[Report 1894] / Medical Officer of Health, Oldham County Borough.

Contributors

Oldham (England). County Borough Council. nb2004302054

Publication/Creation

1894

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yvg74t87

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.





BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF OLDHAM,

FOR THE YEAR, 1894,

BY

CHARLES H. TATTERSALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., L.S.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and Medical Superintendent to the Westhulme Fever Hospital.

MANCHESTER:

HALL AND SON, PRINTING CONTRACTORS, 6, ST MARY'S PARSONAGE.

1895.





Town Hall,

Oldham.

WITH THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S COMPLIMENTS.





BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF OLDHAM,

FOR THE YEAR, 1894,

BY

CHARLES H. TATTERSALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., L.S.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and Medical Superintendent to the Westhulme Fever Hospital.

MANCHESTER:

HALL AND SON, PRINTING CONTRACTORS, 6, ST MARY'S PARSONAGE.

1895.



MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

1894.

MR. ALDERMAN JACKSON, CHAIRMAN.

HANSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

THE	MAYOR.		MR.	Councillor	HAWKINS.
MR.	ALDERMAN :	BRIERLEY	,,	ñ	HORROBIN.
,,	Councillor	ANDREW.	,,	,,	SIMISTER.
,,	**	CHADWICK.	,,	,,	WADDINGTON.
,,	,,	EMMOTT.	,,	,,	F. WILD.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018 with funding from Wellcome Library

BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

TO THE

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my first Annual Report on the Health of the Borough.

The death-rate for the year was 18.5 per thousand living, which is slightly in excess of that for the 33 large towns which was 18.1 per thousand.

This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded for the Borough.

With the exception of the Smallpox Epidemic, which ran into the middle of the year, there has been exceptionally little Infectious Disease.

During the year enquiries have been made, and a report issued on the Water Carriage System of removing excreta from the dwellings, and I sincerely trust that the Corporation will see its way to commence an

alteration, which promises to be of marked advantage to the Public Health, before very long.

I have also made enquiries into the Mortality Statistics in Back to Back houses in Oldham, the results of which are appended to this Report.

These once more demonstrate the unhealthiness of this class of dwelling, and while the Corporation are to be congratulated on having stopped the building of these dwellings in 1881, it is certainly worth consideration whether those already in existence should be allowed to remain unaltered.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the kind consideration which you have shown me while new to the town, and also to express my appreciation of the excellent manner in which the members of the staff both in the office and at the Hospitals have carried out their various duties. Especially would I thank the Inspectors for the energy and care displayed in making the enquiries respecting the Back to Back houses, a work which entailed some months of hard work in addition to their ordinary routine of duty.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
CHAS. H. TATTERSALL,
Medical Officer of Health.

INDEX.

		PAGE.
PAF	RT I.—VITAL STATISTICS	9
	Infant Mortality	13
	Meteorological Report	21
	Table 1. Deaths under 1 year from Various Causes	14
	,, 2. Deaths under 1 year of age	16
	Summary of Vital Statistics	25
	Table 1. Population, Births, and Birth-rates	27
	" 2. Deaths Classified in Age Groups	28
	" 3. Death Rates in Various Wards	29
	,, 4. Deaths Classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities	30
	" 5. Death-rates in 33 large towns	32
	,, 6. Death-rates from various causes from 1877-1894	34
	,, 7. Deaths from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases, 1877-1894	35
	,, 8. Meteorological Observations	36
	,, 9, Inquests	38
	,, 10. Prices of various Commodities, 1885 1894	39
	,, 11. Deaths Classified according to Diseases and Ages	40
PART	II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	47
	Small Pox	49
	do. and Vaccination	49
	do. Influence of Westhulme Hospital	50
	Scarlet Fever	53
	Diphtheria	54
	Typhoid Fever	55
	Measures taken to prevent the spread of Disease	57
	Table 4. Smallpox	49
	" 5. do. Untraced Cases	51
	" 6. Scarlet Fever	53
	" 7. Diphtheria	54
	,, 8. do. School Distribution	55
	" 9. Typhoid or Enteric Fever	56
	Chart showing Smallpox Cases and Deaths	49
	Spot Map showing untraced Cases of Smallpox in 1893 and 1894	51

	PAGE.
Table 12. Cases of Sickness and Deaths reported in 1894	59
,, 13. New Cases of Sickness reported	60
" 14. do. do. do. 1881-1894	64
,, 15. Cases admitted into Westhulme Hospital, 1880-1894	62
" 16. Cases admitted to Smallpox Hospitals 1894	64
PART III. ORDINARY SANITARY WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
Systematic Inspection	67
Insanitary Property	68
Dairies and Milkshops	69
Common Lodging Houses	70
Slaughter Houses	71
Smoke Nuisances	74
Sale of Food and Drugs	- 78
Inspections under Factory and Workshops Act	80
do. do. Shop Hours Act	81
Report of Inspector of Nuisances	83
Advertisement re Registration of Milkshops	69
Table 10. Dairies and Milkshops	70
Circular re Slaughtering on Uulicensed Premises	72
Table 11. Smoke Observations, 1890-1894	75
,, 12. Smoke Prosecutions, 1894	77
,, 13. Samples of Food and Drugs 1876-1894	79
" 14. Inspections under Factory and Workshops Act	80
" 15. " , Shop-hours Act	82
,, 17. Magisterial proceedings, 1894	85
,, 18. Fortnightly Inspections, 1893 and 1894	86
Nightsoil and Ashes Summary	87
Nuisances Reported and Work Executed	89
Disinfection	91
Infectious Cases	92
PART IV.—SPECIAL SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.	
Water Carriage of Sewage	
Destructors	97
APPENDIX	99
Mortality Statistics in the Back to Back Houses 1880 to 1892	
Summary	
Tables	
***************************************	1.04

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough in the middle of 1894, which is the basis upon which the various rates are calculated was 138,755. This estimate is made upon the assumption that the Borough continues to grow at the same rate, as in the decade 1881—1891 which is shown by the Census. This estimate is probably correct, and I have endeavoured to correctly apportion the estimated increase to the various Wards according to the relative amount of Building operations going on. St. Mary's getting the greatest share, and Coldhurst having last year's estimate reduced.

The estimated population in each Ward is as follows:

St. Mary's	 	 11,020
St. Peter's	 	 12,537
Werneth	 	 12,626
Westwood	 	 12,240
St. Paul's	 	 10,835
Coldhurst	 	 11,130
Hartford	 	 13,130
${\bf Hollinwood}$	 	 8,221
Clarksfield	 	 12,931
Mumps.	 	 9,486
St. James's	 	 10,944
Waterhead	 	 13,655

The density of the population varies greatly in the different Wards, and is shown in detail in Table No. 1, ranging from 97 persons per acre in St. Mary's Ward to 10 persons per acre in St. James' Ward.

The natural increase of the population during the year, that is the excess of Births over Deaths, is 1,211, compared with 1,035 for last year, and a total of 3,868 since the Census.

Births—During the year 1894, 3,768 births have been registered in the Borough which is a decrease, 127 on the previous year, and 113 on the year 1892.

Of the total births 1894 were males, and 1874 females, equal to Birth rate of 27·1 per thousand of the estimated population, against 28·5 the rate for the previous year and 30·1 mean rate for the preceding five years.

The rate for the great Towns of England and Wales for 1894 was 30.7 per thousand, which shows Oldham to have a Birth Rate 3.6 per thousand less than that for the whole country.

A glance at Table No. 6, which gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the Borough from 1877 to the present time, shows how marked and continuous has been the decline in the Birth Rate. Thus in 1877 the Birth Rate was 40.2, and for the five years 1877 to 1881 it was 37.4, the rates in the two succeeding quinquenial periods being 36.2 and 32.1 respectively. This is the most marked feature of the statistics of the Borough, for although there has been a continuous fall in the Death Rate it is nothing like so marked as this fall in the Birth Rate. The effect of this low Birth Rate is, for the time, to somewhat lower the Death Rate, as it diminishes the proportion of young children in the population, a class which suffers from a high rate of mortality; in the course of years, if it be continued it will, however, cause some increase in the Death Rate, as there will be a steadily increasing proportion of old people, a class which also suffers from a high mortality rate.

If the Birth Rate had been maintained at 37.4 the average rate for the years 1877 to 1881 the deaths during the year would, in all probability, have been increased by 226, thus raising the Death Rate from 18.5 to 20.1 per thousand.

Deaths—The total deaths registered from all causes in the Borcugh during 1894 numbered 2557, made up of 1314 males and 1243 females. There were also 17 deaths (12 males and 5 females) registered in other districts but belonging to Oldham, Taking these numbers into consideration the total deaths during the year numbered 2,574, made up of 1,326 males, and 1,248 females, which gives a Death Rate of 18.5 per thousand of the population.

This is the actually lowest Death Rate recorded, as is shown on Table No. 6, the previously lowest death rate being 20.9 in 1893.

The weather of the year has certainly had a great effect in producing this low death rate, as it was not at any time very hot or very cold, very wet or very dry; in fact the year was remarkable for a relatively warm winter and cold summer. There has also been a marked absence of infectious desease. Influenza has to a great extent spared us, there have been no epidemics of Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping cough, or Diarrhœa, and Smallpox, which was so severe last year, died out gradually during the first six months of the year.

District Mortality Rates.—

The district mortality rates may be seen from Tables No. 4, etc., appended to this report. From all causes the death rates vary from 15.6 per thousand in Clarkfield Ward to 23.6 in Coldhurst Ward. For the past five years the lowest and highest death rates have been—

1889	 Werneth	16.1	 St. Paul's	$24 \cdot 2$
1890	 Werneth	16.4	 Coldhurst	28.2
1891	 Clarkfield	22.3	 Mumps	31.7
1892	 St. Paul's	16.6	 St. Mary's	30.9
1893	 Westwood	18.2	 St. Marv's	26.4

In 1894 the highest death rate is recorded in Coldhurst Ward, 23.6 per 1,000, and the lowest in Clarkfield Ward, 15.6.

The highest Zymotic Rate was in Coldhurst Ward, where it reached 3.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is due to the excess of Diphtheria and Diarrhœa in this Ward. There has, however, been no localised epidemic of any kind to call for special enquiry or report.

Coldhurst Ward suffered the most severely from Phthisis, 32 deaths being registered from this cause, giving a rate of 2.9 per 1,000, while St. Mary's suffered most from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy, 57 deaths being registered. It is worth while noting that these two Wards show the greatest density of population; St. Mary's having 97.5 persons per acre and Coldhurst 85.5 persons per acre.

St. Peter's Ward has suffered most severely from Infantile deaths, there having been 197 per 1,000 births, while St. James' has the very satisfactory rate of 96 per 1,000 births. The difference in this respect may be [accidental for the year, and it will be interesting to note if the relation of Wards to each other in this respect are maintained. A probable cause for the low Infant mortality in St. James Ward is the amount of land unbuilt upon; there being also plenty of open spaces even in that portion which is strictly part of the town. The density of the population in this Ward is only 10.8 persons per acre.

Deaths at various Ages.—The deaths and death rates per 1,000 living in each age period are shown in Table No. 2, from which it will be seen that mortality falls most heavily on the groups under 5 years (63 per 1,000 living), and over 65 (88 per 1,000 living) years, and most lightly on the groups 5 to 15 years (4.1 per 1,000 living) and 15 to 25 years of age (6.2 per 1,000 living). This is of course what may be generally expected, but at the same time it is impossible to avoid feeling what an immense waste of human life is constantly going on in the excessive mortality among young children.

Deaths of Different Sexes.—In the above-named Table No. 2, the deaths at various age groups are divided into sexes, which show that the total mortality of Males is 20 per 1,000 against 17.2 for Females, and that this excess is due to excess among Infants (72 per 1,000 males, 56 per 1,000 females), and in adult life (18.3 per 1,000 males and 12.4 per 1,000 females). Over 65 years male deaths show a decrease, the figures being 79 per 1,000 for males and 96 per 1,000 for females. Thus showing that though a male infant has a much less chance of reaching 65 years of age than a female child, still if that age be once reached, the male has the better prospect before him.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of children under 1 year numbered 610, being at the rate of 162 deaths per 1,000 births. This is 24 per 1,000 less than last year, and 16 below the 5 years average for the years 1887-1891. In fact, there have only been 4 years since 1877 giving a lower rate, the lowest being 151 per 1,000 in 1888.

The Infant mortality is generally considered one of the most important indications of the sanitary condition of a town, and it is anything but satisfactory to note that the diminution has been so slight. In the quinquennial period, 1877-1881, the average deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births was 165, so that our progress may be represented by 3 deaths per 1,000 births, while taking the average of the past five years which is 179, it would appear that there has been actual retrogression in this direction.

With a view of elucidating the cause of this excessive mortality among Infants I have classified the deaths in the following table under ages and causes of death.

TABLE I.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Ages.	Premature Birth.	Congénital Malformation.	Marasmus, Inanition, and Debility.	Diarrhea.	Other Zymotics.	Convulsions.	Dentition.	Tubercular Diseases.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Other Causes.	Totals.
Under 1 mon.	54	13	29	1		42			10	28	177
1-2 months	5	1	17	1	1	14		1	14	13	67
2-3 ,,	1	2	8	1	3	10		5	13	12	55
3-4 ,,			5	1	5	2		3	17	8	41
4-5 ,,			4	1	3	7		1	12	6	34
5-6 ,,		1	4	4	5	6		1	15	6	42
6-7 ,,			2			8		4	12	7	33
7-8 ,,				1	9	4		1	14	4	33
8-9 ,,			2	5	1	7		5	10	3	33
9-10 ,,			1	1	6	3		2	11	4	28
10-11 ,,			. 1	3	9	3		7	9	4	36
11-12 ,,			3	3	6	3		3	9	4	31
									-		
Totals	60	17	76	22	48	109		33	146	99	610

Certain of these causes such as "premature birth" and "congenital malformations" are to a large extent unpreventable, and these form 12 per cent. of the whole. Marasmus, Convulsions, and Diarrhæa which are all more or less caused by improper feeding (see below), form 33 per cent. of the total, and the greatest portion of the remainder (23 per cent. of the whole), are due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia,

which may also be considered to be largely preventable. The frequency of acute lung diseases is probably due to the very common practice of taking the infants out to be nursed in the very early morning, in those cases where the mother goes out to work for the day, and the child still in its night clothes, is exposed to the raw air of the early morning.

With a view of ascertaining the effect of the out-door occupation of the mother, I have had the information tabulated below obtained for each death during the past six months. I hoped in the first instance to be able to compare the deaths of children whose mothers nurse them at home with those of children whose mothers go out to work. To do this, however, it is necessary to ascertain the number of married women at the child-bearing periods of life who go out to work, as well as the total number of married women in the town at those ages. The latter information is to be obtained from the Census returns, but the former seems impossible to get without taking a special Census of the town. Oldham being bounded on all sides by districts exactly similar in population and industry, a great number of people who work in the Oldham factories live outside the Borough, and on the contracy, a great number of Oldham people work in the factories in Chadderton, Failsworth, Royton and Lees. As it is impossible to complete with any accuracy the relative numbers thus mployed any information obtained from the Oldham mills would be comparatively valueless.

The table shows that 19 % of the deaths inquired into were the children of cotton workers; 6 % were the children of women with other occupation; and 77 % were the children of women who nursed their children at home.

There is also shown that 56 % were fed from the breast, and 44 % by the bottle or artificial foods.

These figures are instructive, but the more complete information which I hope to be able to give you next year will be more valuable.

TABLE No. II.

Deaths Under One Year of Age.

	How Fed.			rkers.	in or ervant	ations	lld was home er.
Nature of Diseases.	Breast	Bottle	Artificial food	Cotton Workers	Charwoman or Domestic Servant	Other Occupations	No. where child was nursed at home by mother.
Zymotic Diseases	3	4		4	1	2	15
Diarrhœa	4	5	2	5	1		11
Convulsions	29	14	1	8	3	2	51
Congenital Malforma- tion	1		1				2
Inanition, Dibility, or Marasmus	12	16		8	5		32
Premature Birth	12	4	1	8			28
Tubercular Diseases	8	4		1	1		20
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	41	29	1	18	2	4	66
All other Diseases	16	17		9	1	1	35

Classification of Causes of Death—In Table No. 11 appended there will be found a detailed classification of the deaths into their various causes, and ages. These summarised show that there were were from—

Zymotie	Diseases	675	deaths,	or	26	per cent.	of the total
Constitutional	,,	117	,,	,,	5	,,	,,
Developements	ul ,,	158	,,	,,	6	,,	"
Local	,,	1,352	,,	,,	52	,,	,,
Other	,,	205	,,	,,	8	,,	,,
And from Viole	ence	67	,,	,,	3	,,	,,

Zymotic Diseases—From the seven principal Zymotic diseases (cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa) there were 267 deaths, giving a Zymotic death rate of 1.8 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest rate recorded since 1877, with the exception of 1883 when the Zymotic death rate was 1.5 per thousand.

The Zymotic death rate for the previous year was 2.5 per thousand, in 1892 it was 2.6, and the corrected average for the five years 1887 to 1891 was 2.9 per thousand of the population. In Table 6 the details will be found of the deaths from these diseases for the past 18 years.

Smallpox—The deaths from this disease were 22, whereas in the previous year they were 65, and in 1892 15 in number. There were 165 cases in all, which gives a death rate of 13.3 % of those attacked. Of these 165 cases 117 occurred in vaccinated persons, with eight deaths, giving a death rate of 6.8 %; and 48 occurred in unvaccinated persons, with 14 deaths, giving a death rate of 29.1 %.

Measles—Fifty six deaths were registered from this cause, against 29 in the previous year and 139 in 1892. The disease was mainly prevalent in the northern portion of the town, 28 out of the 56 deaths occurring in Coldhurst, Hartford, and Westwood Wards.

Scarlet Fever—This disease has not been very prevalent during the year. There were 264 cases reported with 21 deaths, or a death rate equal to 7.9 % of the persons attacked. In the previous year there were 16 deaths, and in 1892 42 deaths.

Whooping Cough—There were 58 deaths registered from this disease, against 56 in 1893, and 68 in 1892. Fifty four out of the 58 deaths occurred in children under five years of age.

Diphtheria—There were 39 deaths from this cause out of 67 cases reported, giving the excessively high case mortality of 56.7%. As, however, there can be little doubt that many of the mild cases of this disease are never reported, the actual case mortality is probably much less. In 1893 there were 16 deaths, and in 1892 there were 18 deaths from this cause.

Typhoid Fever—There were 15 deaths registered from this cause out of 69 cases reported, which gives a case mortality of 21.7 %. In 1893 there were 26 deaths, and in 1892 there were 16 deaths from this cause.

Diarrhœa—The deaths from this cause were unusually low, there being 46 registered during the year, against 140 in 1893, and 56 in 1892. The probable reason for this satisfactory condition is the absence of any very hot weather, the 4 ft. earth thermometer never rising above 56 degrees Farenheit

Influenza—There were 29 deaths from this cause against 44 in 1893, and 41 in 1892, 157 in 1891, and 28 in 1890. The deaths were fairly evenly distributed throughout the various age-groups, old people however, suffering the most severely.

Phthisis—There were 269 deaths from this cause, being 10·4 % of the total deaths, and equal to a death rate of 1·9 per thousand of the population. The death rate is the same as in the previous year, and the same as the corrected average for the years 1887 to 1891. There are consequently no signs as yet of the improvement which may ultimately be expected in the mortality from this disease, by the diffusion of the knowledge of its infectious character throughout the population, and it is most important that there should be no relaxation of the efforts that have been made in the past to bring this home to the people at large.

There were 536 deaths from Acute Lung Diseases, against 624 for 1893, and 683 for 1892, which shows a satisfactory diminution; this is probably due to the favourable weather maintained throughout the year, and the absence of any great amount of Influenza, which has been such a large factor in increasing the deaths from Acute Lung Diseases.

From Bronchitis alone there were 276 deaths, giving a death rate of 2 per thousand of the population, which is the lowest recorded for the Borough, while from Pneumonia there were 255 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.8 per thousand of the population, against 2.3 for 1893, and 2.7 the corrected average for the years 1887 to 1891.

In Table No. 5, which is reproduced from the Registrar General's report for 1894, will be found a comparison of the death rates in Oldham with those in the rest of the 33 large towns.

The death rate from all causes in the 33 large towns was 18·1 per thousand against 18·5 in Oldham.

Of the 8 Lancashire towns Oldham stood second, viz.: Blackburn 17.9, Oldham 18.5, Burnley 18.7, Bolton 18.8, Manchester 20.4 Preston 20.8, Salford 21.0, and Liverpool 23.8.

From Zymotic Diseases the death rate in the 33 large towns was 2·44, against 1·84 in Oldham.

The Zymotic death rates in the other Lancashire towns were:— Liverpool 3.41, Salford 3.25, Preston 2.61, Burnley 2.46, Manchester 2.38, Oldham 1.84, Bolton 1.82, Blackburn 1.60.

Among children under 1 year of age the death rate in the 33 large towns averaged 152 per 1,000 births against 161 per 1,000 births in Oldham.

The rates in the other Lancashire towns per 1,000 births were:—
Preston 217, Liverpool 179, Salford 174, Burnley 170, Blackburn
169, Bolton 162, Oldham 161, Manchester 160.

Inquests—There have been 166 inquests held during the year, particulars of which will be found in table No. 9 for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Coroner. From this table it will be seen that there were 2 verdicts of murder; 3 of manslaughter; 50 of accidental death; and 88 of death from natural causes.

In 1893 the total number of inquests was 175, and in 1892 it was 168.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The weather during the year was remarkable for the warm winter (primroses being in flower in December), and the compartively cold summer. The rainfall has been decidedly less than in the two previous years, the figures being 52 inches of rain in 1892, 46.8 inches in 1893, and 38 inches in 1894; but there was no prolonged period of drought. The rainfall was lowest in the months of May and September, and highest in the months of February and June. A short summary of the most important facts of each month are as follows:—

January.—The mean pressure of the barometer for the month was 29.96 inches, and the mean temperature 36 degrees Fahrenheit. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 22 degrees, and the maximum in the sun was 48 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 40 to 42 degrees. Rain fell on 19 days, the total rainfall for the month amounting to 2.40 inches. Snow fell on several occasions.

February.—The mean barometric pressure was 30.04 inches, and the mean temperature 38.2 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 20 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 57 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface was 41 degrees.

Rain fell on 20 days, the total rainfall for the month amounting to 4.61 inches. Snow fell on 2 days.

March.—The mean barometric pressure for the month was 30·01 inches, and the mean temperature 42·7 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 27 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 93 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 40 to 42 degrees.

Rain fell on 18 days, the total rainfall being 4.27 inches.

April.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.96 inches, and the mean temperature 42.5 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 35 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the sun was 89 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 43 to 46 degrees.

Rain fell on 14 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2.05 inches.

There were several south or south-easterly gales.

May.—The mean barometric pressure was 30·13 inches, and the mean temperature 46·8 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 29 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 90 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 47 to 48 degrees.

Rain fell on 14 days, the total rainfall amounting to 1.99 inches.

Westerly winds prevailed generally, but there were two northeasterly gales.

June.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.75 inches, and the mean temperature 53.1 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 36 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 96 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 48 to 51 degrees.

Rain fell on 22 days, the total rainfall amounting to 4.44 inches. South-westerly winds prevailed.

July.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.98 inches, and the mean temperature 59 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 46 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 82 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 54 to 55 degrees.

Rain fell on 18 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2.91 inches. South-westerly winds prevailed with heavy winds from the northeast on two days.

August.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.95 inches, and the mean temperature was 56 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 45 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 75 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 55 to 56 degrees.

Rain fell on 20 days, the total rainfall amounting to 3.69 inches. West and south-west winds prevailed.

September.—The mean barometric pressure was 30.27 inches, and the mean temperature 52 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 40 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 70 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 55 to 53 degrees.

Rain fell on 9 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 1.09 inches.

Winds variable, mainly northerly and north easterly.

October.—The mean barometric pressure was 30.09 inches, and the mean temperature 47 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 35 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 64 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 52 to 49 degrees.

Rain fell on 11 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 3.93 inches.

November.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.86 inches, and the mean temperature 46 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 34 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 57 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 49 to 47 degrees.

Rain fell on 22 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 3.1 inches.

South and south-westerly winds prevailed.

December.—The mean barometric pressure was 30·15 inches, and the mean temperature 40 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 28 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 49 degrees.

The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface, ranged from 46 to 44 degrees.

Rain fell on 21 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 3.6 inches.

Some fog and light variable winds until December 22nd, when there was a very heavy westerly gale, which did a great amount of damage.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Population estimated by the Registrar General to the middle the year 1894	
Births registered in the 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1894 Males 1,906 Females 1,862	
Deaths registered in the 52 weeks ending December 29th,	
1894 Males $1,314$ $\{2,557\}$	
Deaths registered outside the Municipal Borough of persons belonging thereto, Males 12 Females 5	2,574
Deaths from the Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	. 257
Deaths under 1 per thousand births	. 162
Annual Rate of Births per thousand living population	. 27.1

				all [causes per thousand 18.5
			-	housand living population notic Diseases 1.8
Of the 2,5	74 dea	ths re	egister	ed (during the year 1894, 1,001, or
38.9 % were the	se of c	hildre	en und	er 5 years of age.
. P	RINC	IPAL	CAU	SES OF DEATH.
Bronchitis			276	Debility 87
Phthisis			269	Old Age 79
Pneumonia			255	Cancer 73
Heart Disease			170	Inflammation of Brain 70
Apoplexy			127	Whooping Cough 58
Convulsions			124	Measles 56

Death Rate per 1,000 Population. 18.2* 9.41 9.91 15.9 23.6 20.5 9.91 20.5 9.41 19.4 19.1 18.3 16.4 2,557 211 135 265 224 172 263 269 202 192 193 221 Total. Showing Population, Births, and Birth-Rates. 1,243 DEATHS Females 100 132 100 136 108 103 74 128 62 92 96 1,314 Males 110 102 100 103 109 98 141 73 129 121 131 97 Birth Rate per 1,000 Population, 30.3 8.12 24.5 31.7 27.6 34.0 8.55 27.6 26.6 30.1 27.1 26.1 3,768 216 334 274 306 388 299 291 395 280 302 364 Total. BIRTHS. Fernales 1,906 | 1,862 143 143 188 200 113 175 141 141 135 165 157 161 195 145 150 145 189 Males 163 200 158 154 103 173 131 Density (Persons 29.3 9.61 6.16 46.3 48.1 48.7 23.7 85.5 63.4 20.7 6.91 10.8 2.91 toan Acre). TABLE No. 1. 1,015 138,755 4,729 Area in 826 262 280 130 420 623 125 271 457 207 10,944 12,240 10,835 11,130 12,537 12,626 13,130 9,486 Population, 14,931 11,020 13,655 8,221 Hollinwood Waterhead St. Mary's St. Peter'9 Clarksfield Total Westwood St. James' St. Paul's Coldhurst Werneth Hartford Ward. Mumps

*Including 17 deaths occurring in the Small-Pox Hospitals outside the town.

TABLE No. 2
Estimated Population, also Deaths at all Ages, and at 5 Groups of Ages

	PERSONS.								
Groups of Ages	Census, 1891	Estimated, 1894	Deaths. 1894	Death rates per 1,000 living Population 1894					
All Ages	131,463	138,755	2,574	18.5					
Under 5 Years	15,466	15,686	1,001	63.8					
5 to 15 ,,	29,281	30,976	128	4.1					
15 to 25 ,,	26,406	27,995	175	6.2					
25 to 65 ,,	56,598	60,082	913	15.2					
65 Years & upwards	3,712	4,016	357	88.8					
		MALE	is.						
All Ages	62,862	66,250	1,326	20.0					
Under 5 Years	7,507	7,546	543	72.0					
5 to 15 ,,	14,349	15,189	51	3.3					
15 to 25 ,,	12,551	13,341	78	5.8					
25 to 65 ,,	26,890	28,493	521	18:3					
65 Years & upwards	1,565	1,681	133	79.1					
		FEMA	ALES.						
All Ages	68,601	72,505	1,248	17.2					
Under 5 Years	7,959	8,140	458	56:3					
5 to 15 ,,	14,932	15,787	77	4.9					
15 to 25 ,,	13,855	14,654	97	6.6					
25 to 65 ,,	29,708	31,589	392	12.4					
65 Years & upwards	2,147	2,335	224	95.9					

TABLE No. 3.

Death Rates per 1,000 population in the various Wards, from various Diseases.

1894.

Ward.	All	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia	Deaths under lyear to to 1000 births.
St. Mary's	19.1	1.8	1.4	3.0	2.1	171
St. Peter's	17.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.1	197
Werneth	16.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6	150
Westwood	18.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	160
St. Paul's	15.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	164
Coldhurst	23.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	1.7	175
Hartford	20.5	1.8	2.6	2.4	1.3	187
Hollinwood	16.4	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	121
Clarksfield	15.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	157
Mumps	20.2	0.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	171
St. James's	17.6	1.5	2.5	1.2	2.0	96
Waterhead	19.4	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	170

Table of Deaths during the year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary Distric

Table of I	Mortalit	y fron	all C	auses	at sub	joined	Ages		Mort	ality
NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.
								Under 5	2	
St. Mary's	211	57	27	6	7	89	25	5 upwards.	1	
St. Peter's	221	54	31	16	11	62	47	Under 5 upwards.		1
Werneth	210	46	29	13	11	72	39	Under 5 5 upwards.		
Westwood	224	62	49	10	14	64	25	Under 5 5 upwards		2
St. Paul's	172	49	32	5	13	56	17	Under 5 5 upwards.		3
Coldhurst	263	51	49	16	16	97	34	Under 5 5 upwards.	 1	3 1
Hartford	269	74	31	7	16	110	31	Under 5 5 upwards.		1
Hollinwood	135	34	13	6	8	58	16	Under 5 5 upwards.		1
Clarksfield	202	50	37	6	22	60	27	Under 5		1 2
Mumps	192	37	18	9	16	87	25	5 upwards. Under 5		
St. James's	193	29	26	17	21	66	34	5 upwards. Under 5		1 1
Waterhead		1000		16		86	37	5 upwards. Under 5		2
Watermeat	200	02	10	10	10			5 upwards.		1
Total Deaths (deaths in In- stitutions within the borough are distributed over the Wards.	2,557	605	388	127	173	907	357	Under 5 5 upwards.	2 3	12 9
Westhulme	-		-	0	0	,	-	Under 5	1	
Hospital	7		1	2	3	1		5 upwards. Under 5	2	1
Union Workhouse		9	3			160	82	5 upwards. Under 5		
Infirmary	52	1	6	4	6	31	4	5 upwards.		
		The	subj	oine	l nun	nbers	have	e also to be t	aken	into
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.		5	3	1	2	6		Under 5 5 upwards	8 9	
			The	subj	oine	l nun	nbers	have been t	aken	into
Deaths occurring within the district among per- sons not belonging thereto		2	2	2	8	43	30	Under 5 5 upwards.		

Area in Acres: 4,729. Population Census (1891), 131,463.

10. 4.

Oldham, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities,

	subje		caus	es, dis	tingu	ishing	to D	iseas	Childr	iges, en un	and der fiv	Loca e vea	rs of	age.	
Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	-	reve	Puerperal.	-		ugh.	Diarrhœa and	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis	eu-		1	9000	Total.
3 1 1 2 3 5 1 4 4 4 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3 3 3	3 4 3 1 1 1 4 1 1 5 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	1 2 3 3 2 1 2		1 1 1 4 7	1 1 1 1 1 	1 4 1 9 2 6 2 11 2 4 4 4	3 2 3 2 5 6 1 8 1 5 12 	3 3 2 2 1 3 1 2 2 8 1 4 2 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 3 2 1 2 1 5 2 2 1	12	2 38 23 25 19 26 31 20 24 17 23 29 24	14 16 11 1 1 9 16 9 1 17 15 1 1 20 1 22	1 4 1 6 1 2 2 2 2 4 3 12 6 3 4 6 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	49 46 78 40 66 51 45	12° 88 136 78 138 111 118 81
4 5	31 7	 15		 14	2 4	53 3	54 4	29 17	3 21	11 258	241 295	4 166	15 52	512 681	993 1564
	 1 	3						··· 7 ··· ···	 2 	 1 51 1	 48 3	 25 3	 2 4 15	 10 124 2 23	1 6 12 259 7 45
l		Judg		of the		ve re	cords					•			8 9
1:	.			of the				1	ortal 1	ity. 10	16	6	1 5	3 44	4 83

th Rates: General, 18.5 per 1,000 population. Infant, 162 per 1,000 births.

TABLE No 5.

33 TOWNS, BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY, in the 52 Weeks of 1894.

In this Table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005: when no death occurred — is inserted.

_		-					-							_		-	
0.0	ths.		Uncertified Causes of Death.	20	1.7	8.0	4.5	1	1.4	8.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.0	5.1	1.7
aroonta	Total Deaths	.8	Deaths in Public noitutitenI	19	20 6	28.7	10-8	14-1	18.6	14.9	9.1	19.9	10.9	9.9	17-3	19.5	12.0
	to	es.	seO tsaupuI	18	7.3	9.8	4.5	6.9	5.1	6.5	6.5	7.1	0.6	5.6	8.9	5.9	8.9
Rate	of Mortality per 1000 living		Aged 60 Years and upw'rds	17	64.6	61.9	6-19	6.76	59.5	56.1	6.89	99.99	1.69	65.3	1.69	0.99	67.1
Annua	of Mor per 1000		Aged 1 to 60 Years	16	10.5	10.4	9.4	2.9	8.7	8:5	1.6	9.1	9.4	9.1	11.5	10.6	œ œ
	_	under	to 1000 Births	15	152	143	138	121	138	131	169	150	141	163	166	163	164
_			Violence.	14	89.0	0.73	0.51	0.58	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.81	0.39	19.0	0.40	0.38
			Distribusa	13	0.21	0.45	0-45	0.50	0.45	0.44	0.33	0.31	0.47	0-51	0.75	0.25	0.41
			Fever.	12	0.19	0.15	0.19	90-0	60-0	91-0	0 13	0.10	0.05	0.13	0.50	0.53	0-52
		-5	Whooping cough.	11	0.48	0.48	0.43	99.0	0.13	0.54	68-0	82.0	0.83	18-0	0.33	94.0	98-0
NG.	Deaths from	*18	Diphtheri	10	0.98	19.0	08-0	0.59	0.55	61.0	90-0	0.51	0.46	0-11	0.41	0.15	0.17
000 PERSONS LIVING	Dea		Searlet Fever.	6	0.21	0 22	0.15	20-0	0.03	60-0	60-0	20.0	0.05	0.24	89-0	0.15	0.14
00 PERS			Measles.	oc	0-63	94-0	96-0	98-0	0.30	0.81	0.03	. 09.0	20-0	0.27	98.0	19-0	0.51
-		,	Small Pox	7	0.04	0.05	0.31	1	1	0.03	90-0	20-0	0.01	-	90-0	0.35	1
ANNUAL RATES PER		1	Principa Xymotic Discases.	9	2.44	5.66	8-19	1.54	1-51	1-95	1.59	5.04	1-94	1.77	3.23	02.2	1:51
ANNUA			29th Dec. 1894.	5	18.1	17.8	16.2	13.2	16.4	15.2	18.3	17.3	16-2	0.71	20.1	18.6	18-7
	eaths.	ks endir	30th Dec. 1893.	4	21.6	21.3	18-9	16.3	18.4	18.2	21.5	18.9	19.7	9.61	23.3	22.0	19-3
	Total Deaths.	52 or 53 Weeks ending	31st Dec. 1892.	60	20.7	20-6	18.6	15.8	19.5	2.81	18.8	9.61	18.8	20.4	21.5	20.4	20.0
		52 c	2nd. Jan. 1892.	01	67	21.4	8.71	6.41	18-2	19.0	25.2	6.02	22.1	22.0	24.2	22.5	19.3
		Births	52 Weeks ending 29th Dec. 1894	1	30-7	30.1	34.0	25.0	8-22-8	9.7.6	28.8	28.5	34.4	32.3	34-1	31.7	29.8
			вовоиня.	Cols.	33 Towns	London	West-Ham	Croydon	Brighton	Portsmouth	Plymouth	Bristol	Cardiff	Swansea	Wolverhampton	Birmingham	Norwich

																			3	33
7.0	1.3	2.0	0.9	3.5	6.0	1.3	8.2	8.0	1.8	3.6	4.8	3.4	4-9	6.0	1.0	9.8	4.5	1.0	6-0	1.0
2 2 2	14.2	13.0	11.9	0.55	9.3	22.3	16.6	10.3	7.4	0.6	1.7	6.8	11.1	13.1	11.0	13.0	14.3	11.1	5.9	15.2
0	0.9	10-1	9.1	7.4	2.0	8.0	0.9	7.9	2 0	4.8	5.6	00	4.9	2.9	8.7	61	0-9	7-7	8.9	8.4
1	8-69	70.4	72.0	7.89	72.7	77.3	74.0	9.02	69-5	74.8	76-3	65.7	73.0	711.3	68-2	65.5	6-29	0.99	6.29	6-89
	9-1	8.1	10.6	15-1	10-9	12.4	12.5	41.5	10.9	10-0	10.3	9.3	9.3	6-6	10.0	6-6	2.6	12-2	6-6	10.7
101	174	123	143	179	162	160	174	161	170	169	217	160	135	145	155	157	149	167	152	157
2 10	92.0	0.70	0.48	1.26	0.58	0.84	0.74	0.20	09-0	0.57	0.20	0.40	0.45	0.54	0.62	0.53	0.74	99-0	0.47	0.71
100	09-0	0.35	0.46	1.00	92.0	19.0	89-0	0.32	08.0	0.40	1.42	0.50	0.04	0.30	0.45	92.0	0.43	0.84	24-0	0 49
0.40	0.28	0.56	91.0	0.29	0 22	0.19	0.31	0.11	0.28	0.26	0.56	0.12	90-0	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.19	09-0	0.25	0.13
00.0	0.53	0.16	0.64	0.99	0.50	0.55	89-0	0.41	0.18	0.33	0.41	0.55	0.21	0.30	0.34	0.71	88.0	0.52	0.33	92-0
100	80-0	0.02	0.39	0.19	80-0	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.14	0.07	0.22	0.13	80-0	0.19	0.50	0.14	0.07	0.23	0.16
	0.53	0.15	0.11	0.45	80-0	0.35	0.55	0.15	0.53	0 07	0.11	0.53	0.03	0.32	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.18	90-0	0.14
	09.0	0.65	0.87	62.0	0.18	0.43	0.71	0.40	0.37	0.10	0.33	0.13	98-0	0.51	0.75	0.49	0.43	0.85	1.00	0.48
	0.01	1	0.01	0.04	1	0.04	0.01	0.47	1	İ	0.01	1	0.04	0.12	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1
0000	2.33	1.62	2.64	3.41	1.82	2.38	3.25	1.84	2.46	1.60	2.61	1.45	0.87	1.76	5-00	2.57	1.76	30-8	2,35	2.16
	17-2	15.0	18.1	23.8	18-8	20.4	21.0	18 5	18.7	17.9	20.8	15.8	16.5	17.0	17.9	17.8	17.4	8 08	17-7	18.3
10	18.5	18.2	20.2	27.3	24.1	24.9	24.1	21.0	91.9	53.3	26.4	17.2	17.4	21.0	22.3	22.3	21.8	25.22	19.3	21.0
707	18.7	18.9	19.6	24.7	8.52	23.8	24.6	22.0	20.4	21.7	24.1	18.1	19.5	18.0	19.8	20.8	19.6	6-02	18.9	19.7
0-64	19-9	1.61	6.06	97.0	21.9	26.5	26.0	25.7	9.12	25.8	27.3	23.0	25.8	07 07 01	22.9	23.9	21.0	25.0	23.1	23.8
9-20	28.6	29.3	9.08	35.4	31.5	32-0	34.3	27.2	32-2	58.8	32.1	2).2	23.1	26.7	35.5	33.4	32.4	35.1	34.2	31.0
Medianithi	Nottingham	Derby	Birkenhead	Liverpool	Bolton	Manchester	Salford	OLDHAM	Burnley	Blackburn	Preston	Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds	Sheffield	Hull	Sunderland	Gateshead	Newcastle

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Birth-rates, also Rates of Mortality from all causes, from the Seven principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia, during the years 1877-1894.

			RATES PI	ER 1,000 H	POPULAT	ION FRO	M	Deaths
Years.	Population.	Births		7 princp'l Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis	Bron- chitis.	Pneu- monia.	under 1 year to 1000 births
1877	99,557	40.2	24.9	3.0	2.2	3.3	1.6	162
1878	102,573	39.8	26.9	5.7	2.3	3.5	1.5	175
1879	105,679	36.2	22.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	1.8	157
1880	108,880	35.4	24.6	4:3	2.3	3.3	1.7	181
1881	112,176	35.3	22.7	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.0	152
Avera	ge 5 y'rs	37.4	24.3	3.6	2.2	3.4	1.7	165
1882	114,017	35.3	24.9	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.1	182
1883	115,888	36.0	22.5	1.5	2.3	2.9	1.8	159
1884	117,791	37.4	25.9	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.3	182
1885	119,724	37.5	23.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	167
1886	121,690	34.7	24.2	3.0	2.3	3.1	1.9	175
Avera	ge 5 y'rs	36 2	24.1	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.0	173
1887	123,687	33.8	25.8	4.5	2.0	3.2	2.1	187
1888	125,717	33.3	22.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.6	151
1889	127,781	31.5	22.7	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.6	178
1890	129,878	31.0	24.4	2.5	2.0	3.4	3.1	180
1891	132,010	30.8	25.6	2.3	1.9	3.7	3.3	193
Avera	ge 5 y rs	32.1	24.2	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.7	178
1892	134,221	28.9	21.9	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.3	177 .
1893	136.469	28.5	20.96	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	186
1894	138,755	27.1	18.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	162

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the number of deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Borough of Oldham, during the years 1877-1894.

Year.	Population.	Smallbox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever Typhus & Typhoid.	Diarrhœa.	Total Deaths.
1877	99,557	19	11	58	11	111	28	58	296
1878	102,573	1	114	240	26	77	36	93	587
1879	105,679		9	136	19	60	25	46	295
1880	108,880		96	131	9	70	28	142	476
1881	112,176	9	7	87	10	36	39	69	257
1882	114,017	4	69	58	10	77	26	74	318
1883	115,888	2	6	21	9	38	26	76	178
1884	117,791		193	33	7	36	22	149	440
1885	119,724		54	20	14	104	18	46	256
1886	121,690		89	32	29	57	30	134	371
1887	123,687		176	103	62	100	25	89	555
1888	125,717	13	53	66	36	40	24	43	275
1889	127,781		126	54	16	127	20	78	421
1890	129,878		95	25	6	82	15	96	319
1891	132,010		97	25	18	71	27	68	306
1892	134,221	15	139	42	18	68	16	56	354
1893	136,469	65	29	16	16	56	26	140	348
1894	138,755	22	56	21	39	58	15	46	257

TABLE No. 8.

Weekly Means of Meteorological Observations for the year 1894.

	Clouds covered		6	00	10	7	80	6	10	7	00	6	00	5	က	4	7	9	7	8	6	9	œ
ys on	Xumber of day		. 7	4	_	9	9	5	-	2	9	9	4	-	1	00	62	4	5	4	7	က	
.ni .br	Rainfall 12 above groun			.42	1.19	64.	1.24	1.01	1.76	09.	1.50	1.65	.84	.03	.25	.51	.35	.61	.58	19.	1.12	.36	
	Pressure of W		-14	.28	-14	-14	.33	91.	.28	90.	98.	:	***	.04	.14	.26	:	:	.23	-53	.23	1.00	-16
tit	Distance travel the Wind \$4 hours.		130	184	131	129	198	136	183	98	208	*	*	89	129	175	*	*	166	182	165	341	152
	Temperature		42	40	40	41	41	41	41	41	40	40	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	47	47	48
	Temperature 12in, below Surface,		35	33	38	36	35	38	37	33	35	36	37	37	40	43	45	46	46	46	46	48	47
si si	Minimum on Grass.		22	24	34	27	27	33	53	20	53	29	27	28	*	37	39	38	35	37	40	40	86
TRMPERATURES	Maximum in Sun Black Bulb in Vacuo.		51	52	54	52	53	57	99	52	64	61	72	70	93	84	83	83	89	80	84	87	90
TEN	Maximum in Sun Black Bulb.		38	44	48	45	47	50	47	43	49	49	52	99	69	99	65	62	63	09	62	63	64
	Minimum in Shade.		25	31	39	33	33	38	34	26	35	34	34	36	38	41	43	40	40	41	42	43	35
	Maximum in Shade.		31	41	46	43	44	48	44	39	46	45	45	52	62	58	58	55	55	52	53	99	53
Нускометев.	Wet.		53	38	42	37	36	42	38	32	40	40	37	43	46	47	48	45	44	43	45	46	41
HYGRO	Dry.		30	39	42	38	38	44	39	34	42	41	39	46	54	50	52	49	48	48	49	20	47
:uet	Thermomet		30	39	42	38	37					-				52	53	50	20	49	49	53	49
	Barometer redu Sea Level at :		30-39	53	29		29	30.08	86.67		-	29.78	29.68			30.11	30.00	29.91	239	30-11	23	30	30-30
	DATE.	1894	January 6	13	20	27	February 3	10	17	24	March 3	10	17	24	31	April 7	14	21	28	May 5		19	96

_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_				_	_					_			_
6	00	6	4	5	8	6	9	6	00	10	00	10	7	00	00	9	5	10	7	6	6	6	8	6	6	10	00	6	œ		œ
5	4	4	00	2	5	7	4	4	9	9	4	67	က	:	C7	C7	:	4	2	5	7	9	9	က	က	1	5	9	9		208
1.97	.93	.35	.15	.12	.33	1.91	.55	1.47	.81	69.	.72	.55	80.	:	.34	.12	:	.41	.03	3.50	1.01	69.	1.25	.15	.05	.29	.65	2.10	19.		38.08
.17	.13	90.	.23	.22	.13	.22	.24	.23	·19	.36	.23	-15	.16	60.	.55	.25	.03	-01	.11	.58	-29	.18	.10	20.	90.	.13	.18	09.	:	-	.19
143	127	98	164	161	124	161	168	164	151	205	165	135	137	109	158	171	63	41	114	261	184	148	110	95	85	125	146	267	*		150
49	- 49	50	51	54	55	55	55	99	99	55	55	55	55	54	53	53	52	51	51	49	49	49	48	47	46	45	44	44	44		47.58
49	119	53	56	59	989	99	57	59	99	99	54	55	53	52	52	51	47	20	46	44	45	46	42	42	40	37	40	39	39		45.54
45	44	43	51	52	46	47	20	57	48	49	45	20	41	40	46	41	36	46	35	37	41	40	34	36	33	28	39	32	33		38.1
81	83	85	96	107	66	87	101	06	91	84	83	98	84	87	73	83	282	70	99	73	65	29	19	57	50	48	51	53	50		73.94
63	64	89	63	85	74	70	94	75	7.1	69	- 29	02	69	69	64	29	19	19	54	57	57	55	50	52	47	45	49	48	48		59.11
47	47	45	53	55	49	51	53	54	51	51	48	52	45	46	49	44	42	49	39	38	45	43	38	41	36	32	41	35	34		41.42
57	58	61	69	74	65	19	67	67	63	59	59	61	57	09	57	57	55	57	49	55	53	52	48	49	45	41	47	45	46		53.29
20	51	52	57	58	54	54	99	57	54	53	51	54	48	20	20	48	48	52	40	44	48	46	41	44	33	36	43	39	41		45.42
53	54	57	64	65	58	99	19	61	22	55	54	57	53	54	53	52	51	53	43	46	20	48	43	45	40	37	44	41	41		48.35
54	55	57	64	19	59	99	63	61	58	55	99	58	54	54	54	54	52	54	44	-46	50	48	43	45	40	36	45	41	41		48.83
30.01	30.05	30.11	30.38		29.71	29.89		29-93	29.89	30.01	30.00	80.58	30.21	30.46	30.28	30.15	30.42	30.30	30.08	29.60	29.77	29.83	29.51	30.36	30.51				30.24		30.02
6	16	23		July 7		21	28	August 4		18	_		00						_	27	Nov'ber 3	10	17	24	Dece'ber 1	00	15	22	29	-	Mean

* Instruments being repaired.

TABLE No. 9.

Return of Inquests held in Oldham, touching the cause of death of any

person, for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Males. Females. INQUESTS. 22 13 Infants (Legitimate), under 1 year 14 9 Do 1 year and under 7 years...... 2 Infants (Illegitimate or Unknown), under 1 year Do. 1 year and under 7 years ... 1 3 Children, above 7 years and under 16 Youths, 16 years and under 25..... 2 Adults, 25 years and under 60 43 19 14 Aged, 60 years and above 16 Total..... 99 67 VERDICTS. Females Males. Murder 2 Manslaughter 2 1 Suicide, while Insane..... 11 4 Accidental Death 18 32 Suffocated whilst in Bed with their parents 3 Found Drowned 1 Found Dead..... ... Excessive Drinking..... 1 ... From Want, Cold, Exposure, &c 1 ... Disease aggravated by neglect by others..... 1 1 Natural Causes 47 41 Total Costs £292 13 11

TABLE 10.

Prices of Coal, Bread, Flour, Butchers' Meat, and Potatoes, and the number of Paupers relieved in Oldham, 1885—94.

1885	s.		THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO		per lb.	per	load.	Indoor Poor.
1885		d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s.	d.	
	7	9	111		5	6	5	890
1886	8	0	111		51	7	4	931
1887	7	6		24 6	41/2	8	10	910
1888	7	6		25 3	5	6	4	936
1889	8	4		26 10	5	7	6	946
1890	10	10		26 10	478	6	11	921
1891	10	7		29 2	47	10	2	901
1892	9	7		26 3	45	7	4	937
1893	11	7		21 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	1,011
1894	9	4		18 4	414	6	6	1,075

TABLE No. 11.

BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

Deaths Registered at Several Groups of Ages from Different Causes during the Year ending December 29th, 1894.

							AGE	S.						
CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total un- der 5 yrs	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Total
CLASSES. I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES II. PARASITIC DISEASES IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES VI. LOCAL DISEASES VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-	114 4 79 296	293	 8 79 499	61 4 59 2	80 9 73 7	73 1 1 13 63 8	83 2 18 100 13	21 21 129	14 17 2 121 3	13 8 5 86 3	13 1 16 33 175 7	3 2 32 45 2	1 5	
SPECIFIED CAUSES	112				6	2	9	15	9	5	14	6		19
CLASS I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE,		391	1001	128	175	161	220	241	166	120	259	90	8	257
Miasmatic Diseases. (Vaccinated	16 1 25 2	 1 37 11 29 22	12 54	1 1 3 8 4 14	1 2 1 	2 1 	3	₁						1 5 2 5 3
Fever Enteric or Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Tubercular Meningitis, Hydroce- phalus Phthisis	7 13 2	 20 9	 14 33 11	 4 6 10	 5 	 1 56	 1 63	3 1 51	1 6					1 1 1 4 26
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Serofula Influenza Diarrhæal Diseases.	2 4	4	6 8	5 2	3	3 2	2 4	1 5	1		3			2 2
Simple Cholera Diarrhœa, Dysentery Malarial Diseases. Remittent Fever Ague	20	9	29	 			4			3	3	₂		4

							AGE	s.						_
CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total under 5 yrs	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Total
Zoogenous Diseases. Cowpox and effects of Vaccina-														
tion Other Diseases, Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever				1										1
Venereal Diseases Syphilis	15		15				2							17
Gonorrhea, Stricture of Urethra										***				
Septic Diseases. Erysipelas Pyæmia, Septicæmia Puerperal Fever			2	1	1 1 5	 2 6		1	1		1			6 6 14
CLASS II. PARASITIC DISEASES.														
Thrush, and Other Vegetable Parasiric Diseases														
Worms. Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases						1								1
CLASSIII. DIETETIC DISEASES Want of Breast Milk, Starvation							***							
Seurvy Chronic Alcoholism Delirium Tremens						1	2	3			1			7
CLASS IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.														
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	1	2	3	4	5	4	5	2	1					24
Rheumatism				***			1				1		***	1
Rickets]	1		2	6	12	15	12	7	15	2	1	78
thesis						1			***			***	***	1
thæmia			2		1			3	 2	1				6
CLASS V. DEVELOPMENTAL														
DISEASES. Premature Birth			68									17-16		63
Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Old Age	9							2	2		33	32	5	75
CLASS VI. LOCAL DISEASES. Diseases of Nervous System.														
Inflammation of Brain or Mem- branes	. 19	13	32	18	6	4	4	2	1	1	2			70
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	1		1	1	3	4	9	16	19	17	46	11		127

							AGE	s.						1
CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total un- der 5 yrs	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Total
Diseases of Nervous System. Continued. Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane Epiiepsy	96 6	28	 124 8 	2	1		1 	1	1 1					2 9 124 8 3 5
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense. Of Ear, Eye, Nose	2	1	3	1										4
Diseases of Circulatory System Pericarditis Acute Endocarditis Valvular Diseases of Heart Other Diseases of Heart Aneurism Embolism, Thrombosis Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	3	1		8	_		2 21 	1 26 4 2 	2	1 18 1	 6 31 4 1	6		1 16 160 10 4
Diseases of Respiratory System Laryngitis Croup Emphysema, Asthma Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy Other Diseases of Respiratory System	84 56	31 68	31 2 116 8 124	7	4 20 	16	10 22 1	32	19		12	16		11 38 3 276 255 5
Diseases of Digestive System. Dentition			7 1: 1 5 1: 	2	 1 1 1 3		3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	3		22 1 1 1 1 	3 3 3 1			12 1 11 18 7 6 11
Other Diseases of Digestive System Diseases of Lymphatic System Of Lymphatics and of Spleen of Uncertain Use. Bronchocele, Addison's Disease	1	2		2 5				2						

							AGE	s.						
CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	der 5 yrs	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	85 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Total
Diseases of Urinary System.														
Nephritis Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	1	2	3	3	3	3 2 2	2	1	1	1	1	1		15
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate		1	1	1	3	2	7	6	3	1 2	6	1		3
Other Diseases of the Urinary	***	***	****		***	-	***	***	1	2	***	***		
System					1	1			1		1			
Diseases of Reproductive System. A.—Of Organs of Generation. Male Organs														
Female Organs	***						1	2			1			
B.—Of Parturition.														
Abortion, Miscarriage						2	1							:
Puerperal Convulsions Placenta prævia, Flooding					3		1	***			***			
Other Accidents of Child Birth					3	4	2							
											***			1
Diseases of Bones and Joints. Caries, Necrosis.						1					0			
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis					2	1	1				2			1
Other Diseases of Bones and	-									***		***	***	,
Joints		1	1		1	1	***		2	***				- 1
Diseases of Integumentary System.														
Carbuncle, Phlegmon Other Diseases of Integumentary												1		
System														
CLASS VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE. Accident or Negligence.														
Fractures and Contusions Gunshot Wounds		1	'	1	3	4	6	4	3	1	4	2		25
Cut, Stab							***			***				
Burn, Seald		7	7					1						
Poison			,	,			1	***			1			
Suffocation	2		2		***			***						
Otherwise	1	1	2			1								
Homicide.														
Manslaughter	2		2				1							
Murder					1			***						
Suicide,														
Gunshot Wounds							- 10							
Cut, Stab							1							
Poison	l													
Drowning Hanging					1		2							
Otherwise	1				2	1	2	2		1	2			1
Other wise														

TABLE 11—Continued.

				1			AGI	ES.						-
CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total un-	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	S5 and upwards	Total
CLASS VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES. Dropsy Debility, Atrophy, Inanition Mortification Tumour Abscess Hæmorrhage Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) Causes not Specified or Ill-defined.	 80 1		 87 1 2 39	2	1 1 	2	8	 1 1 12		1 3	2 3 1 1	1 2 1 2		55 87 66 22 44 11 55 87





PART II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 574, as against 962 in 1893, 861 in 1892, 383 in 1891, and 403 in 1890.

These were made up of 165 cases of Smallpox, 264 cases of Scarlet Fever, 67 cases of Diptheria, 69 cases of Typhoid Fever, and 9 cases of Puerperal Fever.

This shows an increase on the previous year of 42 cases of Diptheria and a decrease of 251 cases of Smallpox, 178 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 1 case of Typhoid Fever.

Smallpox.—The epidemic which commenced in January 1892 came to an end in July, 1894. The weekly incidence of cases and deaths is shown in the accompanying chart, from which it will be seen that from the beginning of the year the epidemic was steadily declining, with the exception of a sudden increase in the second week in February, which fortunately proved to be only temporary. All the reported cases except 3 were removed to Hospital, and of these 3 cases 1 was too ill to allow of removal, and died in a few hours; and in the other 2 cases every precaution was taken to prevent the Disease spreading, with satisfactory results.

I had no personal knowledge of the cases prior to the 3rd week in March, but at a meeting of the Committee, held on March 1st, Dr. Niven reported a case of Smallpox which had not been notified at the time of its outbreak, and traced no less than 13 cases to it, 10 of which were traced without a doubt, and the remaining 3 were, in his opinion, in all probability so traceable. The mother of the child whose case was unreported attended before the Committee, and was severely reprimanded by the chairman for not reporting the case. The woman stated that both she and her neighbours thought the case was one of measles.

I had a similar experience and traced 8 cases to 1 which had been overlooked. In this instance the overlooked case occurred in a well vaccinated young man who was under treatment for Epilepsy, taking large doses of Bromide of Potassium. He had suffered from Acne from this cause for some time, and mistook the Smallpox eruption for a return of it, especially as he had not felt ill, and in fact was only kept in the house one day.

Of the later cases several were traced to sources outside the town, but fortunately they did not give rise to any further outbreak.

In the following table I have analysed the cases according as they were vaccinated or unvaccinated, and into various age groups.



SMALL POX.

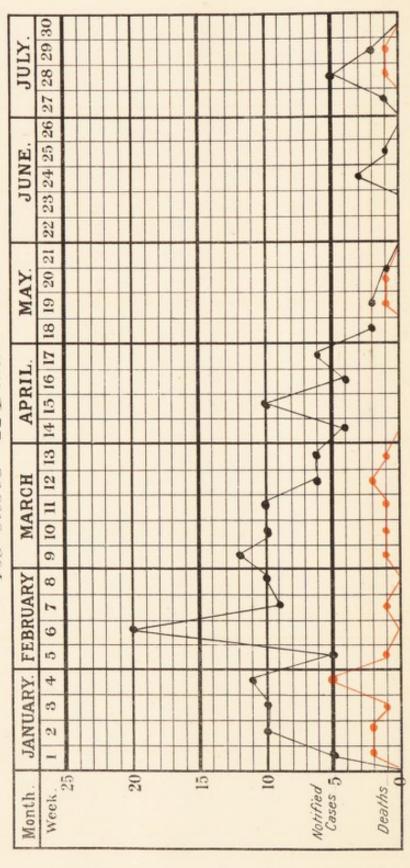


TABLE IV.
SMALLPOX—1894.

	To 10 16 2 12.5 to 15 18 1 5.5	н.	VAC	CINAT	ED.	Unv	ACCIN.	ATED.	
Ages.	ges. signs of the second secon	De	aths.		De	eaths.		De	eaths.
Ages,	Cases.	Total.	Per Centage.	Cases.	Total.	Per Centage.	Cases.	Total.	Per Centage.
Under 5 years	} 24	10	41.6	3	1	33.3	21	9	42.8
5 to 10	16	2	12.5	6	1	16.6	10	1	10.0
10 to 15	18	1	5.5	11			7	1	14.2
15 to 25	45	2	4.4	41	1	2.4	4	1	25.0
25 to 35	33	3	9.0	28	2	7.1	5	1	20.0
35 to 45	19	3	15.8	19	3	15.8			
45 to 55	9	1	11.1	8			1	1	100.0
Over 55	1			1					
Total	165	22	13.3	117	8	6.8	48	14	29.1

All vaccinated cases, whether well vaccinated or not, are classed together. There were no cases among the Staff of the Hospital or the Health Department, and no cases among successfully re-vaccinated persons.

From the above table it will be noticed that among the vaccinated the great bulk of the cases were in persons from 15 to 45 years of age, and among the unvaccinated under 10 years of age. Also the mortality which was 13·3 per cent. on the whole cases fell most heavily upon the unvaccinated, in which class there were 14 deaths out of 48 cases, or 29·1 per cent., as against 8 deaths out of 117 cases, or 6·8 per cent.

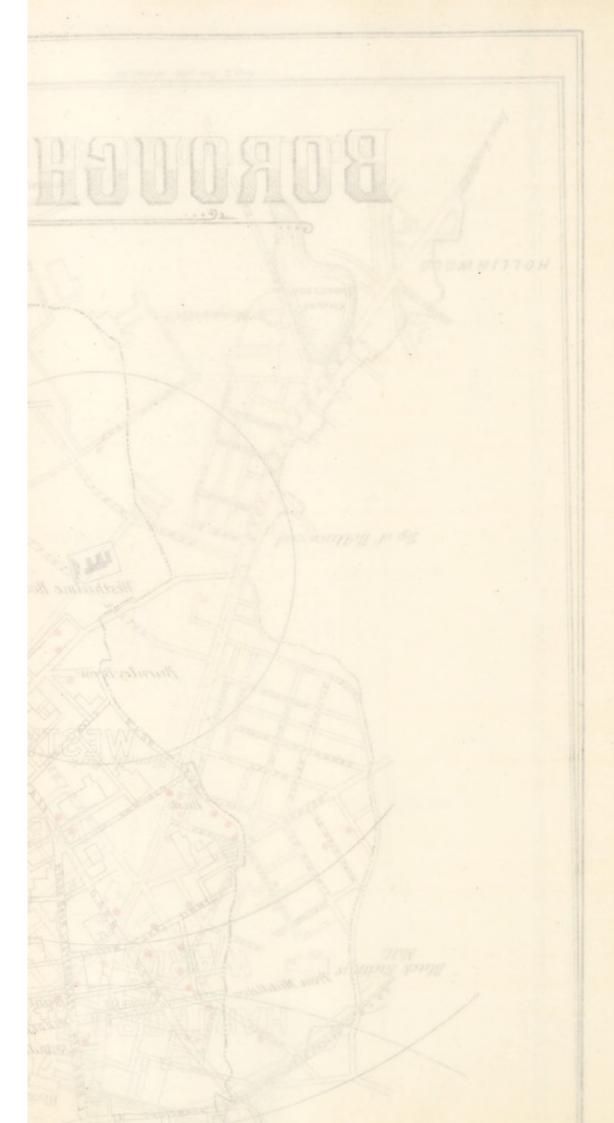
These facts only confirm what has been universally observed elsewhere, and point once more to the need of infant vaccination, and revaccination of young adults, although standing alone the figures would be too small in number to justify generalisation.

The most remarkable fact to my mind is the comparatively few cases among unvaccinated children, when the fact is taken into consideration that for the past 5 or 6 years there has been practically no infant vaccination performed, but I attribute this to the promptitude with which isolation was carried out, and also to the general readiness I have found to have children actually exposed to the infection vaccinated at once.

Influence of the Westhulme Hospital.—At the end of 1893 the Committee made arrangements for removing all acute cases to the newly opened Cinder Hill Hospital, belonging to the Chadderton Local Board, and situated a couple of miles out of the town, and also opened a new Hospital of their own at the other end of the town by taking over the Moscow Farm Hospital from the Quickmere Local Board.

Consequently from the 1st of January, 1894, all acute cases were removed quite away, so that infection from the Hospital should be an impossibility. As soon as the cases became convalescent, and able to be moved, they were brought back to the Westhulme Hospital, which still contained Smallpox patients, until the end of June; but only convalescent ones.





In the accompanying spot map I have shown the position of each untraced case in the year 1893, when the Smallpox cases were treated entirely at the Westhulme Hospital; and in the year 1894, when the acute cases were all removed out of the town, although convalescent cases continued to be treated at the Westhulme Hospital. In the following table the results are tabulated.

TABLE V.

Untraced Cases of Smallpox,
In relation to Westhulme Hospital.

		1	893	18	894
	Total Number of Houses in 1888.	Number of untraced Cases in 1893.	Per Centage of Houses affected.	Number of untraced Cases in 1894.	Per Centage of Houses affected.
Within ½ mile radius of West- hulme Hospital	170	10	5.8	0	0.00
Zone ½ to ½ mile	1,660	62	3.7	3	0.18
,, ½ ,, ³ / ₄ ,,	2,450	40	1.6	4	0.16
,, $\frac{3}{4}$,, 1 ,,	5,000	46	0.9	10	0.20
Outside 1 mile radius	20,250	49	0.2	19	0.09

From this table it is at once seen that whereas in 1893 the percentage of houses attacked decreases with their distance from the Hospital, no such relation holds in 1894.

This action of the Committee has been proved to be a most wise one and has greatly assisted in stamping out the Epideraic, and I trust that when the next cases of Smallpox arise, which tide, owing to our increasingly unvaccinated condition cannot be far distant, arrangements may have been made which will do away with the neccessity of treating any Smallpox cases within the town.

Scarlet Fever—There were 264 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, and among these 21 deaths ocurred, giving a death-rate of 7.9 per cent.

This is a marked decrease on the two previous years, when the number of cases notified was, respectively, 667 and 442.

The cases were spread fairly equally throughout the year, the greatest number being notified in February, March, and April. At no time did anything approaching a severe epidemic threaten, and taken as a whole the attacks were of a mild character.

With regard to age, it is seen from the accompaying table that the great bulk of the cases occurred among children under 10 years of age, and the greatest proportion among those, from 5 to 10 years old.

Of the various districts, Clarksfield Ward suffered most, with 50 notified cases, and Hartford Ward the least with 8 notified cases.

Owing to Westhulme Hospital having Small-pox cases in, it was not thought advisable to remove any cases of other diseases to that institution until it had been thoroughly disinfected, cleansed, and redecorated, so that until the middle of October no Scarlet Fever patients were admitted. From that date 20 out of the 39 cases reported (or 50 per cent.) were removed to the Hospital, and a diminution of the number of cases seems to have followed.

TABLE VI.
SCARLET FEVER.

	Cases.	De	eaths.
		Total	Percentage.
Under 5 Years.	84	11	13.1
to 10	122	. 7	5.7
10 ,, 15	34	2	5.9
15 ,, 25	15	. 1	6.7
25 ,, 35	7		
35 ,, 45	2		
45 ,, 55			
Over 55			
Total	264	21	7.9

Diphtheria.—There were 67 cases reported during the year, of which 38 died, giving the extremely high death rate of 53 per cent. of those attacked.

In 1893 there were 25 cases with 16 deaths, and in 1892, 27 cases with 18 deaths so that the percentage of deaths to attacks is rather less than in these periods, although there is an increase in the number of cases.

TABLE VII.—DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	Cases.	De	eaths.
Ages.		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years	26	19	73.1
5 to 10	31	17	54.8
10 ,, 15	4	1	25.0
15 ,, 25	2	1	50.0
25 ,, 35	3		
35 ,, 45			
45 ,, 55	1	77	
Over 55			
Total	67	38	56.7

In the following table particulars are given of the cases in the various schools. From this it will be seen that the only case in which there would appear to be any school influence at work is that of the North Moor Board School, from which there were 9 cases reported during the year. In the autumn I wrote the School Board drawing their attention to the excessive amount of Diphtheria occuring in the School, and also bringing to their notice the arrangement of the closets around the Infant School, from which section almost all the cases were drawn.

The School is a new building admirably adapted for its purpose, and except for the arrangement of the closets practically free from sanitary defects. Unfortunately, there are 3 stacks of pail closets in close proximity to the Infant School, and the children have to pass near two of them in entering or leaving the School. I found when I inspected the premises that the pails had only been emptied once a fortnight.

I met a Sub-Committee of the Board, and went over the premises with them, and at the time they agreed to the suggestion that these pail closets should be replaced by trough closets, flushed automatically at least twice a day. I regret, however, that they have since decided not to go on with the alterations, and the condition remains as before.

No cases of Diphtheria were admitted to the Isolation Hospitals, although should the disease threaten to become epidemic, arrangements could be readily made to take cases into the Westhulme Hospital.

TABLE VIII.

School Distribution of Cases of Diphtheria.		
Oldham Church, St. Margaret's, Hollins Wesleyan,		
St. Domingo Street, St. Ann's, St. James', St Johns,		
Rock Street, Waterhead Church, Greenacres British,		
Salem, Higginshaw, St. Stephen's and Coppice		
Schools had one case each. Total	14	cases.
Christchurch (Chadderton), Stoneleigh Street and Smith		
Street Schools had 2 cases each	6	,,
Hathershaw Board	3	,,,
The various Private Schools had 3 cases among them	3	,,
North Moor Board School had	9	**
There was no School attendance in	32	,

Typhoid or Enteric Fever—There were 69 cases reported during the year, and of these 17 died, or 25 per cent of the number attacked.

In 1893 there were 70 cases with 26 deaths, and in 1892, 83 cases with 16 deaths.

Fifteen cases were removed to Westhulme Hospital, and of these three died.

The cases of this disease which we get in the Hospital are of a very severe type, and although the number of deaths is not excessive in most instances convalesence has been very protracted.

TABLE IX.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.

		DEA	THS.
AGES.	CASES.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
Under 5 years.	7	1	14:3
5 to 10	9	3	33.3
10 ,, 15	10	2	20.0
15 ,, 25	14	4	28.6
25 ,, 35	13	1	7.7
35 ,, 45	7	1	14.3
45 ,, 55	4	2	50.0
Over 55	5	3	60.0
Total	69	17	24.6

Puerperal Fever—With nine cases notified during the year is in the same position as in the two previous years.

It was not found necessary to interfere with the practice of any midwife or nurse, the various cases appearing to arise quite independently from one another.

Measures taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases.—Hospital Isolation has been made most valuable use of in the epidemic of Smallpox, as above described. Later in the year, cases of Typhoid Fever and Scarlet Fever were removed, where consent could be obtained, and about 50 per cent of the cases of these diseases were removed from that time.

Disinfection of houses by fumigation with sulphur and stripping of the walls where practicable, is carried out after cases of the various Notifiable diseases, after deaths from Phthisis, and, where requested, after cases of Influenza.

The clothes were disinfected by dry stoving until October, when the stoves were removed to make room for the new Steam Disinfector, which the committee decided, in June, should be put in.

The machine selected is Messrs. Goddard and Massey's Steam Disinfector, and there are erected in connection with it baths and dressing rooms, so arranged that infected clothing and persons from infected houses are brought to one entrance, the former stoved and the latter bathed, and sent away from the opposite side.

I feel confident that this arrangement will be a most useful adjunct to our means of dealing with Infectious Disease, and when it is completed there will only remain one thing wanting to complete the provision for disinfection and isolation, viz:—A furnished cottage, to which a family could be removed for a night when necessary, while their own house is thoroughly disinfected.

All Typhoid excreta are received into special pails, and collected and burnt. Disinfecting powder and soaps are freely distributed to the houses where Infectious Diseases occur. The drains, in all cases of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, are tested with the Smoke Machine.

Westhulme and Moscow Hospitals—As stated above at the beginning of the year the Moscow Farm was opened as a temporary Small-pox Hospital. It is situated about half a mile outside the Borough boundary, and a full mile from any amount of property.

Staff—For working the two Hospitals, Miss Whitehead, the matron, has had the assistance of 4 nurses, 2 porters, and 6 Servants.

To Westhulme Hospital 30 cases of Small-pox were directly admitted. Of these 29 were discharged and 1 died. Small-pox convalescents were transferred from the Moscow and Cinder Hill Hospitals.

Twenty cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted, and 2 of these died, giving a death rate of 10 per cent.

Fifteen cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted, and 3 of these died, giving a death rate of 20 per cent.

Westhulme Hospital has been redecorated inside, and 2 new Manchester Stoves placed in the upper Wards of the Scarlet Fever Pavilion which have been found to act quite satisfactorily.

Moscow Farm has been repaired and the accommodation increased, so that it is now ready for the accommodation of 20 patients, but the provision for the nurses is most inadequate and unsatisfactory

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the number of Cases of Sickness and the Deaths reported during the several months of the year 1894 in Oldham.

Months.	Smallbox	J	Scarlet	Fever	Diphtheria	4	Typhoid	Fever	Puerperal	Fever
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
January	39	7	21	1	5	2	5	2		
February	49	3	30	3	4	1	2			
March	36	4	34	2	3	2	7	1		
April	25	1	27	3	2	1	16	4		
May	4	1	20	3	8	3	2	1		
June	4	1	21		8	6	1		1	1
July	8	1	23	1	4	2	3	2	2	
August			17	2	3	3	1		1	1
September			24	2	10	7	9	1	1	
October			15	2	2	1	6		2	
November			17	1	7	5	8	2		
December			15	1	11	5	9	4	2	1
Totals	165	18	264	21	67	38	69	17	9	3

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, year 1894, in the County Borough of Ages and

	Populatio Ag	on at all	rths.		New Ca	ses of S nowledge	icknes e of th
NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.	Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
St. Mary's		11,020	334	Under 5 5 upwards. Under 5		1 10 4	1 4 1
St. Peter's Werneth	11,798 11,747	12,537 12,626	274 306	5 upwards. Under 5 5 upwards.	1	11 4 8	6 3 3
Westwood (H)		-12,240	388	Under 5 5 upwards. Under 5		6 16 8	6 3 1 4 5
St. Paul's Coldhurst		10,835	299 291	5 upwards. Under 5 5 upwards.	2 2	16 12 17	8
Hartford		13,130	395	Under 5 5 upwards. Under 5	3	6 6	1 4
Hollinwood Clarksfield		8,221 12,931	280 319	5 upwards. Under 5	1	10 15 35	1 3 1
Mumps		9,486	216	5 upwards. 5 upwards.	6	4 11 6	2
St. James's		10,944	302	Under 5 5 upwards. Under 5	8	18 16	4
Waterhead	12,957	13,655	364	5 upwards	. 11	22	3
Totals	131,463	138,755	3,768	Under 5 5 upwards	24	34 180	26
				GrandTota	1 165	264	67

No. 13.

coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Oldham; classified according to Diseases, Localities.

1 Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	5 14 2 1 7 2 19 2 18 3 40	5 5 5 5 5 Scarlatina	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.		Ervsipelas
1 1 1 		14 2 1 7 2 19 2 2 18 3	2 3 2 1 1 2			2 1 3 		
2 1 2		 1 8 1 6 11 8 11	2 2 2 2 1			1 2 1 		
9		23 138	6			1 10		
	1 2	1 2	1 11 8 11 11 23	1 11 2 8 1 2 11 23 6	1 11 2 2 11 23 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

TABLE

				5	Sui	MM	ARY	7 0	F C	ASE	S I	ADM	ITTI	ED	INT	v c	VES	THU	LME	2
	188	80.	1	881.		1	882	2.	18	883.		1	884.		18	885		1	886.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	· Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Smallpox	5	5	39	30	9	18	16	2	6	6		2	2		5	5		5	5	
Measles	2	2				2	2		1	1		5	5							
Scarlet Fever	73 6	1 12	60	45	15	30	28	2	91	88	3	111	101	10	90	82	8	205	195	10
Diphtheria			2	1	1															
Typhus			1		1							1	1					12	8	4
Typhoid Fever	282	3 5	56	48	8	29	25	4	32	25	7	36	32	4	31	24	7	52	44	8
Simple Continued Fever	2	2	4	3	1	2	2								1	1		1	1	
Puerperal Fever																				
Erysipelas									5	4	1	4	2	2	1	1		2	1	1
Ill-defined												6	6	0	4	1	3			
	1109	3 17	162	127	35	81	73	8	135	124	11	165	149	16	132	114	18	277	254	23

^{* 4} of these were treated

No. 15.

Ios	PITA	L	DUF	RING	Т	HE	YEA	RS	188	0 т	0	1894	ł.										
18	887.		18	888.		1	889		18	890.		1	891.		1	892.		18	893.		1	894	1.
Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
3	3		123	107	16	1	1								136	120	16	638	575	63	28	27	1
1		1							3	3					1	1							
571	544	27	203	195	8	222	209	13	134	127	7	81	77	4	246	231	15				20	18	2
															1	1							
2	1	1							1	1					1	1							
40	34	6	23	16	7	12	7	5	28	23	5	46	36	10	12	10	2				15	12	6.0
						.,.																	
1		1										,											
1	1		- 1	1																			
			4	4		1	1					1	1										
619	583	36	354	323	31	236	218	18	166	154	12	128	114	14	397	364	33	* 638	575	63	63	57	

at Moscow Hospital.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of new Cases of Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the years 1881 to 1894.

Year.	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria.	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puer- peral Fever	Total Cases
1881	15	434	20		131	3	603
1882	13	465	27		117	3	625
1883	6	301	15		96	3	421
1884	2	289	20	1	100		412
1885	4	229	28		58	2	321
1886	5	391	44	12	100	7	559
1887	3	1,775	127	2	119	5	2,031
1888	104	985	86		106	3	1,284
1889	1	680	39		56	5	781
1890		320	11	2	63	7	403
1891		238	29		112	4	383
1892	75	667	27		83	9	861
1893	416	442	25		70	9	962
1894	165	264	67		69	9	574

TABLE No. 16. Smallpox Hospitals, 1894.

	Cases Admitted	Discharged	Died
Moscow Hospital	81	72	9
Cinder Hill Hospital	52	44	8





PART III.

ORDINARY SANITARY WORK

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

1894.

Staff.—The Staff of the Health Department consists at the present time of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, five Assistant-Inspectors, a Smoke Inspector, and a Disinfector.

With this limited number of Inspectors it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the provisions of the numerous Acts of Parliament which impose duties of such a varying character upon the department. If proper attention be given to these special matters the general inspection of the district, which in itself is more than the Inspectors can deal with satisfactorily, has to suffer.

Systematic Inspection.—During the year the Dairies, Slaughter-houses, Bakehouses, Tripe Boiling Places, and Mill Lodges have been regularly inspected with satisfactory results. The districts generally have received systematic attention from the Inspectors, although in some of the worst neighbourhoods it is found to be quite impossible to either induce or compel the people to be ordinarily clean in their habits. Unfortunately the practice which formerly held of building back to back houses with large stacks of privies is, to a certain extent, the cause of these filthy habits, or at least tends to make them much worse, owing to the great inconvenience and exposure in removing slops &c. from the front houses. The stacks of privies

are almost always found in a filthy condition, and although notices are served and the place made clean it is found in the course of a week to be as bad as ever.

House to house inspections have been continuously carried on throughout the year, with the result that nuisances, which would proprobably have never attracted attention until some special harm had been traced to them, have been discovered and put right.

The smoke test has been applied to the drains of 196 houses, and in 119 instances drainage defects, generally of an important character, discovered.

The particulars of the work done by the Department in various directions will be found in Table, No. 22 appended.

Insanitary Property.—During the year the Insanitary Dwellings Sub-Committee have visited 35 dwellings reported by the Medical Officer, in addition to visiting a number of Insanitary courts, yards, &c. Of these 27 have been closed as unfit for human habitation, and in the remainder alterations have been carried out which have improved their condition.

The dwellings actually closed are the following:-

35 and 37 New Street

1, 3, 5 and 7, Court 2, New Street.

2, 4, 6 and 8, Foundry Street.

1, 3 and 5, Mansfield Street.

3 and 7, Boardman Street.

Cellar in Court 5, West Street.

Cellar in Court 5, Middleton Road.

2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, Court 4, Scott Street.

19, 21 and 23, Higginshaw Road.

Cellar under 22, Grosvenor Street.

Cellar under 10, Smethurst Street.

Dairies and Milkshops.—At the end of 1894 there were 132 dairies and milkshops on the register, this number being 20 less than the previous year.

This diminution in number is due to a revision of the register having been carried out, with the result that a number of persons registered, were found to have gone out of the trade.

In connection with this revision of the register, the following advertisement was inserted in the local papers.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 AND 1886.

dairies, cowsheds, & milk shops order, 1885.

NOTICE OF THE NECESSITY OF REGISTRATION.

Section VI. of the above order enacts that—

"It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the District of the Local Authority the trade of Cowkeeper, Dairyman, or Purveyor of Milk, unless he is registered as such therein in accordance with this article."

Any person offending against this order is liable to a penalty of £5.

Forms of application for registration, and any information required, may be obtained at the Sanitary Office, 2, Mill Street, Oldham.

By Order,

A. NICHOLSON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, 10th Dec., 1894.

It is satisfactory to find that it was only found necessary to serve notices for lime washing, &c., in 3 cases and that only 3 cases of infectious diseases occurred in connection with milkshops, each of which was promptly removed to the Hospital.

TABLE X.

Dairies and Milk Shops.

	ister,	nued,	red,	ister,	ved.	Ca	ses of	Sickne	88.	ed to	at
District.	No. on Register, 1893.	No. discontinued, 1894.	No. Registered, 1894.	No. on Register, 1894.	Notices served.	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria	No. removed to Hospital.	Treated at Home.
No. 1	41	7	6	40	2		2				2
,, 2	56	33	10	33							
,, 3	17	6	9	20							
,, 4.	38	9	10	39	1			1			1
	152	55	35	132	3		2	1			3

Common Lodging Houses.—These are under the control of the Watch Committee, and the Chief Constable in his report gives the following particulars:—

Number of Common Lodging Houses, 34; being an increase of one over last year.

Total accomodation per night 1,131 beds.

Number of persons who slept in them during the year 283,883.

Bakehouses.—There are 54 Bakehouses in the town. With the exception of about four they are on a very small scale, and they are generally in a very clean and satisfactory condition. The large machine bakeries are well managed, clean, and in suitable buildings.

Four hundred and sixty-seven visits have been paid to Bakehouses during the year, and 11 notices served for lime-washing, &c., which have been promptly attended to. Slaughter Houses.—I inspected the whole of the Slaughter Houses in the Borough, and found them, with very few exceptions, kept in good condition and clean. A few are very old places situated in crowded districts, but so long as they are kept in good condition and there is no Public Abbatoir I am afraid nothing can be done with them.

There were 66 licenses issued, which is the same as last year.

From the Tables appended it will be seen that there have been 2,943 visits paid by the Inspectors to Slaughter Houses during the year, and in 36 cases it was found necessary to serve notice to cleanse, &c., which were at once complied with.

There have been 2 seizures of unsound meat, one of which resulted in a prosecution.

In this case the meat was found in the back premises of a Butcher's shop (not a Slaughter-house), and a penalty of £20 and costs was inflicted, which I trust, will act as a deterrent to others. There is, indeed, no excuse possible for dealing in this class of meat, and as meat is so cheap at the present time, that there can be but little inducement in the way of extra profit.

The other case, in which the meat had been over-kept, the owner appeared before you, and on account of his previous good character, was let off with a reprimand.

Two Butchers have also been prosecuted for Slaughtering on unlicensed premises, and were fined 10s. and costs each.

In November I had to report that I had been informed there was a considerable amount of slaughtering done on the out-lying farms of the district, and by your instructions the following circular was issued to every Farmer within the Borough, with, I have reason to believe, good results, for the time at least:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

--:0:---

SLAUGHTERING ON UNLICENSED PREMISES.

--:0:---

It has come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Committee that it is a common practice for Farmers to Slaughter Cattle on their Farms. They desire it to be known that such Slaughtering on Unlicensed Premises is an Offence against the Borough Improvement Act (Punishable by a Fine of £5), and can only be permitted when the consent of the authorised officials is previously obtained.

CHAS. H. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Oldham,

December, 12th 1894.

Applications for permission to Slaughter to be made at the Sanitary Office, 2 Mill Street, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

There are 66 Slaughter-houses in the Borough, and these have received careful supervision throughout the year, 2943 visits having been paid, and 36 notices issued for the abatement of nuisances, etc.

In November I reported to you an intimation I had received from the Equitable Co-operative Society, that they proposed to build a new Slaughter-house, as they were desirous of ascertaining whether at some early date they might not be compelled to remove to a Public Abbatoir. I went on to say: "It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the extreme difficulty of controlling the meat supply of the town with 66 licensed
Slaughter-houses scattered throughout the district, in fact, it is
impossible for us to prevent the occasional slaughter of diseased
animals, should the Butchers attempt it.

"Under these circumstances, I am, personally, of opinion, that the further multiplication of Slaughter-houses is inadvisable, especially as the Corporation secured borrowing powers to the extent of £10,000 for this purpose in 1880."

I regret that you were unable to see your way at the present time to take steps to carry out the obvious intention of the Council in 1880, on account of the anticipated inconvenience to the Butchers in having to come, some of them 2 to 3 miles to the Abbatoir.

Offensive Trades.—The only offensive trade carried on in the town is that of Tripe Boiling. In 1893 there were 18 Tripe Boiling Places. During the year five of these have been given up, and at the close of the year 13 remain on the Register. There has been one application for a new license, which was refused on account of the premises and site being unsuitable.

These Tripe Boiling Places have been visited 358 times during the year. They are generally carried on satisfactorily, and very few complaints are received about them. It was found necessary to serve 11 notices for cleaning and the abatement of various nuisances, which were at once complied with. Smoke Nuisances.—In the Table, No. XI., particulars of the work done in the direction of securing the abatement of this nuisance will be found.

The dense black smoke which is poured out in such volumes from our mill chimneys is one of the most marked deficiencies of the town from a sanitary point of view. A pure atmosphere will be unanimously conceded to be one of the first necessities of life, and this emission of black smoke is, without doubt, detrimental to the life of the inhabitants to say nothing of its other effects, such as giving the town its grimy appearance and hiding the sun almost permanently by a black cloud.

There have been 923 observations taken during the year—each lasting for one hour, and 413 of these or 44·7 per cent. show an emission of dense black smoke extending over five minutes. Sixty-four or 6·9 per cent. exceeded the limit of nine minutes black smoke per hour allowed by the Committee before proceeding to take steps to procure abatement. Of these 64 cases, seven had notices served upon them for abatement, it being their first offence; and 45 were prosecuted as detailed in Table xii, and in 12 there was no action taken, there being some reasonable excuse such as a breakdown of a boiler or machinery.

There has not been, to my knowledge any great extension of the application of mechanical means for the consumption of smoke (or rather for its prevention) during the year.

For the purpose of showing what can be done in the direction of prevention of black smoke simply by increased care, I have prepared Table XI. showing the number of cases and percentage of the total observations over 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12 minutes respectively, from 1890 in which year the new powers for prosecution were obtained, to the present time.

TABLE XI.

Smoke Observations taken during the years 1890 to 1894, both inclusive, showing the total number taken where Black Smoke emitted has exceeded 5 minutes in the hour.

Years	Ove	er 5 1	Minutes	Ove	er 6]	Minutes	Ov	er 7	Minutes
	Total	_	Per centage	Total		Per-centage	Total		Per-centage
1890	579	or	49.53	518	or	44.31	454	or	38.83
1891	611	,,	62.72	532	,,	45.90	457	,,	39.43
1892	522	,,	41.76	386	,,	30.88	267	,,	21.36
1893	360	,,	45.92	260	,,	33.16	178	,,	22.70
1894	413	,,	44.74	294	33	31.85	196	,,	21.23
Years	Ove	er 8 1	Minutes	Ov	er 9 :	Minutes	Ove	r 12	Minutes
	Total		Per-centage	Total		Per-centage	Total		Per-centage
1890	384	or	32.84	318	or	27.20	139	or	11.89
1891	392	2.5	33.82	347	,,	29.94	189	,,,	16.31
1892	178	,,	14.24	119	22	9.52	63	,,	5.04
1893	122	,,	15.56	88	,,	11.22	42	,,,	5.36
1894	125		13.54	64		6.93	33	,,	3.57

Smoke Observations taken during the Year 1894.

Total Observa- tions taken.	No. Black Smoke	Under 1 Minute	Under 2 minutes	Under 3 minutes	Under 4 minutes	Under 5 minutes	Under 6 minutes	Under 7 minutes	Under Sminutes	8 and 9 minutes inclusive	over 9 minutes	. 103
923	4	19	63	118	147	135	122	105	70	76	64	

In 1890 and 1891 a limit of 12 minutes Black Smoke was allowed, with the result that 11.8 and 16.3 per cent. respectively of the observations showed this limit to be exceeded.

In 1892 the limit of Black Smoke was reduced to 9 minutes, with the immediate result for that year of reducing the percentage of cases over 12 minutes from 16·3 in the preceding year to 5, and of cases over 9 minutes from 30 per cent. of the total observations to 9·5 per cent. It is worthy of remark that this great, almost startling, reduction was not brought about by any extended application of mechanical means of prevention, but mainly by increased care on the part of the stokers; and if it be remembered that the whole of this Black Smoke is absolute waste, it will be seen that in reducing the limit of Black Smoke allowed, the Committee actually conferred a considerable benefit on the manufacturers, in addition to markedly improving the atmosphere of the town.

Unfortunately from this time, 1892, the progress has been very slight, the percentage of excesses having only fallen from 9.5 per cent. in 1892 to practically 7 per cent. in 1894, and judging by past experience, no marked progress will be made until the limit is still further reduced.

As a very slight advance in this direction, I should like to suggest that the time of the observations might be reduced to half-an-hour, so as to enable the Inspector to cover the ground oftener and, that the limit be fixed at 4 minutes for each half hour's observation, or a total reduction from the present limit of 1 minute in the hour, which even in the present year, would not bring the excesses up to the standard of 1891, when the limit was 12 minutes.

One thing shown by Table XI. is that the endeavour seems to be to keep just inside the limit fixed by the Committee, for the percentage of cases over 5 minutes of Black Smoke in the hour has only been reduced from 49.5 in 1890 to 44.7 in 1894.

TABLE XII.

Smoke Prosecutions during 1894.

No. of Firms Fined.	Amount of Fine.	No. of times previously prosecuted.
1	£5 and costs.	7
1	£3 ,,	7
2	£3 ,,	6
1	£3 ,,	4
1	£2 ,,	7
1	£2 ,,	6
1	£2 ,,	5
2	£2 ,,	4
1	£2 ,,	2
1	£1 ,,	6
5	£1 ,,	4
3	£1 ,,	3
5	£1 ,,	2
1	10/- ,,	6
1	10/- ,,	5
2	10/- ,,	4
1	10/- ,,	3
4	10/- ,,	2
3	10/- ,,	1
1	5/- ,,	3
7	5/- ,,	1

Sale of Food and Drugs.—In Table, No. XIII., will be found a detailed statement of the work which has been done with a view to prevent the adulteration of Food and Drugs from 1876 to the present time.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of samples taken has, with a few fluctuations, steadily risen from 74 in 1876 to 139 in 1894, and that at the same time the percentage of adulteration has decreased from 27 in 1876 to 2·1 in 1894, which is a most satisfactory result, and should encourage you to devote even greater attention to this department, as even 139 samples in the year is only one for each 1000 of the population, and cannot possibly be the means of detecting more than a small proportion of the adulteration which is carried on.

The 139 samples purchased were made up of-

83 samples of Milk, 18 .. Butter,

6 ,, Bread and Flour,

26 .. other Groceries,

3 ,, Spirits,

3 ,, Sundries,

of which three samples of milk were reported by the Borough Analyst to be adulterated, and in each instance a prosecution was instituted.

The first case was a sample of milk which came into the town by rail from Derbyshire, 25 per cent. of the fat being abstracted and six per cent. of water added. This case was dismissed by the magistrates on the ground that the can had stood unlocked all night at the railway station and might have been tampered with.

The other two cases resulted in convictions, penalties of £10 and costs and £1 and costs being respectively inflicted.

There were also five other prosecutions for Milk Adulteration as shown in Table 17 resulting from the analysis of samples taken in 1893, and in these cases also convictions were secured and penalties of 20s. and 5s. (four cases) were inflicted,

TABLE XIII.

Sumples Obtained Under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act."

	Т	otal.	N	filk.	Bu	itter.	Brea Flo	d and	Gro	ther ceries.	Wir Sl	nes and pirits.	Sund	lries.
Year.	No. of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated.										
1876	74	27.0	38	42.1	7		6		23	17.4				
1877	81	23.4	34	26.5		,	21				20	50.0	6	
1878	74	25.7	55	21.8					12	8.3	6	100.0	1	
1879	77	14.3	54	20.4			12		6		3		2	
1880	87	21.8	43	27.9	8	12.5	8		22	18.2	6	33.3		
1881	100	10.0	67	10.4	13				10	10.0	7	28.6	3	
1882	100	19.0	44	22.7	15	33.3	4		17		13	30.8	7	
1883	101	12.9	43	16:3	8	37.5	2		20		18	16.6	10	
1884	85	8.2	47	2.1	11	18.2			8	37.5	8	12.5	11	
1885	63	15.9	43	18.6	17	11.7			3					
1886	62	9.7	40	5.0	9	1.1			13	23.1				
1887	75	8.0	57	8.8	4		4		6	16.6	4			
1888	90	8.9	70	8.6	4	25: 0			4	25.0	8		4	
1889	98	6.1	80	6.2	5	20.0			4		6		3	
1890	98	6.1	75	6.6	7				6	16.6	4		6	
1891	119	5.9	75	4.0	13	23.1			27		4	.0		
1892	90	1.1	68	1.5	3				7		4		8	
1893	106	10.4	84	8.3	7	42.8			6		3	33.3	6	
1894	139	2.1	83	3.6	18		6		26		3		3	

Factory and Workshops Act.—In Table No. XIV. there will be found details of the work done under this Act to the end of 1894, which shows that out of 253 workshops registered, 184 were found defective in one way or other, the greatest number being for defective drainage and general want of cleanliness. Out of 184 notices served, 151 have been complied with, leaving 33 defects still requiring attention.

Inspections under the Act have been regularly carried out during the year with satisfactory results so far as they go. The workshops, however, require more attention than it is possible to give them with the limited staff of Inspectors attached to the Department.

TABLE XIV.

Showing the number of Workshops registered, visits made, and defects removed.

No. of Workshop	s regis	tered				 	253
No. of Workshop	s repor	rted to	Factory	Insp	ectors	 	43
No. of Visits pai	d					 	327

Defects found.		Notices Served.	Notices complied with.
Defective drainage		51	44
Defective ventilation		6	4
Damp		17	13
Broken floors or walls		18	16
Insufficient or no privy closet accomodation	01	4.0	11
Defective privies or closets		. 27	17
Defective or no Urinals		. 5	3
Dirty Workshops		. 48	43

Shops Hours Act, 1892.—In the Table given below particulars of the work done under this Act during the year is detailed.

It will be noticed that of a total of 96 shops which were found to be subject to the Act, only 10 exhibited the notice required giving an extract of the Act, and stating the hours of employment.

Unfortunately this Act of Parliament is practically a dead letter, as there is no penalty prescribed for the non-exhibition of the notice referred to above, and to obtain a conviction under the other clauses it would have to be proved that some particular young person had been employed more than 74 hours in a week, which, so long as the hours of employment for each day are not specified, is a very difficult matter to accomplish.

The Table gives the various trades affected so far as our enquiries have gone, and it will be noticed that there are 121 young persons (that is persons under 18 years of age) employed.

TABLE XV.

Inspections under The Shop Hours Act, during 1894.

Business.	No, of Shops visited where young persons are employed.	No, of young persons employed,	No, where proper notice is exhibited,	No. where no regulations exist.
Grocers, &c	21	29	- 3	18
Boot and Shoe Dealers	11	12		11
Tailors & Outfitters	9	12		9
Drapers, &c	14	20		14
Chemists and Drysalters		5	1	4
Hosiers, &c	3	4	5	3
Ironmongers	4	5		_4
Restaurants & Confectioners	4	4		4
Hatters	4	4	4	
Fish Dealers	5	8 -		5
Stationery, &c.	6	7	1	5
Furniture Dealers	4	4	1	3
Pawnbrokers	6	7		6
Totals	96	121	10	86

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES RESPECTING THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACT, &c.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir—I beg to offer some remarks on one or two matters of interest, which have certainly had no parallel for the past 12 years.

I refer first in order, to reporting to the Sanitary Committee early in the year the case of Measles in a fine pig, weighing 10 score 16 lbs., which had been honourably reported on discovery amongst a number of Irish pigs—the carcase being duly condemned and destroyed. I am not aware that any previous case has come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Officers.

The second incident refers to the discovery of Anthrax—a disease hitherto unknown, or unrecognized in the province of Veterinary experience in Oldham, and certainly the first outbreak dealt with by any Sanitary Committee in Oldham.

This was reported by the Veterinary Surgeon at the time, (Mr. Spencer Bailey), on March the 9th, 1894. Two cows were found dead on visiting the premises in Glodwick, and immediate steps were taken, by instructions from the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, to stamp out the disease, by the immediate slaughtering of two other cows having been in close contact on the same premises, and 10 pigs, which, although not in immediate contact, it was deemed advisable to clear the premises of; all the four beasts being burnt at the Destructor the same day. The pigs were found free from disease and were sold.

Unfortunately in regard to assessment and valuation of the stock to be destroyed and disposed of, some misunderstanding arose leading the owner to dispute the valuation fixed by the Corporation according to the terms of the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, and necessitating the matter being referred to arbitration.

The total amount awarded by the Arbitrator for valuation, costs, and fees, on behalf of the farmer, amounted to £79 3s. 6d., against which £23 18s. was received by the Corporation as salvage.

I have personally to tender my grateful thanks to the then Chairman of the Sanitary Committee—Mr. Alderman Jackson, and to Mr. Councillor Emmott, and other members of the Committee for their valuable help and counsel at such a critical time, when I was far from being physically strong, and I trust it will be a long time ere the Staff or the Committee will be called on to adjudicate on such an expensive, and yet necessary proceeding in the interest of the public health.

As near as I can estimate, the weight of unsound food destroyed during the year amounts to about 5,817 lbs. of beef, 216 lbs. of pork, and 2,540 lbs. of fish.

Four special inspections have been made of cows killed on farm premises. In one case only was it necessary to have the carcase destroyed.

Three post-mortems of suspected rabies in dogs have been made, where the Veterinary Surgeon failed to find any symptoms of the disease. No information has ever come to hand of any harm resulting to a number of persons who were stated to have been bitten by such a dog in September last at Hollins.

There are other matters of interest on which I might have dwelt, but I fear I have already travelled further than might be expected of me; I will, therefore, conclude by assuring you that it is at all times the desire of your staff of Inspectors to render every assistance to you and to the Committee in furtherance of brighter and healthier condiditions. Our work is, however, transitory and futile, constantly recurring where so much carelessness and ignorance abounds. If self interests centred more in pride of home our work would be less.

I remain,

Your obedient servant.

THOMAS RUSHWORTH.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TABLE No. 17.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS, 1894.

No. of Cases.	Particulars of Complaint.	How Disposed of.	Penalties			
			£	s.	d.	
48	Smoke Nuisance	One fined £5 and costs; four £3 and costs each; six 40s. and costs each; fourteen 20s. and costs each; twelve 10s. and costs each; eight 5s. and costs each; two paid costs; and one withdrawn	51	0	0	
10**	Milk Adulteration	Two fined £5 and costs each; one 20s. and costs; two 10s. and costs each; four 5s. and costs each; and one dismissed	13	0	0	
1	Unsound Meat	Fined £20 and costs	20	0	0	
2	Slaughtering on Un- licensed Premises	Fined 10s. and costs each	1	0	0	
61		Total £	85	0	0	

^{*} Five of these were for offences committed in the year 1893.

TABLE 18.

Showing the number of Smoke Observations taken and Inspections of Mill Lodges and Slaughter Houses made, during the years 1893-94.

FORTNIGHT	ENDING.	Smo Observ			Lodge ctions.	SLAUGHTER- House Inspections.		
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893,	1894.	
Jan. 4	Jan. 3	33	20	184	148	127	93	
,, 18	,, 17	36	40	106	59	136	119	
Feb. 1	,, 31	29	42	123	225	107	123	
,, 15	Feb. 14	15		84	39	125	113	
	,, 28	22	29	197	209	126	98	
	Mar. 14		39	67	17	145	80	
,, 29	,, 28	34	25	177	94	119	61	
Apr. 12	Apr. 11	42		73	127	119	88	
,, 26	,, 25	45	33	147	128	133	129	
May 10	May 9	46	20	120	94	117	61	
June 7	,, 23	93	37	248	127	306	88	
,, 21	June 2	48	24	146	129	139	94	
T 1 1	,, 16	46	50	149	58	93	159	
,, 19	,, 30	50	50	77	199	107	102	
Aug. 2	July 14	53	44	171	100	108	143	
,, 16	,, 28	60	48	57	174	119	108	
Sep. 13	Aug. 11	54	41	323	121	216	124	
	Sep. 8	35 .	41	167	278	75	211	
Oct. 11	,, 22		47	122	191	107	143	
,, 25	Oct. 6		48	157	130	126	68	
Nov. 8	,, 20		40	91	113	89	123	
,, 22 1	Nov. 3		34	126	207	147	153	
Dec. 6	,, 17	16	36	175	104	119	127	
,, 20	Dec. 1	27	26	103	197	121	131	
	,, 15		47		.70		110	
	,, 29		21		229		94	
Total	als	784	923	3,390	3,567	3,126	2,943	

NIGHTSOIL AND ASHES DEPARTMENTS.

1894.

Iron Tanks, Cesspools, &c., in the Borough	
from Tanks, Cesspools, &c., in the Borough	77
Water Closets in the Borough	1,103
Waste Water Closets in the Borough	107
Ashpits in the Borough	10,304
Ashpans and other places in the Borough	623
Houses represented in the Borough	30,680
Mills, Workshops, &c., represented in the Borough	534
Churches, Schools, &c., Do. Do.	205
o. o. o. o.	Ashpits in the Borough Ashpits in the Borough Ashpans and other places in the Borough Houses represented in the Borough Mills, Workshops, &c., represented in the Borough

NIGHTSOIL DEPARTMENT.

Number of	Sanitary Pans emptied during the night	1,212,250
Do.	Iron Tanks, Cesspools, &c., Do	216
Do.	Slaughter Houses from which Butchers' Offal has been removed during the night	6,271
Do.	Fish Shops, &c., from which Fish Offal has	0,211
	been removed during the day	8,463
Do.	Loads of Excreta collected	13,720
Do.	Do. Butchers' Offal collected	592
Do.	Do. Fish Offal collected	364
Do.	Do. Shoddy Dirt collected	5,646
Do.	Tons of Manure sent out from Higginshaw	15,541
Do.	Do. Do. Bower Clough	7,191
Total Nun	aber of Tons of Manure sent out	22,732

ASHES DEPARTMENT.

Number o	of Ashpits e	emptied during	the day	59,	680
Do.	Ashpansa	and other places	s collected during the day	42,	,554
Do.	Loads of	Ashes taken t	o Destructor	. 9	,145
Do.	Do.	Do.	Corporation Tips	. 13,	959
Do.	Do.	Do.	elsewhere	13,	435
Do.	Do.	Clinkers rem	oved from Destructor	. 2,	,819
Total Nu	mber of Lo	ads removed		39,	358
		DESTR	UCTOR.		
				Tons (wt.
Quantity	of Ashes, F	ish Offal, and	Garbage consumed at		
the	e Destructo	or		11,306	0
Average 1	per Furnace	e, per day of 2	4 hours	7	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Quantity	of Mortar	sold		871	0

Nuisances Reported and Work Executed.

1894.

Total Number of Reports of Nuisances and Sanitary	y Req	uire-	
ments from January 1st to December 31st,	1894.		3,505
The number which have ben abated, or complied w	ith,	or re-	
noticed			2,994
The number of cases dealt with by the Sanitary	Comn	nittee	553
Number of Complaints Received and Visited			406
House-to-House Inspections			4,495
Re-inspection of Nuisances under Notice			12,212
Privies Inspected			2,415
Insufficient Privy Accommodation			29
Dirty Privies Cleaned and Whitewashed			993
Dangerous Places reported			105
Defective or no Ashpits, and Ashplaces built			99
Number of Sanitary Pans found requiring emptying			369
Number of Ashpits do. do.			248
Number of Defective Water Pipes and Taps			.73
Number of Coal Gas Nuisances and Escapes reported	d		9
Number of Street Grids blocked &c			72
Defective Urinals: Repaired, 19; Urinals Built, 8			28
Defective Drains, blocked, &c			637
Defective Downspouts and Eaves Gutters			477
Damp Houses (Defective Roofs, &c.)			285
Slopstone Pipes (emitting Sewer Gas) disconnected			275
Defective Slopstone Pipes (broken, blocked, &c.)			407

Manure Heaps							42
Ventilating Grids fixed to	Traps.						160
Workshops repaired							5
Workshops cleaned							12
Workshops visited							163
Accumulation of Offensive	Matter						446
Pigsty Nuisances							8
Poultry in Houses							57
Dirty Houses and Premise	s						368
Houses Stripped and Clea	ned aft	er Infe	ctious	Disease	e		98
Offensive Mill Lodges							23
Stable, Slaughter-house, a	nd Trip	pe-boili	ng Nui	sances			36
Low or Defective Chimney	ys						30
Offensive Trades							6
Defective Cellars	,						112
No Water Supply to Hous	ses and	Water	Closet	s			7
Carcases of Animals in Wa	ater						52
Stagnant Water							43
Dust and Fly from Mills							6
Number of Notices, Com	mittee	Summe	onses,	and C	ommit	tee	
Orders Served							3,834
Houses Visited where brea	ad is ba	ked for	sale				467
Shippons Cleansed and Li	mewasl	hed					8
Daries Visited							529
Privies Reconstructed and	Repair	ed					267
New Privies and Water Cl	losets p	rovided	l				104
Water Closets Repaired, F	Reconst	ructed,	and V	entilate	ed		21
Bath and Lavatory Pipes	lisconn	ected					38
Yards and Passages Repai	red and	l Flagg	ed				355
Yard and Cellar Drains Re	elaid ar	nd Reco	nstruc	ted			76
Traps fixed in Cellars, Yar	ds and	House	s			١	1,221
Improved Ventilation to H							88

							91
Drains tested with the Sn	noke M	achine					196
No. of Houses where Defe	cts wer	e Foun	d				119
Ventilating Shafts to Cella	ar and	House	Drains				5
Drains of Houses connecte	ed with	Main	Sewers				196
Houses closed, unfit for H	abitati	on					27
Manure Pits built							9
Erections in Yards Report	ted						12
Farm Premises visited							70
Cesspools abolished							1
Overcrowding abated							4
Animals and unsound food	destroy	ed at D	estruct	or and	Knacke	er's	
Yards, 1 calf, 1 pig,	1 duck	, 6 ca	rcases o	of beef,	13 bo	xes	
							8,573
Dead Bodies removed to	Mortua	ry					23
Contagious Diseases (Ani	mals)	Act (2	Cows),	Rabies	in		
Dogs							5
Letters written to Proper	ty Owr	iers or	Agents				128
Circular Letters sent out							36
Visits to deaths under 1 y	ear of	age					276
Miscellaneous Visits							292
	DISI	NECT	ION.				
		1894.					
Houses Disinfected durin	g the y	ear					548

Rooms Disinfected during the year

... 1,644

CLOTHING, &c., 1893-94.

1893	1894.	1000			
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1,946	883	_	1	1,946	884
1,822	-796		7	1,822	803
1,959	1,023	10	46	1,969	1,069
1,055	576	. 11	12	1,066	588
1,319	.754	. 1.	-	1,320	754
275	284	34	63	309	347
1,185	550	25	91	1,210	641
215	110	1	3	216	113
459	312	. 5	_	464	312
135	93	_	_	135	93
7,712	2,761	6	6	7,718	2,967
1,732	842	5	30	1,737	872
19,814	9,184	98	259	19,912	9,443
	1,959 1,055 1,319 275 1,185 215 459 135 7,712 1,732	1,959 1,023 1,055 576 1,319 754 275 284 1,185 550 215 110 459 312 135 93 7,712 2,761 1,732 842	1,959 1,023 10 1,055 576 11 1,319 754 1 275 284 34 1,185 550 25 215 110 1 459 312 5 135 93 — 7,712 2,761 6 1,732 842 5 — —	1,959 1,023 10 46 1,055 576 11 12 1,319 754 1 — 275 284 34 63 1,185 550 25 91 215 110 1 3 459 312 5 — 135 93 — — 7,712 2,761 6 6 1,732 842 5 30 — — —	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

INFECTIOUS CASES.

1893-94.

(Cases and Visits.) 1893. 1894. Number of Cases 960 574 Number of Visits 1,996 1,296 Number of Visits to Cases of Phthisis





PART IV.

SPECIAL SANITARY WORK

OF THE YEAR.

Water Carriage of Sewage.—In October I submitted to you a special report on the advisability of converting the present system of removal of excrement by pails into a system of water carriage.

The arguments brought forward in that report were shortly as follows:—

- 1. That water carriage is the only system of excrement removal by which the immediate removal of offensive matter from the neighbourhood of the dwelling is possible, and is thus directly advantageous in improving the health of the community.
- That the prompt removal of excremental matter is a large factor in producing cleanliness, decency, and self-respect, on the part of the inhabitants.
- 3. That when once the necessary Sewers and connections are made, it is much more economical than any other system. In point of fact, if the £13,479 spent last year in the collection of nightsoil were capitalised, it would pay one-half the cost of the conversion of the whole town to the Water Carriage System, taking the Surveyor's estimate of the cost of such conversion.

- 4. That no Town which had ever adopted Water Carriage had ever abandoned it, and that at the present time 30 out of the 38 towns from which replies had been received, had adopted this principle, and either had converted their systems or were in process of conversion.
- That Oldham, with its steep gradients providing excellent fall for the drains, is eminently suitable for the Water Carriage System of excrement removal.
- 6. That the Corporation having spent very large sums of money in laying down a complete system of main drainage will not receive the pecuniary benefit which ought to result without the adoption of this system.

The report then went on to deal with the respective advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary type of Water Closets, Trough Closets, and Waste Water Closets, terminating with the following recommendations—for ensuring the best results from the adoption of the Water Carriage System of Sewage.

- Conversion of Stacks of privies into Troughs, with automatic flush tanks under the control of the Corportion.
- Conversion of existing privies, situated in yards attached to single dwellings, into waste water closets of some approved type.
- Provision in new property of ordinary water closets or waste water closets, the former having the preference.

A Special Committee having now been formed to consider this most important question, I earnestly trust that they will come to an early decision, as in the meantime pail closets are still being largely erected in new property, and this will increase the expense of conversion whenever it may take place. To my mind the most important matter in the first instance is to definitely adopt the principle, and prevent

the erection of any more pail closets; which would be a great stride towards the ultimate complete conversion of the system at present in vogue.

With a view of ascertaining the best form of waste water closet, a deputation of the Committee visited Manchester for the purpose of examining Day's Patent Waste Water Closet. Subsequently, I accompanied the Chairman on a visit to Widnes for the same purpose, and it was considered to be worth while to put a sample closet into the Cottage No. 2, Mill 8, and another behind the office, where they have been working quite satisfactorily for the past six months, and may be examined by anyone interested in the matter.

Destructors.—Early in the year you decided to add 4 more cells on Horsfalls System to the 6 already existing at Rhodes Bank. These have now been erected at a cost of £716, and are in efficient working order, and have proved capable of dealing with 8 tons of Refuse per cell per day of 24 hours; the old cells burning 7 tons. Unfortunately at the present time the draught is greatly crippled by the old boiler, which is practically done, and the engineer has reported to you on the best means of remedying this difficulty, and at the same time as to the best means of utilising the heat from the Destructor in the production of steam. Respecting the latter a Special Sub-Committee has had several meetings with a Sub-Committee of the Electric Lighting Committee, with a view of arranging some means for utilising the waste heat in the production of the Electric Light, but, so far, no definite conclusion has been arrived at.



APPENDIX.

MORTALITY STATISTICS

IN

THE BACK TO BACK HOUSES IN OLDHAM

FOR THE

TEN YEARS 1883 TO 1892.

On first coming to Oldham the most striking feature in the sanitary condition of the borough seemed to me to be the large number of back to back and single houses. By single houses are meant those which, although not built back to back with other houses or buildings, have only one entrance, and are without through ventilation. In this enquiry these two forms of dwellings have been classed together.

There were, I found, 4,893 of these dwellings, although none have been built since 1881; and believing them to be the cause of part, at least, of the excessive death rate of the town, which although not comparing unfavourably with other Lancashire towns, is still much heavier than it ought to be, I looked up all the figures I could find bearing on the mortality in this class of dwellings.

The only ones I could find were those of Dr. Tatham's for Salford, and of Dr. Jones for Shipley, which although most suggestive and indeed conclusive with regard to the areas dealt with, were, I felt, insufficient to justify me in advising the Committee to take any action with regard to back to back houses simply on the ground of their mode of construction, more especially as in Oldham a considerable proportion of these dwellings are well built, occupied by respectable working people, and not over-crowded on the land, conditions the reverse of what appears to have existed in the affected areas in Salford.

I therefore proceeded to take a census of the back to back houses, and to obtain the mortality statistics for each block of such dwellings in the borough for the ten years 1883 to 1892, with the results that are shown in the tables appended to this report.

I have taken the population of these houses to be the same during the whole ten years referred to as at the present time, and I have no reason to believe that this is in any way unsatisfactory. The population in them is a constantly varying one, but there seems no probability that it is either less or more at the present time than it was 10 years ago.

As might have been expected the total death rate in the back to back houses proved to be higher than that in the Borough generally, and averaged 31·3 per thousand living per annum, which is an excess of 7·5 per thousand over the average death rate for the Borough for the same period; and, if the deaths and population in the back to back houses be taken from the Borough totals, the excess of the death rate in the back to back houses over that in the remainder of the Borough is increased to 8·7 per thousand.

In so far as the dwelling itself is the cause of disease, it will be found that its effects will tell most heavily on those who occupy the house constantly, viz., the women and young children; and with regard to the children this is borne out in the most striking manner in this enquiry.

During the ten years 2,668 deaths occurred among children under five years of age in the back to back houses, giving a death rate of 112.8 per annum per thousand living at that age.

In the same period the death rate in the borough, among children under 5 years old, was 80.8, showing an excess in the back-to-back houses of 32 per thousand living, or, if the deaths and population in these dwellings be taken from the borough totals, the death rate under 5 years of age drops to 75 per thousand living, per annum, and the excess in the back-to-back houses over the remainder of the town is shown to be no less than 37.8 per thousand living.

This startling difference is certainly the most striking feature in the whole enquiry, and accounts for the major portion of the excess of deaths in the back-to-back houses. Considering the important part infantile mortality takes in our general death rate, and the fact, as shown earlier in this report, that it is in respect of this matter that least progress has been made, this huge excess of mortality among the children in back-to-back dwellings is most important, and indicates one of the first steps in reducing our Massacre of the Innocents, viz:—

To do away with this class of dwelling.

With regard to sex the question is complicated by this great excess in infantile deaths. These always show a great excess of males, and this is doubtless the reason why the difference between the deaths of males in the back-to-back houses and the rest of the town is greater than that shown with respect of females.

The actual figures are, among males, a death rate of 33.4 per thousand, per annum, in the back-to-back houses, against 25.9 in the whole Borough, and among the females a death rate of 28.3 in the back-to-back houses, against 21.9 in the rest of the town.

In each case the females have a lower death rate than the males, and in the back-to-back houses the excess is 6.4 among females, and 7.5 among males, which, but for the considerations referred to above, would not tell against this class of dwelling.

In table D. will be found a comparison of the death rates from several causes in each of the wards over the same period of time, and from this it is seen that with the one exception of Hollinwood Ward, to which I shall shortly refer, the deaths in the back-to-back houses show an excess in each instance over those in the rest of the Ward, and this excess is most marked in Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases.

With regard to Hollinwood Ward the conditions are peculiar. The houses in this district have been erected at two periods of time a considerable distance apart. The older houses are arranged in little clusters in the fields, here and there, and these largely consist of single dwellings which, although not provided with adequate ventilation, are still exposed to all winds, and the ventilation is much better than in the single dwellings in the other parts of the town, there being often a partially opening casement window at the back. The newer portion of the ward has been massed around the principal street, and although the houses are of the ordinary through type, still they include at least one large batch of badly built property, and the population to the acre in this portion will nearly equal in density that of the more thickly populated wards.

There is, in fact, in this ward only one block, consisting of nine houses, of the ordinary back to back type.

The figures again are small in number, and consequently more iable to be affected by accidental circumstances.

With respect to the causes of death, the rates from various diseases in the borough are compared with those in the back to back houses in Table E.

From this it will be noticed that from Zymotic Diseases there is an excess in the back to back houses of 1.5 per thousand per annum, which is most marked in the case of Diarrhæa, this disease accounting for two-thirds of the excess. The deaths from Smallpox have been left out of consideration entirely, as it was found impossible to locate the cases satisfactorily, but over the 10 years they do not form any considerable item.

From Phthisis there is an excess of 6 per thousand, which is a marked difference, being nearly 30 per cent.

From Bronchitis and Pneumonia again there is a marked excess; 1.64 per thousand in the former and 1.44 in the latter.

An objection which is always raised against figures respecting this class of property is that the houses are occupied by the lowest class of the population, amongst whom a much higher death rate may be expected both on account of their want of the advantages of those in a better position, and also on account of their habits and general want of cleanliness.

To a certain extent this is correct, the back to back houses, which usually only contain two rooms, being rented at from 1s. 9d. to 3s. per week (whereas the rents of through houses run higher), and they are occupied by a poorer class of tenants. But this is not by any means universally the case in Oldham.

On the contrary the back to back houses are only occupied by one family, and that, usually, a small one, whereas in many instances through houses are sub-let, two or three families occupying the same house.

Again, some of the actually worst districts in the town as regards the class of their occupants, are composed, not of back to back, but, of through houses. There are in Oldham 220 cellar dwellings. It will, I think, be generally admitted that the occupiers of these dwellings live under more generally unhealthy conditions than the occupants of the back to back houses. These cellars have received a great amount of attention from the committee, and are now almost all provided with through ventilation, although they remain in other respects undesirable dwellings. For the purpose of comparisonI have got out the figures for these dwellings for the same time as those above referred to for the back to back houses, and I find that although they show a death rate greatly in excess of that for the whole town, viz:—29·0, against 23·8, yet it does not reach the death rate in the back to back property which is 31·3 as stated above.

In view of the facts above set forth, I have every confidence now in asking the committee to carefully consider to what extent it may be desirable to press on the owners of this class of property the importance of converting them into through dwellings, which may be done in several ways as has been shown in Manchester.

TABLE A.

Population at Various Ages in the Back to Back and Single Houses of the Different Wards.

	SS					I	Popul	ation						
WARD	No. of Houses	Males	Females	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85
St. Mary's	472	775	872	63	175	360	275	317	224	115	86	26	6	
St. Peter's	489	791	876	48	180	365	299	299	211	146	75	37	7	
Werneth	270	416	477	30	83	182	135	196	112	52	73	28	2	
Westwood	300	454	541	36	116	225	172	193	130	63	37	20	3	
St. Paul's	239	434	482	36	117	209	150	179	113	61	33	14	4	
Coldhurst	423	677	835	53	193	326	273	271	207	89	67	28	4	
Hartford	452	725	823	59	198	349	241	303	203	103	59	28	5	
Hollinwood	82	171	178	18	37	85	55	73	33	20	17	7	4	
Clarksfield	375	545	602	23	121	245	203	187	165	115	44	35	8	-
Mumps	603	947	1106	49	202	440	340	373	329	181	87	47	3	
St. James's	353	604	623	30	130	283	193	223	162	99	72	25	9	
Waterhead	835	1319	1514	84	284	601	523	523	332	227	167	73	18	
Total	4893	7858	8929	529	1836	3670	2859	3137	2221	1271	817	368	73	

TABLE B.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, PER 1000 POPULATION
LIVING AT VARIOUS AGES DURING THE YEARS, 1883-1892.

	Boı	ROUGH		The second secon	TO B		Rest o	F Boro	UGH
Age Periods.	Population	Deaths	Death Rates	Population	Deaths	Death Rates	Population	Deaths	Death Rates
All ages	124,924	2,974	23.8	16,787	525.4	31.3	108,137	2448.6	22.6
Under) 5 years}	15,317	1,238	80.8	2,365	266.8	112.8	12,952	971.2	75.0
5 to 15	27,755	163	5.9	3,670	24.4	6.6	24,085	138.6	5.8
15 to 25	24,971	156	6.2	2,859	20.6	7.2	22,112	135.4	6.1
25 to 35	20,396	197	9.6	3,137	33.3	10.6	17,259	163.7	9.5
35 to 45	15,547	238	15.3	2,221	41.0	18.5	13,326	197.0	14.8
45 to 55	10,995	272	24.7	1,271	42.3	33.3	9,724	229.7	23.6
55 to 65	6,510	312	47.9	817	46.6	57.0	5,693	265.4	46.6
65 to 75	2,779	272	97.9	368	37.5	101.9	2,411	234.5	97.3
75 to 85	613	110	179.4	73	11.2	153.4	540	98.8	183.0
Over 85 }	41	16	390.2	6	1.7	283.3	35	14:3	408-6

TABLE C.
POPULATION AND AVERAGE DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND LIVING
PER ANNUM.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Borough Population	59,735	65,189	124,924
Back to Back Houses Population	7,858	8,929	16.787
Borough Death Rate	25.9	21.9	23.8
Back to Back Death Rate	33.4	28.3	31.3

TABLE D.

Average Death Rates in Various Wards per 1,000 Population per Annum, over the Years 1883—1892, showing the Difference between the Back to Back Houses and the Rest of the Ward.

	All C	auses	Sev Princ Zym	cipal	Pht	hisis	Bron	chitis	Pneu	monia	Dia	rrhœa
	Back to Back	Rest of Ward	o Back	Rest of Ward	Back to Back	Rest of Ward	Sack to Back	Rest of Ward	Back to Back	Rest of Ward	Back	Ward
	Back t	Rest o	Back to	Rest of	Back t	Rest of	Back t	Rest of	Back t	Rest of	Back to Back	Rest of Ward
St. Mary's	33.39	24.11	4.25	2.67	3.04	1.82	4.86	3.51	3.04	2.91	1.82	0.73
St. Peter's	37.79	21.39	4.20	1.57	3.60	1.99	4.79	2.10	5.40	2.41	1.80	0.10
Werneth	32.47	20 34	5•59	1.65	2.24	1.46	3.36	2.43	3.36	2.43	1.68	0.22
Westwood	28.14	24.44	3.02	2.38	2.01	1.89	4.02	3.08	4.02	3.28	1.01	0.49
St. Paul's	26.20	21.43	2.18	2.73	2.18	1.48	4.37	3.08	3.27	2.28	0.65	0.48
Coldhurst	29.76	28.81	4.63	3.20	3.31	2.86	5.29	4.46	3.31	3.54	1.32	0.69
Hartford	33.58	24.19	5.16	2.28	3.23	2.09	4.52	3.24	3.87	2.95	1.29	0.29
Hollinwood	17.19	22.23	0.86	1.77	1.72	1.79	2.89	2.59	2.87	3.03	0.29	0.44
Clarksfield	27:03	20.53	3.05	2.83	2.61	1.62	4.36	2.12	2.61	2.02	1.13	0.23
Mumps	33.61	23.22	2.92	2.39	3.41	2.68	4.38	3.13	3-90	2.09	1.17	0.71
St. James's	34.23	22.40	4.89	2.56	2.44	1.89	4.07	2.90	3.26	3.23	1.63	0.33
Waterhead	28.22	22.77	4.23	3.27	2.12	1.90	4.23	3.05	3.53	2.42	1.06	0.53

TABLE E.

AVERAGE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, PER ANNUM, FOR THE YEARS 1883-1892, AT ALL AGES.

	In Borough	In Back to Back Population.	In remainder of Borough excluding Deaths and Population in back to back houses.
All causes	23.8	31.3	22.6
7 Zymotic Diseases	2.78	4.07	2.53
Measles	0.81	1.36	0.73
Whooping Cough	0.57	0.75	0.55
Scarlet Fever	0.33	0.33	0.33
Diphtheria	0.17	0.17	0.17
Typhoid Fever	0.17	0.12	0.18
Diarrhœa	0.66	1.33	0.55
Phthisis	2.13	2.66	2.05
Other Tubercular Diseases	0.7	0.96	0.66
Bronchitis	2.99	4.41	2.77
Pneumonia	2.35	3.67	2.23
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	0.37	0.137	0.41
Heart Disease	1.54	1.37	1.42

DEATHS IN THE TEN YEARS 1883-1892.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea	Total Zymotic Diseases	Phthsis	Other Tubercular Diseases	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Heart Disease
1883	6	38	21	26		9	76	178	268	70	341	211	32	150
1884	193	36	33	22		7	149	440	304	106	331	266	44	153
1885	54	104	20	18		14	46	256	293	87	321	265	45	175
1886	89	57	32	24	4	29	134	371	283	80	373	230	44	177
1887	176	100	103	24	1	62	89	555	243	103	393	259	52	184
1888	53	40	66	24		36	43	275	239	75	330	329	51	181
1889	1 26	127	54	20		16	78	421	245	81	359	326	31	199
1890	95	82	25	15		6	96	320	264	89	453	402	59	192
1891	97	71	25	27		18	68	306	252	97	485	437	53	196
1892	139	68	42	16		18	56	354	279	88	368	309	52	165
Total	1018	723	421	216	5	215	825	3476	2670	876	3744	3034	463	1772

Total Deaths in Back to Back Houses in Oldham

During Years 1883-92.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Men-	59 51 3 21	 158 37 71 13 3 35	 11 17 4 8 5 7		1 3 3	 1 4						1 228 56 126 28 1 21 63
ingitis	20 15 11 140 24 	21 23 8 51 4 	12 23 13 6 1 		1 2 4 5 2		3	1 16 9 3				56 448 42 223 30 9 20 13
Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease Croup Bronchitis Pneumonia	151 294	78 3 38 124 157	 10 12 6 6 33		2 1 19 17 57	17 37 59 73	16 1 46 91 65	15 48 133	66	58 11	13	68 152 153 383 231 51 741 616
Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes	2	3 67			1	4	2	8	2		1	
Totals	1579	1089	244	206	333	410	423	466	375	112	17	5254

ST. MARY'S WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox												
Measles	4	15										21
Scarlet Fever		7	3									10
Whooping Cough		7	1			PECT SOLI						13
Diphtheria												
Typhus Fever												1
Typhoid Fever			1			1						2
Tabes Mesenterica	2	8	2									12
Hydrocephalus and			-									12
Tubercular Men-												
ingitis		1	1									5
Phthisis		3	3		13	8	4	1	1			48
Tuberculosis			0									2
Diarrhœa	17	5	1				1	2	1			27
Syphilis												
Puerperal Fever						1						2
Rheumatic Fever					1							1
Rheumatism								1				1
Cancer							3	2	2	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		7
Premature Birth		1										19
Old Age								3	7	3	3	16
Convulsions	39	7			1							41
Heart Disease	02		1	1	2			6	3	1		27
		3	-	170					0			8
Croup Bronchitis	17	15		1	4	8	9	18	7			79
Pneumonia			3	1		10	5	7	í			53
Other Respiratory		11	0	1	1	10	0	'				00
		1						9				4
Diseases		1						0				3
Debility and Maras-		10										38
mus	The state of the s		10			7	19	15		1		121
All Other Causes	24	20	10	0	0		14	10	0	1		141
Totals	163	125	29	94	94	30	19	58	21	5	9	55/

ST. PAULS WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

					_	_				_		
Causes of Death.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles	4											 11
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria	2	2										4
Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever												
Tabes Mesenterica. Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Men-		1		•••		•••		•••				1
ingitis Phthisis Tuberculosis		1		2	4	 5			 2			3 16 3
Diarrhœa Syphilis	3	1										6
Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism												
Cancer Premature Birth Old Age	13						1		 5			1 13 12
Convulsions Heart Disease	9	5	1 2			2		1	2			15 10
Bronchitis Pneumonia	7 2	1 12 14	2	3	 3	1	1 4	 7 2	 5 2	 1 1	2	36 53
Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Maras-	1											1
mus	9	3 13		2	 4	₇						12 55
Totals	63	64	7	7	15	15	16	19	19	8	3	236

COLDHURST WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica. Hydrocephalus and	1 3 4	 29 8 1 	 1 2		1							1 32 2 11 1 6
Tubercular Meningitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhœa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth	2 2 2 12 6 	2 1 9 	1 2 2 	1 7 1 	16 	12	 3 1 	1 3 3	 3 			7 49 3 24 6 1 4 13
Old Age	27 24 12	 10 2 15 11	2 1 3 4	 1 1 2	 1 5	 3 7	10 2	2 1 9 4	6 2 13 	5 1	1	14 39 7 5 77 47
All other causes Totals	21 16	4 13 —		6	3	4		10		 3 —		26 72 451

HARTFORD WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica	2 1 10 	1 	1		1	1						 16 4 27 3 9
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhœa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease Croup Bronchitis	7 2 18 2 8 21 	3 1 4 7	3 3 3 1	8 1	12 1 1 2	16 11 2 2	4 2 2 7	 1 	 2 7 6		 1	13 46 6 24 2 7 8 11 29 24 9 72
Pneumonia Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes	11 29	16 7 23			6	8 7	14					57 1 36 111
Totals	165	127	23	18	35	40	42	31	33	5	2	521

ST. PETER'S WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

							,					
Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica . Hydrocephalus and	8 6 	1 6 2 	1 1 1		 1 1							26 1 13 4 3 4
Tubercular Meningitis	1 1 16 5	5	1	1	 1 1			 1 2 	 1 1			5 56 5 27 5 1
Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease	 7 37		2	3		 1 4	 1 1	 1 3 4	 1 9 5		1	4 7 17 45 32
Croup	18 13	5 10 23 	1 4	 2 6	2 7	 4 16 2	12	20 6		1		5 79 88 5 36
All other causes Totals	38	129	31	28			21		37	7	1	633

WERNETH WARD.

Deaths in Back to Back Houses During Years 1883-1892.

								_			_	
Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica. Hydrocephalus and	6 2 1 3	3 5 2 	2									21 5 7 4
Tubercular Meningitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhœa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever	 9		1	 4 1 2 1	 6 	 6 	 1 	 1 				3 19 3 15 1 2
Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease Croup.	 7 12	 2 1 2		1		 1 5	 2 2	1 1 1 3	1 4 3	 4 2		1 5 7 9 14 17 4
Bronchitis Pneumonia Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes	6	5 5 5 9	3 4	1	2 5	5 4 	4 2 7	7 5 	7			34 34 18 59
Totals	84	61	16			24	18		23	8		

WESTWOOD WARD.

DEATES IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

DURING YEARS 1883-1892.

1												
Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Hydrocephalus and	7 3 1 	3 4 1 1 										 11 4 4 2 3
Tubercular Meningitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhœa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease Croup Bronchitis Pneumonia	1 1 2 8 10 13 5		1	 4 1 1 	5 2 1 1 1 4	4 1 1 4 1 6	 4 2 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	 1 2 9 4	 		3 18 5 10 2 4 10 4 17 14 2 37 43
Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes		 5 9		2	2	4						 22 67
Totals	98	47	11	9	16	21	23	30	21	6		282

HOLLINWOOD WARD.

Deaths in Back to Back Houses During Years 1883-1892.

Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis							_						
Measles	Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.		to	to	to	to	2	to	to	5 to	85 & over	Total.
Measles	Smallnov												
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough 1													1
Whooping Cough 1 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			1										
Diphtheria			1		-300			11111111111	1000		19.00		1
Typhoid Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica. 1 2			1					0.00	1000	2000			-
Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica.	Typhus Fever		100000					2000	CONTRACT OF	7.77	20.00	2000	
Tabes Mesenterica. 1 2								70000			-2000		
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis 1 1 2 3 1 6 Phthisis 2 3 1 6 6 Tuberculosis							DESTRUCTION A	1000		3.55	0.00		3
Tubercular Meningitis			-							***			
ingitis 1 1 1 6 Phthisis 2 3 1 6 Tuberculosis Diarrhœa 1 Syphilis </td <td></td>													
Phthisis 2 3 1 6 Tuberculosis Diarrhœa 1 Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism 1 Cancer 1 1 Premature Birth Convulsions 4 Convulsions 4 Bronchitis 4 1 2 3 1 1 Pneumonia 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 Other Respiratory		100				1		- 10	1		5000		2
Tuberculosis 1 Diarrhœa 1 Syphilis 1 Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism 1 Cancer 1 Premature Birth Old Age 1 Convulsions 4 Heart Disease 1 Croup 1 Bronchitis 4 1 2 3 10 Pneumonia 1 6 1 1 1 10 Other Respiratory Diseases							45			07000			6
Diarrhœa 1 Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism 1 Cancer 1 Premature Birth Old Age 1 Convulsions 4 Heart Disease 1 Croup Bronchitis 4 Pneumonia 1 Other Respiratory 0 Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes 3 7 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1													
Syphilis										0.000	200		1
Puerperal Fever													
Rheumatic Fever													
Rheumatism 1													
Cancer 1 1 1 1 1 3 Premature Birth <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></t<>													1
Premature Birth													3
Old Age													0
Convulsions 4 1													1
Heart Disease 1 1 Croup. 1 2 3 Bronchitis 4 1 2 3 10 Pneumonia 1 6 1 1 1 10 Other Respiratory Diseases mus	Convulsions	4											4
Croup					100000						10000		1
Bronchitis 4 1 2 3 16 Pneumonia 1 6 1							- 7				7.1.1.1.1.1		-
Pneumonia 1 6 1 1 1 1 1						1000		10000					10
Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes 3 7 2 1 1 3 1 1 19					20		-		35.5	1			10
Debility and Marasmus All other causes 3 7 2 1 1 3 1 1 19			0		1	1				-		***	10
Debility and Maras- mus	Diseases						- 11						
Mus	Debility and Maras-												
All other causes 3 7 2 1 1 3 1 1 19		133.50			4			-			100	50.5	
		3	7	9	1	1			3	1	1		19
The table of table		0			-				3		-		
Thetale 14 15 4 0 4 0 0 0				-	-		-						
Totals 14 17 4 6 4 4 2 4 6 2 6	Totals	14	17	4	6	4	4	2	4	6	2		63

CLARKSFIELD WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Men-	3 2 1 2	1 6 1 	1									7 2 8 3 2 3
ingitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhœa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease Croup Bronchitis Pneumonia	2 8 1 9 23 13	3 1 4 3	2	7	 8 3	9 2 1 4 2	2 8 1	 4 11	2 5 4 7	 1 1		2 29 2 13 2 6 9 13 27 10 5 51 27
Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes	1 8			4	2							1 8 80
Totals	97	49	8	11	14	28	25	34	31	10	3	310

MUMPS WARD.

Deaths in Back to Back Houses in Oldham During Years 1883-1892.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Hydrocephalus and	6 4 1	 15 5 2 2 	 4 2 									 21 9 8 2 2
Tubercular Meningitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhœa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease	2 1 17 2 24 46	3 3 1 5 2 11	 4 2 1 1 2 1	 12 1 1 	11 11 1 1 5	 21 1 4 5	 12 1 1 7	 5 1 7 1 4	 1 1 1 1 8 			5 69 5 24 5 2 3 2 14 24 18 59 24
Croup	23 20 	5 10 16 1	2		 3 7	12 14 1	15 12 1	14 6 	12 5	 3 1		5 94 85 4
All other causes	46		6	11		19 - 77	14	18	13		_	168

St. JAMES' WARD.

Deaths in Back to Back Houses During Years 1883-1892.

Causes of Death.	Under I year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & over	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Hydrocephalus and	5 5 	16 4 5 	2									 23 6 10 1 6
Tubercular Meningitis Phthisis Tuberculosis Diarrhæa Syphilis Puerperal Fever Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism	1 1 12 2 	2 1 6	 1 1 2 1	 6 1	 6 1 2		 4 1	 2 1 1	 2 	 1 		2 29 4 22 3 6 3
Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions Heart Disease Croup Bronchitis Pneumonia Other Respiratory	7 23 1 8 10	 12 4 8	1	 1 3	 2 7	2 6 1	2 5 11 5	 2 5	4	 1	 1 	4 7 13 35 23 5 54 43
Other Respiratory Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes			6				15	2 16	1 4			2 24 98
Totals	107	98	18	15	28	30	43	45	29	9	1	423

WATERHEAD WARD.

DEATHS IN BACK TO BACK HOUSES

	_		_	_	-	_		-		1	-	
Causes of Death.	Uuder 1 Year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	5	75 to 85	& o	Total.
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Fever Tabes Mesenterica Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Menincitis	9	3 2 6	3 5 1 2	2	 1 							38 13 20 9 7 11
Phthisis	2 1 19 1		1 1 	 1 	20		8 1 	2 1 	 1 			63 4 30 1 1
Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism Cancer Premature Birth Old Age Convulsions				3 1 		2 	1 2 	 2 2	 2 8	1 13	2	6 2 3 35 25 58
Heart Disease Croup Bronchitis Pneumonia Other Respiratory	1 2 24 26	2 4 15 27	2 1 1 6	2 1 2	2 3 8	3 15 5	4 9 12	14 13 5	10 31 3			42 7 118 96
Diseases Debility and Marasmus All other causes	29 33	5 21	 11	7	18		20	26				34 165
Totals	245	158	43	27	55	53	58	66	71	25	2	803



