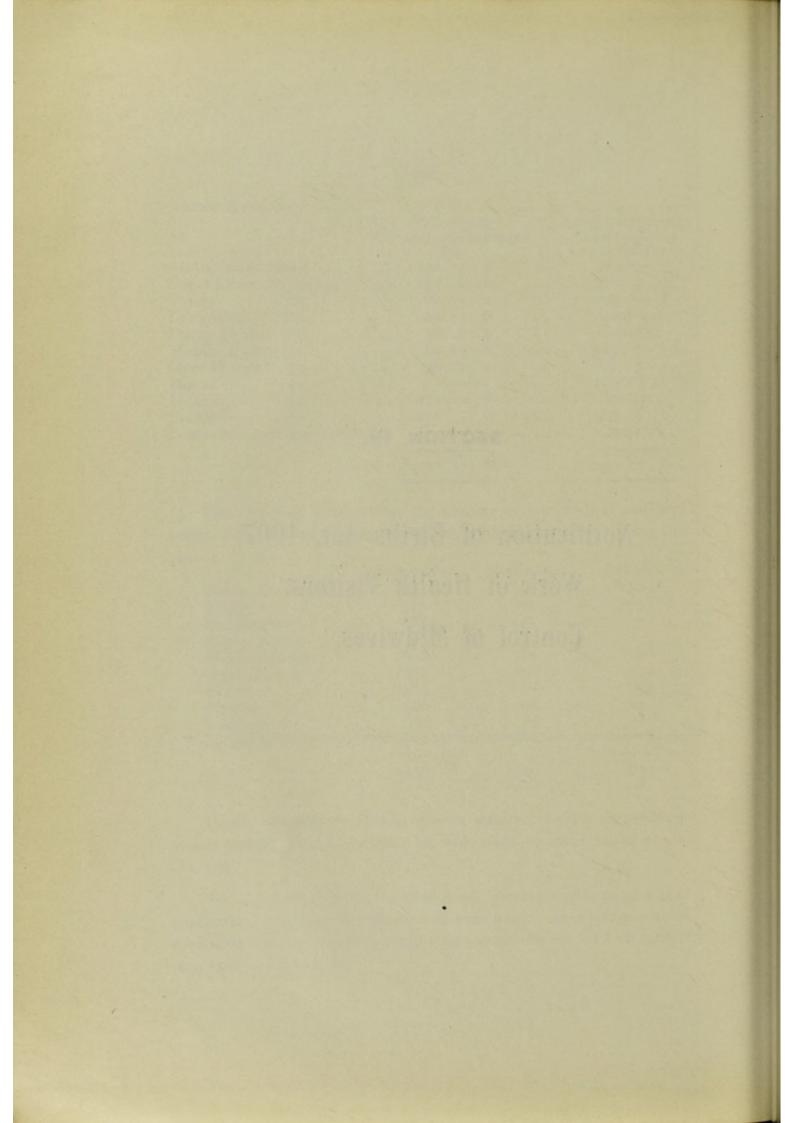
		Μ	ainroad	s.	Highway	s.	Ashpits.
Great Leve	er		465		546		2579
Tonge			383		399		2958
Breightmet			165		121		
Darcy Lev	er				178		_
Middle Hu	lton		622		340		1192
Over Hulto	on		317		251		636
Deane			464		8.30 <u>-</u> 68		790
Heaton			560		308		-
Lostock			70		-		-
Smithills			410		566		1668
			3456		2709		9823

During the year 1140 loads of snow were removed from the Main Roads and Highways, the costs for which are included in the above charges.

The costs given in the "Added Area" summary include all wages paid, carts hired, current repairs, and tools used. An average load of road scrapings and sweepings will weigh about one ton, and an ashpit, etc., load about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons.

SECTION IV.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Work of Health Visitors. Control of Midwives.



Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act having been adopted by the Town Council, and the consent of the Local Government Board having been obtained, came into operation on the 7th March, 1908, in Bolton.

It provides that :--

" In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted, it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born, in manner provided by this section."

Following on this two Health Visitors were appointed who commenced their duties on March 20th and April 7th, respectively. It was originally intended to appoint three, but it was decided to wait till the arrangements had been completed for the medical inspection of school children. No further appointment has yet been made.

Their duties are in the first place, (1) to visit houses in which births have been notified, and where no medical man is in attendance, to give advice in a homely and practical manner on the rearing and feeding of children; (2) to investigate all deaths of children under one year of age; (3) to give lectures on the management of infants and in personal hygiene; (4) to visit, if required, factories and workshops where females are employed, houses and schools where infectious diseases are reported, and to perform such other duties appertaining to their office as may be required by the Sanitary Committee.

Work of Health Visitors.

Most of their time during 1908 has been occupied in making enquiries for the Home Office in response to a request from Mr. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, for fuller information with regard to the effect on the health of the child of the industrial employment of women before and after childbirth. It was pointed out that a simultaneous and systematic enquiry into these matters on uniform lines by the Medical Officers of Health of a number of representative industrial centres would yield the best results. This suggestion was favourably received by the Medical Officers and the Local Sanitary Authorities, and an elaborote schedule was drawn up which is to be filled up for each case enquired into. The history of the child will be recorded up to the end of the first year of life, and it has been decided that the enquiry shall be limited to children born during 1908. At the end of 1909 the information will be collected, a report made by the Medical Officer and the schedule filled in, returned to the Home Secretary.

The Secretary of State in a circular dated 17th December, 1907, states that the two main objects of the enquiry are :---

(1) To determine the effect of employment of women before and after childbirth on the health of mother and child, and particularly, by means of a comparison between women who have been at work in a factory or workshop and women who have been otherwise employed or engaged only in domestic duties whether employment in a factory or workshop has any specially prejudicial effect, and,

(2) so far as the Medical Officer of Health may be able to collect material bearing on the question, to gauge the social and economic effects which further restrictions on the employment of women in factories and workshops before and after childbirth would entail, and in particular whether such restrictions would or would not have indirect effects prejudicial to infant life, either (a) by adding to the economic burden of child-bearing and so leading to a further fall in the birth rate, or (b) by increasing the poverty of the household, and so—through worse feeding, &c.— leading to an increase in the infant death rate.

DISTRICT 1.	P	opulation		Births.
Halliwell (H.O.E.)		24465		582
West (H.O.E.)		28059		726
Smithills		5768		130
Astley Bridge		8850		182
North		7985		178
reach, has su as su			127	
DISTRICT 2.				
Exchange (H.O.E.)		4234		125
East (H.O.E.)		9631		321
Church		8472		159
Bradford (H.O.E.)		20588		571
Darcy Lever-cum-Br	eigh	't 3410		118
Tonge		11060		225
			395	
DISTRICT 3.			in the second	
Derby (Part H.O.E.)	20552		510
Rumworth		9465		238
Deane-cum-Lostock		3230		97
Hulton		5557		134
Great Lever		11897		235
Heaton		2135		42
			836	
		185	358	4573

Those marked (H.O.E.) form the special district selected for the Home Office Enquiry above referred to. In these the Home Office Schedule has been filled up as well as the ordinary Birth Enquiry Card. Health Visitors were appointed for Nos. 1 and 2 districts, but these limits have not been strictly adhered to. Smithills, Astley Bridge, and Tonge have been omitted, and for them has been substituted the greater part of Derby Ward, a densely populated and rather poor district which I thought it important to include. The better class houses, and those not requiring the attentions of a Health Visitor have naturally been left unvisited.

The enquiries are made within a few days of the notification of the birth. The information obtained is entered on a small card—one for each birth—which are kept in cabinets on the card index system.

A summary of the work done is given in the following tables :---

Summary of Work Done.

A. Total births registered in No. 1 and 2 Districts ... 2164

B. Notification of births :---

1.	Living					4	 2032
2.	Still-born	1					 93
3.	Number	notified	by	Medical	Men		 419
4.	"	,,		Midwives	S		 1527
5.	,,	,,		Parents			 179

C. Visits :-

Ι.	Total Visits to ho	uses		 3344
2.	Number of birth	enquiries	made	 1650
3.	Number of case obtained for the	s where	particulars	1516
				-
4.	Death enquiries m	ade		 146
5.	Re-visits			 1548

D. Information obtained :-

1. Sanitary defects referred to M.O.H	35
2. Cases referred to Philanthropic Societies	50
3. " to and received from N.S.P.C.C.	16
4. Number of cases of neglect and improper feeding	181
5. Number of long tube bottles found	291

6. Summary of Home Office enquiries with regard to the employment of women before and after childbirth, and the methods of feeding in the newly-born :—

Employment.	Breast Fed.	Breast and Hand Fed.		Still- Born.
Factories	282	39	72	15
Industrially (at home)	49	4	16	3
Charwomen, &c.	34	9	13	4
Domestic	760	50	133	33
Totals	1125	102	234	55

Much work has been done by Health Visitors which cannot be set down in summary form in regard to feeding, cleanliness, clothing, and seeking medical advice, and in cases of poverty appeals to charitable societies. On the whole they have been warmly welcomed by the mothers, their visits have been in many cases asked for, and no objections have been offered to their enquiries.

In their reports the Health Visitors point to the frequent use of the long tube bottles with their accompanying dangers, and the continued affection of the mothers for bread and milk for the very young infant. Home-made medicines and teething powders are in common use, and occasionally it has been found that opium has been used to sooth the infant's cries. Deaths from convulsions are frequent, but although the mothers are quite ignorant of the proper treatment and can afford to send for medical aid they refuse to do so.

Many children have been found suffering from dirty heads, and it is common to find them with bare heads and feet exposed to the most inclement weather.

There seems to be plenty of useful work for the Health Visitors to do, if only the mothers can be persuaded to follow their advice and realise their duties to their children.

Control of Midwives.

The Act for the Control of Midwives was passed in July, 1902, and came into force on 1st April, 1903.

During the year 1908 one midwife gave up practice, one left the town, and one died, leaving a total of 56 midwives on the register at the end of the year. Of this number seven have the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, 14 have certificates from recognised institutions, and 35 were registered as having been in bona-fide practice for one year prior to 31st July, 1902.

In accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board, I have received notifications of :---

81 Still-births.

- 133 Sending for medical help.
 - 2 Deaths of new-born children.
 - 2 Puerperal fever cases.

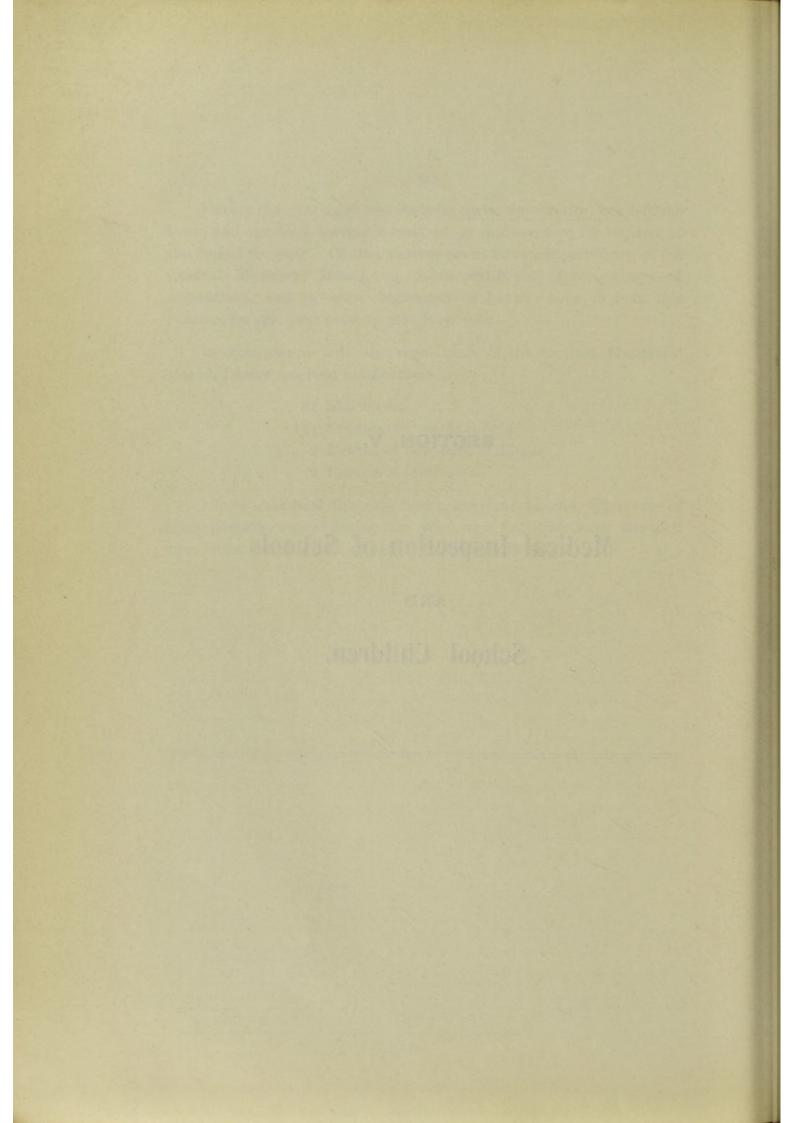
I have examined the case-books, instruments, and appliances of each midwife twice during the year, and find they have attended 2771 cases out of a total of 4573 births in the Borough.

SECTION V.

Medical Inspection of Schools

AND

School Children.



Acts and Regulations.

- 1. Education (Ad. Prov.) Act, 1907, Sec. 13.
- Memorandum on Medical Inspection of Children in Public Elementary Schools. Circular 576, 22nd November, 1907.
- 3. Schedule of Medical Inspection. Circular 582, 23rd January, 1908.
- Functions of School Medical Officer. Circular 596, 17th August, 1908.
- 5. Board of Education Code, 1908. Articles, 25, 43, 44, 45, 53, 57, 58.

Scope and Purposes of the Act.

This is best explained by a quotation from the Memorandum dated 22nd November, 1907 :---

"For some years past evidence has been accumulating that there exists in certain classes of the English people a somewhat high degree of physical unfitness which calls for amelioration, and, as far as possible, for prevention. The Legislature resolved that to grapple effectively with this problem or at least part of it, it was necessary first to improve the health conditions, both personal and in regard to environment, of the children of the nation. A consideration of the question led to the conclusion that medical inspection of school children is not only reasonable but necessary as a first practical step towards remedy. The reasonableness of such inspection, if it is conducted on sensible lines leading to an improvement of the surroundings and physical life of the children, must become evident both to their parents and to the nation as a whole."

The operative section of the Act so far as medical inspection is concerned is as follows :--

Sec. 13. (1) "The powers and duties of a Local Education Authority under part III. of the Education Act, 1902, shall include :—(a) Power to provide for children attending public elementary schools, vacation schools, vacation classes, playcentres, etc. (b) The duty to provide for the medical inspection of children immediately before or at the time of, or as soon as possible after their admission to a public elementary school, and on such other occasions as the Board of

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Education direct; and the power to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schools."

The circular further points out that although most Local Education Authorities have taken steps of some kind in the promotion of school hygiene and medical inspection, that cases have as a rule been imperfectly followed up and much of the advice has been ignored or inappropiately applied. "Moreover in many districts not only have serious defects of sanitation, such as bad lighting and lack of ventilation, injuriously affecting the children been ignored, but even the means of preventing the extension of infectious diseases have been neglected in a greater or less degree. The present Act is not intended to supersede the powers which have long been exercised by the Sanitary Authorities under various Public Health Acts, but is meant to serve rather as an amplification and a natural development of previous legislation."

Organisation.

The organisation suggested by the Board of Education was adopted by the Bolton Town Council and is embodied in the following resolutions on the dates mentioned :---

15th April, 1908.—1. "That the duties placed upon the Council as the Local Education Authority by Section 13 of the Education (Aministrative Provisions) Act, 1907, in regard to the Medical Inspection of School Children should be carried out under the immediate supervision of a Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, to be called the Medical Inspection Sub-Committee, such Sub-Committee to be constituted of eight members, four of whom shall be members of that Committee and four of whom shall be coopted from the Sanitary Committee."

2. "That the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed the Medical Officer for the purposes of the Inspection of Schools in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and shall be required to advise the Education Committee and supervise and control all medical assistance that may be needed to carry out the work." 3. "That an Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health should be appointed at a salary of £250, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £300, whose chief duty shall be to assist the Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the work of Medical Inspection of School Children, but who shall also be available for other public health work if unoccupied in school work, and who shall be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office and not engage in private practice."

4. "That the question of the appointment of nurses to assist in the work of the Medical Inspection of School Children be referred to the Medical Inspection Sub-Committee to be appointed."

4th Sept., 1908.—" That the Medical Officer of Health, John E. Gould, M.D. (Lond.) be and hereby is appointed School Medical Officer to advise the Education Committee and to supervise and control all medical assistance."

Subsequently the following appointments were made :---

- 7th Oct., 1908.—Assistant School Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health:—C. W. Paget Moffatt, M.A. (Lond.), M.B., B.C., D.P.H. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- School Nurses :-- Miss C. S. Kippax, three years' certificate, St. Marylebone Poor Law Infirmary, London.
- Miss M. Hayward, three years' certificate, St. Marylebone, Poor Law Infirmary, London.

Powers and Duties of School Medical Officers.

These are detailed in Circular 596, dated 17th August, 1908, and Articles 25, 43, 44, 45, 53, and 57 of the Board of Education Code, 1908.

The School Medical Officer is defined as-

"A Medical Officer named by the Local Education Authority and recognised as such by the Board."

In their circular the Board remark, "But it is considered very important that a single individual should be charged with the organisation and control of the whole of the machinery of the School Medical Service, and that he should be in a position to take responsibility for the acts of all persons taking part in the work, including those of Assistant Medical Officer, School Nurses, Attendance Officers and Teachers, so far as they perform any functions in connection with the School Medical Service."

The special functions assigned to him are :---

- (1) The responsibility for supervising and controlling the general work of medical inspection of school children and advising the Local Authority on all matters of school hygiene, under Section 13, Education Act, 1907, and under the resolutions of the Town Council, 1908.
- (2) Those of reporting on the working and effect of any arrangements made for educating children at an open air school, school camp, &c.
- (3) The powers of advising or approving the closure of a school under Art. 45.
- (4) The powers of authorising the exclusion of certain children from a school on specified grounds under Art. 53.
- (5) The duty of making an annual report on the schools and school children under his superintendence.

The following are the heads suggested for the annual report of the School Medical Officer :--

- General view of the hygienic conditions prevalent in the schools in respect of surroundings, ventilation, lighting, warming, equipment, sanitary conveniences, lavatories, water supply, and cloakroom.
- (2) Description of arrangements made for corelation of School Medical Service with Public Health Service.
- (3) General description of arrangements for organisation and supervision of medical inspection, including details of schedule, assistance given by nurses, managers of schools, teachers, attendance officers, and the methods adopted for securing the presence and co-operation of parents.

- (4) General statement of medical inspection carried out during the year, including number of visits paid to schools and departments; the principle of inspection, whether at entrance or before leaving; the number of children inspected classified according to age and sex; the number referred for further examination, the number in respect of whom directions were given; the average time per head occupied.
- (5) General review of facts disclosed by medical inspection, including tables shewing height and weight of children according to age and sex.
- (6) General review of the relation of home circumstances and social and industrial conditions to the health of the children.
- (7) Review of the methods employed for the treatmend of defects.
- (8) Review of methods adopted for dealing with blind, deaf, mentally or physically defectives, and epileptic children.
- (9) Review of action taken to prevent spread of infectious disease.
- (10) Review of methods of instruction in personal hygiene and temperance, of physical or breathing exercises, arrangements for open air schools, camps, &c.
- (11) Amount of miscellaneous work, such as the examination scholarship candidates, pupil teachers, or teachers of any grade.

One of the conditions required to be fulfilled by the Local Education Authorities, in order to obtain the grants for schools, is that "satisfactory provision must be made for the medical inspection of children attending public elementary schools in accordance with Section 13 (1) (b) of the Education (Admin. Prov.) Act, 1907.

Character and Degree of Medical Inspection.

A schedule has been drawn up by the Board of Education consisting of some 26 headings, and this has been printed in card form as convenient for indexing and registering in schools. Among the directions given is one which says that all entries of the results of inspection in each individual case must be regarded as confidential.

The Board have decided that not less than three inspections during the school life of the child will be necessary. The first inspection should take place at the time of, or as soon as possible after, admission to school; the second at or about the third year (say the seventh year of age); and the third at or about the sixth year of school life (say the tenth year of age). A further inspection immediately before the departing of the child into working life would be desirable where practicable.

In the first year (1908) it may prove impracticable to attempt more than the inspection of the children newly admitted, and those leaving school. The last regulation issued in Art. 58 of the Code of 1908 says that "the Board must be satisfied that provision has been made for the medical inspection of all children admitted to the school since 1st August, 1908, and of all children who are expected to leave before 31st July, 1908."

Medical Inspection, 1908.

Actual medical inspection of school children was commenced on December 2nd, and 16 school days have been devoted to the work. Some delay was caused by the non-arrival of the cards and some inconvenience owing to the fact that there are only 12 weighing machines, which have to be moved about from school to school. The convenience of the medical staff will not be adequately met until there is a weighing and measuring machine in every school.

There are in Bolton 56 Public Elementary and three Special Schools, 45 Infants' Departments, and 63 Boys', Girls', or Mixed Departments. The average number of children on the roll is 30,700, the average number of children leaving each year is 3,100, and the admissions each year are about the same 3,100.

The present staff was suggested as probably adequate to inspect those newly admitted and those about to leave from the time the work was actually begun; but as the Board of Education have decided that provision must be made as from 1st Augnst, 1908, it is doubtful whether the work can be brought up to-date, considering we we were four months late in beginning.

Each week's work is planned out beforehand, and notices sent to the Head Teachers and Parents, informing them of the date and time of the Medical Inspector's visit. Up to the present time the Medical Inspector has been accompanied by the two School Nurses who assist him in the examination of the children, in the undressing and dressing of the children, and in the clerical work. There has been no time for other work, as the number of children presented for examination has been larger than was anticipated.

After the examination of the children notices are sent to the parents of those excluded and those suffering from serious defects, with recommendations to seek medical treatment, and in cases of minor ailments directions as to measures likely to prove beneficial. During the school holidays the Nurses have been able to follow up to their homes some of the most important cases, and have continued their advice.

The schedule of medical inspection adopted has been, with slight modification, that suggested by the Board, printed on cards $8^{"} \times 5^{"}$, and kept in the schools in cabinets. A copy of the cards and of the various notices is here shewn in their actual dimensions.

So far the arrangements have worked satisfactorily, and we have received every assistance from Managers, Teachers, and Attendance Officers. There have been very few objections from the parents, and many of them have been glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting the Medical Inspector with regard to the physical condition of their children.

The sanitary survey of the schools has been undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health, with the assistance of the Sanitary Inspectors, and the medical inspection of the school children by Dr. Moffatt, assisted by the School Nurses.

There are many matters not dealt with in this report, such as the blind and deaf, which I hope to be able to deal with in the next annual report.

Details of the work done are given in the summaries.

SANITARY SURVEY OF SCHOOLS .- SUMMARY, 1908.

Number	of S	Schools Inspected		 15
Number	of I	Departments		 33
Schools	with	Insanitary Closets		 3
,,	,,	Closets Insufficiently Lighted		 2
,,	,,	Urinals without Flushing Apparatus		 13
,,	,,	Defective Means of Ventilation		 6
,,	,,	Defective Means of Perflation		 2
,,	,,	Defective Artificial Lighting		 6
"	,,	Defective Lavatory Accommodation		 3
,,	,,	Insufficient Cleak-Room Accommeda	tion	 I
,,	,,	Defective Yard Gully Traps		 I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.-SUMMARY, 1908.

Number	of Schools Visited			 	23
,,	Departments			 	52
,,	Children Examined			 	672
,,	Children Excluded			 	23
,,	Parents or Guardians	Noti	fied	 	218
Number]	Referred for Further Ex	amin	ation	 	22
Special E	xaminations of Childrer	1		 	43

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

Age.		Males.	Females	 Total.
3-4		62	 51	 113
4- 5		65	 55	 120
5-6		III	 90	 201
6- 7		20	 20	 40
7-8		8	 4	 12
8-9		4	 4	 8
9—10		I	 3	 4
10—11		4	 2	 6
11-12		7	 6	 13
12-13		49	 47	 96
13-14		29	 17	 46
14-15		12	 - 1	 13
	Total .	372	 300	 672

Defects Found.

Defect.

Number.

Dereett			 	
Insufficient Clothing and Footg	gear	 	 I	
Bad Nutrition		 	 -	
G (Verminous		 	 IIO	
Verminous H Ringworm		 	 8	
€ (Verminous		 	 8	
Ringworm		 ,	 2	
Defective Teeth		 	 52	
Tonsils Enlarged		 	 118	
Adenoids		 	 60	
Enlarged Cervical Glands		 	 278	
Eye Disease		 	 7	
Defective Vision (out of 238 ex	amined)	 	 63	
Ear Disease		 	 25	
Defective Hearing		 	 IO	
Defective Speech		 	 IO	
Heart and Circulation		 	 6	
Disease of Lungs (not Tubercu	lar)	 	 8	
Tuberculosis		 	 4	
Disease of Nervous System		 	 3	
Rickets		 	 36	
Deformities (mostly Rickets)		 ·	 24	
Infectious Disease		 	 I	
Other Disease (not Ringworm)		 	 7	
Mentally Defective		 	 -	

The children examined consisted for the most part of scholars admitted since the 1st August, 1908, and of scholars who will leave school before the 1st August, 1909, but a certain number of children who belong to neither of these classes, were brought by the teachers under the notice of the Medical Inspector. In view of the short period during which inspection was in force in 1908, no attempt has been made to work out the percentage of defects, as percentages based on such a small number of children examined would be valueless.

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COMMITTEE CARD. (BACK)		Ear Disease	Hearing	Speech	Mental Condition	Heart and	Circulation	Lungs :	Nervous System	Tuberculosis	Rickets	Deformities Spinal Disease, etc.	Infectious or Con- tagious Disease	Other Diseases or Defects					Medical Officer's Initials
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Notice to Parents re Medical Inspection.

BOLTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

School.

_ 190

I beg to give you notice that the Medical Officer, appointed under the Regulations of the Board of Education in accordance with the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, will attend the above named School on ______ for the purpose of medically inspecting your child ______ You may attend the examination if you care to do so.

FRED. WILKINSON,

Director of Education.

(FRONT).	will
BOLTON EDUCATION AUTHORITY.	and will
FIRST NOTICE.	chool,
	n Sc
Date	froi
To the Parents or Guardians of	Return. the Notice from School, this matter.
The School Medical Officer having examined	Return the No this m
this child, reports the condition indicated on the	
other side of this card.	Sign and lave read attend to
You are therefore strongly urged to attend to	
this matter at once, and secure proper medical	Please . I h it once Signed,
treatment.	olea bign

(BACK OF FIRST NOTICE).

NOTICE OF NEED OF TREATMENT.

This child needs medical treatment on account of

BOLTON EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

SECOND NOTICE.

Date

To the Parents or Guardians of

As you have already been notified, this child has been examined by the Medical Officer, and reported as needing medical treatment for

In the event of any further delay the Education Committee will be informed and further action taken.

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Please Sign and Return.

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Signe

Date

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(FRONT)

BOLTON EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

EXCLUSION NOTICE.

Date

To the Parents or Guardians of

The School Medical Officer having examined this child, reports the condition indicated on the other side of this card.

You are therefore strongly urged to attend to this matter at once, and secure proper medical treatment. Please Sign and Return. I have read the Notice from School, and will at once attend to this matter.

Signed,

Date

(BACK).

NOTICE OF UNFITNESS FOR SCHOOL.

This child has been examined and is unfit for School on account of

You are therefore advised to keep the child at home, under medical treatment, until well.

(FRONT).	of to	10.9
BOLTON EDUCATION AUTHORITY.	back week	
PRIVATE NOTICE.	the	
Your attention is drawn to the condition of child's head. The School Nurse has examined it and by	: Instructions on ndeavour during	condition.
ying out the directions on the other side it can hade clean within a week.	the In: I endea	lealthy

Unless the unclean condition is remedied the child will have to be kept separated from others in the School.

Date

this

carr be n

> JOHN E. GOULD, School Medical Officer.

I have read N into a clean and this Card, and get

Signed,

(BACK).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING HEADS.

1. All hair with nits and all hair within a quarter of an inch of a sore must be cut off.

2. The head must be washed thoroughly daily for a week with paraffin oil, to which an equal quantity of olive oil may be added. Remove scabs by softening with warm water.

3. Comb the hair carefully with a fine comb after this.

CAUTION .- Do not use paraffin near the fire or a naked light.

soon as possible. enclosed envelope to the Head Teacher as Parent or Guardian and returned in the This portion to be signed by the child's

Special Schools for the Epileptic and Mentally Defective.

In Bolton there is at present accommodation for 180 children in two schools, one in Derby Street, in the same premises as an ordinary day school, for 80, and one in Kay Street, a separate and new building, for 100.

The Kay Street School is in every way satisfactory, but the Derby Street is by no means suitable for the purpose, as the class-rooms are insufficient in number, the central hall is used continuously as a class-room, and the playground is common to the ordinary day scholars.

The numbers at present in the centres are :- Derby Street, 98; Kay Street, 60.

During the year 25 children were admitted to Kay Street Centreand 19 to Derby Street, after being duly certified by me. Those who left during the year were disposed of as follows :--

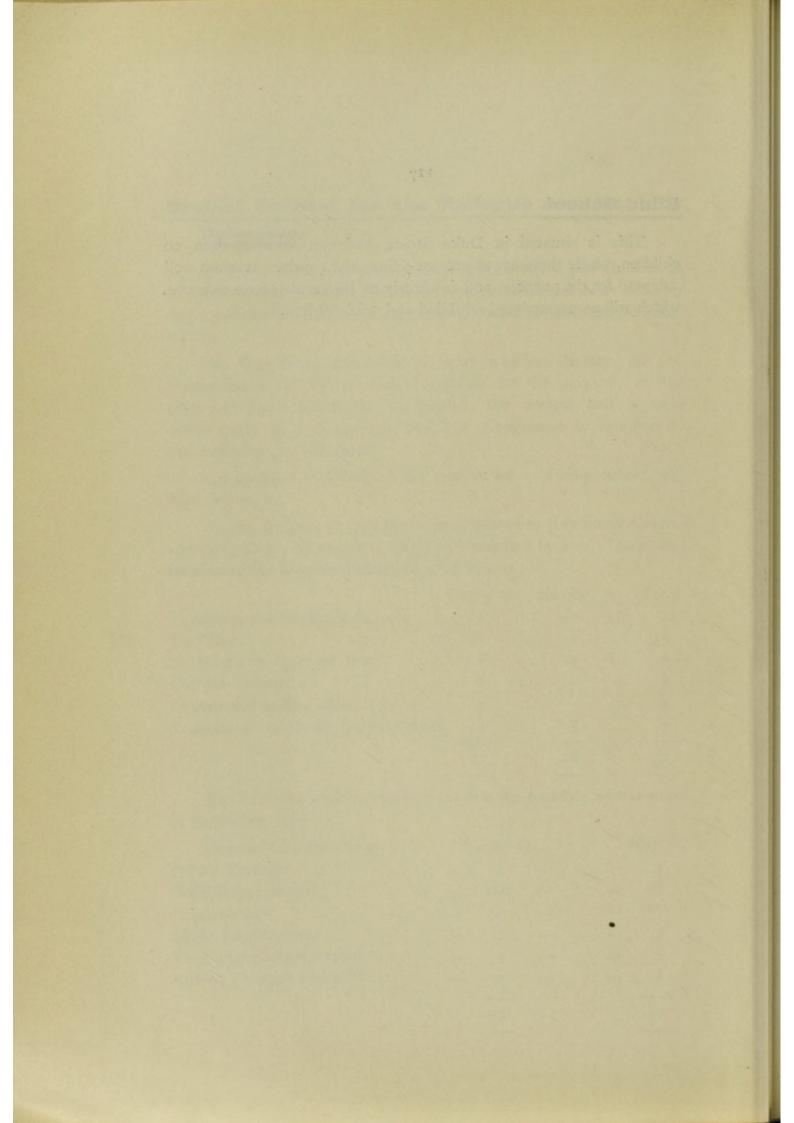
	Derby	St.	Kay St.	Total.
Transferred to Ordinary Schools	. і		. —	 I
To Work	. II		. 2	 13
To Home, as Unfit for Work	. 6		. 2	 8
Left the District	. 2		I	 3
Transferred to Kay Street Centre	2		. —	 2
Transferred to Derby Street Centre			5	
	22		IO	32

The following are the results of the last six monthly examination in December, 1908:-

Degree of Improvement	nt.	D	Kay St.			
Fit for Transfer			3			3
Good Improvement			29			28
Improvement			50			16
Slight Improvement	•••		7			5
Very Slight Improvement			4			5
Absent Through Ill-health			-			I
						\
			93			58

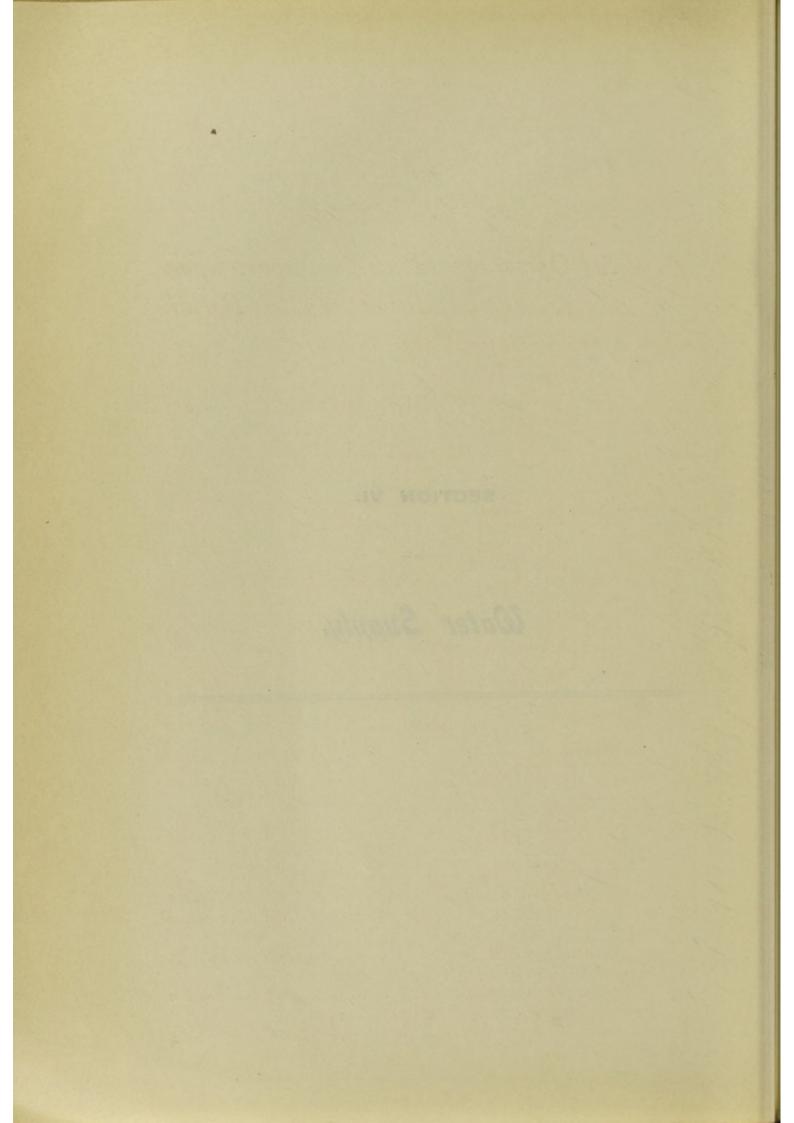
Blind School.

This is situated in Duke Street, and can accommodate 20 children, where there are at present 9 boys and 4 girls. It is not well adapted for the purpose, and is shortly to be vacated for a new one, which will accommodate both blind and deaf children.



SECTION VI.

Water Supply.



Medical Officer of Health's Report upon the present condition of the Bolton Corporation Water Supply.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

-0-

Water Supply Area.

Water from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks is distributed direct to the County Borough of Bolton, the whole of the Urban Districts of Farnworth, Turton, Kearsley, and Little Hulton, part of the Urban Districts of Westhoughton and Worsley, part of the Rural Districts of Bury and Barton-on-Irwell; also in bulk to the whole of the Urban District of Aspull, the remainder of the Urban District of Westhoughton, and part of the Urban District of Atherton.

The population of this area, estimated for the middle of 1908, is 288,468, and very few houses in the district are supplied otherwise than by the Bolton water.

District.

Population,

	DIRECT TO HOUSES.	1908.	P	creage.
Ι.	Bolton Borough	185,358		15,283
2.	Farnworth U.D.	27,704		1,502
3.	Turton U.D	12,789		17,522
4.	Kearsley U.D.	10,210		996
5.	Little Hulton U.D	7,763		1,706
6.	Part of Westhoughton U.D. (Over Hulton)	1,100		1,200
7.	Part of Bury R.D. (Ainsworth), other part from Bury and Heywood	1,700		1,165
8.	Part of Worsley U.D. (Higher Division), other part from Manchester	9,000		2,000
9.	Part of Barton-on-Irwell R.D. (Clifton), other part from Manchester	3,106		1,193

BY METER IN BULK.

10.	Rest of Westhoughton U.D., from Bolton wholly	14,900	 4,354
11.	Part of Atherton U.D.; also from Tyldesley and Manchester		 851
12.	Aspull U.D., from Bolton wholly	8,001	 1,906
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	288,468	49,678

NOTE. -Edgworth, a village of 2,580 inhabitants, is supplied by spring water stored in the Crowthorne reservoir, and Belmont, a village of 937 inhabitants, is supplied by spring water from Daddy Meadows Spring, collected in a tank. These villages are within the Turton Urban District.

Quantity of Water.

6,075,000 gallons are daily consumed for domestic and manufacturing purposes in the water supply area proper, and 425,000 gallons daily in bulk to the outside area, making a total of 6,500,000 gallons. This includes the unfiltered water from Crowthorne and Daddy Meadows Spring.

The daily consumption per head works out at 23 gallons, of which it is estimated 15 are used for domestic purposes and 8 for manufacturing. In the out-districts, according to the populations furnished to me by the respective Medical Officers of Health, the daily consumption works out at 14 gallons per head.

Gathering Grounds.

The water is derived from three gathering grounds, viz. — Entwistle, situate mainly in the Turton Urban District, and for a part in Darwen Borough, about six miles to the North of Bolton; Dingle, situate for the most part in the Turton District, and for a small part in Bolton, four miles to the North-West; and Heaton, situate wholly in Bolton, three miles to the West.

Ga	thering Ground. (A	ainfal verag years	e	Acres.	Amount of Corporation Land.	
I	. Entwistle	53		2160	 1791.5	
2	. Dingle	55		490	 480.0	
3	. Heaton	43		523	 Nil.	

Impounding Reservoirs.

There are five impounding reservoirs for the three watersheds, not reckoning a catch-water reservoir at Old Hall on the Heaton watershed.

Watershed.	Reservoir.	Height in feet above O.D.	Capacity in Mil. Gals.	per	age col. day in . Gals.
Entwistle	 Entwistle	 690.35	 762		4.5
Dial	Springs Dingle	 757.56	 134		} 1.25
Dingle	 Dingle	 717.41	 79		j 1.25
Heaton	 High Rid	 578.50	 133		1.00
	Crowthorne		1.5 spr	ing w	vater.

Another impounding reservoir is in course of construction at Delph, near the village of Dimple, which will have a capacity of 520 million gallons.

Filters and Service Reservoirs.

There are altogether three sets of sand filters and one set of mechanical filters. At Sweetloves there are four sand filters and a set of ten mechanical filters for the filtration of water from Entwistle and Dingle reservoirs. At Dingle a set of two sand filters for the Springs water, and at Markland Hill, Heaton, a set of three sand filters for the filtration of the High Rid water. The depth of the sand averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at Sweetloves and Dingle, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet at Markland Hill. The following are the details summarised :—

Filters.	Water.	No.		Mil. Gals per Day.		Height above O.D.
Sweetloves, Sand.	Ent. & Dingle.	4	10,000	3.5	4.68	572
Sweetloves, Mechan.	Entwistle	ю		1.5		
Dingle, Sand	Springs	2	1,600	0.5	4.17	720
Markland Hill, Sand	High Rid	3	3,658	I.0	3.65	520

About two-thirds of the area of the sand filters is working at one time, and the rate of filtration has been calculated on that basis. The scraping takes place not oftener than once in every 14 days, and on an average once in three weeks.

There are two service reservoirs, one at Sweetloves, with a capacity of 90 million gallons; and one at Heaton, with 91 millions. They are connected at several points in the Borough by mains, and thus act as balancing reservoirs. The Springs water, filtered at the Dingle filter beds, about 600,000 gallons per day, is distributed by a high level main to Turton and the higher parts of the Borough, and serves a population of about 24,000.

Entwistle Gathering Ground.

This is the largest of the three gathering grounds, and comprises 2,160 acres, of which 1791.5 acres are now in the possession of the Corporation. The water is collected from the Cadshaw Valley, which is formed by the middle coal measures, and covered by glacial drift. The tops of the hills are for the most part peaty moorland.

The chief stream, which supplies about two-thirds of the water, is the Cadshaw Brook; other contributory streams being the Simm's Clough Stream and the Green's Arms Streams. There are also springs on the hill sides from which a material part of the water is derived.

The sides of the valley are often steep and abrupt.

The meadow land forms about 21 per cent. or 450 acres, and the pasture land about 62 per cent. of the whole.

There are at present on the watershed 32 farms, 27 of which belong to the Corporation; nine cottages, two public houses, and a population totalling 170.

An inspection was recently made by myself and the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. Mitchell), with a view of ascertaining any sources of pollution. There was no manure on the land at the time, but there is no doubt that this forms the chief source of pollution, as many of the farms are near the Cadshaw Brook. There is a considerable amount of meadow land which is at times heavily manured, and there are no restrictions as to distance from streams. The manure is collected into manure pits provided with liquid tanks, and these are periodically emptied. Only one of these was covered, and at the time of our visit, after heavy rain, they were found to be very wet. The closets at the farms are now almost wholly on the pail system. We saw no evidence of human fæces, and found that the pails were regularly emptied and the contents deposited off the watershed.

Any possible source of pollution from the Darwen Isolation Hospital, which is on the edge of the watershed, has been removed by the reconstruction of the drains and the treatment of the sewage by a settling tank and bacterial beds. Other opportunities of pollution are the surface water from the public highway (Bolton to Blackburn), the privy-middens at the Green's Arms Public House and adjoining cottages, a few places where there is still defective drainage, and contributory streams exposed to pollution by cattle.

The water in the Cadshaw Brook was found to be distinctly acid, but that of Simm's Clough, the Green's Arms Streams, and the reservoir neutral. There have been no complaints with regard to the acidity of this water, and I have never heard of any cases of lead poisoning arising in the area to which it is distributed. There is no provision for the exclusion of storm water.

All this water is filtered at Sweetloves.

The raw water from this watershed at times, especially after heavy rain, shews a rather large amount of albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorbed, but this disappears after filtration, and the water chemically has been uniformly good. The number of bacteria, per c.c., has occasionally been high, but the filtration has proved effective in reducing them within the danger limit.

Dingle (or Belmont) Gathering Ground.

This is a much smaller gathering ground than that of Entwistle, is in extent 490 acres, of which 480 are in the possession of the Corporation. The average annual rainfall for the last 30 years was 55 inches.

Geologically it is formed of shales and grits of the millstone grit series, covered by glacial drift. The reservoirs—Springs and Dingle are at the foot of a steep hill, which is covered with heather. There is a small portion of pasture land near the reservoirs. The water is obtained almost wholly from a stream called the Three Nooked Shay Brook, which is reinforced by means of a tunnel which runs to the Daddy Meadows Spring on the hillside. Dingle Reservoir also receives water from the Dingle Brook and one or two small streams.

There are two farms and one dwelling-house on this gathering ground, two of them belonging to the Corporation. The closets are on the pail system, and are regularly emptied off the watershed. The North Dingle Brook, which runs close behind the Dingle Farm, has been enclosed in a stone culvert, and all chance of pollution removed.

The quality of the water may be judged from the analyses given below. Although the water is usually good, both chemically and bacteriologically, it will be seen that the saline ammonia, albuminoid ammonia, and especially the oxygen absorbed occasionally are higher than is usual in first-class waters. This occurs especially after heavy rains.

The most important characteristic of this water, however, from a health point of view, is its power of dissolving lead. It was pointed out in the 1899 Local Government Board Report that acidity and plumbo-solvent action might have been expected in view of the exceptionally peaty character of the soil. Before 1899 the higher parts of the present Borough were under the administration of the Bolton Rural District Council, of which the present Turton Urban District formed a part. The high level main, with the unmixed Springs water, therefore supplied only parts outside the Borough prior to their incorporation in 1899. I am not aware of any complaints before that period, and the first received since then, was at the end of 1907. Two cases of lead poisoning occurred in a house situate just above the Sweetloves Filter Beds, which is supplied with Springs water. About the same time the Medical Officer of Health of Turton informed me that he had had seven cases in his district within the last ten months of 1907.

Analyses of the water then made showed that it had a total acidity (reckoned as H₂ SO₄) of 1.234 grains per gallon, a plumbosolvent capacity (after 24 hours' contact with bright lead) of .98 grains per gallon, and the water left in the pipes all night contained .315 grains per gallon. The Waterworks Committee took the matter up and ordered experiments to be made with a view to neutralising the acidity and preventing it acting on lead. These experiments have just been completed. The analyses for the last six weeks show that it has become neutral and has no action on bright lead after 24 hours' contact. A permanent chalk-mixing apparatus has been recommended by the Engineers to be built near the point of the intake on the Three Nooked Shay Brook, and an extension of the sand filters, it is believed, will remove this source of danger to the health of the inhabitants.

Heaton (or High Rid) Gathering Ground.

This is the oldest of the three, and comprises 523 acres, none of which is in the hands of the Corporation. It is wholly in the Borough of Bolton, but very few houses have been built on it during the last ten years.

It is formed by the middle coal measures, covered by glacial drift, chiefly clay, and there is no peat. The slopes are not steep like those at Entwistle or Dingle; 75 per cent. consists of pasture land, and 20 per cent. of meadow land.

The upper half of the watershed drains by means of small streams into High Rid reservoir, which receives also a supply of spring water from a tunnel driven into the hillside. The lower half drains to a four-foot catch-water culvert which leads from near Old Hall Lodge to the Markland Hill filter beds. Water from High Rid passes by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. culvert to join the 4ft. culvert at Old Hall. The Old Hall catch-water has an overflow into the 4ft. culvert. The slopes are underdrained, the drains leading into streams or the 4ft. catch-water culvert.

There are seven farms, two public houses, and 39 cottages on the watershed, with a population of 216.

Most of the houses are provided with privy-middens, but these are regularly attended to and the contents deposited off the watershed. Several have been reconstructed within the last ten years.

The land is heavily manured at certain times of the year from the contents of the manure pits and tanks.

The slop water from the houses along the Chorley Old Road (Bolton to Horwich) and the surface water have been led into the sewer, and so off the watershed, but on the farms the slop and surface water is allowed to run on to the land. The culvert leading to High Rid reservoir and that joining High Rid to Heaton are rubble in construction and admit surface water.

Old Hall lodge-water was found to be turbid and unwholesome looking, and on analysis was found to be badly polluted.

There have been no complaints with regard to the lead dissolving properties of this water, which is always neutral in re-action.

There is no arrangement for the exclusion of storm water from the High Rid reservoir.

This water has a larger amount of albuminoid ammonia than any other of the supplies, and the filtration of it was for a time not efficient, in fact, on some occasions the filtered water was worse than the raw water in this respect. Recently the sand filters have been renewed and there has been a great improvement.

The Quality of the Water.

The raw waters are derived from three main sources:— Entwistle, Dingle, and Heaton watersheds, in the proportion of $4\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and one million gallons per day.

The chemical and bacteriological averages are given below for the dates mentioned, but it will be seen that these do not cover the whole year.

The Entwistle water has a high average of oxygen absorbed, '427, which is due to its peaty origin; the albuminoid ammonia being '012, number of microbes 205, and B. coli 4. This water after filtration is generally good from the sand and mechanical filters, the average being: albuminoid ammonia '006, oxygen absorbed '309, microbes 22, B. coli o. A typical example of the filtered water is (19th October):—

Free or Saline Ammonia	'00I
Albuminoid Ammonia	.005
Nitrates	.000
Oxygen absorbed in 10 mins	.300
Nitrites	.000
Chlorine	2.106
Total Hardness	6.200
Permanent Hardness	3.200
Acidity	Nil.
Plumbo-solvency	Nil.
No. of microbes per c.c.	4
B. coli per 100 c.c	ò

There has been noticed at times a slight acidity, but this has been adequately guarded against by the provision of a chalk mixing apparatus at Entwistle before the water enters the two-mile tunnel which brings it to Sweetloves. After storage in the sweetloves reservoir it is not quite so good bacteriologically as immediately after filtration.

The possible source of pollution referred to in the 1899 report has been completely removed by the demolition of the house and privy-midden near the reservoir and the erection of mechanical filters on the site. Whether this good average will be maintained during the winter months remains to be seen. The chief opportunities of pollution of this supply are the large amount of manured land on the watershed area, and the fact that no provision has as yet been made for the exclusion of the first rush of storm water.

The Dingle water. This important supply is of a higher standard than that of Entwistle and in its origin is a pure and good water. Bacteriologically it is not so good as Entwistle, but after passing the filters it improves greatly and becomes as good as the Entwistle water both chemically and bacteriologically. Its acidity and plumbo-solvent property have already been referred to, and the last analyses made show that after treatment in the chalk mixing house its acidity is nil, its action on lead is nil, and water taken from a house in Egerton, where the water had remained in the house with a pipe 100 yards long, gave less than 1-100 grain of lead per gallon.

The following is the last analysis of the water, made on October 19th:-

Free or Saline Ammonia	.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	.009
Nitrates	.000
Oxygen absorbed in 10 mins	.300
Nitrites	.000
Chlorine	1.989
Total Hardness	4.200
Permanent Hardness	2.250
Acidity	Nil.
Piumbo-Solvent action	Nil.
No. of microbes per c.c	30
B. coli per 100 c.c	2

The water from the Heaton watershed is not so pure in its origin as the other two, owing to the position of the gathering ground and the opportunities of pollution. The albuminoid ammonia averages '020, the oxygen absorbed '375, and the number of microbes 300, B. coli is generally present. After filtration the water greatly improves, especially recently, since the renewal of the filter beds at Markland Hill. The following is the most recent analysis of the filtered water :---

Free or Saline Ammonia	.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	.013
Nitrates	.000
Oxygen absorbed in 10 mins	.300
Nitrites	.000
Chlorine	2.457
Total Hardness	7.500
Permanent Hardness	4.000
Acidity	Nil.
Plumbo-Solvency	Nil.
No. of microbes per c.c	102
B. coli per 100 c.c	2

The water has never shown any acidity or plumbo-solvent action, but in hot summers especially, the water in the Heaton storage reservoir deteriorates owing to an excessive growth of low vegetable organisms, and becomes unpalatable at times. This matter is now receiving the earnest attention of the Waterworks Engineers.

Complaints.

Very few complaints have been received during 1908 with regard to the quality of the water, and only one complaint with regard to insufficiency, and the answers sent to me by the Medical Officers of Health of the districts supplied by the Bolton Corporation show that the water has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. In answer to enquiries made in September, 1908, I received the following replies:—

- ATHERTON.—" Last complaint made 16th January, 1908. Since that time the water has not always been satisfactory in quality."
- WESTHOUGHTON.—" Last complaint made in January, 1908. Since then water has been of quite good quality and has remained so up to the present time."
- TURTON.—" No complaints have reached the Council in regard to the Bolton Corporation water supply except as to its acid reaction and plumbo-solvent properties."
- AINSWORTH.—"I have not received any complaint during the present year, the worst that I have heard is that the pipes are not flushed often enough."
- CLIFTON (Barton-upon-Irwell).—" We have received no complaints as to the quality of the water supplied to the district of Clifton."

- FARNWORTH.—" I have no cause to complain of the quality of the water supplied to Farnworth by the Bolton Corporation."
- ASPULL.—" Last complaint made in 1907. Quantity of the supply is variable, sometimes absent, and rarely what may be termed good. The quality of the water just now is good, but occasionally we have complaints owing no doubt to the frequent "churning" of the water in the mains."
- WORSLEY.-" I have had no complaints re water supply during 1908."
- KEARSLEY.—" I have had no complaints to make, or had any made to me either this year or last."
- LITTLE HULTON.—" Water supply has been satisfactory this year."

Conclusions.

The condition of the raw water is at present satisfactory, but there are opportunities of pollution both at Entwistle and Heaton, which will have to be carefully guarded against by proper supervision and measures of prevention, as the conditions in the rainy season will, in all probability, be not so favourable as at present.

The Dingle water, the purest in its origin, has in its raw state a marked action on lead, and the present experiments should be continued to determine the neutralisation necessary at different periods of the year.

The analyses of the water should be continued so as to determine the efficiency of the filters during the whole of the year, and these should be extended and improved as is found necessary.

The Waterworks Committee have during the last year made some notable improvements for the purpose of improving the quality of the water. The Markland Hill Filters have been renewed with Leighton Buzzard Sand, and an apparatus is about to be installed for the automatic regulation of the water through the filter beds. The extension of these filter beds is also under consideration. Mechanical filters have been erected at Sweetloves, and the covering of the clear water well with concrete is nearly completed. A chalkmixing apparatus has been erected both at Dingle and Entwistle. A new reservoir at Delph is in course of construction.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineers, Messrs. Swindlehurst and Mitchell, for the figures and many of the facts in the body of this report, and especially to Mr. Mitchell, who has acccompanied me on the inspection and given me most ungrudgingly his valuable advice and assistance. ANALYSES OF WATER, 26th August, 1908, to 6th October, 1908, (Seven Samples).

Oxygen Absorbed. B. Coli. .440 .230 618. 10 01 5 HEATON. STORAGE WATERS. Albuminoid Ammonia. Microbes. .028 £10. 128 L10. 244 37 Oxygen Absorbed. B. Coli. .226 0/1. 0.28 0 275 01 SWEETLOVES. Albuminoid Ammonia. Microbes. 87 172 28 900. 600. too. Average Maximum Minimum Average Minimum Maximum Bacteriological Results-Chemical Results-

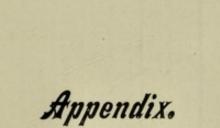
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ANALYSES OF WATER, 26th August, 1908, to 6th October, 1908 (Seven Samples).

		R/	RAW W	WATERS	SS.				FILT	FILTERED		WATERS.		
	ENTW	ENTWISTLE.	DING	DINGLE.	HEA	HEATON.	STOVES	S'LOVES SAND.	S'LOVES MECH.	MECH.	DINGLE SAND.	SAND.	HEATON	SAND.
- 10	Album. Oxygen Ammonia Absorbed	Oxygen Absorbed	Album. Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed	Album. Ammonia	Album. Oxygen Album. Ammonia Absorbed Ammonia	Album. Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed Ammonia	Album. Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed Ammonia	Album. Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed	Album. Oxygen Ammonia Absorbed	Oxygen Absorbed
Chemical Results-														
Average	210.	.427	٤10.	.337	810.	.367	900.	608.	900.	.257	900.	.202	110.	•280
Maximum	220.	.490	910.	.480	.020	.525	600.	.400	600.	315	800.	315	910.	.430
Minimum	600.	.350	600.	.135	910.	.320	200.	012.	500.	.155	500.	560.	800.	.200
	No. of Microbes	B. Coli.	Micr.	B. Coli.	Micr.	B. Coli.	Micr.	B. Coli.	Micr.	B. Coli.	Micr.	B. Coli.	Micr.	B. Coli.
Bacteriological Results-														13
Average	205	4	405	5	208	6	22	0	13	0	65	5.0	56	6
Maximum	490	IO	960	IO	596	20	42	0	31	0	144	61	132	2
Minimum	57	0	56	2	42	0	IO	0	5	0	3	0	6	٥
	26th Aug. 1908.	3rd Sep. 1908.	8th Sep. 1908.	17th Sep. 1908.	22nd Sep. 3 1908.	28th Sep. 1908.	6th Oct. 1908.							
Acidity and Lead Dis. Prop. (Dingle)—														
Organic Acidity											9.0.			
Co ₂ Acidity Neut'l Neut'l Neut'l	Neut'l	Neut'l	Neut'l	Neut'l	Neut'l	Neut'l Neut'l Neut'l Neut'l	Neut'l							
Action on Lead (24 hours)	IIN	IIN	IIN	IIN	liN	IIN	IIN		in the					
			-											ł



TABL

CAUSES

	No. and					2		-		2					C	LAUS	ES
	1	SE	X.													AGE	
CAUSES OF DEATH,	Total.	М.	F.	o to T	I to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50
AGeneral Diseases.	1	1		1	1	1											
IZymotic.																	
Vaccinated .																	
No statement																	
Chicken Den																	
Measles		I	 I	 I	I 	 I											
Epidemic Rose Rash, German			1.3					1						1998 - 1 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -			
Measles Scarlet Fever	0.7	10			2	6	3			 I					 I		
Typhus																	
Plague Relapsing Fever																	
Influenza	. 40	16	24	I		I			2		4	. 3	I	I	2	2	2
Whooping Cough		46	36	44	24	5	6	I	2								
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup		9	6		2	1	I	6	3	 I	1						
Cerebro-Spinal Fever Simple Continued Fever			 I										 I		•••		
Enteric Fever	1 .6	16	20		 I					 I			6	4	4	4	2
Asiatic Cholera																	
Epidemic Diarrhœa—Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	. 105	50	55	82	15	3				I	I						
Diarrhæa, Choleraic Diarrhæa	. 51	30	21	. 39	7								I		1		
Dysentery Malarial Fever		 I	I 												I		 I
Hydrophobia	1. 557.11																
Glanders, Farcy Anthrax, Splenic Fever																	
Tetanus	1																
Syphilis		I		I													
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra Puerperal-																	
(Septicæmia, Sapræmia	4		4									I		2	I		
Pyæmia Phlegmasia Dolens																	
(Thrombosis)																	
Infective Endocarditis			2										I	I			
Epidemic Pneumonia,																	
Pneumonic Fever																	
Erysipelas Septicæmia (not Puerperal)			I 										I 				
Pyæmia (not Puerperal)	1000000																
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax)																	
Phagedœna																	
Other Septic Diseases	. 4	I	3	2													1
Total Zymotic	. 368	182	186	170	52	17	10	7	15	4	11	9	11	8	10	6	6
IIParasitic.	I	I		I													
IIIDietetic.				- And													
Starvation, Malnutrition		I	I	2													
Scurvy Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens		 I														 I	
Opium, Morphia Habit																	
Ptomaine Poisoning Industrial											•••						
Poisoning-Lead																	
Phosphorus Arsenic and other																	
Metals	1																
Total Dietetic	. 3	2	I	2												I	
and the second	1000					1.00	1 1 1 1 1	1.200		10000	CONTRACTOR OF	Contraction of the		and the second second	1000		

)EATH, 1908.

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1 2 2 4	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards	o to 5	5 and upwards	North	East	West	Exchange	Bradford	Church	Great Lever	Derby	Hulton	Deane-c- Lostock	Runtworth	Halliwell	Heaton	Smithills	Astley Bridge	Tonge	Dar. Lever c-Br'htmet
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TABLE

							4								2	CAU	
	1.168	S	EX.													AG	E.
CAUSES OF DEATH,	Total	M.	F.	o to T	I to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 t0 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50
IV.—Constitutional						10											
Tubercular Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		108	72						3	2	10	16	18	20	20	21	24
Phthisis Tubercular Meningitis	 36 30	27 16	9 14	8	10	2		2	6	2	2	4	4	3	5	5	5
Tubercular Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica	 1 2 2 2 2	58	6	4	4	I		T	I 	I		I	I				1
Lupus	 																
Tubercle of other Organs General Tuberculosis	 24	14	6	4 5	1 2	3	I	 I	 I		1 2	 I	I 	3 I	32		
Scrofula Rheumatic Fever,	 																
Acute Rheumatism	 12	5	7						I	I	5	I		2	I		
Rheumatism of Heart Chronic Rheumatism	 11	4	7						 I			 I					 I
Rheumatic Arthritis,																	
Gout Rheumatic Gout	 2	 I	 I														 I
Carcinoma Sarcoma	 78 6	38 3	40										I 	I	3	4 1	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease	 38	12	26												 I	I	4
Rickets Purpura	 2	I 	I	I				I 									
Hæmophilia, Hæmorrhagic																	
Diathesis Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	 19	4	15			 I					ĩ	 I			2	 4	 I
Diabetes Mellitus	 17	13 268	4								I	1		2	I		I
Total Constitutional	 496	208	220	35	17	0	2	5	15	6	22	27	25	32	38	36	46
V.—Developmental.						1											
Premature Birth Congenital Defects	 94 15	45 5	49 10	93 14		I 			 I								
Injury at Birth	 4	3	I	4													
Ward of Deserve Mills	 4	2	2	4													
Teething	 37	20	17	20	13	4											
Old Age, Senile Decay	 245	79	166														
Total Developmental	 399	154	245	135	13	5			I								
BLocal Diseases.																	
I.—Nervous System																	
Meningitis, Inflammation of Brain		28	16	17	10		2	2	6	-	2	Sec.					
Softening of Brain	 44 11	6	5				3			3	2			 I			
Tananita (ant Duranamal)	 9 2	8 1	I I										I 		2 1	I	Ļ
Chorea	2		2							 I	 I						
C 11.	 6 61	2 33	4 28	51	 5	4		 I				I			I		I
Laryngismus Stridulus	 5	2	3	2			I	ī	I								
Locomotar Ataxy Paraplegia and Diseases of	 4	4												I		I	
Cainel Cond	 7	2	5												I		I
Poly-neuritis	 5	I	4														I
Brain Tumour (not Specific) Other Diseases of Nervous	 5	5						I	I					2			
Custom	 14	10	4			I								I	I	2	
Total Nervous	 175	102	73	70	15	5	A	5	8	4	2	T	T	5	6		4

-Continued.

DEATH, 1908.

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60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards	o to 5	5 and upwards	North	East	West	Exchange	Bradford	Church	Great Lever	Derby	Hulton	Deane-c- Lostock	Rumworth	Halliwell	Heaton	Smithills	Astley Bridge	Tonge	Dar. Lever c-Br'htmet
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7 1 	3	t 1	т 			I 22 6	179 36 8 5	II 2 I I	13 2 2 2	28 9 4 1	8 1 2 1	19 5 6 2	10 4 1	4 3	20 2 6 2	6 	4 1 1	7 1	17 8 1	4	8 1 1	8 1 2 	9 I	4
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43	23	17	8	4		67	429	29	35	85	21	53	24	24	59	12	II	16	52	7	16	17	27	8
		·				94 14 4	 I	7 1	4 1 	16 1	I 	11 2 	8 I	2 4 1	13 2	3 I	I I	2	13 		4 1	5	 I I	4 1
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12	32	58	61	54	22	153	246	19	23	60	9	43	31	21	38	19	11	14	43	6	14	21	14	13
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	2					32	12	1 	4	7 2		5	I		6	I	I	1	9 1	2	2	I	33	
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II	8	2	2	2		99	76	9	13	35	6	20	6	5	19	2	3	3	31	3	6	4	8	2

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	1	SI	EX.													AGI	ŝ.
Causes of Death,	Total	м.	F.	o to T	I to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50
and the ball to be to		1	1	-		1		1			1		1		1	1	
II.—Organs of Special Sense.																	
Otitis, Mastoid Disease Epistaxis, Nose Disease Ophthalmia, Eye Disease	I	 I 	2 	I 	 	 I 	 	 	 	···· ···	 	I 	 		 		
Total Organs of Special Sense	3	I	2	I		I						I					
III.—Heart. Valvular Disease, Endocarditis																	
(not Infective) Pericarditis	I	47 I I	45 						···· ···	4	8 	4 	3	6 	5 	10 	10
Hypertrophy of Heart Angina Pectoris Dilatation of Heart	8 9	6	2					···· ···							 I 	 I	
Fatty Degeneration of Heart Syncope. Heart Disease (not Specified)	14 125	8 59	66	2	 I		 I			 I	 2			 6		 5	2 11
Total Diseases of Heart		128	122	2	I		I		3	5	10	7	8	12	II	16	23
IVBlood Vessels.										-							
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, Thrombosis Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	92 43	45 20	47 23								τ	I	2 I	I 	2	6	1 2
Aneurism Senile Gangrene	1 3	I	2														ı
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral) Phlebitis	I 	 	ı 			 											
Varicose Veins Blood Vessels (other Diseases of)	 12	10	2														T
Total Diseases of Blood Vessels	152	77	75								I	1	3	I	5	6	5
VRespiratory System.																	
Laryngitis Membranous Laryngitis (not	8	4	4	3	2	I	2										
Diphtheritic) Croup (not Spasmodic or Membranous)	 2	2					 I		 I								
Other Diseases of Larynx (not Specified) Bronchitis	I 288	1 130		 47	12	 2		 I	2	 I	2			2		1 5	7
Lobar and Croupous Pneumonia Broncho, Catarrhal and Lobular Pneumonia	31 92	16	15 37	39	2 28		 5		2	2		2	5	2		2	2
Pneumonia Emphysema, Asthma	77 4	55 40 1	37 3	9	4	4 1	2	I 	3		2 	4	3	2	5	6 	5
Pleurisy Fibroid Disease of Lung Other Diseases of Respiratory	9 3	6 1	32				т 		2			I 	2			I	I
System Total Diseases of Respiratory	13	5	8	2		I				I			I		2		I
System	528	261	267	102	48	15	13	2	IO	4	4	7	14	6	14	18	17

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60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards	o to 5	5 and upwards	North	East	West	Exchange	Bradford	Church	Great Lever	Derby	Hulton	Deane-c- Lostock	Rumworth	Halliwell	Heaton	Smithills	Astley Bridge	Tonge	Dar. Lever c-Br'htmet
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28	27	20	9	2		4	246	12	12	39	4	28	17	10	38	4	5	9	44	2	7	7	9	3
20 6 	12 10 	15 5 2	6 3 1	4 		 	92 43 1 3	2 I 	6 5 	19 3 1	6 	10 3 1	4 5 	6 7 	10 2 	2 	3 2 	2	16 7 1	 2 		2	3 4 1	I 2
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59	56	34	20	9	8	180	348	18	60	81	24	59	22	20	69	16	8	22	59	I	7	18	28	16

TABLE

CAUSES

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	100	SE	EX.													AGE	
CAUSES OF DEATH,	Total.	м.	F.	o to T	I to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	4 5
	1			i	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIDigestive System. Tonsillitis, Quinsy	T		I	I													
Mouth, Pharynx Disease (not													1				
Gastric Ulcer	4	I	3	2			I			 I		 I	 I	 I	I		••
Gastritis Gastric Catarrh, Gastro-	1											1					
Intestinal Catarrh Other Diseases of Stomach (not	34	16	18	20	I		I			I	I		I		I		
Malignant)	16	8	8	8	2											I	
Enteritis (not Epidemic) Gastro-Enteritis	24 9	11 7	13	16	3	 I	I		 I	 I							••
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis	8	5	3					I	I	2	I			I			
Hernia Intestinal Obstruction	10000	2	4					 I				 I		 I		I	1
Other Diseases of Intestines	7 19	39	4	6											2	 I	-
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)	6	3	3	2		I			I	I		I					
Cirrhosis of Liver Other Diseases of Liver and Gall	20	14	0													3.	
Bladder	9	4	5	2						I			I			I	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	2		I													
Total Diseases of Digestive		0.0		6-						-							-
System	172	86	86	61	7	2	3	2	3	7	2	3	3	3	4	7	2
VIILymphatic System						1		-									
and Ductless Glands. Spleen Disease	Mar an																
Other Diseases of Lymphatic																	
System	2		2											I		I	
Thyroid Body Disease Suprarenal Capsules Disease	I	 I	I 								I 						····
Total Diseases of Lymphatic			-														-
System & Ductless Glands	4	I	3								I			I		I	I
VIIIUrinary System.										1.5							
Acute Nephritis Chronic Bright's Disease,	10	8	2	3							2				2		
Albuminuria	70	37	33	I						I		I	I	I	5	3	8
Calculus (Not Biliary)																	
Bladder and Prostrate Disease Other Diseases of Urinary	6	2	4										I				1
System	7	2	5											I	I	I	
Total Diseases of Urinary System	93	49	44	4						I	2	I	2	2	8	4	9
		45			Rises									1			-
IXGenerative System. Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant)	I		I														
Other Diseases of Ovary																	
Uterine Tumour (not Malignant)	I		I														
Other Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	2		2														I
Disorders of Menstruation																	
Other Diseases of Generative and Mammary Organs	I	I															I
Total Diseases of Generative			-														
System	5	I	4						•••								2
XPregnancy and																	
Childbirth.			I											I			
Abortion, Miscarriage Puerperal Mania	I 																
Puerperal Convulsions	I		I									I					
Placenta Prævia, Flooding, Accidental Hæmorrhage	I		I										I				
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	10.11		1.5			-			16								
and Childbirth Total Accidents of Pregnancy	9		9									I	3	I	3	I	
and Childbirth	12		12									2	4	2	3	I	

_Continued.

DEATH, 1908.

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TABLE

IO

CAUSES

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	1000	SI	EX.							1						AGE	Ŀ.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.			0	I	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	4
	1 2	М.	F.	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	212		14	T	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Son Distant of Distant											1						
XILocomotor System.		1															
Caries, Necrosis																	
Arthritis, Periostitis Other Diseases of Locomotor	2	I	I					I									
System																	
Total Diseases of Locomotor System	2	I	I					I									
XIISkin.										Phil.							
		I		1				110	-	1.11							
Ulcer, Bedsore Eczema	100	I	I	2												I 	
Pemphigus	 I		 I	 I													
			-														
Total Diseases of Skin	5	2	3	3												I	
C.—Other Specified																	
Diseases.																	
DIII-defined and not			113						1								
Specified Diseases.																	
Line Dability Managemen	0-			0-													
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus Dropsy, Ascites, Anasarca		57 I	32 I	87 2	I 	I 											
Tumour	1.12.22																
Abscess Hæmorrhage			II			I 											
Sudden Causes (causes																	1
unascertained) Other Ill-defined Diseases				 I													
Total Ill-defined and not		58															
Specified Causes	95	50	37	90	I	2											
EViolent Causes.																	
1.—Accident.																	
In Mines and Quarries	and the second se	2												,			I
Vehicles and Horses Ships, Boats, Docks (not	6	5	I									I	I		I	I	
Drowning)																	
Building Operations	0	1 7	 I							 I	 I		 I	 I		I	
Machinery Weapons and Implements																	
Burns and Scalds		7	9		2	I	2	4	3		2				I		
Drowning		7	2						I			2	2	1			
Suffocation Falls		22	 13			 I			 I		 I	 I	2		 I	 I	
Weather Agencies																	
Otherwise or not Stated	. 6	4	2	I						I		••••	I	2			
2Homicide.	2	2					I					I					
3Suicide.	25	15	10									I	I	5	2	3	3
4.—Execution.																	
Total Violent Deaths	. III	73	38	I	2	. 2	. 3	4	. 5	2	4	6	8	12	6	6	. 8
Total from all Causes.	2874	1447	1427	677	156	57	36	26	60	33	60	65	79	84	105	107	120
		1		1							1000	No. of Street, or other		1000	1000		100

-Continued.

DEATH, 1908.

	5	-						1								1	WAR	D.							
500	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 and upwards	o to 5	5 and upwards	North	East	West	Exchange	Bradford	Church	Great Lever	Derby	Hulton	Deane-c- Lostock	Rumworth	Halliwell	Heaton	Smithills	Astley Hridge	Tonge	Dar. Lever
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-	219	207	181	119	78	34	952	1922	117	211	459	101	343	143	144	347	77	69	103	344	26	81	100	146	63

II

TABLE II.

12

POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	estimated each Year	Bir	ths	Tota	l Death in the I	is regis District	tered	Public 1 the	esidents Public District	Residents n Public In- ond District	Net D at all belong	Ages ing to
Year		er		Under of	1 year age	At all	ages	beaths in tutions ir District.	Non-r bed in H n I ni su	f Res in Pu eyond	the Di	istrict
	Population to Middle of	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 Births Registered	Number	Rate	Total Deaths in Pub Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents Registered in Public Institutions in District	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public In- stitutions beyond District	Number	Rate
1898	122495	3800	31.0	632	166	2196	17'9	81	31	185	2350	19.1
1899	162222	4878	30.0	864	177	2971	18.3	116	17	284	3238	19.9
1900	164240	4775	29.0	806	168	2952	17.9	119	16	285	3222	19.6
1901	168748	4648	27.5	794	170	2864	16.9	128	24	245	3085	18.3
1902	171082	4779	27.9	626	130	2741	16.0	160	31	240	2959	17.2
1903	173401	4700	27.1	704	149	2768	15.9	136	18	312	3062	17.6
1904	175744	4736	26.9	775	163	2743	15.6	129	28	279	2994	17.0
1905	178111	4481	25.1	724	161	2492	13.9	138	26	288	2754	15.4
1906	180502	4599	25.4	631	137	2551	14.1	138	27	270	2794	15.4
1907	182917	4476	24.4	646	144	2795	15.2	174	28	306	3073	16.2
Averages for years 1898-1907.	167946	4587	27.4	720	156	2707	16.1	131	24	269	2953	17.6
1908	185358	4573	24.6	667	145	2599	14.0	153	38	313	2874	15.2

CENSUS, 1901.

Total Population at all ages			168215
Number of Inhabited Houses			35995
Average Number of Persons per House			4.6
Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area	a covered by	water)	14908

TABLE III. Ward Populations, Births, and Deaths.

1		I Year	109	toi	104	118	IIO	III	66	IIO	IOI	102	106	100
	ford	Deaths at all Ages	382	391	383	441	430	401	379	363	386	402	395	343
	Bradford	Births Registered	643	600	599	636	627	651	600	572	603	547	607	571
	I	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	19018	19068	19440	19852	19915	19980	20110	20220	20330	20430	19836	20588
		r Year Deaths under	47	45	39	38	28	20	34	30	15	30	32	18
	nge	Deaths at all Ages	178	149	147	156	150	611	IOI	IOI	96	107	130	IOI
	Exchange	Births Registered	216	188	167	132	173	115	IŜI	144	I32	125	154	125
	Э	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	7250	7250	6750	5874	5724	5535	5331	5130	4950	4779	5856	4234
		I Year Deaths under	120	142	127	106	87	121	131	115	123	106	117	IO3
	st	Deaths at all Ages	448	556	544	451	430	469	496	436	477	491	479	459
	West	Births Registered	765	784	714	695	708	684	670	677	709	169	604	726
		Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	27438	27627	28370	27290	27343	27410	27572	27705	27840	27960	27655	28059
		ı Xear Deaths under	69	75	60	74	57	50	70	65	51	64	63	62
	t	Deaths at all Ages	237	267	276	257	245	249	231	211	207	233	241	211
	East	Births Registered	349	354	338	320	312	324	312	339	300	322	327	321
		Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	11313	11313	11000	10654	10556	10400	10275	10140	10040	9940	10563	9631
		1 Year Deaths under	33	41	41	22	24	33	30	25	27	15	29	30
	_	Deaths at all Ages	124	127	137	118	142	141	122	97	104	118	123	111
	North	Births Registered	220	213	217	179	209	303	198	175	194	186	199	178
	4	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	6993	7036	7200	7386	7452	7520	7560	7600	7710	7810	7426	7985
		Desths under	638	880	814	800	633	713	792	744	636	652	730	677
	gh	Deaths at all Ages	2350	3238	3222	3085	2959	3062	2994	2754	2794	3073	2953	
	Borough	Births Registered	3800	4878	4775	4648	4779	4700	4736	4481	4599	4476	4587	4573
	H	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	122495 3800 2350	162222 4878 3238	164240 4775 3222	168748 4648 3085	171082 4779 2959	173401 4700 3062	175744 4736 2994	178111 4481 2754	180502 4599 2794	182917 4476 3073	167946 4587 2953	185358 4573 2874
	Names of Wards	Year	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905		1907	Averages of years 1898 to 1907	1908

TABLE III. (Continued).

WARD POPULATIONS, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

1	t year Deaths under	42	36	46	4	31	29	53	43	38	37	39	32
orth	Deaths at all Ages	145	135	I44	164	124	129	163	122	125	152	140	IO3
Rumworth	Births Registered	230	217	235	220	233	249	246	224	229	24I	232	238
R	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	5891	5995	6400	7263	7590	7925	8165	8415	8805	9205	7565	9465
tock	I year		23	16	12	80	6	5	13	30	7		I4
-Los	Deaths at all Ages		69	55	39	36	51	60	49	32	44		69
-cum	Births Registered	ble	86	98	96	92	80	81	82	89	72		67
Deane-cum-Lostock	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	availa ble	2787	2700	3203	3209	3215	3231	3245	3250	3255		3230
	I year Deaths under	not	32	23	29	21	13	17	27	14	19		13
8	Deaths at all Ages	ics	87	82	17	73	78	81	79	58	78		17
Hulton	Births Registered	St atist ics	115	132	135	163	150	142	146	I52	137		134
	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	St	4124	4300	4545	4684	4820	4950	5080	5205	5330		5557
	I year Deaths under	118	611	611	114	104	95	EOI	93	87	76	102	94
~	Deaths at all Ages	370	405	424	370	367	349	360	343	344	342	367	347
Derby	Births Registered	640	645	607	165	616	561	601	545	555	536	589	510
	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	18483	18629	06161	17191	19315	1947o	19685	19870	20120	20320	19425	20552
	Deaths under		31	32	31	23	34	36	36	21	33		25
lever	Deaths at all Ages	ics not labl e	136	129	I 39	129	150	130	159	121	167		144
_	Births Registered	St atist i avai	247	244	230	252	236	234	214	237	240		235
Great	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	- St	7744	7700	9098	9433	0066	10290	10697	11050	11428		11897
	I Year Deaths under	20	31	25	31	24	26	38	18	17	16	24	32
Church	Deaths at all Ages	641	153	143	134	153	139	138	102	135	139	139	143
	Births Registered	169	175	161	155	172	171	168	139	164	169	164	159
	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	9820	9666	8760	8607	8604	8550	8545	8540	8537	8534	8843	8472
Names of Wards	Year	1898	6681	1900		1902	1903	1904	1905	1906		Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	1908

WARD POPULATIONS, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS. TABLE III. (Continued).

ė	r year Deaths under	1	15	15	II	4	15	15	IO	13	00	1	13
er-cu net	Deaths at all Ages	İ	54	76	55	57	65	67	56	65	68		63
rcy Lever-o Breightmet	Births Registered		83	94	89	87	97	IO8	79	6	86		118
Darcy Lever-cum- Breightmet	Population esti- nated to Middle of each year		3849	3850	3566	3554	3520	3508	3485	3480	3475	-	3410
	I year Deaths under		34	43	37	17	29	31	27	25	23		25
e	Deaths at all Ages	1	149	126	147	66	141	139	117	113	132		146
Tonge	Births Registered		277	284	260	236	256	256	239	227	260		225
	Population esti- of each year		7904	8400	8562	8920	1026	9725	I0145	10440	10755		II060
0	r year Deaths under		24	21	29	25	24	22	18	17	22		22
Astley Bridge	Deaths at all Ages		122	109	110	137	122	III	118	III	127	11.0	100
ley E	Births Registered		183	188	160	194	176	180	186	188	178		182
Ast	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year		7496	7510	7077	7849	7995	8155	8312	8440	8540		8850
	I year Deaths under		17	14	13	II	25	17	14	II	II		19
IIIs	Deaths at all Ages		64	61	54	68	87	59	74	73	80		81
Smithills	Births Registered		112	102	121	90	138	133	I43	117	119		130
ŝ	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	available	3471	3600	4412	4614	4830	5010	5187	5350	5522		5768
	ı year Deaths under	avai	I	I	4	S	4	IO	4	4	3		H
on	Deaths at all Ages	not	22	25	24	31	33	41	25	33	22		26
Heaton	Births Registered	ics	35	29	38	38	37	57	48	46	31		4
ł	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	Statis tics	1516	1530	1902	1930	1960	1994	2035	2050	2063		2135
	r year Deaths under	80	IIO	88	87	51	75	76	96	64	80	80	74
Halliwell	Deaths at all Ages	317	355	361	349	283	339	307	303	314	371	329	344
	Births Registered	568	564	566	591	577	572	619	529	573	536	569	582
	Population esti- mated to Middle of each year	16289	16487	17540	19746	20390	21070	21635	22305	22905	23580	20194	24465
Names of Wards	Year	1898			1001	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906		Averages of Years 1898 to 1907	1908

TABLE IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING the YEAR 1908.

					10												
		Total cases	:	:	I	:	376	:	93	:	:	:	:	61	~	62	
Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality						3 3							-		34		
		Darcy LC					0.000		00							20	
		Tonge		+			II		-								
ita	ant	Astley Brid	:				119				:	:	:			6 12	
dso		Smithills	:	+			H			+		:	:		:	-	
Ĥ		Heaton	:	:				+	4		:	+	:				
y to		IlswillsH	:	:	:	:	61	:		-			:	:	:	65	
dit		Rumworth	:	4	:	:	17	:	6	:	:	:	1.	:	:	26	
0 OC	Stock	Deane-c-L	1	1	:	1	42 I4 I0	:	9	1	:	:	:	-	1	16	
L'en		Hulton	1 .:	1	:	1	14	:	H	:	:	;		:	:	15	
es Removed t each Locality		Derby	:	:	:	:	42	:	19	:	:	-	:	I	I	63	
ea		Great Leve	1 :	:			00	:	~	:	:	:	:	÷	:	15	
Ca		Church	1 :	:	:	:	27	÷	5	:	:	:	:			321	
Jo	-		:	:	:		54 2	:	6	:		:	:	:	:	63 3	
10	2000	Bradford		•	•	•		· ·			•	•	•	•	•	1	
Number of	1	Exchange	1 :	:			23	1	н	:	:	:	1	:	H	25	0 0
- III	1.1.1	West	:	:	г	:	71	:	6	:	:	:	÷	:	64	83	112
4		East	:	1	:	:	6	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	64	23	
				:		00		1	:	:	:	:	:	H	11	::	
-	h.u. 10-	North Darcy Lc	1		R	H	14		-	:	-	н	-	61	:	2011	
1000					0	4			5		-	н		~		1000	P
1		Tonge	:	:	IO		19	:	16		-	-	-		:	58	Fotal available Beds
Sec. 2	age	Astley Brid	:	:	m	2	20	:	2	:	-	:		12	:	47	tre
1			1 :	:	н	3	16		m		;		:	-	:	28	: 5
ty		Smithills	:	•			1999				:	:	;	-			int.
ali		Heaton	:	:	I	61	80	:		:	:	:	:	I	:	12	rre
Q	Deane-c-Lostock Rumworth Halliwell		:	:	9	4	0	:	IO	:	н	:	:	18	:	10	
H							120	•		•	100		•		•	159	no
acl			:	:	I	00	26	:	13	:	÷	:	:	9	:	54	: 9
e			1 :	:	н	4	IO	:	12	:	1	:	:	S	:	30	n.
i i					4	m			64					_		100	Ca
Notified in each Locality	Hulton Derby		:	:			30	:		:	:	:	:	5	:	44	ds
oti			1 :	:	5	12	83	:	39	:	+	ŝ	:	27	:	171	ble Beds ases that
	Great Lever				9	0			12	:	:	2	1	19	:	541	le
ses			:	:		-	32	:			:	1000	•	Yast			lab
Ca		1 :	:	m	8	36	:	II	:	:	:	:	~	:	65	Dis	
Total Cases	100000	Bradford	1 :	:	9	6	67	:	15	:	:	:	:	25	:	53	Total availa No. of Dise
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				5	4	12 108		100					16	:	58 203	ita	
1.1		1 :	:				:	21	:	:	:	:			1.00	sp	
Ter set		North	1 :		н	I	14	:	4	:	:	:	:	13	:	33	H
	1	npwards								-	12.2			I		6	Isolation Hospital
ict		pue \$9	1	:	I	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:		atic
str	-		1 .		6	N	0		2		н	-		00	:	4	ole
Di	ars	25 to 65	1 :	:	0.	57	IO	:	92	;			÷	158		334	Is
Cases Notified in Whole District	At Ages-Years	12 to 25	1:	:	6	6	47	:	43	:	:	3	:	30	:	141	
ho	11	30 04 31	1 .			19.53	4	•	4.	•	•	-		a 3		H	
A	ges	51 01 S	:	:	29	6	375	:	42	:	н	:	:	H	1	467	
E.	A						_	· ·									64
ed	At	t to 5	:	:	26	I	198	:	13	:	1	:	:	64	:	240	
life				-		-		-			-		-	-		1000	
Not		Under 1	:	:	61	I	1	:	÷	:	÷	÷		:	:	IO	5.
s l							-			-						-	1000
Ise	24	al	:	:	20	84	5	:	190	:	64	IO	:	202	:	10	
U	At all Ages			•	-	00	637	•	51			-		20		1201	
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eas			:	Call	-	1	:	1	L	er	h	1	1				
lable Disease					(in us	:	H	er	Li a	ev	ev	eve	-	1	ase		
			:	-	peria (including branous Croup)	5	Fever	s Fever	c Fever	sing Fever	ued Fever	eral Fever	-	:	Diseases	ls.	
			Pox	ed .	bra	elas	H	S F	H	ing	nec	ra	-	is.	D	otals.	
				A.		-		-		10	-	21	(1)	10			

TABLE V.

Fotal Deaths 'Residents' Residents " Institutions whether of or "Nonin Public District in the 474 36 36 ÷ : 11 :10 15 ŝ : : ÷ ÷ Breightmet 35 1 4 33 : 4 4 : II 4 : H ÷ : 1114 : --11 Dar.L-cum-HON :: 19 · : 00 OI 13 01 : : : = 00 10 ÷ : : 4 : : Snor : es of " Residents " belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District Bridge : 10 33.57 : " 0 11 3 3 9 H ٩ 1 9 10 ÷ ŝ : : -÷ : ÷ Astley 2004 th 01 : 4 HC · · · H ÷ : 0 m m n n n 8 : : : : E ÷ Smithills C1 H 14 : ÷ H 3 ÷ : : ÷. : -÷ : : ÷ : : ÷ 4 i Heaton 3 4 4 6 64 : 2 17 : 4 4 4 4 ŝ н 4 ÷ ÷ : [[swillsH 1908. 5440 : 01 . DHOOD : :0 3 -II m : : ŝ ÷ : ł ÷ 1 Rumworth ŝ ŝ YEAR Lostock NH 444 : ÷ H ŝ 504 :00: + 1 + -÷ H Cł ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ : 1 -Deane-cum-.9 : " 40 32 .: нн 400 10 : н ÷ ÷ : " ÷ : н ÷ : ÷ Hulton DURING 917 ... 4 : : 40 % 01 :2 38 38 9 ÷ 3335135 4 : 64 : Derby : 01 50.503 : " : 21 0 0 ŝ 440701 64 m ÷ en : ÷ 1 Great Lever ŝ ÷ 1 AGES AT, DEATH Ages of :00 ci m ŝ ÷ 3 : (1 ŝ : 4 14 : : 3 9 12 18 2 177.14 --Church ÷ 19 3 0 9 ÷ 1 н : 00 ÷ . 134 н 197124 4 : 1 10 10 ÷ Bradford Deaths at all 1 5 : 01 1.1 :00,000 HH 4 m H 2 ÷ -1 3 ÷ н ŝ H : Exchange 123 9 25 IO : 24 180 46 46 4 9 :91 ŝ ÷ ŝ ÷ 4 ÷ ÷ н J25W East : " 64 6 m : 4 ÷ 1 4 : H : 3 1363 15 4 N 00 19 H 71 AND : : 01 ٢ . c. g. os s g :: : - - -÷ ŝ : ÷ 3 ŝ 3 H 1 40 + 9 40 North 3 ÷ 4 H sprewqu "Residents" whether occurring 6 CAUSES OF, : 1 1 : : 0 5 1 1 31 22 22 10 : : 58 58 5359 Deaths at the subjoined Ages of ÷ ÷ ÷ : ÷ 4 1 : pue S9 in or beyond the District 691 15 91 61 61 9 19bnu 24 25 00 5 10 16 163 19 ; ÷ : ŝ : : : ÷ ÷ pue Sz under 25 15 and -1 1 : : 2 1 5 : Ξ 33 :: 11 2 H 82 H 19 ÷ : 0 00 H ŝ : SI Japun ¢ O N · : 0 00:000 3: 4 00: ŝ 3 ŝ ÷ 3 1 ÷ : pue 9 S Japan 36 2 : 2000 1 : ÷ ÷ ŝ : 02 52 17 5 : " : 0 0 pue 1 I Year : 4 : 01 H 11 : H 21 40 H 33 47 50 5 : ÷ : ł : 1 : н 93 237 Under 157 01 21 82 15 36 H 40 0 216 95 122 288 200 0 29 250 84 25 998 21 H 12 94 : : SagA IIA : ; ŝ ŝ Membranous Croup) Other continued -----Diseases and Accidents 1 Respiratory Organs 2 1 ÷ 3 Cancer, Malig. Disease. Other Tuber. Diseases. Diphtheria (including Phthisis (Pul. Tuber. Causes of Death Epidemic Influenza Whooping Cough 1 ŝ : ; Cirrhosis of Liver Venereal Diseases : ŧ Other Diseases of of Parturition : ŝ -÷ Heart Diseases ... :: ÷ ÷ Typhus Enteric Puerperal Fever Premature Birth All other causes. Scarlet Fever Measles Cholera ... Pneumonia Pleurisy ... Alcoholism Enteritis... : Erysipelas Small Pox Suicides ... Bronchitis Diarrhœa Accidents Plague Fever > Croup

17

153

63

146

IOC

SI

26

344

103

3

17

347

144

143

343

IOI

459

211

LII

619

1085

125

93

275

2874 677

i

:

All causes

STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908. TABLE VI. DEATHS FROM

121 121 20 20 20 23 18 87 87 16 16 671 677 Total Deaths under 1 Year 17 51 47 47 50 50 63 : -: : : ¢ 33 33 NUHIO stinoM 21-11 : : : ŝ ł ÷ ÷ ÷ ÷ ŝ ÷ : ÷ : 01 16 S H 45 45 9 ŝ ÷ ŝ ŝ : -: : C H C :00 sdinoM 11-01 ÷ -ŝ ÷ н 26 20 0 5 01 :0 : ł ÷ : --: 64 H m : " entrom or-e 1 E ÷. 40 6 : 50 01 5 : 2 i : 1 64 : edinoM e-8 3 37 01 6 37 : ł ŝ : edinoM 8-7 50 20 01 ŝ 4 23 ÷ ÷ sdinoM 7-8 46 40 9 ÷ ÷ ŝ : " : ŝ ÷ sdinoM 8-2 57 adinoM 2-4 57 : 00 16 : -8 1 ÷ 1 23 52 0 2 9 adfnoM 4-E ÷ ŝ 20 01 30 i : ÷ 01 : ÷ 0 83 ÷ 2-3 Months ē E 20 2: 0 5 00 01 sdinoM 2-1 -E ŝ ÷ 1 ÷ 3 : : 3 . -I Month 65 : 8 33 18 : 01 141 01 01 ÷ : 14 ŝ ł 3 : Total under 21 21 1 ŝ : + 3-4 Weeks ŝ ł : ŝ : 3 ŝ ÷ ÷ ÷ H ÷ ÷ ÷ ŝ ł ÷ ÷ 6 0 . 01 0 ÷ : 31 2-3 Weeks 31 : : ŝ Ē ŝ 1 ŝ : 3 ÷ : : ÷ :0 28 28 : V44 : 64 : ŝ : H ÷ : ŝ 1-2 Weeks 82 -÷ 57 04 ÷ 13 : -÷ : : 6 ÷ : 16 i ŝ : : Under I Week : : : Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica, ŝ -÷ 1 Gastro-enteritis... ŝ : Membranous Croup) :: 1 11 : : i : ŝ : : : 3 5 ÷ ÷ E ÷ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ; 1 ŧ 11 5 1 Other Tuberculous Diseases ... 1 ÷ -1 1 Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, : : Tuberculous Meningitis 11 ŝ ŝ Suffocation, overlying ... ŝ ŝ. : ÷ ÷ Measles Scarlet Fever ... Diphtheria (including Diarrhœa, all forms Congenital Defects Cause of Death Whooping Cough Injury at Birth ... : : : : : 1 ÷ Premature Birth Other Causes Chicken Pox Convulsions Uncertified Syphilis ... Pneumonia Erysipelas Rickets ... Bronchitis Laryngitis Small Pox Certified Diarrhœal III. Wasting Infectious I. Common Diseases Causes IV. Tuber-Diseases Causes Diseases culous Other All II. 2

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 2,874

Births in the year—Legitimate, 4,394 ; Illegitimate, 179. Deaths from a Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 185,358

