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COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF OLDHAM
FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

JAMES B. WILKINSON,
M.D., C.M., D.P.H., F.C.S.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE ;

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTHULME AND STRINESDALE HOSPITALS ;

EX-PRESIDENT AND EXAMINER TO THE INSTITUTE OF SANITARY ENGINEERS ;

FELLOW ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH ;

MEMBER ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE ;

FELLOW INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

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MEMBERS of the HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1914.

Mr. Councillor Simister, J.P., Chairman.

„ „ Dunkerley, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wilde, J.P.

Mr. Councillor Ashton.

„ „ Grime, J.P.

„ „ Kempe.

„ „ C. Hardman, J.P.

„ „ W C. Brierley.

„ „ Low.

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE AND INSANITARY DWELLINGS SUB-COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Committee.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Oldham Borough Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for your consideration. It contains a summary of the work of the Health Department during the year 1914, together with statistics relating to the incidence of disease, and the mortality from various causes.

From a health point of view the record of the year cannot be viewed with satisfaction, as almost all the Death Rates show a slight increase, and the prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Measles has been greater than for several years.

A complete scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis in the Borough was approved by you in May, and received the sanction of the Local Government Board in June, but it was not until after the close of the year that it was put into operation, and it has thus not been possible to do very much in searching out the early cases of this disease.

With regard to Infantile Mortality, there is a slight reduction this year in the rate, but the deaths under the age of one year and those in the second year of life are much more numerous than they ought to be, and ere long it will be necessary, either through the Health or the Education Department, to arrange a scheme for further reducing this unnecessary mortality.

A Report of the Medical Inspection of the School Children and the measures taken to remedy the defects has already been presented to you.

The improved conditions which have been secured by these means among children after they reach school age is a strong indication that a similar improvement could be secured in those under school age.

I trust that my next Report may be written under happier conditions than at present exist, and in conclusion I must tender my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for their assistance and support, and especially to the members of my staff, who have always given me their loyal assistance and help.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. WILKINSON,


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Annual Report.

In a recent Report the General Regulations respecting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health were enumerated in detail, and it is unnecessary at present to recapitulate them.

The Report has been compiled according to the arrangement suggested by the Local Government Board in their Memorandum, and though several of the items may seem superfluous to local persons, it is necessary to repeat them.

From August onwards, the social circumstances of the town, owing to the war which commenced on the 4th of that month, varied very considerably. The temporary increase of the male population during mobilization, the decrease, especially of the male population, on the departure of the troops, and the temporary condition of poverty into which many families in the town were thrown, would all have their effect.

Annual Report.

In a report from the United States Secretary of the Interior, dated March 1, 1881, it is stated that the following is a summary of the work done during the year 1880:

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— A. —

*Natural and Social Conditions
of the District.*

The town of Oldham is mainly situated on the south-western slopes of offshoots from the Yorkshire range of hills, the height of the surface varying from about 1,200 feet above the sea level at the highest point above Strinesdale Sanatorium to 360 feet in the lower parts of the town. The Old Market Place (the centre of the town) is 696 feet above the sea level.

The subsoil is chiefly rock, or shale overlying the coal measures, and in the lower part of the town there are areas of clay with occasional sand pockets.

The country to the west and south-west is open to the sea, which is about 50 or 60 miles distant, and the prevailing wind is from the south-west. The situation of the town is thus naturally an exposed one, and the usual heavy rainfall is due to this.

The consequent damp atmosphere, when combined with the smoke and dust of a large manufacturing town, is certainly not beneficial to those subject to lung affections, and the cold and damp have a tendency to induce rheumatic affections. The high death-rates from Bronchial and Heart Diseases may largely be attributable to these conditions.

On the other hand, the damp atmosphere is most beneficial to the staple trade of the town—viz., that of cotton spinning, and conduces to its prosperity.

The population of the town is chiefly industrial, and the purely residential class is gradually decreasing. The main industry of the town is cotton spinning. There are also large engineering works, chiefly for cotton machinery, weaving mills, boiler works, gas meter works, and coal mines, &c.

As a rule those industrially employed are in a prosperous condition, but this year the state of trade has varied very considerably. The various industries of the town find employment for both males and females after leaving school, except those domestically engaged, and the wages are generally high. A considerable proportion of the industrial classes own their own houses, purchasing them through the Co-operative Stores or the Building Societies.

In the early part of the year both the cotton trade and the iron trade were not very brisk, and from August onwards, owing to the war, both were in a very depressed condition. Towards the close of the year, however, some improvement took place.

HOSPITALS.

The Guardians have large Hospital Wards, and an excellent Operating Theatre, &c., and during the year considerable use has been made of the facilities which are available at this institution for operations and surgical work.

The Oldham Royal Infirmary is a large Institution with a staff of 15 medical men, in addition to the three house surgeons.

It is thoroughly equipped, and the average number of beds occupied during the year was 114.

1,696 In-Patients and 6,708 Out-Patients were treated, making a total of 8,404 for the year.

It is reported that the result of the Insurance Act has been to diminish the number of Out-Patients and increase the number of In-Patients treated in the Institution.

— B. —

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is obtained from upland gathering grounds, either owned by or under the control of the Corporation. It is of great purity, and very soft, but in the upper portions of the gathering area, there is a considerable amount of peaty soil, and water from this area contains acid, and has a tendency to dissolve the lead in the service pipes. To counteract this, the water is collected from the land as rapidly as possible, and before being distributed is treated with carbonate of lime to neutralise the acid.

This treatment is apparently effectual, as no complaints of lead poisoning have been received for several years.

With the exception of storage to allow sedimentation and subsequent decantation no other treatment is necessary for the water from the reservoirs used for the domestic supply.

An additional supply has been obtained by utilising the water pumped from a disused portion of a colliery not far distant from the present reservoirs, and as other workings become disused it is expected that the amount obtained from this source will be considerably increased.

The average daily consumption of water in the supply area in the past four years was as follows :—

1911	-	-	-	-	-	6,511,025	gallons.
1912	-	-	-	-	-	5,884,059	„
1913	-	-	-	-	-	6,250,347	„
1914	-	-	-	-	-	5,759,096	„

The daily quantity of compensation water required was 2,605,216 gallons during the year.

The estimated population which is supplied is about 240,267 people, and the average consumption per day was about 24 gallons per head.

The total storage capacity of all the reservoirs is 1,976,000,000 gallons, of which 1,364,000,000 gallons are available for the domestic supply.

With a view of still further increasing the domestic supply of water for the town, patent pressure filters are being installed for purifying the water from the reservoirs, hitherto used as compensation water only. The following description has been supplied me by the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. Batley) :—

“The Filtration Plant consists of 18 Mather & Platt's Patent Pressure Filters, each 9 feet in diameter. The unfiltered water is treated with one grain of aluminic ferric and one grain of carbonate of lime per gallon, and then passed through a bed of Norwegian quartz crystals 3 feet 6 inches in depth, at the rate of 122 gallons per square foot per hour.

"The quartz bed is cleansed periodically by mechanical means, and the filters are capable of dealing with water at the rate of 140,000 gallons per hour, or 3,360,000 gallons per day."

At the time of writing the plant has commenced work.

At the close of the year the Reservoirs contained 1,855,400,000 gallons, or 25 weeks' supply, compared with 1,295,960,000 gallons, and 18 weeks' supply at the close of the year 1913.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no river passing through the town, though the Medlock and the Beal have both their origin within the town, and practically the whole of the streams have been sewerized, and except in the time of a heavy rainfall the contents are intercepted and conveyed to the Sewage Works for treatment.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is a complete system of sewerage in the town, the greater proportion of which consists of properly constructed sewers and pipe drains. There are, however, a considerable number of stone drains still in existence. These, when the opportunity allows, are gradually being converted to a more satisfactory type. On two sides of the town there are main intercepting sewers, which pick up the sewers and streams, and convey the sewage to the Sewage Works. Except in one small portion of the town, this sewage finds its way by natural gravitation to the works. From this lower portion the sewage is lifted to a higher level by a Shone's Ejector, the air being automatically

compressed by the sewage coming from the higher levels. The combined system of drainage is in vogue.

Practically all house drains are efficiently trapped, but the greater proportion of the street grids are untrapped and ventilate at the surface level, and the majority of the rainwater pipes are connected.

SEWAGE WORKS.

The system for treating the Oldham Sewage consists of the following arrangement :—

(1) Two Detritus Tanks, with coarse and fine screens, each fitted with revolving rakes, chains, and buckets for removing the detritus deposited in these tanks. These tanks are emptied, and all the sediment removed once a week, in addition to the daily partial emptying by the chain and buckets.

(2) Three Circular Tanks, on the Dortmund principle, which have a total capacity of about 900,000 gallons. These tanks have not been used lately owing to better results obtained by the Sedimentation Tanks; and the difficulty of dealing with the very liquid sludge from them. All the sewage reaching the works has to pass through these tanks or the Sedimentation Tanks before it reaches either the filter beds or the stream.

(3) Twelve Sedimentation Tanks, nine of which are 128 feet long by 36 wide and 6 feet deep, each having a capacity of about 180,000 gallons, or a total capacity of 1,620,000 gallons. The other three tanks are of the same area, but rather deeper, and are used for the reception of storm water, and have a capacity of about 600,000 gallons.

(4) Forty Filters or Bacterial Contact Beds, of an area of 14.56 acres, and having a total capacity when empty of 8,000,000 gallons. The older beds were filled with screened mill ashes, but by far the larger number with Destructor Clinker.

(5) A system of fourteen continuous or sprinkler Filters for Second Contact (Adams Hydraulic Company). Eight of them are filled with Destructor Clinker and Broken Stone, and the six constructed later are filled with Stone and Porous Slag. This alteration in filling was not due to the Clinker proving unsatisfactory, but in order to comply with the requirements of the River's Board, who insisted that the Filters when in course of construction should be at once filled, without the delay necessary for the supply of Clinker.

The four oldest Contact Beds, constructed in 1897, have been deepened, enlarged, and constructed with concrete sides and bottom and filled with clinker from the destructors. This alteration has more than doubled the capacity, and the construction allows better drainage and consequent better aeration of the beds. Several of the other beds require similar treatment. They are so clogged that they take very small quantities of sewage.

Early in the year an additional rectangular Percolating Filter Bed, with a Fiddian Distributor, was completed and started work. This filter bed is for the second contact of the tank effluent drawn from the tanks when they are emptied for sludging.

The Rectangular Tanks are worked on the continuous principle, and run from 4 to 8 weeks or more before they are emptied for sludging.

The alteration of the tanks and their method of use in the year 1913, together with the better method of dealing with the sludge, has been a great improvement, and the tanks throughout the year have been kept clearer from sludge than at any time since the commencement of the works.

Precipitants are being used on the days and hours when the sewage is at its worst, and also for the effluent from the sludge in the Concentration Tanks.

CONTACT FILTERS.

The men commence filling these filters each day at 5 a.m. The filters, which are used to treat the weaker morning effluent, are again used later in the day to treat the stronger effluent. The filtrate from these filters has been further treated on the Percolating Filters when necessary, and as far as the construction and levels will allow.

The following figures give the average results during the year in terms of Oxygen consumed.

Sewage	...	...	4.13 grains of Oxygen per gall.
Tank Effluent	...	3.14	„ „
Filtrate (contact filters)	1.56	„	„
Percentage purification from Tank effluent to filtrate 50.3.			
„	„	Sewage	„ „ 62.2.

THE PERCOLATING FILTERS have been used to treat the Tank Effluent from 12 p.m. each night to 5 a.m. each morning, also the Filtrate from the Contact Filters when necessary. On Sundays, when the Contact Filters are allowed to rest, all the tank effluent is sent on to them,

and during periods of wet weather they have been worked almost continuously. Thus a considerable portion of the day they are treating a mixture of tank effluent and filter effluent.

The following is the result of the average daily samples :

Sewage...	...	...	3.95 grains per gallon.
Tank Effluent ...	...	...	3.03 ,, ,,
Effluent from Percolating Filters	1.04	...	,, ,,
Percentage purification from Tank Effluent to Filtrate, 65.6%			
,, ,, ,,	Sewage to Filtrate, 73.6%		

Seventy-four samples of the filtrate from the Percolating Filters have been incubated for periods of seven days, and all have remained good.

B & C PERCOLATING FILTERS.

Sewage...	...	...	...	4.24 grains.
Tank Effluent ...	...	...	...	3.18 ,,
Filtrate from Contact Filters ..	1.20	...	...	,,
,, ,, Percolating Filters	.90	...	...	,,
Total percentage Purification, 78.7%				

Fifty samples have been incubated, all of which kept good.

It would appear from these figures for the Four Hours' Tests that the sewage has been somewhat weaker than during 1913. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that during the year 1914 more of the storm water has been treated by working the Percolating Filters almost continuously after the Contact Beds have been filled.

The amount of purification effected by Contact and Percolating Filters has been estimated on the average sewage treated daily as in 1913.

The results for B and C Filters are for the nine months (April to December) during which the new Percolating Filters were working.

SLUDGE.

At the Oldham Works the disposal of the sludge is the greatest difficulty which has to be met. There is practically no agricultural land in the district on which it can be utilized, and the valley which served for so many years is rapidly being filled. The conversion of the pail closets to the water system has caused an ever increasing quantity of sludge to come down to the works.

The sludge is thus yearly increasing in quantity, and there is no space available for tipping. Formerly the sludge was pressed, and then, as much as the farmers would fetch given away, and the remainder tipped. The sludge is now dealt with as follows :—

The sludge, which remains in the tanks after the surface water is drawn off, contains from 5 to 15 per cent. of solids and it is estimated that somewhat over 40,000 tons of this wet sludge has to be dealt with annually. It is dealt with by three methods. (1) The thinner sludge is pumped into lagoons or tanks where it is allowed to settle and the surface water is drawn off from time to time until the sludge becomes solid enough to tip. (2) A small quantity is still pressed in the filter presses. (3) The more solid portion is dealt with by a patent process designed by Dr. Grossman, of Manchester. This consists in settling the sludge in specially designed tanks from which the water is drawn off as it separates from the sludge. The settled sludge, thus concentrated to about 18 to 22 per cent. of

solids, is conveyed to patent dryers which are heated by furnaces and flues. The greater part of the water is driven off and the dried sludge, which contains a considerable quantity of grease, burns readily under the furnaces when mixed with about a third of its weight of slack coal and can be used to heat the dryers.

The plant however is designed to further treat the dried sludge in Retorts, through which superheated steam is passed. This steam carries over the grease in the sludge leaving a dry residue, which forms a useful manure.

During the past year the plant has been working continuously, giving very satisfactory results. There appears to be a very ready sale for both the manure and grease.

In addition to this sludge there is a considerable amount of humus deposited in the tanks erected in connection with the Percolating Filters.

The average daily flow of sewage in dry weather which has to be dealt with is about 4,000,000 gallons and on wet days, 20,000,000 gallons or more may come to the works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the year 1900 an Act of Parliament was obtained empowering the Corporation to undertake the conversion of all the pan closets in the town to the water carriage system.

In that year the number of sanitary pans in the Borough was 23,610, while the total number of water closets was 5,005.

The Corporation, except where insanitary conditions exist, pay the whole cost of conversion. Mainly with a view to saving the water supply, the Committee, undertaking the work of conversion, have adopted the waste water system instead of the more sanitary clean water closets, and though every other large town has discarded this form of closet as insanitary, alterations to and the erection of new closets on this principle, are insisted on.

In the past year blockages or repairs were required in about 16 per cent. of these closets.

The Corporation undertake the cleansing and removal of blockages and has during the 12 months cleared about 4,300 blockages inside the closets for which no charge has been made to owners. A great majority of these stoppages are due to articles being carelessly deposited in the closets. This chiefly occurs in places with open yards, where children are allowed to throw bricks, stones, bottles, &c., down the closets. A strong recommendation in favour of separate back-yards and closets to each house.

In addition to the men who attend to these blockages, two men are constantly going round the town to inspect the waste water closets, and to cleanse them. During the year 7,443 closets were visited in this way. The average cost to owners for opening outlet drains, repairing and renewing the tipplers, amounts to an average of a little over 1d. per closet per annum.

During the year under review 410 pan closets have been converted to the water closet type.

The various types of closets in the town at the close of the years 1913 and 1914 is as follows :—

	Dec., 1913	Dec., 1914	Increase	D'crease
Water Closets	6,178	6,607	429	—
Waste Water Closets . . .	23,282	23,955	673	—
Latrines	2,825	2,892	67	—
Pan Closets	4,003	3,581	—	422
Total	36,288	37,035	1,169	422

Net Increase of Water Closets—741.

There are no privy vaults in the town.

The contents of the pans still remaining in the town are collected at night by a staff of men employed by the Corporation, and removed to the depôt, and then mixed with shoddy dust and sold as manure, for which there is a great demand, and about 4,357 tons were sold during the year.

Offal from butchers, fishmongers, &c., is collected at frequent intervals, a small charge being made.

About six years ago a Resolution was passed by the Council that, wherever it is possible, each house in the Borough should have separate closet accommodation, and that less than this should be deemed insufficient accommodation. This Resolution is being gradually carried into effect, and during the past year 216 new closets have been built for this reason, making a total of 1,642 additional closets erected since the above instructions were given.

The financial conditions will this year considerably hinder progress in this respect.

All new houses are required to have a separate closet on the water or waste water system.

SCAVENGING.

The removal of ashes and house refuse is undertaken by a Department of the Local Authority, and is efficiently performed—any notice respecting the removal of refuse being at once attended to.

A local Act of Parliament, obtained in 1909, gave the Corporation power to require the demolition of ash-pits and the substitution of ash-cans on paying not less than one-half the cost of the alteration, and new ash-pits are not now allowed to be built.

Since the above date 6,186 ash-pits have been demolished and 15,918 ash-cans substituted. In the past year 921 ash-pits were demolished, and 1,878 galvanised iron ash-cans supplied in their place, at a cost to the Corporation in the Financial Year of £714, compared with 1,765 ash-pits demolished and 4,049 ash-cans supplied at a cost of £1,569 in the previous year.

The Council have this year further reduced the sum to be spent on this matter during the year to £250. The removal of the ash-pits is, from a health point of view, one, if not the most important measure taken by the Council during late years. They are the breeding places of flies and other disease carriers, and infantile mortality is very closely associated with the prevalence of these receptacles. The war, however, is responsible for this economy.

In the greater portion of the central and most crowded portions of the town the ash-pits have been entirely replaced by ash-cans.

It is to be hoped that, when normal times again are reached, the paving of the back yards and courts is another measure which will be undertaken by the Corporation.

At the close of the year there were in the Borough 1,891 ash-pits, and 28,138 ash-cans, compared with 2,837 and 25,959 at the close of the year 1913.

The ash-cans are emptied weekly or oftener, and the ash-pits at various intervals as required.

The Ash-pit and Ash can Refuse, when collected, is mostly taken to the destructors and burnt, 23,892 loads being so dealt with, and about 3,679 loads of ashes have also been taken to various tips. There are three destructors in the Borough, all of the Horsfall type. The steam generated at each place is utilised for power, and at one also for heating the bath water at the adjoining public baths and public wash-house. The resulting clinker is used for sewage filter beds, for conversion to mortar, for making artificial paving flags and other purposes. At two of the destructors crushing and grading machines have been erected, and at one an hydraulic plant, by Messrs. Fielding and Co., of Gloucester, is at work, making paving flags, which are used entirely for paving the footways in the town.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Particulars of the amount of work in this direction will be found in Section C and in the Summary of the Inspector's work at the end of the Report.

Every portion of the Borough is under frequent and systematic inspection.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Bye-laws for the control and regulation of these premises are in force, and the houses are supervised by a Special Officer of the Police Force, and are under the control of the Watch Committee. The accommodation is as follows :—

No. of Registered Lodging Houses	-	16
Total accommodation at night	- - -	1,264
Number of Persons occupying them	-	296,256
Average occupation per night	- - -	811

All Common Lodging Houses are now annually licensed. The number remains the same as in the previous year.

The largest Lodging House has accommodation for 285 persons, all males.

Eight Lodging Houses have accommodation for females, of which two take only females. These two Lodging Houses have together about 40 beds.

In addition to the Common Lodging Houses, there are two other classes of Houses of a similar nature—(a) Houses let as lodgings which are supposed to be occupied by weekly tenants only; and (b) Furnished Rooms.

Bye-laws are in force for the control of these premises, and there is power to compel the owner to register them. The owner is, however, only required to register his house when requested to do so by the local authority. What is necessary in order to have complete control is—1st, the necessity of registration before they can be used for this purpose; and 2nd, the power to refuse registration unless they are in satisfactory order and are kept so.

All the known houses of this class are now being registered, and a regular and systematic inspection at least once a month is now carried out by the Inspectors of the Health Department.

A Summary of the work carried out in connection with the Houses let as lodgings will be found in the Tables under the Inspector's Report. This Summary gives the Houses registered, the visits paid, and the defects found.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

There are very few of these dwellings in the town, only 15 or 16 in all. Some of those occupied are allowed to remain so on the understanding that they are not to be let to persons having young children.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

For the size of the town there are comparatively few of these Premises in the Borough, and, with the exception of one or two tripe dressing establishments, a grease works, and a hide depôt, are mostly small places. They are as a rule kept in a fair condition and free from nuisance. During the year 512 visits were paid to these places, and it was only necessary to issue nine notices for the removal of

various defects, all of which were complied with at the close of the year. The following is a list of these trades in the Borough :—

Tripe Boilers	-	-	-	-	-	13
Marine Stores	-	-	-	-	-	10
Grease Works	-	-	-	-	-	6
Gut Scrapers	-	-	-	-	-	6
Fat Sorter	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hide and Skin Depôts	-	-	-	-	-	2
Soap Boiler	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fat Boiler	-	-	-	-	-	1

SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Superintendent Schools Medical Officer, and a separate report on the work in connection with the Schools has been prepared, and a copy accompanies this Report.

Besides the Medical Officer of Health, the School Medical Staff consisted of a Lady Assistant Medical Officer, and a Male Assistant Medical Officer. There are also three School Nurses.

The work may be briefly summarised as follows :—

- 1.—Every School in the Borough has been systematically inspected.
- 2.—The children entering the Schools, reaching eight years of age, and those leaving School have been Medically examined.
- 3.—All the children in the five Special Schools (Deaf, Blind, Physical and Mental Defective, and Stammerers) have been examined.

- 4.—Children suffering from any remediable defect have been followed and measures taken to secure treatment.
- 5.—A School Clinic is open on five afternoons of the week, at which minor cases of disease can be treated, and School Exemption Certificates given if necessary.
- 6.—The Teachers report weekly, cases of minor Infectious Disease among the scholars, which are followed up by the School Nurse or Health Visitors.

No. of Schools in the Borough :—Infants, 35 ; Mixed, 37.

No. of Entrants examined	...	...	...	...	3,175
No. of eight year olds examined...	...	...	...	...	2,356
No. of leavers examined	...	...	...	...	2,146
No. of Ailments treated at the Clinic...	...	...	...	...	1,020
No. of School Exemption Certificates given	...	...	...	...	4,262

FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

There were 105 Cowsheds and 51 Farm Dairies in the Borough at the close of the year, two Cowsheds having become disused during the year.

These premises are under the supervision of the Food Inspector, and 418 visits have been paid to them ; 35 notices have been served for various defects, and 34 of these had been complied with at the close of the year.

All the Cowsheds in the Borough have now at least 600 cubic feet of air space for each Animal. Five years ago there were 75, or 65 per cent., with less than this amount. No outbreak of disease has been attributed to the Milk supply.

There is one Dépôt in the Borough where the milk is sterilized, cleansed and cooled before it is distributed to the consumers.

During the year 97 new retail milkshops have been registered, and 112 discontinued, making a total of 518 in the Borough, a decrease of 15. About 266 visits have been paid to them, and only three defects were found which required notices to be served.

In addition to the visits to these shops, 165 visits have been made to the premises where Ice Cream is being manufactured. No defects were found in connection with them.

(b) BAKEHOUSES.

In Table 26 are tabulated the statistics in connection with these premises. The use of 89 has been discontinued during the year, and 69 new ones have been registered, making a total of 359, a decrease of 20. About 386 visits have been made in connection with these premises, and it was found necessary to serve 10 notices for the removal of defects, nine of which have been complied with. There are 23 registered cellar bakehouses in the Borough.

About 190 are in connection with very small shops, and the baking is done in the living room or kitchen.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of 1913 there were 49 slaughter-houses in the Borough, which are all annually licensed. One license has lapsed during the year, and one new one has been granted, leaving the same number on the Register at the close of the year under review.

Each year before the license is renewed they are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Inspector and the Assistant Food Inspector pay frequent visits. The total visits paid during the year was 3,153, equal to an average of about 64 visits to each slaughter-house. Eleven notices were served for various defective conditions, all of which were complied with.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings, or even to seize any diseased meat, all defective food being voluntarily surrendered.

The Inspector reports that he has found a larger number of tubercular animals—viz : 172 cases, compared with 112 in the previous year.

There is no public abattoir in the town.

In addition to the visits to the Slaughter-houses, Bake-houses, and Dairies, the following visits have been made to the various food shops in the town :—

Visits to Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	9,397
„ Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	3,115
„ Fruit and Vegetable Shops	...				5,381
„ Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...		165
„ Markets and Cattle Wharves	...				1,391

The total weight of unsound food destroyed, particulars of which are summarised under the Food Inspector's Report, was 12 tons, compared with 10 tons 7 cwt. in the previous year.

The diseased conditions necessitating destruction are also given in the same Report.

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACT.

During the past year 276 samples of food have been purchased for analysis under the above Acts, and 6 informal samples, making a total of 284.

All but 2 samples of milk were found to be genuine, and the particulars and action as regards these samples was as follows :—

No. 127.—Milk contained 8 per cent. of added water, and was deficient in fat to the extent of 13 per cent. The vendor was prosecuted and fined 5s. and costs, with 10s. 6d. for the analyst's fee.

No. 141.—The sample was purchased from a vendor in the street, and was found on analysis to be deficient in fat to the extent of 90 per cent., being, in fact, skim milk. The vendor, at the time of purchase, stated that he was the servant of a dairyman in the town. In consequence of this statement, both the dairyman and the vendor were prosecuted. In court the dairyman gave evidence that he sold the milk as skim milk to the vendor, and the latter admitted this, and denied that he had said he was the servant. The vendor was fined 5s. and costs, and the summons against the dairyman was withdrawn.

The following is a summary of the various samples purchased :—

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED DURING 1914.

No. of Samples.	Description of Samples.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Magistrates.	Summoned before Com. and Cautioned.
129.	Milk...	127	2	—	—
16.	Lard	10	—	—	—
2.	Baking Powder ...	2	—	—	—
2.	Pepper	2	—	—	—
18.	Coffee	18	—	—	—
16.	Butter	16	—	—	—
17.	Rice	17	—	—	—
7.	Cheese	7	—	—	—
36.	Spirits and Wines	36	—	—	—
6.	Flour	6	—	—	—
18.	Pearl Barley	18	—	—	—
3.	Cocoa	3	—	—	—
8.	Cream	8	—	—	—
4	Raspberry Jam ...	4	—	—	—
1.	Self-Raising Flour	1	—	—	—
1.	Peas (Preserved)...	1	—	—	—
278		276	2		
INFORMAL SAMPLES.					
3.	Butter	3	—	—	—
1.	Lard... ..	1	—	—	—
2.	Cream	2	—	—	—
284		282	2		

HOUSING.

In the older portions of the town there are small blocks or rows of houses or closed-in courts which, while not complying with modern sanitary requirements, are yet difficult to include under the head of insanitary dwellings.

Back-to-back houses have not been allowed to be built for considerably over 20 years, and the number which exist of this type are slowly decreasing, and number between 200 and 300. There are only about 13 cellar dwellings in the town.

The great majority of the houses in the town are of the 4-room type. Those built during the last few years generally contain an extra small kitchen, and perhaps a third bedroom, and have a separate back yard and w.c.

Generally, the industrial class are well and cheaply housed, and many have built their own houses through the Co-operative Stores or Building Societies.

House to house inspections are being carried on, and 3,713 were thoroughly examined under this heading. In addition 675 houses have been inspected on complaint ; 377 houses have been put in proper repair.

A Record Card is kept of each house inspected, and entries are also made on the card of every case of nuisance or insanitary condition, and each case of Phthisis, or major infectious disease, and also of every death which occurs. The card index system is used, and in course of time the sanitary history of every house in the Borough will thus be recorded.

Every case of overcrowding, as it becomes known to the Department, is dealt with, 57 cases have had the usual notice, and all had taken measures to remedy the condition at the close of the year.

The majority of the cases of overcrowding are due to small families going to live with their relatives, and the lack of small houses below the 5s. rent has a tendency to increase the overcrowding. All new erections require plans to be submitted and passed by the New Streets and Buildings' Committee of the Corporation, and their erection is supervised by the Buildings Inspector. Except in the case of premises which require to be registered, the Health Department has nothing to do with new buildings.

The total number of new houses erected during the financial year was 234, and 34 houses were closed, thus giving a net increase for the Borough of 200. At the average rate per house this gives an increased accommodation for about 860 persons. The natural increase in the population was 799, and the estimated increase 1108.

In addition to the above inspections, a systematic and regular inspection of the houses let in lodgings, and houses likely to be neglected, has been instituted, and nearly 5,000 visits have been made for this purpose.

Under the heading of the Inspector's Report will be found details of the work carried out under the supervision of the Chief Inspector in connection with house property, etc., during the year.

In this report it will be seen that 4,632 notices have been served upon owners and others for the removal of various nuisances. These notices required, for the purposes of inspection and re-inspection, over 12,000 visits. 604 notices, which were not complied with on service of the Inspector's notice, were reported to the Health Committee, who invariably instructed the legal notice to be served, and out of this number, 491 orders of the Committee were complied with by the close of the year, leaving 113 to be complied with. Eleven cases had to be dealt with by the Magistrates.

The various defects and conditions for which these notices were served are tabulated on a later page.

During the year 50 houses were represented to the Council as unfit for human habitation, and were dealt with as follows:—25 were voluntarily closed, 9 were compulsorily closed, and 4 were made suitable for habitation. It was decided to adjourn the consideration of the remaining 12

for a time. Nine of those voluntarily closed were added to the adjoining houses, and two were demolished for the reconstruction of premises.

Five of the houses compulsorily closed were voluntarily demolished by the owners, and the same procedure will be carried out in respect to the other 4; difficulties in connection with the ownership having delayed matters.

The following is a Summary of the houses which were closed as dwellings during the year 1914 :—

HOUSES VOLUNTARILY CLOSED.

Total Number Closed.	NATURE OF HOUSE.				REASON FOR CLOSING.
	Through	Single.	Back to Back	Under Dwellings	
25	9	8	2	6	14 Dilapidated. 2 Made in Through Houses. 7 Added to other Dwellings. 2 Pulled down to Build new Public House.

1914.—HOUSES COMPULSORILY CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES.	NATURE OF HOUSE.					REASON FOR CLOSING.
	Through.	Single.	Back to Back.	Cellar Dwellings	Under Dwellings	
9	1	8	—	—	—	Unfit for Habitation

ADDRESSES OF PROPERTY CLOSED.

30 and 32, West Street.

2 and 4, behind 30, West Street.

2, 4 and 6, Back Hopwood Street (demolished by Owner).

1, court 2, Hopwood Street (do. do.).

21, Hopwood Street (Scullery and Out-Building demolished by Owner.)

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

FACTORIES.—With regard to the factories, attention is given to the mill reservoirs by the District Inspectors, who are constantly visiting these premises, in the endeavour to keep them free from nuisance. About 1,081 visits have been paid for this purpose, only one notice was required which was complied with. The engines in the mills are almost entirely condensing engines, and the water in the reservoirs is used over and over again, until it, in many instances, becomes very foul, especially where the water is to any extent obtained from the sewerised streams.

During the past year there have been few complaints to be made.

The smoke observations are taken by the Smoke Inspector, and the sanitary conveniences and fire escapes are looked after, where any complaint has been received, by the special Inspector detailed for this duty.

WORKSHOPS.—As regards the workshops, these are visited by both male and female Inspectors, and during the year 800 visits were paid for this purpose. At the close of the year there were on the register 529 Workshops, being a decrease of seven from the previous year; 22 new ones have been registered, and the use of 29 discontinued.

In Table 25 will be found details of the various defects for which notices have been served on the owners or occupiers of workshops. 536 notices were served, and 523 had been complied with at the close of the year.

The following is a list of the workshops which are registered in the Borough:—

Bakers...	7	Machine Brokers	4
Blacksmiths	6	Mackintosh Manufacturers ..	1
Blind Manufacturers...	2	Mantle Makers	7
Blind Women's Industry ...	1	Marine Stores	3
Bookbinders	2	Milliners	74
Bottlers (Beer)	2	Opticians	1
Brush Makers	2	Paper Bag Makers	1
Cabinet Makers	5	Pattern Makers ..	1
Carriage Builders	1	Picture Framers	2
Cloggers	54	Plumbers	5
Coffin Makers	2	Photographers	1
Confectioners	44	Roller Coverers	1
Coopers	2	Saddlers	2
Cotton Waste Dealers	17	Scale Makers.....	2
Curriers	3	Shirt Makers	4
Cycle Makers.....	3	Shoe Makers	56
Drapers (Underwear and Skirts)	6	Skip Makers	6
Dress Makers	89	Straw Workers	1
Dyers	2	Sundry Trades	6
Drysalts (Chemists)	5	Tailors.....	42
Electro-Platers ..	2	Tinsmiths ...	9
French Polishers	1	Umbrella Manufacturers	2
Heating Apparatus Manufac- turers	1	Upholsterers	2
Hosiery & Stocking Knitters	8	Watch Makers	4
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	Wire Workers ..	1
Joiners	8	Wheelwrights.....	5
Laundries	9	Wood Carvers	1
		Wringing Machine Manufac- turers	1

SHOP HOURS ACT.

144 visits have been made by the Inspector under the provisions of this Act.

Two firms were prosecuted for not allowing their Assistants the statutory half-holiday, each firm was fined 10/- and costs.

— C. —

*Sanitary Administration of the
District.*—
STAFF.

On the following page is a list of the Staff of the Health Department and of the School Medical Department, which is so closely allied.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Superintendent School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

The Assistant School Medical Officers are entirely employed in School work.

In December, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Dykes, accepted a Commission as Surgeon in the Navy, and left for Active Service. Dr. Cecil Berry, who was appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer in November, temporarily took on his duties until further assistance could be obtained.

In consequence of the increasing number of House Inspections and the resulting notices the four districts were altered to five, and an Inspector put on to this work. An additional Clerk was appointed to take over the card index records of this and other work.

The Chief Inspector is also the Inspector under the Contagious Diseases and Animals Acts, and Inspector of Fertilisers, &c.

The other Inspectors consist of five District Inspectors ; one Smoke Inspector ; one Inspector who deals specially with the Workshops, Factories, Bakehouses, and also makes visits under the Shop Hours Acts ; one Assistant Meat Inspector ; and two Women Inspectors, who are assisted by a Nurse as Health Visitor.

The Staff of the Department is as follows :—

Chief Inspector of Nuisances—

†*GEORGE WINTERBOTTOM.

Assistant Meat Inspector—

GEORGE T. WINTERBOTTOM.

Sanitary Inspectors and their Districts—

NAPOLEON BRIERLEY—St. Peter's and Clarksfield Wards.

W. A. HOPKINSON—Werneth, Hollinwood, and St. Paul's Wards.

JAMES BURNETT—Hartford and Westwood Wards.

*WILLIAM CLARKE—St. Mary's and Coldhurst Wards.

ELSON JACKSON—Mumps, St. James's, and Waterhead Wards.

Smoke Inspector—

†*FRANK TAYLOR.

Inspector for the Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, &c.—

*WM. G. WRIGHT.

Lady Inspectors for Shop Seats, Shop Hours, Female Workshops, &c.—

§†*MISS SMITH. ||*MISS ROTHWELL.

Health Visitor—

NURSE FELTON.

School Nurses—

NURSE BILLINGTON. NURSE LUCY PUGH. NURSE LOIS PUGH.

Chief Clerk—

JOHN WHIPP.

Assistant Clerks—

*H. BOARDMAN, H. SCHOLEFIELD, W. DAWSON and J. CROSDALE.

Disinfectors—

W. OAKES. T. DAVIES.

Matron Westhulme Hospital—

MISS PARKER.

Assistant Schools' Medical Officer—

LUCY PINNIGER, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.

A. W. FREW, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—

CECIL BERRY, L.R.C.P., and S.Ed., and D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—

A. L. DYKES, M.D., D.P.H., (on Military Service).

Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent Schools' Medical Officer, and Tuberculosis Officer—

JAMES B. WILKINSON, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., F.C.S.

* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Meat Inspector's

|| Certificate of Hygiene of School Life " "

‡ Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Conjoint Board, London.

§ Certificate of Sanitary Science Vict. and Liverpool Univ.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1914.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report of the work done by your staff of Inspectors during the year.

There have been two cases of Tuberculosis under the Tuberculosis Orders. The first was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, and the second under the Tuberculosis Order of 1914. The first case was notified by the owner, but the second was found by the Meat Inspector. The owner of the latter was summoned before the Health Committee, to afford him the opportunity of explaining his action in not reporting that he had a Tuberculous cow on his premises. The Health Committee, after hearing his explanation, were of opinion that there was some doubt about the owner being aware of the cow's diseased condition, and decided to caution him to be more careful in the future. In both cases a *post mortem* examination proved them to be cases of advanced Tuberculosis.

On the 6th August the Tuberculosis Order was entirely suspended by the Board of Agriculture.

There has been one case of Parasitic Mange; in the previous year we had five cases.

The notification of Parasitic Mange was suspended on the 6th August by the Board of Agriculture.

I reported a suspected outbreak of Swine Fever on the premises of a farmer. The Veterinary Inspector of the

Board of Agriculture, after making a *post mortem* on several pigs, decided that there was some doubt in the matter. The Board later withdrew the detention notice I had issued.

The food supply has again received a close inspection, over twenty-three thousand visits having been paid to premises where food is prepared, or deposited for the purpose of sale.

The amount of diseased or unsound food destroyed is nearly two tons greater than in the previous year. Nearly nine tons of this has been surrendered by butchers. In no case has it been necessary to seize foods during the year.

I have to report an increase of 57 cases of Tuberculosis. Last year we had 112 cases, this year 172 cases have been dealt with. The greatest increase has been in swine, of which there have been 78 cases; in the previous year there were only 31 cases. There have been 94 cases of Tuberculosis in cattle, as compared with 84 cases in the previous year.

We began the year with 49 Slaughterhouses on the Register, one was lapsed voluntarily, and one was newly licensed during the year, leaving 49 on the Register. It has been necessary to serve 11 notices for the abatement of nuisances in connection with them, which have all been complied with.

During the year 20 Cowsheds with less than 600 cubic feet per cow have been improved, and 2 have been lapsed. The amount of air space per cow in the 105 Cowsheds varies from 600 to 1,200 cubic feet. At the end of the year 1906, 109 Cowsheds contained air spaces of less than 600 cubic feet per cow.

During the year 270 samples of Foods and Drugs have been purchased under the Foods and Drugs Acts, and 18 samples of food have been purchased informally, a total of 288 samples, which were submitted to the Borough Analyst. Two samples of Rag Flocks were purchased informally and submitted to the Borough Analyst, who reported that they were within the standard of purity.

The number of Smoke Observations taken amounted to 1,081, whereas 1,575 observations were taken in the previous year. This decrease is owing to a number of mills being stopped during the summer months, when usually the greatest number of observations are taken.

The Inspection of the Borough for the purpose of ascertaining if any nuisances existed has resulted in 3,866 notices being served; in addition 766 notices have been served for the substitution of Dustbins in lieu of Ashpits. In connection with these notices 11,578 re-visits were paid.

The substitution of Dustbins for Ashpits has not been as great this year as in the previous three years, owing to the decreased amount allowed for the work. During the year 921 Ashpits have been demolished, and 1,878 Dustbins substituted in lieu of them. Since we began this work (18th November, 1909) 6,186 Ashpits have been demolished and 15,918 Dustbins substituted in lieu of them.

During the year 216 additional Closets have been provided for houses which had insufficient closet accommodation. In the past six years 1,642 additional closets have been provided for 4,119 houses, which previously had 1,554 closets. In compliance with notices from the Home Office, 13 additional closets have been provided for Factories and Workshops.

During the year 2,826 houses were inspected under the Town Planning Act, and 887 houses were also inspected for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were clean or otherwise, a total of 3,713 houses inspected. A notice to cleanse was served on the occupiers of 381 houses ; at the end of the year 336 had complied with the notice. Of the houses inspected 839 were found structurally defective, for which notices were served upon the owners to remedy, of these notices 672 were complied with at the end of the year. Only 8 houses were found overcrowded whilst inspecting under the Town Planning Act, and 49 during general inspection. The offending householders were served with notices to abate the nuisances, which were all complied with.

The Table relating to Houses Let in Lodgings shows that 4,782 visits were paid. The custom is to visit some of these premises once per month, but there are others where it is necessary to visit much oftener. Some of these rooms are very unsatisfactory, being approached by means of very dark stairs, which are rendered more dangerous owing to there being no handrail. In a few cases I have caused rooms to be discontinued as Furnished Rooms, owing to their position being bad. In the case of a cellar which had been let as a Furnished Room, a notice was served upon the landlord, who is also the owner of the house, to discontinue letting the cellar as a Furnished Room. If these places had to be registered before occupation, many difficulties would be obviated, as under the present conditions we have got to find them, and then do the best we can with them.

During the year 2,927 visits have been paid to cases of Infectious Diseases, an increase of 1,038 visits over the previous year. The visits to Phthisis numbered 168, a decrease

of 9 as compared with last year. The visits to Phthisis are paid in order to arrange for the disinfection of the house and bedding.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks for the great assistance I have received from all the members of your staff, and also to yourself, for your confidence and support.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE WINTERBOTTOM,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

One Inspector devotes practically his whole time in taking observations of the amount of smoke emitted from the mill chimneys in the Borough. Half-hour observations are taken, and the scale of black smoke below which no proceedings are taken is a very liberal one, and is as follows :—

When one or two boilers are working, 2 minutes' black smoke in the half-hour.

When three boilers are working, 3 minutes' black smoke in the half-hour.

When four or more boilers are working, 4 minutes' black smoke in the half-hour.

All cases where these limits are exceeded are reported to the Health Committee for them to deal with, notice being sent to the offending firm, so that a Representative can be sent if desired. Generally a Representative has attended and submitted some excuse.

During the past year 1,081 observations have been taken of chimneys in the Borough, compared with 1,575 in the previous year.

In the latter months of the year, owing to the number of mills which were not working, many fewer observations were taken, and greater leniency was shown by the Committee to those who had exceeded the limit. Many of the regular firemen have enlisted, and novices or unskilled men have had to be employed in this work.

The following Table shows a comparison of the number of observations, &c., during the past 10 years :—

PERCENTAGE OF BLACK SMOKE.

Year.	No. of Observations	No Black Smoke	Under 2 Minutes	2 to 4 Minutes inclusive	Over 4 Minutes	No. Over the Limit.	Pro-secutions	Per cent. of Pro-secutions
1905	909	19·80	45·54	32·89	1·76	16	7	44
1906	1255	26·13	46·68	25·50	1·67	29	16	55
1907	1256	46·09	38·05	13·93	1·91	36	18	50
1908	1427	47·79	37·00	13·03	2·17	54	26	48
1909	1978	49·40	36·1	13·4	1·1	46	22	48
1910	1730	51·1	30·2	16·9	1·6	39	22	56
1911	1894	59·4	26·1	18·9	·48	9	3*	17
1912	1547	45·2	31·4	21·8	·9	23	5	21
1913	1575	46·2	28·8	24·1	·9	31	12	38
1914	1081	44·5	41·1	13·3	1·1	21	7	33

* In five other cases the Representatives agreed to be dealt with by the Health Committee and were fined £1 in each case.

Twenty-one firms were reported to the Committee, their names being given in Table No. 30.

In three cases it was the first offence, and the usual statutory notice to abate the nuisance was served on the offending firm. In eleven cases the emission of black smoke not being very excessive, or some reasonable excuse being given, a letter of caution was sent to the firm by the Town Clerk, and in the remaining seven cases the firm was prosecuted and fined by the Magistrates, the amount of the fine being in three cases 10/-, and in four cases 20/-, costs being added in each instance. One of the firms fined 20/- had been prosecuted five times previously.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR.

A summary of the work of this Inspector will be found in the Tables at the end of this Report, and further details in the paragraphs relating to the various food supplies.

WOMEN INSPECTORS.

In Table 24 will be found a summary of the work carried out during the past year by the three Women Inspectors. From this Table it will be seen that 3,173 houses have been visited where births have occurred, and 398 subsequent visits have been paid to these houses.

The Notification of Births Act has been in force in the Borough since January, 1908, and as will be seen above the great majority of the houses where births have occurred have been visited. About 94½ per cent. of the births are notified either by the parent, midwife, or doctor. The duty of notification lies primarily with the parent or householder.

Folding stamped cards are supplied to the medical men and midwives on which the births can be notified.

A small booklet on "The Care of the Baby" is left at houses where necessary.

The Women Inspectors also visit the Workshops where females are employed, Infantile Deaths, and they also visit cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, &c., reported from the schools, and give instructions as to isolation and care of the child affected. Over 3,000 visits were made for this purpose. Defective conditions found in the houses visited are reported to the Chief Inspector.

PUBLIC ACTS AND BYELAWS.

There are several local Acts of Parliament in force, several of which contain Sanitary Enactments.

Parts ii., iii., and v. of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, have been adopted ; and also the Notification of Births Act.

There are Byelaws for—

New Streets and Buildings,
Slaughter-Houses,
Common Lodging Houses,
Houses Let in Lodgings,
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops,
Tripe Boilers and Offensive Trades,
Public Baths,
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.
The Prevention of Spitting, &c.

The latter Byelaws in respect to Spitting in Public Places came into force in October, 1913, and remained in force until the end of the year 1914.

Notices respecting this matter were issued by posters and handbills in addition to the legal notices.

Eleven prosecutions have been conducted by the Chief Constable against offenders for spitting on the pavement ; ten were fined 1s. each, and one case was dismissed.

A very considerable improvement has been effected of the pavements, especially at certain street corners and in the neighbourhood of large works, and it is to be hoped that the restrictions imposed by this byelaw, which confers hardship upon no one, will remain in force in the Borough. It is, of course, impossible to definitely indicate any improvement in health by this restriction, but the abolition of the filthy and unsightly conditions which formerly existed is a sufficient justification for a renewal of this Byelaw.

The condition of the floors of the tramcars is also considerably improved, and the spitting is chiefly in the upper or smoking compartment. Constantly one notices a person who has spat on the floor glance furtively round to see if he is noticed, and cover the offending patch with his foot. These Byelaws also enact that—

No person shall in any street or public place throw or leave any orange peel, banana skin or other dangerous substance on any footway.

No person shall throw, place, or leave any bottle or any broken glass or other sharp substance (not being road material) on or in any street or public place in such a position as to be likely to cause injury to passengers or damage to property.

The penalty is £5, and a little more assistance by the Magistrates in imposing more than a trivial fine would be productive of still further improvement.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and Infantile Paralysis are compulsorily notifiable.

Particulars of Bacteriological Work and Hospital Accommodation are given under the head of Infectious Disease.

— D. —

Prevalence and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

In addition to the usual Infectious Diseases mentioned in the Notification Act, Tuberculosis of the Lung has been compulsorily notifiable since November 1st, 1909, under a Local Act, the provision being subsequently extended by a Provisional Order, and in the year 1914 all forms of Tubercular Disease became compulsorily notifiable under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum became notifiable in the Borough on April 1st, 1912, and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis and Poliomyelitis Anterior Acuta (Infantile Paralysis) on February 1st, 1912.

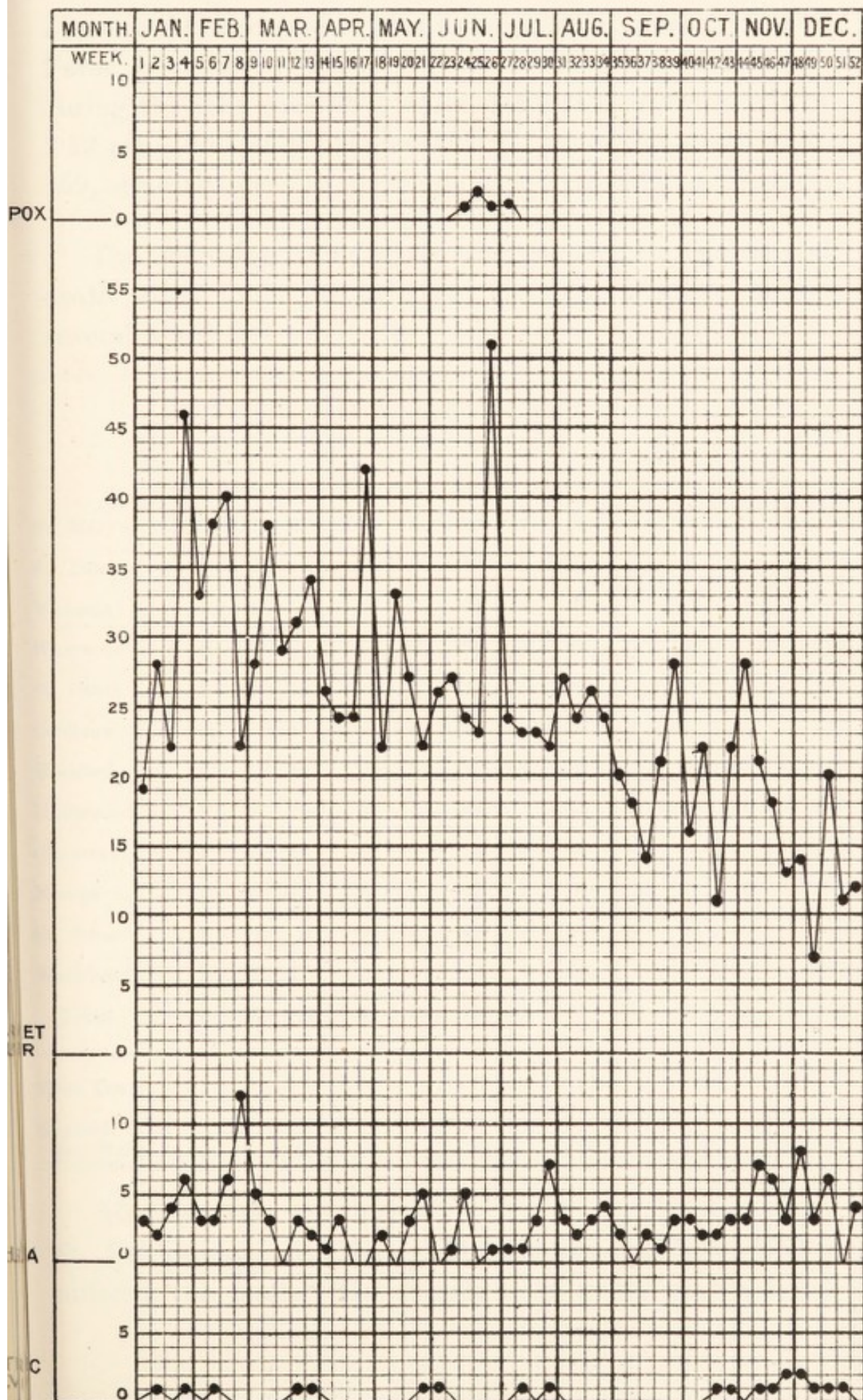
The following Table gives the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified and the deaths from each disease :—

DISEASE.	NOTIFICATIONS.	DEATHS.
Smallpox	4	0
Scarlet Fever	1265	48
Erysipelas	166	5
Diphtheria	164	39
Enteric Fever	18	5
Puerperal Fever	9	7
Tuberculosis of the Lung	345	189
Tuberculosis (other forms)...	152	69
Measles	0	169
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis...	0	0
Infantile Paralysis	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	34	0

BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified during the year 1914.



The total number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases—viz. Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, during the year were 384, which is equal to a death rate of 2·53 per 1,000 of the population. Out of the above total, 169, or nearly one-half, were due to the epidemic of Measles.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the several wards :—

	Diarrhœa		Measles		Whooping Cough		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typhoid		Total
	De'ths	Rate	De'ths	Rate	De'ths	Rate	De'ths	Rate	De'ths	Rate	De'ths	Rate	
St. Mary's ...	12	1·08	25	2·25	8	·72	6	·54	5	·45	...	...	5·04
St. Peter's ...	1	·08	2	·17	2	·17	2	·17	5	·43	...	...	1·04
Werneth	2	·16	7	·58	7	·58	4	·33	7	·58	...	...	2·24
Westwood ...	4	·25	21	1·34	10	·64	1	·06	1	·06	...	...	2·36
St. Paul's ...	8	·50	16	1·00	6	·37	6	·37	3	·18	...	...	2·45
Coldhurst ...	8	·75	17	1·59	4	·37	4	·37	4	·37	...	...	3·47
Hartford	8	·60	16	1·20	5	·37	4	·30	2	·15	3	·22	2·85
Hollinwood...	9	·87	10	·97	1	·09	3	·29	2	·19	1	·09	2·52
Clarksfield ...	5	·30	14	·85	2	·12	5	·30	3	·18	...	...	1·76
Mumps ...	2	·23	16	1·85	5	·58	3	·34	3	·34	1	·11	3·48
St. James's ..	5	·44	8	·70	2	·17	5	·44	3	·26	...	...	2·02
Waterhead ...	5	·35	17	1·20	4	·28	5	·35	1	·07	...	...	2·27
Totals	69	·45	169	1·11	56	·37	48	·31	39	·25	5	·03	2·53
97 Gt. Towns.	...	...	...	·35	...	·25	...	·09	...	·16	...	·04	...
England and Wales.	...	...	...	·24	...	·21	...	·09	...	·15	...	·05	...

Measles was very prevalent in all the Wards except St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, Mumps and Coldhurst Wards suffered the most. The Death Rate in St. Mary's Ward

from this class of diseases was very high, due to Diarrhœa, Measles, and Whooping Cough. All of these epidemic diseases, except Typhoid Fever, were much more prevalent than has been the case for several years.

In Table No. 11 will be found the number of deaths which have occurred in previous years from these diseases.

The following Table gives the attack-rate or number of cases per 1,000 people of the principal notifiable Diseases, in certain specified areas, during the year :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysi- pelas.
England	4·38	1·60	0·23	0·06	0·74
Lancashire	4·71	0·99	0·36	0·08	0·73
Liverpool	4·81	1·64	0·16	0·07	1·18
Bolton	1·58	1·04	0·29	0·05	0·50
Manchester	7·08	1·20	0·22	0·16	0·80
Salford	9·69	1·51	0·27	0·09	1·06
Oldham	8·44	1·09	0·13	0·06	1·10
Blackburn	5·25	0·46	0·22	0·07	0·72
Preston	9·67	1·82	0·38	0·06	0·93
Burnley	2·83	1·15	0·19	0·08	1·05
Rochdale	5·09	1·58	0·18	0·06	0·81

SMALLPOX.

Four cases were notified during the year. Three cases were in one family, and the other case at the opposite end of the town. The first of the three cases was notified on June 13th—a woman who worked in a cotton mill outside

the town. No connection with any other cases could be ascertained, except the very remote possibility that in going to her work she might have travelled in the same tram as a contact with the Milnrow cases, who lived in Oldham. This woman was at a seaside resort when taken ill, but came home before the rash appeared. The names of all those in association with her at the boarding house were ascertained, and kept under observation. The disease was confluent on the face. The medical attendant was a *locum tenens*, and failed to diagnose the case for some days. The only contacts at home were her four sisters—three living in the same house and one next door. All the members of these two families were re-vaccinated as soon as the case was notified.

On the 21st and 22nd of June (eight and nine days after vaccination) two of the sisters contracted the disease. One was a mild case, and the other a severe one, but the disease aborted after admission to hospital.

The fourth case was reported on July 2nd, a man, who also worked in a cotton mill. He lived and worked at the opposite end of the town to the above cases, and no connection whatever could be traced, nor had he been outside the town.

All the cases were removed to Cinder Hill Hospital, and the usual precautions taken.

The relation of Vaccination to the cases was as follows :

- Case 1—Age 41, Vaccinated in infancy.
- „ 2— „ 49, Vaccinated in infancy.
- „ 3— „ 46, Vaccinated in infancy.
- „ 4— „ 23, Not Vaccinated.

Cases 2 and 3 were re-vaccinated eight days before the appearance of the rash, both having been in attendance on the first case for a week before notification.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease has been exceptionally prevalent during the year, a larger number of cases having been reported than in any year since 1887. In that year, however, there were 103 deaths from this disease, while in 1914 there were 48. Both in 1914 and 1887, Measles was also exceptionally prevalent, causing 176 deaths in the latter and 169 in the former year, which would seem to indicate a possible cause for the spread of the disease—viz., an error in diagnosis in the case of those not under medical treatment. A large number of the cases were exceptionally mild, and it is most probable that many were not reported. In several admitted to hospital Diphtheria complicated the disease, and contributed to the higher percentage of deaths than usual.

Forty-seven out of the 1,265 died, giving a death-rate of 3·71.

A reference to the table on a previous page will show that Scarlet Fever has been exceptionally prevalent in several Lancashire towns.

Dr. W. Wrigley Stacey, who was assisting me at the time, made a thorough investigation of the reported cases, and supplied me with a very complete and exhaustive Report. The following items of interest came out in the Report :—

“ Contrary to the customary epidemics, there were more males attacked than females, and there was a greater death incidence among the males, the death percentage being 3·21 in males and 2·44 per cent. in females.”

“ Contrary to what one would expect, the attack rate in 4-room houses, when a case occurred, was slightly less than the rate in houses of 5 rooms and upwards.”

This may be due to a greater proportion of cases removed to hospital from 4-room houses.

“In many cases the notification seemed to be unnecessarily delayed.”

“There are many indications that there have been a number of missed cases, who have spread the disease.”

“Much more could be done in the way of educating the public as to the seriousness of infection and its sequelae, and by securing earlier notification of cases.”

Six hundred and nine, or 50 per cent. of the Oldham cases, were removed to Hospital for treatment, and 204 cases of this disease were also received from outside districts.

The death-rate in the Borough from Scarlet Fever was $\cdot 31$ per 1,000, that for the whole of England was $\cdot 09$.

A feature of the epidemic was the large proportion of adults, chiefly females, who were affected. The largest number of cases occurred in March, after which the number of cases gradually lessened each month until the end of the year.

DIPHThERIA.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 164, compared with 91 and 49 in the previous two years, and 43 of these terminated fatally. Twenty-three of these deaths were in children under the age of 5 years, and the percentage of deaths was $26\cdot 22$, higher than in the last few years.

Thirty-nine deaths were registered during the year, equal to a death-rate of $\cdot 25$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 15$ per 1,000 for the whole of England.

Thirty-five Oldham cases were removed to Hospital for treatment, and 11 outside cases were also received.

The percentage of deaths for the Borough was 26·2, and of those admitted to hospital 19·0.

An earlier, more prompt, and larger administration of Antitoxin would, in my opinion, considerably diminish the number of deaths from this disease.

Arrangements are in force with the Public Health Laboratory of Manchester University for the examination of Swabs. During the year 52 Swabs were sent for examination, and of these 38 gave a negative result and 14 were positive.

ENTERIC FEVER.

In the year 1914, 18 cases of this disease were reported, compared with 12 and 18 cases in the years 1912 and 1913, but nine deaths occurred against none and three in these years. This number of cases gives an attack rate for the Borough of 0·13 per 1,000 persons, compared with 0·23 for England and 0·36 for the County of Lancashire.

The death rate for the Borough from Typhoid is 0·03 per 1,000, compared with 0·05 and 0·04 for England and for the 97 great towns. Nine of the cases, or 50 per cent., died.

Thirteen of the cases were removed to Westhulme Hospital, and 4 of them terminated fatally.

In addition to these cases, 11 cases were received from outside districts, making a total of 24 treated in the Hospital, of which six, or 24 per cent., died.

Thirty-four specimens of blood were sent for examination, and 10 of these gave a positive and 24 a negative reaction.

An investigation of the cases notified in Oldham shows that out of the 18 cases nine were removed from the Oldham Union Workhouse. Five of these persons contracted the disease outside the Borough of Oldham, and three of these cases died, reducing the strictly Oldham cases to 13 and the deaths to six.

One of the Union cases was a soldier, invalided from the front with Rheumatic Fever. He was discharged from a convalescent hospital in the South of England with a temperature of 102 degrees, and was admitted to hospital a few days after reaching Oldham.

Enquiries of the patients after admission to hospital renders it most probable that five at least of the cases were due to contaminated mussels. There was a distinct history of the consumption of them two or three weeks before being ill, and in each case the shellfish were bought from a street hawker.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Nine cases were notified and 7 of them died, compared with 13 and 5 in the previous year.

Five cases were attended by midwives in their confinement, and four by medical practitioners,

The cases are all carefully enquired into by one of the Women Inspectors, and if a Midwife is in attendance, the necessary measures are taken to secure the disinfection of her clothing and appliances before she is again allowed to resume her employment.

Three cases occurred in association with the practice of one of the Midwives in the Borough, and one of these cases and another case were also attended by another Midwife.

The other five cases were all isolated and not associated in any way.

ERYSIPELAS.

One hundred and sixty-six cases were notified, as compared with 125 in the previous year, and five of these died.

Most of the cases were of a mild and trivial nature.

The age and part of the body affected in the fatal cases are as follows :—

1.	Man,	aged 55 years	Foot.
2.	Woman,	„ 72 „	Face.
3.	Man,	„ 50 „	Face.
4.	Man,	„ 63 „	Leg.
5.	Girl,	„ 12 „	Head.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year about 250 cases of Chicken Pox came under notice, and the majority of them were notified by the school teachers of the various schools.

This disease is not notifiable, and except when Smallpox is present and for its interference with school attendance, is not of great importance.

At the time when Smallpox was present in the neighbourhood all cases were visited either by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and in several cases this action was requested by the medical attendant.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable, and most of the cases were reported from the schools, 1,446 cases being notified from this source. Several cases sent into hospital suffering from Scarlet Fever broke out with Measles during the first 14 days after their admission. The number of deaths caused by this disease was 169, equal to a death rate of 1.11, compared with .35 for the large towns and .24 for the whole of England.

Forty-four of the deaths were in children under one year of age, and 157 under the age of five years. It is singular that the first year after the five years of compulsory notification ceased, this large epidemic should occur.

The interference with school attendance was in many cases considerable. There is often a tendency, to obviate the loss of grant, to keep the children in school as long as possible, and in some cases they were present up to the time when the rash appeared, and thus during the most infectious period.

A leaflet is distributed to all houses where Measles occur, and the cases are visited, and exclusion from school both for contacts and patient arranged for, in accordance with the Memorandum issued by the Board of Education.

WHOOPING COUGH.

These cases chiefly come to the knowledge of the Health Department through the school teachers and attendance officers.

The number reported was 302, compared with 242 in the previous year, and there were 56 deaths, compared with 36.

Twenty-five of the deaths were in children under the age of one year, 48 in those under the age of five years.

This number of deaths gives a rate of $\cdot 37$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 21$ for England and $\cdot 25$ for the 97 large towns.

Similar measures are taken to those where Measles is reported.

SKIN DISEASE.

Infectious forms of Skin Disease are also reported from some of the schools and are visited, and if not under efficient treatment, measures are taken to secure treatment either by a private practitioner or at the school clinic. The figures in the subsequent Table do not indicate the relative prevalence in the various schools, as some teachers only occasionally report cases of Skin Disease.

The prevalence of Eczema Capitis and Pediculosis has been greatly reduced in the schools, and comparatively few cases are now found. The School Inspection Reports show a considerable improvement in cleanliness among the school children. Whenever a verminous child is found in school, the case is followed home by one of the School Nurses, and measures taken to secure proper cleansing.

The following Table shows the prevalence of these various diseases in the Elementary Schools of the Borough :—

SCHOOL	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Skin Disease
Alexandra Rd. Council	...	13	...	17	3	2	66
Beever Street	...	24	1	71	5	1	82
Clarksfield	...	51	7	87	19	16	90
Derker	...	47	5	49	10	6	96
Freehold	...	62	4	99	15	44	98
Hathershaw	...	20	2	5	38	5	53
Higginshaw	...	12	1	56	10	12	60
Hollins	...	10	...	14	3	10	25
Hollinwood	...	42	5	122	15	28	39
Northmoor	...	20	1	25	5	7	55
Richmond St.	...	11	7	47	5	3	12
Roundthorn	...	19	5	31	1	1	34
St. Domingo St.	...	6	1	13	4	1	17
Scottfield	...	10	1	27	2	4	6
Smith Street	...	30	1	10	27	21	69
Waterhead	...	16	...	25	5	2	17
Waterloo	...	68	10	30	2	2	35
Watersheddings	...	24	2	33	...	1	21
Wellington St.	...	6	3	44	6	4	32
Werneth	...	57	8	154	24	21	46
Westwood	...	21	3	94	1	9	14
Christ Ch., Glodwick.	...	22	...	47	17	7	34
Coldhurst Church	...	10	...	15	...	...	16
Moorside	...	12	7	13	...	...	1
Northmoor	...	11	3	43	7	...	28
St. Andrew's	...	1	2	...	...	...	25
St. Mark's	...	14	2	44	21	1	17
St. Mary's	...	28	...	44	16	2	39
St. Paul's	...	16	...	26	10	19	16
St. Peter's	...	14	1	15	...	...	24
St. Stephen's	...	10	3	32	...	1	16
St. Thomas'	...	14	3	18	2	4	19
Waterhead	...	1	...	12	1	...	27
Dunbar Street R.C.	...	10	...	12	3	1	3
St. Anne's R.C.	...	10	1	18	14	2	58
St. Mary's R.C.	...	10	...	40	7	2	51
St. Patrick's R.C.	...	23	2	8	...	2	49
Deaf Mutes' School	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Blind School	1
Chaucer Street S.S.	...	4	...	6	4	...	11
Totals	781	91	1446	302	241	1402

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-four cases came to the knowledge of the Authority. The cases are visited by one of the Medical Officers in order to ascertain if under medical treatment. Strict instructions are given to the midwives that the regulations as to reporting the cases and the summoning of medical aid must be carried out. As far as is known no case of blindness occurred among the above cases.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS (POLIOMYELITIS).

Two cases were reported during the year. One case was reported in February. The boy affected was five years of age. The lower limbs were paralysed and the right side was worse than the left. The paralysis partially disappeared, but when last seen the child was still unable to walk.

The second case was reported in October. The boy was six years old. The left leg was paralysed. The use is slowly returning.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No cases were reported during the year.

MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There is a General Infectious Hospital in the Borough containing about 100 beds for general Infectious Diseases, and a Pavilion for 30 beds for cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung. There is also a Temporary Hospital formerly used for Smallpox but now used as a Sanatorium with 30 beds.

WESTHULME HOSPITAL.—During the year 609 cases of Scarlet Fever, 35 cases of Diphtheria, 13 cases of Typhoid, and 1 case of Erysipelas were removed from the Borough to this Hospital for isolation and treatment, and in addition, 11 cases of Diphtheria, 204 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 11 of Typhoid have been received from the adjoining Townships.

Forty-seven cases of Measles, and one case of Whooping Cough, of Erysipelas, and Puerperal Fever were also admitted.

No complaints were received either in regard to the care or treatment of the patients, but on the contrary several letters of appreciation.

The nominal accommodation at the Hospital for infectious Disease is—

Scarlet Fever	(4 wards)	40	beds	for	adults.
Isolation Block	(4 wards)	10		„	
Typhoid Block	(4 wards)	48		„	

During the latter three years two wards in the Isolation Block have been quite sufficient for the Typhoid cases, and two of the wards in the old Typhoid Block have been used for convalescent Scarlet Fever cases, and the other two wards for the isolation of special cases of double infection. In addition two of the large Scarlet Fever Wards have wide glass-covered Verandas, which have become, when the weather is at all fine, favourite sleeping places.

At this Hospital there is a new Pavilion of 30 beds (18 Male and 12 female) for observation and advanced cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs. This Building was first occupied in March, and contains two large Wards (Male and Female), and one Double Bed Cubicle and four Single Bed Cubicles, together with dining room, duty rooms, bath rooms, &c.

The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and is heated by low pressure water system.

During the year 105 cases have been admitted and 14 were inmates at the commencement of the year, making a total of 119 who have been under treatment.

STRINESDALE HOSPITAL.—This Hospital, containing nominally 66 beds, has, as far as one portion is concerned, been used since August, 1909, as a sanatorium for early cases of Phthisis. Plans are in course of preparation for a New Sanatorium on this site, and until this is obtained the full benefit of such an Institution is wanting.

Thirty beds have been arranged for, and during the year 135 men and women have been under treatment. Only early cases of Tuberculosis are, as far as possible, admitted. There was only one death in the Institution during the year.

SMALLPOX.

An arrangement has been made with the Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton Joint Hospital Board to receive the cases of Smallpox occurring in Oldham into their Hospital at Cinder Hill, and all the four cases were removed there.

DISINFECTION.—During the year 1,516 houses (or 3,618 rooms) have been disinfected.

Disinfection of the rooms after infectious disease is carried out by burning sulphur, by formalin lamps, or by spraying with a formalin solution, as may seem most suitable.

For the disinfection of schools the formalin spray is used.

When Phthisis has existed, and when considered necessary in other cases, the walls, &c., of the rooms are all sprayed with a solution of formalin, and the walls stripped.

Bedding, clothing, &c., are removed and disinfected by steam at the Central Depot, and 14,178 articles have been either disinfected or destroyed during the year.

Disinfectants in the form of Izal, Sanitas, Carbolic Powder, and Soap are distributed to those houses where infectious disease exists, and Carbolic Powder where insanitary conditions are reported.

The drains of houses in which Typhoid, Diphtheria, or Puerperal Fever may occur, are tested where possible by the smoke machine, and any defects found are remedied.

Every case of infectious disease notified is visited and the necessary enquiries made. Particulars of the house, family, and possible sources of the disease are recorded. If not removed to Hospital, the house is visited by a Male Inspector at more or less frequent intervals to ensure, as far as possible, isolation, and disinfection is insisted upon on the termination of the case.

A record is kept, on the card for each house, of cases of Infectious Disease occurring therein.

All cases of Smallpox are visited by the Medical Officer and the contacts are kept under daily observation by him until the incubation period has passed. In the primary case reported there were nearly 40 contacts to keep under observation.

Where special investigation for the discovery of missed cases of other infectious diseases, or whenever a visit seems desirable, the Medical Officer also visits.

The Women Inspectors also undertake the visiting and supervision of cases of Puerperal Fever.

A supply of Antitoxin has been kept for urgent or night cases of Diphtheria, and it is also stocked by a local firm of chemists.

A supply of Antitetanic Serum is also kept in stock and renewed as required.

Facilities for the examination of specimens of Sputum at the Health Office Laboratory, and of Diphtheria Swabs and blood for the Typhoid test at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory, are available for all Medical Practitioners in the town without charge, and during the year the following specimens were examined :—

Diphtheria Swabs	60
Typhoid Tests	34
Sputum	252
	<hr/>
Total	346

In addition to these, numerous specimens of hair were examined for Ringworm at the Health Office.

— E. —

Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung during the year was 189, three more than in the previous year. In addition to this number, 69 deaths occurred from other forms of Tubercular Disease, making a total of 258 deaths from Tuberculosis; in 1913 the total number was 263, and in 1912, 257.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Lung was 1·24 per 1,000, very slightly lower than in the previous year, and a total rate from Tuberculosis of 1·7 per 1,000.

The highest death rate from this disease was in Mumps Ward with 2·3 per 1,000, while the lowest was in St. Peter's with 0·7.

The other Wards with a Tuberculosis death rate above the average were St. Mary's, Werneth, Coldhurst and St. James's.

Tuberculosis of the Lung became compulsorily notifiable in the town on November 1st, 1909, previously being voluntarily notifiable.

On February 1st, 1913, all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable by an Order of the Local Government Board.

Though the disease became notifiable in February, 1913, very few additional measures could be taken for dealing with the disease owing to the staff of the Health Department being already fully occupied and no additional officers were appointed.

The following were the measures which could be carried out :—

1.—When the Insurance Act came into force the Health Office was temporarily sanctioned as a Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Medical Officer of Health was appointed Medical Adviser to the Insurance Committee.

Insured persons applying for Sanatorium Benefit were examined, chiefly at their homes, and reported upon. As many of the other notified cases of Lung Disease, as time permitted, were also visited by the Medical Officer or his Assistant, and enquiries made respecting their condition. Several cases were also treated at the Dispensary with Tuberculin.

Directions as to the necessary means for prevention were issued, and Disinfectants supplied where necessary. Rooms or houses where cases have occurred are disinfected when considered advisable. The microscopic examination of Sputum is carried out at the Health Office and is available for all Medical Men in the Borough without charge. 252 Specimens, of which 68 were positive, were examined during the year.

2.—Strinesdale Smallpox Hospital has been used as a Sanatorium for early cases of the disease. There are two large sleeping wards and one smaller one, giving a total accommodation for 18 males and 12 females. There are also two day rooms, with the necessary conveniences and bathrooms.

Though the arrangements at the Hospital are not adapted for the treatment of Tuberculosis, the majority of the patients have improved considerably, and in several, all the active signs of disease have disappeared. The Hospital is 1,060 feet above the sea level, and well protected from the smoke of the town. The strong south west winds and the heavy rainfall of the district are its greatest objections.

The average stay of each patient is about three months, and during the year 101 Oldham patients and 15 from outside districts were admitted, while 20 cases were under treatment at the commencement of the year, making a total of 136 who have received treatment there during the year. Only one death occurred in the Sanatorium.

3.—Two wards at the General Infectious Hospital were in use at the commencement of the year for the reception of more advanced and observation cases. These accommodated 9 males and 7 females.

At the end of March a new Tuberculosis Pavilion was completed in the Hospital grounds. This building will accommodate 30 patients—18 male and 12 female. Fourteen patients were in the Hospital at the commencement of the year, and during the year 81 Oldham cases and 24 outside cases were admitted, making a total of 119 who received treatment during the year.

Naturally the duration of stay varies very considerably, some patients being in for many months and others only for a very short time. Westhulme has been permanently and Strinesdale temporarily sanctioned by the Local Government Board for the reception of insured persons.

With regard to the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis and other forms of this disease in children, nothing further has been done, though the establishment of both an Open-Air Day School and a Residential School by the Education Authority has been practically decided upon.

After several Reports and careful consideration, extending over a period of two years, the Health Committee, in April, decided to adopt a complete scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis in the Borough. This scheme was presented to the Council and confirmed by them on May 6th, 1914.

The scheme was as follows :—

1. THE DISPENSARY.—

- (1) Suitable premises to be obtained and fitted up for use as a Dispensary.
- (2) That the Medical Officer of Health be appointed Tuberculosis Officer at a salary of £100.
- (3) That an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer be appointed at a salary of £350.
- (4) That a Nurse be appointed at a commencing salary of £80 and uniform.

It is decided that when the alterations at Strinesdale Sanatorium are complete the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer should be furnished with rooms and board there, and come down each day for the work of the Dispensary. Assistance will be given in the visiting, &c., by the staff of the Health Department.

2. HOSPITAL.—The new Pavilion at Westhulme Hospital, already sanctioned by the Local Government Board, to be used for advanced and observation cases.

This accommodation complies with the requirement of one bed to every 5,000 of the population. For surgical or other cases there are wards which may be adapted later.

3. SANATORIUM.—That Strinesdale Hospital be the general Sanatorium for the Borough.

Arrangements have now been made for the accommodation of Smallpox cases at the Chadderton Hospital.

That the necessary alterations to this Hospital be carried out, and that accommodation be made for at least 40 (preferably 50) patients.

The Sanatorium to be used for early cases and for educational purposes.

That on receiving the sanction of the Local Government Board, the alterations will be proceeded with and an agreement entered into with the Local Insurance Committee for the treatment and supervision of insured persons.

The sanction of the Board to the scheme was received in June.

Various circumstances, the war included, delayed matters, and at the close of the year the position was as follows :—

1.—With a view to economy an agreement had been made to use the County Dispensary on three days per week, two rooms being permanently occupied as offices for the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse.

2.—An Assistant Tuberculosis Officer commenced duty on November 1st, but as the Assistant Medical Officer

left for military duty at the end of that month the prosecution of the Tuberculosis work was again delayed.

3.—A decision had been come to that no alterations be made at Strinesdale but that a new Sanatorium be erected.

4.—A provisional agreement has been made with the Insurance Committee by which they agree to send their Sanatorium cases to the Corporation Institutions, and to pay one-third the cost of the Dispensary, including the salaries of the staff.

The Dispensary was sanctioned by the Insurance Commissioners from January 1st, 1915.

A Brief Summary of the work in respect to Tuberculosis during the year is as follows :—

The total number of primary notifications during the year was :

Pulmonary Cases—Males	199	
Do. Females ...	146	
	—	345
Non-Pulmonary—Males	86	
Do. Females	66	
	—	152
	—	—
Total		497

The majority of the Pulmonary Cases were visited at their homes and particulars were obtained, especially as regards (a) the history of the illness, (b) possible sources of infection, (c) any insanitary conditions, such as overcrowding, bad ventilation, and lack of cleanliness. Advice was given as to how (a) to prevent as far as possible the spread of infection to others, (b) to protect the patient from further infection.

Practically no supervision or the examination of contacts could be undertaken, and thus the benefit of notification was to a large extent nullified.

Five hundred and eight insured persons were examined at their own homes or at the temporary Dispensary, and a Report made, as to the treatment recommended, to the Insurance Committee. 180 were recommended for Institutional Treatment, and of these 157 were admitted, the remainder for one reason or other not availing themselves of it. There was very little waiting for admission, seldom more than a week or two after the recommendation was approved.

The following list shows the *occupation* of those who died during the year from Phthisis :—

Cardroom hands	9	Cotton Operatives,	41
Piecers	9		
Reelers	3		
Spinners	6		
Weavers	1		
Winders	3		
Other Cotton Operatives ...	10		
Iron Grinders	3	Iron Workers,	34
Fitters	2		
Moulders	4		
Labourers	6		
Turners	4		
Other Ironworkers	15		
Bricksetters	3	General Trades,	114
Carters	8		
Housewives	39		
Shop Assistants	8		
General Labourers	19		
Other General Trades... ..	13		
No Occupation	24		

Males, 111. Females, 78. Total, 189.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATION

During the Period from 1st February, 1913, to 3rd January, 1914.

Age Periods	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.			NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.			
	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS												Total Notifications (i. e. including Cases previously Notified by other Doctors)	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria				
	Total																		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55				Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total
Pulmonary—Males.....	3	8	10	6	14	33	35	37	35	13	5	199	211	...	2	12	14	101	...
—Females .....	...	5	13	13	16	33	25	20	13	7	1	146	151	...	1	4	5	19	...
Non-pulmonary—Males.....	5	10	13	12	12	8	15	4	4	2	1	86	94	1	2	...	3	35	1
—Females...	2	9	4	11	8	10	13	4	3	1	1	66	77	...	1	...	1	9	...
	10	32	40	42	50	84	88	65	55	23	8	497	533	1	6	16	23	164	1

— F. —

Other Diseases.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The total deaths from these diseases are three less than in the previous year, the numbers being as follows :— Bronchitis 292, Pneumonia 211, Pleurisy 5, and other Respiratory Diseases 20. One hundred and eight of these deaths were in children under the age of one year, and 133 in persons over 65 years of age.

The Death rates were 1·9 for Bronchitis and 1·4 for Pneumonia, and a total respiratory death rate of 3·5. This rate is the same as in the previous year, there being fewer deaths from Bronchitis but more from Pneumonia.

HEART DISEASE.

The deaths this year from various heart affections are fewer than in 1913—viz., 252, compared with 262. Rheumatic affections, the principal cause of Heart Disease, also caused fewer deaths, 28 against 34.

DIARRHŒA.

There were only 69 deaths due to this disease, 46 of which were in infants under the age of one year, and 58 under the age of two years. Only two deaths from Diarrhœa occurred in elderly people. The average deaths per annum during the last six years from Diarrhœa was 124.

In addition to these, 20 infants under the age of one year died from Enteritis and Gastritis, and one additional one between the ages of one and two years.

CANCER.

During the year the deaths of 155 persons was attributed to Cancer, compared with 146 in 1913, 133 in 1912, and 145 in 1911.

Twenty-two of these deaths were in persons under the age of 45, and 50 were in persons over 65 years.

The disease appears to show a tendency to increase, and, except for the distribution of information respecting the early symptoms of the disease while in a curable stage, no preventive measures seem available.

AGE.

576 deaths, or rather over 21 per cent., were in persons over the age of 65 years, and 476, or 18 per cent., were in children under one year of age. 30 per cent. of the deaths were in children under the age of five years.

INQUESTS.

Particulars of the various Inquests held in the Borough during the year have been kindly supplied to me by the Coroner (Dr. Carson). A summary of these appear in Table 14.

Twenty-four Inquests have been held on children who have died under the age of one year, and a total number of 187—a decrease of 12—from the previous year.

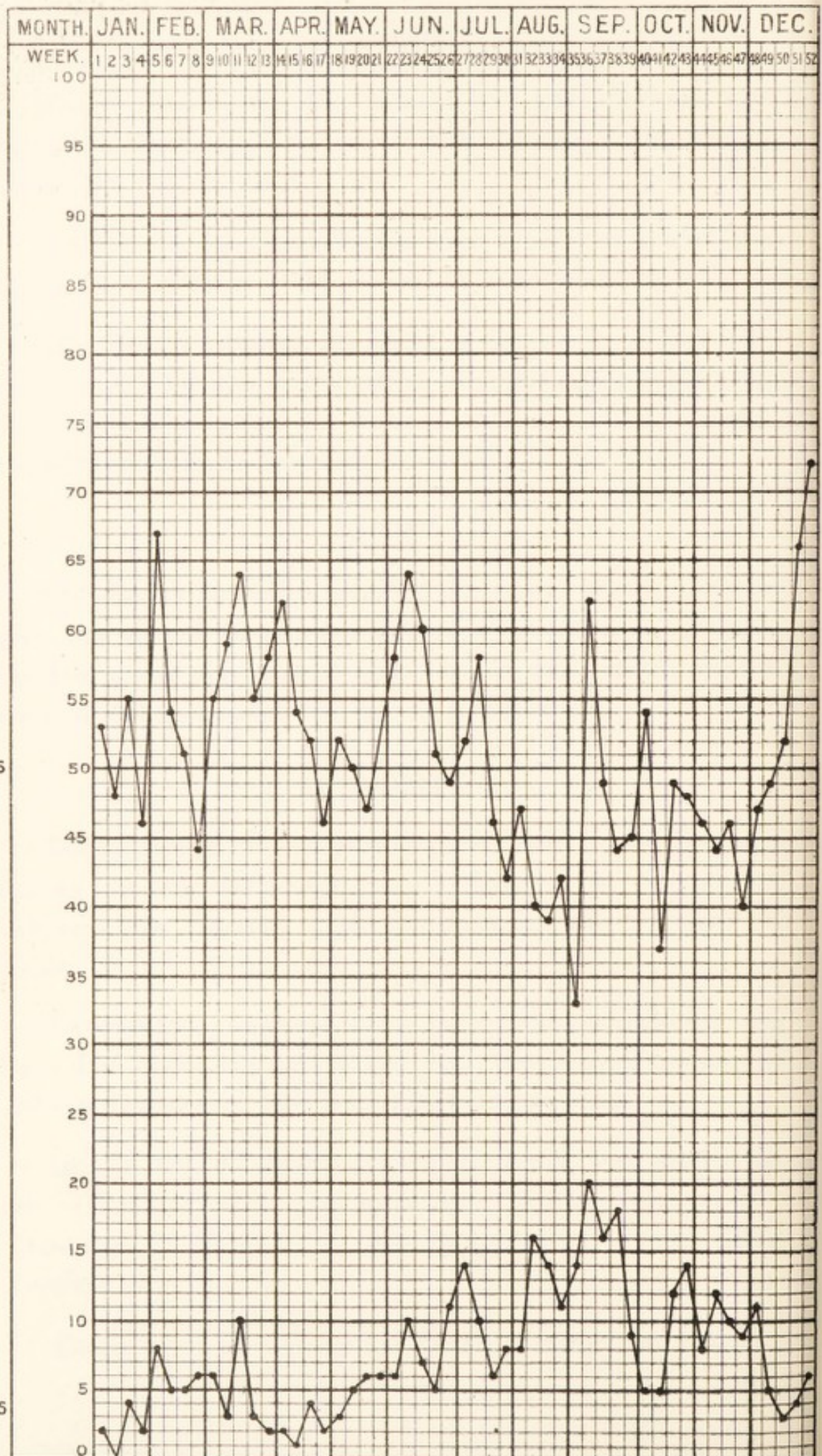
In the list of causes to which death was attributed are :—Suicides, 12 ; Accidents, 62 ; Natural Causes, 93 ; Excessive Drinking, 2 ; Manslaughter, 1 ; and Open Verdicts, 9.

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

TOTAL DEATHS
1914.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS
1914.



— G. —

*Means for Preventing Mortality in
Child Birth and in Infancy.*

INFANTILE DEATHS.

There has been a slight decrease this year in the number of deaths of children under the age of one year—viz., 476, instead of 483. This number gives an infantile mortality rate of 136 per 1,000 births.

Though this rate is below the average for the past six or seven years, it cannot be considered a satisfactory record, especially as the deaths from Diarrhœa were below the average. The great cause of infantile deaths this year was the epidemic which carried off 44 infants.

The following indicates the infantile mortalities of certain specified districts for comparison :—

England and Wales...	...	105	per 1,000 births.
97 Great Towns	...	114	„
Lancashire	...	126	„
Bolton	...	118	„
Oldham	...	136	„
Blackburn...	...	115	„
Manchester	...	127	„
Preston	...	140	„
Liverpool	...	139	„
Salford	...	125	„
Burnley	...	158	„

The Notification of Births Act has been in force since January 8th, 1908, and almost the entire work of the Women Inspectors is in visiting the houses where births occur, and where minor cases of Infectious Disease has been reported in young children.

The following Table compares the Death rate in infants from certain classes of disease during the six years previous to the employment of Women Inspectors, during the six years after their employment, and during the six years in which the Notification of Births has been in force, with the present year :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Average Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 1896-1901.	Average Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 1902-1907.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births in 1908-1913	1914
Premature Births	20·07	21·71	22·36	22·02
Congenital Defects	2·77	5·23	3·84	2·00
Atrophy, Inanition & Debility	21·41	17·78	15·89	10·01
Diarrhœa	21·06	17·54	20·34	13·15
Other Zymotics	14·20	13·33	9·78	20·30
Convulsions	14·74	10·54	6·88	8·00
Dentition	2·87	2·13	1·78	1·43
Tubercular Diseases	7·39	4·86	4·02	3·43
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	38·75	30·70	26·71	30·60
Other Causes	36·15	27·59	25·35	24·88
	179·42	150·42	136·95	135·82
Excluding Premature Births and Congenital Defects...	158·6	123·5	110·75	111·80

This Table gives an analysis of the causes of Infantile Deaths. It shows that the pre-natal and natal causes of death have hardly been affected, and in premature births there is a slight tendency to increase. This class would only be affected by some measure which would deal with the mothers.

The large increase under the head of other Zymotics was, as has already been mentioned, chiefly due to Measles, and the increase in the deaths from Lung Disease is due to some extent to this cause also.

There were 201 illegitimate births registered, which is rather under six per cent. of the total, and the deaths numbered 48, giving a rate among the illegitimates of 237 per 1,000 compared with 130 per 1,000 among the legitimate.

The principal causes of death in infants were:—Premature Birth 77, Diarrhoea 46, Bronchitis 55, Pneumonia 52, Whooping Cough 25, Convulsions 28, and Atrophy, &c., 35.

There are in the town five "Schools for Mothers," a Day Nursery, and three Baby Clinics. One of the Schools for Mothers with Clinic attached is under the direction of the Health Department. The Day Nursery, with the School for Mothers is, though controlled by a Voluntary Committee, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The other three are entirely voluntary organisations.

The School, under the control of the Health Department, is superintended by one of the Women Inspectors (Miss Rothwell), who is assisted by two Voluntary and one Teacher of Dressmaking.

The following is a brief description of the work :—

The School meets every Thursday Afternoon except at holiday times, and Infant Consultations are held on Tuesdays once a fortnight, at which the Assistant Medical Officer attends. Babies up to two years of age are weighed, but mothers are allowed to bring children up to five years of age and, if necessary, consult the Doctor.

The Instructions on Thursday Afternoons has been on :—

1. Health Matters—especially in relation to Infant Life.
2. Dressmaking—Re-making Garments, &c.
3. Plain Sewing—Infants' Garments.

The room in use during the earlier part of the year became too small for the number who were attending, and larger and more suitable accommodation has been obtained.

It was necessary to divide the Thursday meeting into two Classes, who attended the Health Lectures and Dress-making Class alternate Thursdays.

The total attendances during the year were 1,200, compared with 944 in the previous year, an average attendance of 32.

About 240 visits have been paid by Miss Rothwell and Miss Newton to mothers needing help or advice outside the School.

A Clothing Club and Penny Savings Club also exists in connection with the School.

During the current year Instruction in Economical Cooking will be started instead of Dressmaking.

There is no doubt that the School is doing a great deal of good in the neighbourhood in which it is situated.

Towards the close of the year the Medical Officer of Health presented a Report to the Health Committee containing a scheme for extending the work in relation to Maternity and Child Mortality, but the Committee declined to take any further measures. Subsequently a large deputation of women attended before the Committee to urge the necessity of this work but did not alter their decision.

The Report showed that the work carried out by the three Women Inspectors had resulted in an average annual saving of life, during 12 years, of 126 infants, at a cost of 36/- per life.

The initial scheme suggested was as follows :—

1.—INCREASED SUPERVISION OF THE MIDWIVES.

2.—ANTI-NATAL MEASURES.

(a) A Central Maternity Clinic.

(b) Arrangements for three or four beds either at the Oldham Infirmary or Workhouse Infirmary for special cases and ailments.

3.—NATAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) Beds as above.

(b) A Baby Clinic and School for Mothers for each two Wards in the town.

(c) The Appointment of four additional Health Visitors, which, with those already at work, would allow one to be responsible for two Wards and the Clinic associated.

By these measures the work at present carried out could be greatly extended, and the children, where it was necessary, supervised up to school age.

The present war and consequent loss of life will necessitate much greater exertions than at present exist for the preservation of infant life and the prevention of those conditions which too often cripple the children for the rest of their lives.

Table II., which corresponds with Table IV. of the Local Government Board, details the causes of infantile deaths, and

Table III. tabulates the manner in which these infants were fed, and the occupation of the mother.

Mumps, Coldhurst, and Hartford Wards have the highest Infantile Mortality rate. The influence of Infectious Disease on these high rates has already been referred to.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

As in the previous year, all the Midwives practising in the Borough have been visited during the year, and their bags, instruments, and books inspected. Two or three of the older Midwives, though still on the list, have practically ceased to practice. The younger generation of Midwives, in addition to having a proper training in Midwifery, are much better educated generally than the older ones, and are able to keep their records more correctly.

The supervision of the Midwives is almost entirely carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

During the year six Midwives ceased to practice in the Borough. One new Midwife commenced practice in the Borough.

At the close of the year there were 60 Midwives on the Oldham list, this number being five less than the previous year,

The following is the list of those practising in the Borough during the year :—

LIST OF MIDWIVES.

Name.	Address.	Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate.
Alibone, Beatrice M.....	Lees Nurses' Home ...	32193	Feb. 20/1911 (4)
Billington, Annie	21, Stoneleigh Street ...	33601	
Booth, Elizabeth G. ...	44, Main Road	30633	May 3/1910 (4)
*Brooks, Alice	Sholver Lane	812	Jan. 28/1904
Brown, Ellen	8, Cheviot Street	7100	Sept. 29/1904
Bunting, Mary Ellen ..	3, Welbeck Street	4650	May 26/1904
Camkin, Hannah	120, Cowhill, Chadderton	11993	Jan. 26/1905
Cecil, Elizabeth Ellen ...	27, Railway Road.....	1951	Feb. 25/1904
Challinor, Elizabeth	26, Dickenson Street ...	480	Dec. 17/1903
Corless, Elizabeth Ellen..	177, Lee Street... ..	10733	Dec. 22/1904 (1)
Cox, Sarah Ann	56, Kirkham Street	3354	Mar. 24/1904 (1)
Crabtree, Ellen	3, Mitchell Street.....	14797	Feb. 23/1905
Dawson, Emily	Leesfield House, Lees...	91568	June 25/1910 (4)
Dearden, Mary Alice	234, Greenacres Road ...	9476	Nov. 24/1904 (2)
Denton, Jane Ann	556, Oldham Rd., Royton	18831	April 27/1905
Dyson, Mary	245, Huddersfield Road.	164	Nov. 26/1903 (1)
Ford, Ann	47, Cambridge Street ...	6978	Sept. 29/1904
Fox, Frances	62, Abbey Hills Road ...	32210	Oct. 29/1910 (4)
Gaskell, Louisa	609, Oldham Road, Failsworth	36801	Oct. 28/1912 (4)
Geoghegan, Catherine ...	46, Greenwood Street ...	32218	Oct. 29/1910 (4)
Guest, Alice	87, Wrigley Street ...	75	Oct. 29/1903
Hall, Martha	594, Oldham Road, Ashton	5270	Jan. 1/1914
Hanson, Jane	15, Robson Street	5759	June 30/1904
Haslam, Alice	118, Trafalgar Street ...	3941	April 25/1904
Heywood, Caroline ...	406, Hollins Road	76	Oct. 29/1903
Heywood, Matilda	382, Lees Road	77	Oct. 29/1903
Hill, Florence	22, Irving Street	36110	June 18/1912 (4)
Hirst, Selina	78, Featherstall Road N.	30202	Feb. 21/1910 (4)
Hutchings, Margaret...	46, Sunfield Road.....	11858	Jan. 26/1905 (2)
Jackson, Hannah,	75, Wickentree Lane ...	5901	June 30/1904
Jackson, Sarah Jane	9, Redvers Street.....	63	Oct. 29/1903 (1)

LIST OF MIDWIVES—CONTINUED.

Name.	Address.	Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate.
Jenkinson, Annie	29, Grasmere Road	26788	July 23/1908 (4)
Jones, Ann	199, Coalshaw Green Rd.	38271	June 16/1913
Kay, Ellen	23, Henrietta Street, Ashton	20386	April 27/1905 (1)
Kershaw, Ann.....	21, Sholver Lane ...	4505	May 26/1904
Kershaw, Hannah.....	224, Ashton Road	1712	Feb. 25/1904
Laycock, Martha A.	39, Bamford Street, Chadderton	30989	June 30/1910 (4)
Lisset, Annie	61, Eldon Street	9633	Nov. 24/1904
Mayall, Eliza Ann	11, Hesse Street	142	Nov. 26/1903
Mills, Mary Ellen	235, Ashton Road.....	483	Dec. 17/1903
Moorhouse, Emma	111, Redgrave Street ...	29566	Oct. 30/1909 (4)
Norman, Fraulein Mary Blanche	35, Windsor Road	40525	June 22/1914
O'Hara, Ellen.....	31, Jackson Street ...	28117	Feb. 15/1909 (4)
Radakin, Catherine	13, Davies Street	79	Oct. 29/1903
Ridings, Alice.....	58, Albert Street, Chadderton	34276	Aug. 8/1911 (1)
Roberts, Mary Ann	4, Flora Street	591	Dec. 17/1903
Shaw, Mary Ann	5, Old Lane, Austerlands	505	Dec. 17/1903
Smith, Charlotte	12, Higginshaw Road...	64	Oct. 29/1903
Stirman, Mary J.	33, Fulham Street	3043	Feb. 21/1910 (4)
Sumnall, Sarah Ann	79, London Road	9398	Oct. 27/1904
Sutton, Mary	100, Bamford Street, Chadderton	58	Oct. 29/1903 (1)
Taylor, Fanny	56, Dunkerley Street ...	29693	Oct. 30/1909 (4)
Taylor, Mary Ann	3, Canal St., Hollinwood	2592	Mar. 24/1904
Travis, Mary	47, Westend Street	9443	Oct. 27/1904
Weedale, Mary Jane ...	41, Sharples Hall Street.	29713	Oct. 30/1909 (4)
Wadsworth, Ann	183, Roman Road, Failsworth	2763	Mar. 24/1904
Whalley, Mary	40, Brackley Street	216	Nov. 26/1903 (3)
Whyatt, Hannah	6, Prince Albert Street...	11065	Dec. 22/1904
*Not practising.			

LIST OF MIDWIVES—CONTINUED.

Name.	Address.	Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate
Worstencroft, Sarah Ann.	8, Coalshaw Green, Chadderton	21194	April 27/1905
Wright, Kitty.....	92, Bolton Street.....	65	Oct. 29/1903
Wright, Mary... ..	782, Huddersfield Road.	5444	June 30/1904

- (1) Holds the Certificate of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
- (2) Holds the Certificate of the London Obstetric Society.
- (3) Holds the Certificate of the Southern Hospital, Manchester.
- (4) Passed the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

— H. —

Vital Statistics of the District.

The estimated population of the Borough in the middle of the year was 151,044, and it is on this number that the various rates are based. The natural increase during the year was 799 persons, being the increase of births over the deaths, and the estimated increase 1,108.

The absence of a large number of men from the town on Military duty during the latter portion of the year would cause a considerable deviation from this number. According to the census, there were then about 23,000 men in the town between the ages of 19 and 38 years.

BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough during the year was 3,493, of which the males numbered 1,769, and the females 1,724. This number is an increase of 29 compared with the year 1913, and is equal to a rate of 23·0 per 1,000 of the population. This is a low rate, and, with the exception of the year 1912, it is the lowest on record in the Borough.

The average Birth rate for England and Wales during the year was 23·8, and for the 97 large towns 25·0.

The highest Birth rate was in St. Mary's Ward, with 29·7, followed by Mumps, with 27·4, and Coldhurst, with 26·5 per 1,000. The lowest was in St. Peter's, with 14·9.

DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 2,850, giving a crude rate of 18·8 per

1,000. From this total number 214 deaths of non residents which occurred in the various institutions in the town must be deducted, and the deaths of 58 persons belonging to Oldham, but who died in other towns, must be added, making a net total for Oldham of 2,694. This number gives a corrected rate of 17·8 against 17·1 for the previous year. The non-residents were chiefly persons who died in the Workhouse and Infirmary.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from certain specified diseases during the previous six years, and the average for comparison with the year 1914 :—

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES DURING
THE LAST SIX YEARS, &c.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average	1914
Measles.....	83	48	84	64	65	38	64	169
Scarlet Fever	28	16	4	5	7	19	12	48
Whooping Cough	53	15	77	13	65	36	44	56
Diphtheria	23	14	9	11	12	19	14	39
Typhoid Fever	12	12	10	3	0	3	7	5
Tuberculosis.....	306	287	247	227	257	263	265	258
Diarrhœa	173	54	80	260	52	104	124	69
Cancer	128	123	147	145	133	146	137	155
Premature Births	84	97	69	84	83	77	83	77
Diseases of Brain and Nerves...	308	328	256	297	246	290	287	302
Heart Disease, &c.	316	325	339	247	226	292	290	277
Respiratory Diseases	567	613	490	494	507	531	534	528
Diseases of Digestive System..	152	145	136	139	124	161	143	134
" " Urinary " ...	107	121	96	100	141	99	111	99
Accident	54	53	46	60	68	62	56	65
Suicide	19	15	13	16	10	17	14	19
Atrophy and Wasting	85	56	66	61	51	55	64	38

The average death-rate for England and Wales was 13·7 per 1,000 ; for the 97 large towns 15·0 per 1,000.

In the various Wards of the Borough, Mumps has the very high rate of 26·2, due very largely to the epidemic diseases which were very prevalent in that Ward. Coldhurst, St. Mary's, and Westwood all have rates of over 20 per 1,000.

The lowest death rate, as well as the lowest birth rate, was in St. Peter's Ward.

A comparison of the Birth and Death rate of Oldham with the rates of other towns will be found in Tables No. 4 and 5.

Meteorological Report.

The Observatory is in the Oldham Park on the south east side of the town. The records are taken daily at 10-0 a.m. In addition to the instruments at this place, a rain-gauge, maximum and minimum thermometer, and a sunshine recorder have been installed at the Strinesdale Sanatorium. A Summary of the Observations will be found in Table 12.

JANUARY.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·79 and the mean temperature 36. The maximum in the sun was 52 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 39 to 43 degrees. Rain fell on 23 days out of 28, the total rainfall amounting to 3·41 inches.

FEBRUARY.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·35, and the mean temperature 42. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 27 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 57 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 40 to 43 degrees. Rain fell on 19 days, the total rainfall for the month amounting to 2·60 inches.

MARCH.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·27 inches, and the mean temperature 39 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 25 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the sun was 65 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 41 to 42 degrees. Rain fell on 23 days, the total rainfall being 5·94 inches.

APRIL.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·67 inches, and the mean temperature 48 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 27 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the sun was 79 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 42 to 45 degrees. Rain fell on 17 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2·40 inches.

MAY.—The mean barometric pressure was 27·02 inches, and the mean temperature 48 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 23 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 81 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 46 to 48 degrees. Rain fell on 17 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2·50 inches.

JUNE.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·67 inches, and the mean temperature 55 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 32 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 90 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 48 to 52 degrees. Rain fell on 13 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2·94 inches.

JULY.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·58 inches, and the mean temperature 60 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 37 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 95 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 53 to 55 degrees. Rain fell on 16 days, the total rainfall amounting to 3·86 inches.

AUGUST.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·61 inches, and the mean temperature 53 degrees. The

minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 39 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 93 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 54 to 55 degrees. Rain fell on 16 days, the total rainfall amounting to 4.43 inches.

SEPTEMBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.71 inches, and the mean temperature 55 degrees. The maximum in the sun 90 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 54 to 55 degrees. Rain fell on 14 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 2.90 inches.

OCTOBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.72 inches, and the mean temperature 46 degrees. The maximum temperature recorded in the sun was 68 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 50 to 52 degrees. Rain fell on 15 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 2.34 inches.

NOVEMBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.39 inches, and the mean temperature 42 degrees. The maximum temperature recorded in the sun was 68 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 37 to 46 degrees. Rain fell on 23 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 3.61 inches.

DECEMBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29.12 inches, and the mean temperature was 40 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 28 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 56 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 35 to 41 degrees. Rain fell on 21 days out of 22, and the total rainfall amounted to 4.54 inches.

The following table gives the hours of sunshine recorded each month at Strinesdale and other places :—

	Torquay.		Southport.		Strinesdale.
January	28	.....	26	.....	17·15
February	65	.....	60	.....	40·40
March	128	... ..	105	.....	45·10
April	236	.....	213	.....	132·55
May	225	.....	166	.....	117·75
June	261	.....	234	.....	148·61
July	178	.....	173	.....	110·95
August	230	.....	218	.....	151·82
September	198	.....	173	.....	139·50
October	103	.....	71	.....	79·53
November	70	.....	63	.....	46·50
December	69	.....	39	.....	17·20
Total:.....	1796	.....	1541	.....	1047·06

Total amount of Sunshine during the year in Oldham compared with other Towns :—

Town.	Hours.	Town.	Hours.
Manchester	1012	Edinburgh	1420
Bolton	1071	Glasgow.....	995
Burnley	1207	Dublin	1343
Oldham	1047	Blackpool	1561
Hull	989	Llandudno	1569
Huddersfield	1267	Harrogate	1468
Bradford	1290	Buxton	1273
Sheffield	1408	Malvern.....	1631
Nottingham	1375	Oxford	1661
Birmingham	1282	Greenwich	1658

VITAL STATISTICS, 1914.

SUMMARY.

Population estimated by the Registrar General to
the middle of the year 151,044

Births registered in the 52 weeks ending December
26th, 1914 Males ... 1,769 } 3,493
Females ... 1,724 }

Deaths registered in the 52 weeks ending December
26th, 1914 Males ... 1,389 } 2,694
Females ... 1,305 }

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases... 386

Deaths under 1 per 1,000 Births 136

Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 living population. 23·0

Annual Rate of Mortality from all causes per 1,000
living population 17·8

Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living popula-
tion from the seven principal Zymotic diseases. 2·5

Of the 2,694 deaths registered during the year 1914,
818 or 30·3 per cent., were those of children under 5
years of age.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Bronchitis 292	Debility, &c. 38
Pneumonia 211	Cancer 155
Phthisis 189	Convulsions 36
Heart Disease... .. 215	Diarrhœa... .. 69
Measles 169	Premature Birth ... 77
Apoplexy, &c.... .. 181	Whooping Cough ... 56
Diphtheria 39	Accidents... .. 84

TABLE No. 1.
HOUSES BUILT IN THE BOROUGH.

YEAR.				No. OF HOUSES BUILT.
March, 1872, to March, 1873	...	...		197
" 1873	" 1874	...	...	588
" 1874	" 1875	...	...	649
" 1875	" 1876	...	...	867
" 1876	" 1877	...	...	1181
" 1877	" 1878	...	...	1010
" 1878	" 1880	...	...	989
" 1880	" 1881	...	...	746
" 1881	" 1882	..	...	738
" 1882	" 1883	...	...	644
" 1883	" 1884	...	...	631
" 1884	" 1885	...	...	737
" 1885	" 1886	...	...	780
" 1886	" 1887	...	...	657
" 1887	" 1888	...	...	711
" 1888	" 1889	...	...	371
" 1889	" 1890	...	...	218
" 1890	" 1891	...	...	214
" 1891	" 1892	...	...	190
" 1892	" 1893	...	...	227
" 1893	" 1894	...	...	362
" 1894	" 1895	...	...	284
" 1895	" 1896	...	...	294
" 1896	" 1897	...	...	360
" 1897	" 1898	...	...	505
" 1898	" 1899	...	...	455
" 1899	" 1900	..	...	608
" 1900	" 1901	...	...	543
" 1901	" 1902	...	...	439
" 1902	" 1903	..	...	375
" 1903	" 1904	...	...	357
" 1904	" 1905	...	...	242
" 1905	" 1906	...	...	185
" 1906	" 1907	...	...	169
" 1907	" 1908	...	...	210
" 1908	" 1909	...	...	283
" 1909	" 1910	...	...	443
" 1910	" 1911	...	...	453
" 1911	" 1912	...	...	283
" 1912	" 1913	...	...	288
" 1913	" 1914	...	...	283
" 1914	" 1915	...	...	234

TABLE No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	79	24	24	10	137	84	87	75	92	475
	Uncertified	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	2
Small-Pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Measles				...	1	1	...	2	1	3	15	22	43
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	9	25
Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	6
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)				...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	11
Convulsions				6	4	1	4	15	5	4	2	5	31
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis				4	1	...	...	5	10	17	9	12	53
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	...	...	1	1	7	8	14	17	47
Diarrhoea				...	...	2	1	3	9	17	8	11	48
Enteritis				...	...	2	...	2	3	3	1	1	10
Gastritis				...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis				...	1	1	...	2	5	3	1	...	11
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying				...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth				5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis				2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations				1	2	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	7
Premature Births				51	11	4	...	66	10	2	...	...	78
Atrophy, Debility and				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus				6	1	3	1	11	11	7	7	1	37
Other Causes				4	3	6	1	14	11	11	7	5	48
				80	24	24	10	138	85	87	75	92	477

Nett Births in the Year—Legitimate, 3,292 ; Illegitimate, 201.

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 429 ;

Illegitimate Infants, 48.

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN 1914.

Nature of Diseases.	How Fed.					Occupation of Mother.			
	Breast.	Bottle.	Artificial food.	Both Breast and Bottle.	No Food.	Cotton Workers.	Charwoman or Domestic Servant.	Other Occupation.	Housework.
Zymotic Diseases ...	24	43	6	5	...	6	5	1	60
Diarrhœa	11	47	6	...	...	9	3	1	45
Premature Birth	20	14	...	...	44	24	3	1	45
Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth	6	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	11
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	12	20	3	1	4	4	1	1	31
Tubercular Meningitis ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tubercular Peritonitis ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis.....	5	6	1	...	...	3	1	...	7
Rickets .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	5	5	3	1	...	2	...	...	9
Convulsions	11	18	3	...	2	4	1	...	26
Bronchitis and Laryngitis	20	30	5	...	3	13	3	...	37
Pneumonia	17	29	7	...	1	10	2	1	34
Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	26	20	7	4	3	9	2	...	42
TOTALS	160	244	43	12	61	86	22	4	365

TABLE No. 4.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 33 LARGE TOWNS
PER 1000 BIRTHS.

				Five Years, 1908-1912.	1914.
33 Towns	...	...	..	126	
London	...	...	.	108	123
West Ham	...	...	...	138	147
Croydon	...	...	...	89	85
Brighton	...	...	..	97	90
Portsmouth	...	...	..	101	87
Plymouth	...	...	...	124	133
Bristol	...	...	...	111	85
Cardiff	...	...	...	117	109
Swansea	...	...	...	144	142
Wolverhampton	...	...	...	120	93
Birmingham	...	...	...	137	144
Norwich	...	...	...	115	78
Leicester	...	...	...	126	105
Nottingham	...	...	...	141	164
Derby	...	...	...	105	86
Birkenhead	...	.	...	125	122
Liverpool	...	...	..	141	153
Bolton	...	...	...	131	116
Manchester	...	...	.	138	130
Salford	...	...	...	140	146
OLDHAM	...	...	...	137	136
Burnley	...	...	...	176	136
Blackburn	...	...	..	143	157
Preston	...	...	...	148	128
Huddersfield	...	...	..	107	142
Halifax	...	...	...	98	102
Bradford	...	...	...	125	118
Leeds	...	...	..	130	111
Sheffield	...	...	...	126	118
Hull	...	...	...	130	114
Sunderland	...	...	..	136	120
Gateshead	...	...	...	130	138
Newcastle	...	...	..	123	170

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

in 33 Large Towns during the year 1914.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rates.	Death Rates.
33 Towns	12,758,714	24·6	14·7
London	4,516,612	23·4	15·3
West Ham	296,570	28·8	14·7
Croydon	181,956	21·3	11·8
Brighton	133,936	16·6	14·0
Portsmouth	245,827	20·5	12·3
Plymouth	212,421	22·3	17·9
Bristol	363,312	20·6	14·1
Cardiff	188,475	23·5	14·0
Swansea	121,665	25·7	13·3
Wolverhampton	95,725	25·3	14·0
Birmingham	868,430	25·0	15·6
Norwich	124,107	19·8	12·5
Leicester	232,664	21·4	13·3
Nottingham	266,918	22·2	15·7
Derby	126,389	23·2	12·3
Birkenhead	137,710	27·3	15·6
Liverpool	767,992	29·5	20·9
Bolton	185,247	20·7	13·8
Manchester	738,538	22·7	16·0
Salford	234,975	24·1	17·2
OLDHAM	151,044	23·0	17·8
Burnley	110,040	21·7	14·5
Blackburn	134,387	19·4	15·0
Preston	118,514	21·4	16·0
Huddersfield	112,265	16·4	16·3
Halifax	100,373	17·8	14·8
Bradford	219,482	18·2	15·1
Leeds	459,260	22·4	14·6
Sheffield	477,228	25·6	15·3
Hull	291,118	25·1	15·2
Sunderland	152,927	29·6	15·2
Gateshead	119,362	29·6	18·9
Newcastle	273,415	24·9	21·1

TABLE No. 6.—Showing Population, Births and Birth Rates, Deaths and Death Rates.—1914.

WARD.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Density (Persons to an Acre).	BIRTHS.			Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	DEATHS.			Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
St. Mary's	11,102	113	98.2	146	184	330	29.7	114	127	241	21.7
St. Peter's	11,510	271	42.5	88	84	172	14.9	86	76	162	14.1
Werneth	12,111	262	46.2	115	116	231	19.1	95	96	191	15.8
Westwood	15,550	280	55.5	204	176	380	24.3	140	105	245	21.7
St. Paul's	15,923	457	34.8	180	171	351	22.1	125	127	252	15.8
Coldhurst	10,639	130	81.8	140	142	282	26.5	129	105	234	22.0
Hartford	13,352	207	64.5	166	150	316	23.7	124	131	255	19.1
Hollinwood	10,367	420	24.7	131	137	268	26.0	79	76	155	15.0
Clarksfield	16,338	623	26.2	191	170	361	22.0	144	118	262	16.0
Mumps	8,637	125	69.1	118	118	236	27.4	122	104	226	26.2
St. James'	11,387	1,015	11.2	132	129	261	22.9	100	106	206	18.1
Waterhead	14,128	826	17.2	158	147	305	21.6	131	134	265	18.8
Total	151,044	4,729	31.9	1,769	1,724	3,493	23.0	1,389	1,305	2,694	17.8

TABLE No. 7.

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

1914.

Ward.	All causes	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
St. Mary's	21·7	5·0	1·6	3·7	1·7	145
St. Peter's	14·1	1·0	0·7	0·7	0·9	104
Werneth	15·8	2·2	1·4	1·9	1·1	121
Westwood	21·7	2·3	1·1	1·9	0·9	97
St. Paul's	15·8	2·4	0·9	1·1	1·4	145
Coldhurst	22·0	3·4	1·6	2·7	1·9	177
Hartford	19·1	2·8	0·9	1·6	1·1	155
Hollinwood	15·0	2·5	1·1	1·7	1·2	119
Clarksfield	16·0	1·7	1·1	1·0	1·4	119
Mumps	26·2	3·5	2·3	4·3	3·1	190
St. James'	18·1	2·0	1·5	2·0	1·5	122
Waterhead	18·8	2·3	1·2	2·0	1·1	141
Borough ...	17·8	2·5	1·2	1·9	1·4	136

TABLE No. 8.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Borough of Oldham.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1904	139,497	3,463	2,542	537
1905	140,225	3,396	2,530	508
1906	140,969	3,787	2,641	552
1907	141,730	3,743	2,732	541
1908	142,507	4,089	2,868	646
1909	143,301	3,912	2,717	467
1910	146,700	3,711	2,464	472
1911	147,751	3,491	2,610	556
1912	148,840	3,419	2,440	400
1913	149,936	3,465	2,552	483
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913 }	144,145	3,647	2,609	516
1914	151,044	3,493	2,694	476

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	St. Mary's.				St. Peter's.				Werneth.			
	YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1904	10,737	338	232	50	11,721	218	186	27	12,245	312	193	38
1905	10,761	333	217	48	11,721	221	172	27	12,283	215	185	34
1906	10,785	333	214	54	11,722	207	166	18	11,322	234	174	29
1907	10,810	332	218	45	11,723	226	168	19	12,358	279	208	39
1908	10,835	362	240	56	11,723	238	213	34	12,396	283	221	38
1909	10,860	347	227	48	11,723	212	196	19	12,436	289	214	31
1910	10,956	228	201	51	11,562	213	150	26	12,113	254	176	32
1911	10,994	296	222	56	11,558	189	156	24	12,111	255	176	30
1912	11,030	332	297	41	11,540	189	202	21	12,111	210	176	30
1913	11,066	320	194	48	11,522	180	168	21	12,111	257	168	20
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913 }	10,883	322	226	50	11,651	209	177	23	12,148	259	189	32
1914	11,102	330	241	48	11,510	172	162	18	12,111	231	191	28
	Westwood.				St. Paul's.				Coldhurst.			
1904	13,432	405	234	64	12,335	306	229	60	10,346	236	186	37
1905	13,567	386	241	49	12,498	341	217	49	10,342	213	204	38
1906	13,705	394	234	41	12,664	376	212	44	10,338	307	237	51
1907	13,846	381	244	37	12,834	384	234	59	10,334	272	264	43
1908	13,990	420	271	70	13,008	390	213	49	10,330	337	281	62
1909	14,130	433	241	44	13,184	379	212	38	10,330	321	266	49
1910	14,728	442	220	41	14,594	368	222	48	10,570	254	224	46
1911	14,939	382	241	52	14,940	343	224	48	10,587	294	205	48
1912	15,149	337	228	37	15,278	369	207	32	10,569	251	238	41
1913	15,349	363	233	40	15,598	341	217	45	10,604	272	219	40
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913 }	14,283	394	238	47	13,693	359	218	47	10,435	275	232	45
1914	15,550	380	245	37	15,923	351	252	51	10,639	282	234	50

TABLE No 8—Continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		Hartford.				Hollinwood.				Clarksfield.			
YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	
1904	12,473	240	265	49	8,952	282	161	40	15,300	370	270	60	
1905	12,473	306	245	43	9,050	299	186	51	15,580	373	242	59	
1906	12,473	361	260	59	9,150	302	191	55	15,866	387	245	55	
1907	12,473	375	303	60	9,252	286	174	42	16,158	379	228	45	
1908	12,473	336	305	72	9,356	281	160	43	16,454	432	256	63	
1909	12,479	367	263	42	9,476	277	185	38	16,750	392	252	39	
1910	13,170	362	239	41	9,808	270	146	38	15,702	375	291	44	
1911	13,149	310	239	56	9,951	254	184	50	15,861	364	256	50	
1912	13,218	329	251	41	10,093	250	152	31	16,022	352	221	40	
1913	13,285	324	242	48	10,230	273	157	43	16,180	371	255	42	
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913 }	12,766	331	261	51	9,531	277	169	43	15,987	379	251	49	
1914	13,352	316	255	49	10,367	268	155	32	16,338	361	262	43	
		Mumps.				St. James's.				Waterhead.			
1904	8,315	201	167	29	10,660	243	168	36	13,035	309	248	47	
1905	8,308	189	189	34	10,660	241	191	32	12,981	293	241	44	
1906	8,300	216	226	39	10,660	289	218	41	12,982	381	264	66	
1907	8,298	218	231	51	10,660	277	203	45	12,984	334	257	56	
1908	8,298	258	203	36	10,660	293	237	51	12,984	379	268	72	
1909	8,298	213	205	38	10,660	299	205	40	12,984	383	251	41	
1910	8,572	238	169	30	11,166	269	187	35	13,759	338	239	40	
1911	8,589	199	228	48	11,219	273	188	27	13,853	320	267	58	
1912	8,605	198	179	22	11,277	248	167	30	13,948	354	212	34	
1913	8,621	199	198	38	11,332	270	232	48	14,038	295	269	50	
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913 }	8,420	213	199	36	10,895	270	199	38	13,354	338	251	49	
1914	8,637	236	226	45	11,387	261	206	32	14,128	305	265	43	

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at All Ages Belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1904	139,497	3463	24.9	537	155	2666	19.2	516	137	13	2542	18.3
1905	140,225	3396	24.3	508	150	2639	18.9	469	129	20	2530	18.1
1906	140,969	3787	26.9	552	146	2790	19.8	341	160	11	2641	18.8
1907	141,730	3743	26.5	541	144	2863	20.3	536	152	21	2732	19.7
1908	142,507	4059	28.4	646	159	3022	21.1	580	160	6	2868	20.1
1909	143,301	3912	27.4	467	119	2873	20.1	592	178	22	2717	19.0
1910	146,700	3711	25.2	472	127	2656	18.0	570	199	7	2464	16.7
1911	147,751	3491	24.4	556	159	2755	19.3	560	180	35	2610	18.2
1912	148,840	3419	23.2	400	117	2601	17.4	607	212	51	2440	16.3
1913	149,936	3465	23.2	483	138	2690	18.0	610	191	53	2552	17.1
Averages for years 1904-1913	144,145	3645	25.4	516	141	2755	19.2	538	169	24	2609	18.2
1914	151,044	3493	23.0	476	136	2850	18.8	636	214	58	2694	17.8

Area of District in Acres, 4,729.

AT CENSUS OF 1911.—Total population at all ages, 147,495. Number of inhabited houses, 33,415.
Average number of persons per house, 4.41.

TABLE No. 10.

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 1882-1914.

Years	Population	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM						Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
		Births	Deaths all causes	7 principal Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	
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
Average 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
Average 5 y'rs		32.1	24.2	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.7	178
1892	132,171	29.5	22.3	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.3	177
1893	132,738	29.4	21.6	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	186
1894	133,313	28.4	19.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	162
1895	133,888	29.0	23.1	2.9	1.8	2.7	2.4	190
1896	134,475	29.1	21.6	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.3	183
Average 5 y'rs		29.1	21.6	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.3	180
1897	135,045	28.2	20.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	183
1898	135,617	27.7	19.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	174
1899	136,210	27.5	22.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.6	198
1900	136,797	27.1	22.0	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.3	173
1901	137,382	24.6	19.7	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.2	173
Average 5 y'rs		27.0	20.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.3	180
1902	138,091	26.1	19.1	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0	148
1903	138,786	25.6	18.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.6	160
1904	139,497	24.9	18.3	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.5	155
1905	140,225	24.3	18.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	150
1906	140,969	26.9	18.8	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	146
Average 5 y'rs		25.5	18.6	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.6	152
1907	141,730	26.5	19.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.9	144
1908	142,507	28.4	20.1	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	159
1909	143,301	27.4	19.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.8	119
1910	146,700	25.2	16.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	127
1911	147,751	24.4	18.2	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	159
Average 5 y'rs		26.4	18.6	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.6	141
1912	148,840	22.9	16.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	117
1913	149,936	23.2	17.1	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.3	139
1914	151,044	23.0	17.8	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.4	136

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Borough of Oldham, during the years 1878-1914.

Year	Population	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever Typhus and Typhoid	Diarrhoea	Total Deaths
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	132,171	15	139	42	18	68	16	56	354
1893	132,738	65	29	16	16	56	26	140	348
1894	133,313	22	56	21	39	58	15	46	257
1895	133,888	23	97	16	25	57	26	143	387
1896	134,475	...	165	56	34	53	23	72	403
1897	135,045	...	96	21	9	77	19	145	367
1898	135,617	...	87	24	10	65	23	114	323
1899	136,210	...	49	46	21	54	18	138	326
1900	136,797	3	108	54	20	89	17	76	367
1901	137,382	...	73	41	13	30	9	171	337
1902	138,091	7	103	39	49	29	13	42	282
1903	138,786	23	43	30	58	111	12	47	324
1904	139,497	14	70	22	34	37	22	117	316
1905	140,225	5	65	45	11	57	12	98	293
1906	140,969	...	125	33	17	41	6	175	397
1907	141,730	...	35	17	17	66	4	78	217
1908	142,507	...	82	28	23	54	12	174	373
1909	143,301	...	43	16	14	15	12	54	159
1910	146,700	...	84	4	9	77	10	80	264
1911	147,751	...	64	5	11	13	3	260	356
1912	148,840	...	65	7	12	65	...	52	201
1913	149,936	...	38	19	19	36	3	104	219
1914	151,044	...	169	48	39	56	5	69	386

TABLE No 12.

Weekly Means of Meteorological Observations for the year 1914.

DATE	Barometer reduced to Sea Level at 32°	Thermometer	HYGROMETER		% of Saturation	TEMPERATURES.						Rainfall 12in. above ground.	Number of Days on which rain fell	Clouds covered = 10 clear = 0	Sunshine recorded at Strinesdale
			Dry	Wet		Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Sun Black Bulb	Maximum in Sun Black Bulb in Vacuo	Minimum on Grass.	Temperature 12in. below surface.	Temperature 4 ft. below surface.				
1914															
January	3 29.84	35	35	33	80	38	27	42	45	23	39	42	3	7	11.65
	10 29.59	41	41	40	92	43	35	45	48	33	40	43	6	9	—
	17 30.04	35	35	33	80	44	31	44	52	29	38	42	5	7	5.50
	24 29.76	34	34	32	79	36	30	40	46	28	38	42	2	8	—
	31 29.70	42	42	41	92	47	38	47	53	36	40	39	7	9	—
February	7 29.57	47	47	45	85	52	41	53	58	37	43	42	2	7	5.50
	14 29.38	44	44	43	92	51	36	55	67	35	42	43	7	5	11.55
	21 29.21	42	42	40	85	46	36	49	59	33	40	40	5	8	10.90
	28 29.26	41	41	39	85	47	35	52	67	31	39	42	5	7	12.45
March	7 29.37	43	43	41	85	47	38	50	55	37	39	41	7	9	6.50
	14 29.30	41	41	40	92	45	33	55	61	30	36	÷	5	9	7.60
	21 28.96	40	40	38	85	44	34	52	65	32	÷	÷	7	10	10.65
	28 29.48	41	41	40	92	45	34	÷	71	31	42	42	4	4	20.35
April	4 29.60	50	50	47	80	54	42	÷	76	38	÷	42	5	6	21.10
	11 29.18	46	46	44	82	49	40	÷	72	36	43	43	7	8	12.90
	18 29.95	50	50	45	68	55	39	÷	79	32	44	44	2	6	55.50
	25 29.98	57	57	47	49	64	46	66	87	40	47	45	3	6	43.05
May	2 30.00	50	50	46	74	57	41	67	80	33	47	46	1	6	36.65
	9 29.28	49	49	46	79	51	44	61	75	33	46	46	7	9	8.25
	16 29.83	48	48	46	86	50	39	59	69	35	46	47	5	8	25.30
	23 30.13	58	58	53	71	64	48	75	87	42	51	47	1	9	25.55

July	13 29.59	55	55	51	75	59	47	71	86	38	51	49	1.55	4	6	22.32
	20 29.51	65	65	58	71	71	57	85	99	46	57	50	.15	2	2	33.08
	27 29.80	57	57	53	75	62	50	75	90	44	56	52	1.00	5	6	57.58
	4 29.71	64	64	60	80	70	54	83	97	48	58	53	.93	5	7	35.60
	11 29.65	61	61	57	75	67	53	78	94	45	57	54	.14	1	9	41.60
	18 29.63	62	62	59	82	66	55	75	89	51	59	54	1.71	6	9	34.50
	25 29.33	60	60	57	82	67	53	77	89	49	58	55	1.08	4	9	13.10
August	1 29.41	56	56	53	81	60	51	69	78	47	55	55	.87	4	7	21.75
	8 29.38	57	57	54	81	62	52	70	85	46	55	54	1.66	6	10	8.57
	15 29.84	65	65	60	74	69	52	80	92	46	56	54	.78	2	9	18.50
	22 29.82	61	61	56	72	66	52	78	90	44	57	55	—	—	5	61.95
	29 29.64	62	62	60	84	68	55	80	93	48	58	55	1.12	4	6	32.40
Septem.	5 29.96	63	63	59	77	68	55	78	89	48	58	55	.11	2	8	30.40
	12 29.61	61	61	58	80	67	53	79	89	49	57	55	.47	4	6	45.25
	19 29.33	53	53	50	89	58	47	64	77	43	52	55	2.21	7	8	22.25
	26 29.95	53	53	49	75	58	42	69	86	36	50	54	.11	1	5	25.90
October	3 29.96	52	52	49	83	57	45	67	76	40	49	52	.10	3	6	46.10
	10 29.96	53	53	50	80	56	44	64	75	40	50	52	.07	2	7	33.53
	17 29.74	52	52	49	80	55	48	63	74	43	49	51	.01	1	8	14.00
	24 29.65	50	50	48	87	54	48	61	67	23	47	51	.09	3	9	7.30
	31 29.33	49	49	46	79	53	44	59	69	40	46	50	2.07	6	8	7.20
Novem.	7 29.30	49	49	48	91	52	45	59	68	41	46	49	.49	6	9	17.50
	14 29.22	47	47	45	88	52	42	54	60	40	45	49	2.01	7	8	6.30
	21 29.70	38	38	35	75	42	32	48	55	29	38	47	.19	4	8	11.10
	28 29.36	41	41	40	92	44	35	47	50	33	37	45	.92	6	5	27.50
Decem.	5 29.08	46	46	44	82	51	39	52	57	40	41	45	1.71	7	9	1.60
	12 29.13	40	40	38	84	43	36	45	46	34	38	44	.38	6	8	2.60
	19 28.90	40	40	39	92	44	38	46	49	36	39	44	1.46	5	9	0.60
	26 29.45	36	36	35	91	38	31	40	43	÷	35	43	.99	4	6	3.80
Means	29.62	49	49	46	79	54	43	62	70	36	47	48	Total 40.47	218	7	Total 1047.06

÷ Instrument out of Order.

TABLE No. 13.

Prices of Coal, Bread, Flour, Butchers' Meat, and Potatoes, and the number of Paupers relieved in Oldham, 1885-1914.

	Coal per Ton.	Bread per dozen lbs.	Flour, per load of 280 lbs.	Meat per lb.	Potatoes, per load of 252 lbs.	Weekly No. of Indoor Poor.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	
1885	7 9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	5	6 5	890
1886	8 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 4	931
1887	7 6	...	24 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	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	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 11	921
1891	10 7	...	29 2	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 2	901
1892	9 7	...	26 3	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 4	937
1893	11 7	...	21 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 6	1,011
1894	9 4	...	18 4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6	1,075
1895	7 8	...	17 0	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 9	1,089
1896	7 4	...	20 0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 11	1,037
1897	7 4	...	24 7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,061
1898	7 8	...	27 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5	1,131
1899	11 9	...	19 11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 6	1,136
1900	13 7	...	21 4	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 9	1,167
1901	12 7	...	21 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,198
1902	10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	21 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,175
1903	9 5	...	22 6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,213
1904	9 2	...	24 0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,361
1905	9 0	...	24 0	4 $\frac{5}{16}$	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,318
1906	9 1	...	23 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{5}{16}$	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,381
1907	11 6	...	23 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 5	1,409
1908	13 4	...	26 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 4	1,512
1909	11 8	...	29 11	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,584
1910	11 8	...	26 6	5	7 3	1,429
1911	11 2	...	24 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	9 0	1,355
1912	12 11	...	26 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 2	1,337
1913	13 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	26 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,312
1914	12 9	...	27 9	6 $\frac{5}{9}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,370

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Inquests held in Oldham, touching the cause of death of any person, for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

INQUESTS.	Males	Females.
Infants (Legitimate), under 1 year	14	9
„ 1 year and under 7 years	15	10
Infants (Illegitimate or unknown) under 1 year	1	...
„ 1 year and under 7 years... ..	...	...
Children, 7 years and under 16	6	3
Youths, 16 years and under 25	4	3
Adults, 25 years and under 60	51	27
Aged, 60 years and above	26	18
Ages unknown .....	...	...
Total	117	70
VERDICTS.	Males.	Females.
Felo de se	1	...
Want of Attention at Birth .....	...	...
Murder .....	...	...
Manslaughter .. ..	...	1
Suicide, while Insane	8	4
Accidental Death	47	15
Open Verdicts	7	2
Excessive Drinking	2	...
Natural Causes	50	43
Found Drowned	1	2
Stillborn	1	...
Disease aggravated by neglect .....	...	3
Justifiable Homicide .. ..	...	...
Total	117	70

TABLE

COUNTY BOROUGH

Deaths Registered at Several Groups of Ages from Different Causes

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.									ALL AGES.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	
<i>Classes.</i>										
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES ...	142	114	114	370	78	46	99	88	21	702
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	6
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES...	1	4	2	7	4	7	38	108	65	229
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES...	84	...	...	84	1	...	...	1	100	186
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	185	54	39	278	56	42	178	447	367	1368
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	5	2	4	11	12	5	22	28	6	84
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ...	58	7	2	67	4	8	8	14	17	118
TOTALS	476	181	161	818	155	108	347	690	576	2694
<i>I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</i>										
<i>1. Miasmatic Diseases.</i>										
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.....	44	65	48	157	12	...	...	...	...	169
Scarlet Fever .....	...	7	17	24	20	2	1	...	1	48
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	25	13	10	48	8	...	...	...	...	56
Diphtheria	2	4	15	21	16	...	...	1	1	39
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever .....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	4	7	4	15	4	2	...	1	1	23
Phthisis	1	2	5	8	9	32	70	63	7	189
Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	6	3	7	16	6	4	13	4	1	44
Other Miasmatic Diseases	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	12	8	27
<i>2. Diarrhœal Diseases.</i>										
Simple Cholera
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	46	12	7	65	1	1	...	1	1	69

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F. OLDHAM.

During 52 Weeks ending December 27th, 1914.

WARDS.												
St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions	
28	54	66	67	65	59	45	62	58	48	68	176	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	
24	25	17	27	16	17	15	27	14	16	19	48	
15	9	17	19	16	20	10	23	12	15	19	53	
82	89	130	119	121	130	76	125	128	112	141	290	
4	5	7	10	5	7	5	14	7	6	10	45	
6	9	8	9	10	21	4	11	7	8	8	20	
162	191	245	252	234	255	155	262	226	206	265	636	
...	
2	7	21	16	17	16	10	14	16	8	17	9	
2	4	1	6	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	37	
...	
2	7	10	6	4	5	1	2	5	2	4	3	
5	7	1	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	8	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	7	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
5	2	2	4	1	3	1	...	...	1	3	...	
8	17	17	15	17	13	12	18	20	17	17	72	
1	4	4	6	5	...	...	7	4	5	7	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	6	1	1	3	4	2	1	...	2	1	
...	
1	2	4	8	8	8	9	5	2	5	5	10	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
3. Malarial Diseases.									
Remittent Fever.....
Ague
4. Zoogenous Diseases.									
Cowpox and Effects of Vaccination
Other Diseases, Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever
5. Venereal Diseases.									
Syphilis.....	10	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra.....
6. Septic Diseases.									
Erysipelas.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	1	1	...	2	2	1
Puerperal Fever	3	4	...	...
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.									
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases.
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.									
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation
Scurvy
Chronic Alcoholism.....	2	4	...
Delirium Tremens
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.									
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	2	3	9	3	...
Rheumatism	1	...	2	2	6
Gout	2
Rickets ..	1	3	2	6	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	2	20	83	50
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	1	...	1	...	2	3	8	2
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus..	4	12	5
Other Constitutional Diseases..

TABLE No. 15-

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.									All Ages.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										
Premature Birth.....	77	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	77
Atelectasis	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations....	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	101
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
1. Diseases of Nervous System.										
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	10	2	2	14	6	...	1	5	2	28
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis.	1	...	...	1	1	...	9	75	95	181
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	7
Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	8	...	18
Convulsions	28	2	2	32	1	1	2	...	...	36
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	8
Other Diseases of Nervous System .....	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	11	6	24
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.										
Of Ear, Eye, Nose .....	...	...	1	1	1	...	..	1	...	3
3. Diseases of Circulatory System.										
Pericarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Acute Endocarditis.....	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	14	5	37
Valvular Diseases of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	4	5	21	33	23	86
Other Diseases of Heart	3	1	1	5	1	3	18	62	40	129
Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	11
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	12
4. Diseases of Respiratory System.										
Laryngitis .....	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	7
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	6
Bronchitis	55	14	7	76	4	2	17	85	108	292
Broncho-Pneumonia	36	14	7	57	3	...	4	10	5	79
Pneumonia (other forms)	16	12	11	39	6	7	23	42	15	132
Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	7

Continued.

WARDS.												
St. Mary's	St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
4	4	4	6	10	7	11	6	10	5	7	3	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	11	4	11	6	8	7	4	13	7	8	15	47
1	3	2	2	1	3	1	...	6	4	3	2	3
14	9	10	20	21	14	20	9	12	10	18	24	57
2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
1	...	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	18
2	1	2	3	6	3	2	2	2	7	2	4	...
...
...
...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
2	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	6	4	6	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	4	2
5	11	2	4	4	11	7	3	7	8	12	12	18
8	11	5	9	16	14	16	10	15	6	12	7	40
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	...
1	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	5
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	8	23	30	17	29	21	18	17	37	23	28	43
11	4	8	4	6	5	6	5	7	8	7	8	6
8	6	5	11	16	15	9	8	17	19	10	8	22
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
<i>5. Diseases of Digestive System.</i>									
Dentition	5	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy .....	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	10	...	...	10	3	2	5	2	4
Enteritis	10	1	1	12	1	...	1	...	...
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	3	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	2
Hernia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Peritonitis .....	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	1	...
Ascitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	2
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	2
<i>6. Diseases of Lymphatic System.</i>									
Of Lymphatics and of Spleen..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>7. Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use.</i>									
Bronchocele, Addison's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<i>8. Diseases of Urinary System.</i>									
Nephritis .....	...	...	1	1	3	4	10	25	14
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria.	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	14	9
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Diseases of the Urinary System .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
<i>9. Diseases of Reproductive System.</i>									
<i>A. Of Organs of Generation.</i>									
Male Organs	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
<i>B. Of Parturition.</i>									
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding .....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Childbirth.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
<i>10. Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>									
Caries, Necrosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...

Continued.

WARDS.												
	St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
2	1	1	5	3	...	1	2	2	2	3	4	2
1	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	2
...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	6
1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	5
...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	11
...
3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3
1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
2	...	1	2	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	4	2	7	1	12	1	7	7	4	7	13
1	5	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	5	1	4	4
2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1

TABLE No.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 5	2 to 5	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
11. Diseases of Integumentary System.									
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.									
1. Accident or Negligence.									
Fractures and Contusions.....	5	1	1	7	5	1	4	15	5
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Burn, Scald .....	...	1	3	4	2	2	3	1	...
Poison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	...
Suffocation .....	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...
Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. Homicide.									
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Suicide.									
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Poison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1
Hanging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.									
Dropsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition...	35	2	...	37	1	...	...	...	...
Mortification .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Tumour.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	3	...
Abscess.....	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	14	5	1	20	3	4	2	8	9
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	3

TABLE No. 16.
SCARLET FEVER.

Ages	Cases Reported.	Deaths of such Cases.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years ...	582	27	4.63
5 to 10	388	17	4.38
10 to 15... ..	159	1	0.63
15 to 25... ..	95	1	1.05
25 to 35... ..	34	1	2.94
35 to 45... ..	6	...	...
45 to 55... ..	1	...	...
Over 55 ... ..	...	...	...
Total	1265	47	3.71

TABLE No. 17.

DIPHThERIA.

Ages.	Cases Reported.	Deaths of such Cases.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years ...	62	23	37·10
5 to 10... ...	71	20	28·17
10 to 15... ...	13	...	...
15 to 25... ...	8	...	...
25 to 35... ...	7	...	...
35 to 45... ...	1	...	...
45 to 55... ...	1	...	...
Over 55... ...	1	...	...
Total	164	43	26·22

TABLE No. 18.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

Ages.	Cases Reported.	Deaths of such Cases.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years ...	...	...	...
5 to 10... ...	1	...	...
10 to 15... ...	1	...	...
15 to 25... ...	4	1	25·00
25 to 35... ...	3	2	66·66
35 to 45... ...	5	4	80·00
45 to 55... ...	3	1	33·33
Over 55... ...	1	1	100·00
Total	18	9	50%

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the number of Cases of Sickness and the Deaths Registered during the several months of the year 1914 in Oldham.

MONTHS.	SMALLPOX.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPH- THERIA.		TYPHOID FEVER.		PUER- PERAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER		ERYSIPELAS		MEM- BRANOUS CROUP		RELAPSING FEVER		CONTINUED FEVER	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January ...	...	...	127	5	17	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ..	...	...	131	6	24	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	...	...	140	3	13	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .....	...	...	128	2	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	...	...	113	8	13	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	3	...	116	4	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1	...	102	3	11	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	108	4	13	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.	...	...	81	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ..	...	...	83	4	11	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November..	...	...	87	6	22	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December..	...	...	49	3	15	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4	...	1265	48	164	40	18	5	9	7	...	...	166	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 20.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds
Small-pox	4	...	...	...	1	3	...
Diphtheria	164	7	67	72	8	9	1
Erysipelas	166	...	...	8	21	123	14
Scarlet Fever	1265	14	356	759	98	38	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	18	...	...	2	4	12	...
Puerperal Fever ...	9	...	...	...	3	6	...
*Phthisis... ..	665	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	34	34	...	...	...	..	...
*Infantile Paralysis.	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1626	21	423	841	135	191	15

* Not included in Totals.

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality											
	St. Mary's Ward	St. Peter's Ward	Werneth Ward	Westwood Ward	St. Paul's Ward	Coldhurst Ward	Hartford Ward	Hollinwood Ward	Clarksfield Ward	Mumps Ward	St. James's Ward	Waterhead Ward
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	1	3	3	4	1	4	8	1	3	...	6	1
Erysipelas...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fev'r	59	34	50	58	69	39	66	44	54	20	51	65
Typhus „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric „	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	1	..	1	...	2
Puerperal „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	60	37	55	68	70	45	74	46	57	21	57	68

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.											
	St. Mary's Ward	St. Peter's Ward	Werneth Ward	Westwood Ward	St. Paul's Ward	Coldhurst Ward	Hartford Ward	Hollinwood Ward	Clarksfield Ward	Mumps Ward	St. James's Ward	Waterhead Ward
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	9	20	15	14	8	12	22	12	19	7	19	7
Erysipelas...	14	10	24	30	11	16	6	6	17	7	16	9
Scarlet Fev'r	104	102	99	85	143	79	118	111	139	32	105	148
Typhus ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ..	...	...	...	9	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	1
Puerperal ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
Totals ...	127	132	139	141	163	107	149	133	177	48	141	169

TABLE No. 22.

Showing the number of new Cases of Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the years 1884 to 1914.

Year.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total Cases.
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
1895	137	216	70	...	109	5	537
1896	27	785	61	8	114	17	1,012
1897	...	332	38	2	86	10	468
1898	1	346	39	...	68	20	474
1899	2	822	71	...	92	11	998
1900	8	1065	94	...	72	21	1260
1901	2	679	56	...	40	18	795
1902	178	704	187	...	63	15	1147
1903	256	507	201	...	52	9	1025
1904	255	638	158	...	76	19	1146
1905	281	969	98	...	62	15	1425
1906	455	794	92	...	31	16	1388
1907	...	522	69	...	22	8	621
1908	...	597	89	...	39	21	746
1909	...	522	62	...	35	16	635
1910	2	217	50	...	24	14	307
1911	1	447	87	...	20	19	574
1912	...	366	49	...	18	10	443
1913	8	922	91	...	12	13	1,046
1914	4	1265	164	...	18	9	1,460

TABLE

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED INTO WESTHULME

	1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903	
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died
Smallpox ...	28	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	18	5	12	3	43	3	22	6	9	...	2	...	50	6	26	6	18	2
Scarlet Fever	20	2	67	5	371	18	140	8	164	14	400	23	585	30	425	27	405	23	250	13
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	2	...
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever.	15	3	41	10	27	5	31	6	29	7	34	9	37	9	22	4	22	7	33	8
Simple Con- tinued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	63	6	134	20	418	28	214	17	216	27	445	32	627	40	497	37	456	36	307	25

No. 21.

HOSPITAL DURING THE YEARS 1894 TO 1914.

19 04	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died	Admitted Died
...
7...	7..	7 1	8 .	53 8	13...	64 3	14 1	21 1	...	47 7
391 11	457 21	424 17	317 12	306 13	312 10	154 6	260 6	242 7	509 10	815 37
4...	2 1	3 1	5...	5 1	8 2	11 4	25 4	20 5	22 9	46 9
...
56 13	34 7	18 3	12 2	30 9	20 2	27 8	25 1	18 5	10...	24 6
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...
...	...	...	...	...	2 1	1 1	3 .	...	1..	1...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 20
...	...	5...	...	...	...	...	24...	10 0	4 ..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1
458 24	500 29	457 22	342 14	394 31	355 15	257 22	351 12	311 18	546 19	1040 80

TABLE No. 23.

Summary of Cases treated in the Cinder Hill and Strinesdale Hospitals during the years 1900 to 1914.

134

Hospitals.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cinder Hill.....	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	4	...
Oldham Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strinesdale.....	27	7	2	..	175	9	278	22	269	13	267	5	414	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*72	3	*68	4	*70	2	*110	1	*116	1
Oldham Cases	8	3	...	..	175	9	255	21	246	13	266	5	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	68	...	67	2	103	...	101	1
Out-Township Cases	19	4	...	...	9	1	24	1	23	...	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	15	...	...
Totals	27	7	2	...	184	10	279	22	269	13	267	5	414	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	68	4	70	2	110	1	116	1

* Cases of Phthisis.

TABLE No. 24.

LADY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

VISITS, &c., during year ending December, 1914.

	Visits.	Re- Inspect'n.	Nuisances Reported to Chief Inspector.	
Births.....	3,173	398	Dirty Houses	8
Deaths of Infants	357	59	Damp do. ....	...
Workshops	7	...	Defective Ventilation ...	1
Shop Hours Acts .....	...	...	Do. Cellars .....	...
Enquiries for Shop Seats .....	...	...	Privy Nuisances .....	...
Infectious Diseases	297	23	Overcrowding	10
School Notifications ...	3,110	134	Defective Drains .....	...
Special Cases	140	12	Do. Slop-pipes ..	7
			Under Workshops and Shop Hours Acts ..	...
			Other Defects ...	27

TABLE No. 25.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS REGISTERED,
VISITS MADE, AND DEFECTS REMOVED.

No. of Workshops on Register December, 1913	...	...	...	536
" " Discontinued during 1914	...	...	...	29
" " Registered during 1914...	...	...	...	22
" " on Register December, 1914	...	...	...	529
" Visits Paid	...	...	...	800
" Notices Served	...	...	...	536
" " Complied	...	...	...	523
" Visits under Shop Hours Act	...	...	...	144
Re-Inspections of Work in Progress or Under Notice, and including Ashpit work	...	...	...	1566
Miscellaneous Visits (to Owners, Agents, &c.), and including Ashpit work	...	...	...	1154
Privies Inspected	...	...	...	2082

Nature of Defects.	Notices Served.	Notices complied.
Dirty Workrooms	7	7
Damp, Defective Roof, &c.	1	1
Defective Ventilation	13	6
Defective Water Supply	28	26
Defective Cellars	1	1
Insufficient or no Closet Accommodation	20	20
Defective Closets	51	50
Privy Nuisances	399	399
Defective Drains	3	3
Untrapped Drains	2	2
Defective or Short Slop Pipes	...	...
Fire Escapes	10	7
Accumulations	1	1

11 Tests have been applied to the drains of 5 premises, and
9 defects discovered.

26 yards of drainage pipes laid, and 2 traps fixed.

TABLE No. 26.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BAKEHOUSES REGISTERED,
VISITS MADE, AND DEFECTS REMOVED.

No. of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1913	...	...	...	...	379
„ „ discontinued during 1914	...	...	...	...	89
„ „ registered during 1914	...	...	...	...	69
„ „ on Register, December, 1914	...	...	...	...	359
„ Visits paid	...	...	...	...	362
„ Notices served	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ complied	...	...	...	...	9
Re-inspections of work in progress or under notice	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous Visits (to Owners, Agents, etc.)	...	...	...	...	5

Nature of Defects.	Notices Served	Notices Complied
Bakehouses Repaired	1	1
Dirty Bakehouses	2	2
Damp, Defective Roof, etc.	...	...
Defective Ventilation	...	...
Accumulations	1	1
Defective Slop Pipe	1	1
Blocked Drains	1	1
Defective Closets	...	...
Defective Drains	2	2
Defective Chimneys...	2	1

District	No. on Register	Where Baking is Done.					Kind of Oven Used.				
		Living Room	Living Room and Kitchen	Out Kitchen	Cellar	Bakehouse	Ordinary	Special Iron	Gas	Brick	Stove
No. 1	76	30	14	12	5	15	32	42	10	6	..
„ 2	72	27	9	12	8	16	27	40	8	2	1
„ 3	85	17	24	22	4	18	15	52	21	4	1
„ 4	53	18	6	15	4	10	17	29	9	5	1
„ 5	73	27	18	8	2	18	30	43	14	2	1
Totals	359	119	71	69	23	77	121	206	62	19	4

TABLE No. 27.

RETAIL MILK SHOPS.

No. of Milk Shops on Register, December, 1913...	...	...	...	533
„ „ Discontinued during 1914	...	...	...	112
„ „ Registered „ 1914	...	...	...	97
„ „ on Register, December, 1914...	...	...	...	518
No. of Visits Paid	...	...	...	256
No. of Notices Served	...	...	...	3
No. of „ Complied...	...	...	...	2
Re-inspections of work in progress or under notice	...	...	...	10
Visits to Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	165
Notices Served	...	...	...	—
„ Complied	...	...	...	—

TABLE No. 28.

Showing the number of Smoke Observations taken and Inspections of
Mill Lodges made during the years 1913-1914.

Fortnight ending		SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.		MILL LODGES INSPECTIONS.	
1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Jan. 4	Jan. 3...	28	16	106	34
„ 18	„ 17..	74	32	44	28
Feb. 1	„ 31...	65	37	160	190
„ 15	Feb. 14...	33	57	27	18
Mar. 1	„ 28...	69	48	112	200
„ 15	Mar. 14...	58	55	17	11
„ 29	„ 28...	55	65	120	91
Apr. 12	Apr 11...	72	49	91	80
„ 26	„ 25...	73	44	54	—
May 10	May 9...	70	63	—	23
„ 24	„ 23...	54	63	46	6
June 7	June 6 ..	74	35	65	20
„ 21	„ 20...	85	67	74	3
July 5	July 4...	41	51	33	23
„ 19	„ 18...	86	42	83	20
Aug. 2	Aug. 1...	89	34	45	3
„ 16	„ 15...	69	11	—	42
„ 30	„ 29...	75	—	148	52
Sep. 13	Sep. 12...	46	24	4	10
„ 27	„ 26...	65	54	87	32
Oct. 11	Oct. 10	56	36	169	29
„ 25	„ 24...	51	56	117	4
Nov. 8	Nov. 7...	68	64	105	63
„ 22	„ 21...	38	36	55	19
Dec. 6	Dec. 5...	48	23	77	—
„ 20	„ 19...	33	19	170	80
Totals		1575	1081	2009	1081

TABLE No. 29.

HALF-HOURLY SMOKE OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING 1914.

Total Observations taken.	No Black Smoke.	Under 1 Minute.	One and Under 2 Minutes.	Two and Under 3 Minutes.	3 and 4, both inclusive.	Over 4 Minutes.
1081	481	246	199	106	37	12
Percentage ...	44.5	22.8	18.4	9.8	3.4	1.1

TABLE No. 30.

LIST OF FIRMS REPORTED TO HEALTH COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NAME OF MILL	Where Situated	No of Boilers	Length of Boilers	Diameter of Boilers	Coal Consumption Weekly	No. of Boilers Working	Nature of Appliances Fixed.	How disposed of
			ft.	ft. in.	Tons			
Crown Spinning Co.	Bentick Street.....	2	30	8 6	27	1	Procter's Automatic Stoker	Cautioned by H.C.
Orme Ring Mill	Greenacres Road.....	3	30	8 6	72	3	Nil	Legal Notice Served
Anchor Mill.....	Daisy Street.....	3	30	8 0	40	2	Yates & Thom's Bars	Cautioned by H.C.
Heron Mill	Mill Gate	4	30	8 6	64	3	Nil	Fined 20/- and Costs
Park Mill.....	Factory Fold	2	30	8 0	33	2	Nil	Fined 10/- and Costs
Featherstall Mill.....	Chadderton Road	2	30	8 6	50	2	Broadbent's Louvre Doors.....	Cautioned by H.C.
Wellington Works	Wellington Street	1	30	8 0	22	1	Nil	do.
Albert New Pit	Hollins Road	2	30	8 0	7	2	Nil	Legal Notice Served
Honeywell Mill	Ashton Road	4	30	8 0	68	3	Caddy's Bars	Cautioned by H.C.
Copster Mill.....	Copster Hill Road	4	30	8 0	68	3	Nil	do.
Springhey Mill	Huddersfield Road	1	30	8 0	24	1	Hollow Bridge Wall	Fined 20/- and Costs
Coldhurst Mill.....	Rochdale Road	4	30	7 6	51	3	Nil	Cautioned by H.C.
Napier Mill	Atkinson Street	1	30	8 6	35	1	Wilton's Furnace	Fined 20/- and Costs
West End (new) Mill	Chadwick Street	3	30	8 6	56	2	Hollow Bridge Wall	Cautioned by H.C.
Diamond Mill	Diamond Street	2	30	7 0	20	2	Nil	do.
Cairo Mill.....	Greenacres Road.....	3	30	6 6	52	2	Nil	do.
Alma Mill.....	Scott Street	4	30	8 0	63	3	Nil	Fined 10/- and Costs
Copster Mill.....	Copster Hill Road	4	30	8 0	65	3	Nil	Fined 10/- and Costs
Orme Ring Mill	Greenacres Road.....	3	30	8 6	62	3	Nil	Fined 20/- and Costs
Alma Mill	Scott Street	4	30	8 0	63	3	Nil	Cautioned by H.C.
Castle Iron Works	Wrigley Street.....	2	30	6 6	15	1	Nil	Legal Notice Served

TABLE No. 31.
SMOKE PROSECUTIONS DURING 1914.

No. of Firms Fined.	Amount of Fine.	No. of times previously prosecuted.
1	20/- and Costs	1
1	10/- „	...
1	20/- „	...
1	20/- „	5
1	10/- „	1
1	10/- „	1
1	20/- „	...

TABLE No. 32.

NATURE OF SMOKE APPLIANCES IN USE IN THE
BOROUGH OF OLDHAM, 1914.

Name of Appliances.	No. of Mills.	No. of Boilers.
Cass's Coking Machines	1	8
Dyson & Williamson's Coking Machines...	1	3
Williamson's Auto-Coking do. ...	5	10
McDougall's do. ...	1	1
Proctor's do.	4	14
Meldrum Bros.' Forced Draught Furnace	3	5
Wilton's do. do. ...	1	1
Broadbent's Louvre Air Regulators... ..	12	36
Caddy's Tubular Bars	5	17
Yates & Thom's Rocking Bars	3	9
Butterworth's Sectional Bars	5	27
Holden's Hollow Bars and Dead Plates .	1	1
Hollow or Split Bridge Walls	6	15
Whittle's Steam Injectors	2	5
Martin's Swing Doors	2	6
Sanger and Webster's Patent Air Regulators	8	24
Whitehead's Seating Blocks	1	1
British Smoke Preventor	2	9
Green's Smoke Consumer... ..	2	9
Hot Air Injector... ..	1	1
Patent Breaker Bars... ..	2	12
Thornton's Smoke Consumer	2	5
Johnson's Smoke Consumer	1	4
Martin's Smoke Consumer	1	4
TOTALS... ..	72	222

Where no Appliances are fixed—99 Mills ; 223 Boilers. There
are also about 70 Workshop Chimneys not on books.

TABLE No. 34.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS, 1914.

No. of Cases.	Particulars of Complaint.	How Disposed of.	Penalties.		
			£	s.	d.
7	Smoke Cases	Four fined 20/- and Costs	4	0	0
		Three fined 10/- and Costs	1	10	0
2	Milk Adulteration	Two cases fined 5/- and Costs	0	10	0
1	Blowing Veal	Fined 10/- and Costs ...	0	10	0
10			£	6	10 0

FOOD INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Visits to Markets ...	652
Do. Cattle Wharves ..	739
Do. Meat Shops ...	9,397
Do. Fish Shops ...	3,115
Do. Fruit and Vegetable Shops ..	5,381
Do. Miscellaneous ...	48

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

VISITS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

No. on Register, December, 1913	...	...	...	...	49
No. lapsed during 1914	...	...	...	...	1
No. newly licensed during 1914	...	...	...	...	1
No. on Register, December, 1914	...	...	...	...	49
Nature of Defects.					
Dirty	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	—
Do. Drains	...	...	...	...	—
Without Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Name Plate	...	...	...	...	—
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	...	—
Insufficient Number of Vessels	...	...	...	...	—
Defective Yards	...	...	...	...	—
Insufficient Water Supply	...	...	...	...	—
Defective Ventilation	...	...	...	...	—
„ Manure Pit	...	...	...	...	2

DAIRIES, AND COWSHEDS.

No. of Dairies on Register, December, 1913	...	...	...	57
No. " " " 1914	...	...	...	51
No. of Cowsheds on Register, December, 1913	...	...	...	107
No. " Lapsed during 1914	...	...	...	2
No. of New Cowsheds Registered during 1914	...	...	...	—
No. of Cowsheds on Register December, 1914	...	...	...	105
Nature of Defects.			Notices Served.	Notices Complied.
Defective Eaves Gutters	...	...	...	—
Cowsheds Overcrowded	...	...	...	20
Defective Door...	..	...	...	—
Do. Ventilation	...	...	...	1
Do. Drain...	...	...	...	3
Do. Gable End	...	...	...	1
Keeping Pigs in Cowsheds	...	...	..	—
Do. Cows in Buildings Not Registered	...	...	...	1
Defective Roofs...	...	...	...	1
" Floors	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	3
Insufficient Water Supply	...	...	...	1
Dirty	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from Pig Keeping	...	...	...	1

The number of Cowsheds, and the amount of cubic space per head:—

Total number of Cowsheds, 105.						1913. No of Shippens	1914. No. of Shippens.
200 cubic feet and under 300 cubic feet per head						—	—
300	"	"	400	"	"	3	—
400	"	"	500	"	"	10	—
500	"	"	600	"	"	9	—
600	"	"	700	"	"	34	53
700	"	"	800	"	"	16	16
800	"	"	900	"	"	24	24
900	"	"	1000	"	"	7	8
1000	"	"	1100	"	"	2	2
1100	"	"	1200	"	"	2	2
Total						107	105

SUMMARY.

						Visits paid.	Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3153	11	11
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	132	1	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	286	34	34

DISEASED OR UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
6 Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	0
31 Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	1	27
20 Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	9
1 Calf	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0
1 Ass	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	0
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	3	15
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	26
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	1	2
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	1	18
Preserved Goods	..	...	...	...	...	0	6	3	6
192 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	3	0
Total						12	0	0	19

The following is a summary of diseased, etc., animals reported to, or found by the Meat Inspector during the year :—

Diseased Conditions.				No. Reported.	No. Found by Inspector.	Total.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	101	71	172
Damaged or Over-kept Foods	...	...	...	21	28	49
Liver Flukes	...	...	...	—	10	10
Dropsy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Hydatids	...	...	...	1	10	11
Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	—	5
Smothered	...	...	...	18	3	21
Puerperal	...	...	...	—	—	—
Injured in transit	...	...	...	3	—	3
Pyæmia	...	...	...	2	6	8
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	—	2	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	2	—	2
Parasitic Mange	...	...	...	1	—	1
Immature	...	...	...	—	—	—
Mammitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Atrophy	...	...	...	—	1	1
Suspected Swine Fever	...	...	...	6	—	6

INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT, 1914.

Total Number of Reports of Nuisances and Notices Served...	4632
Total Number of Notices complied with	3429
Total Number of Notices complied with Order of Committee in 1914	491
Number of Complaints Received and Visited	904
Re-Inspection of Nuisances under Notice	11578
Number of Cases dealt with by Health Committee in 1914 ...	604
Number of Cases remaining unabated	113
Number of Cases dealt with by the Magistrates in 1914 ...	11

House-to-House Inspection	3713
Total Number of Houses Inspected on Complaint... ..	675
Houses Repaired... ..	377

NUISANCES.	Notices Served.	Notices Complied with
Dirty Houses	381	336
Damp, Defective Roof, &c.... ..	651	553
Defective Ventilation	120	101
Defective Cellars	26	23
Privy Nuisances	877	871
Defective Water Supply	93	88
Overcrowding	57	57
Unfit for Habitation	9	9

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of Houses on Register, December, 1913	...	...	...	103
" " lapsed during 1914	...	...	...	4
" " registered during 1914	..	...	...	52
" " on register December, 1914	...	...	...	149
" Rooms on register December, 1913	...	...	...	406
" " lapsed during 1914	...	...	...	18
" " registered during 1914	...	...	...	257
" " on register December, 1914	...	...	...	645
Visits paid	...	...	...	4782
Notices Served	...	...	...	404
" complied with	...	...	...	361

NATURE OF DEFECTS	Notices Served	Notices Complied With
Broken Walls, Floors and Ceilings...	49	47
Overcrowding	30	30
Dampness from defective Roof, etc.	31	28
Blocked Drains	12	12
Defective Slop-pipes	10	10
Dirty Walls, Floors, Ceilings, etc....	178	176
Defective Water Closet	28	25
Additional Waste Water Closets provided	31	4
Accumulations of Refuse	19	19
Defective Dust-bin	16	10

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.	Notices Served.	Notices Complied with
Blocked Drains	347	337
Defective Drains	154	137
Drain inlets untrapped or defectively trapped... ..	191	191
Slop Pipe, defective or improperly ventilated... ..	171	171
Defective Water Closets	174	145
Defective Waste Water Closets... ..	1062	1050
New Water Closets provided	153	66
New Waste Water Closets	398	163
Yards and Passages Repaired and Flagged	84	70
Accumulation of Offensive Matter	385	366
Manure Heaps... ..	32	30
Defective or Insufficient Dustbins	454	405

No. of Smoke or other Tests, 281. No. of Houses Tested, 172.

No. of Defects found, 120. 1853 yards of Channel Tiles and Drainage Pipes have been laid or re-laid during the year.

Traps fixed, 191. Ventilating Grids, 6.

Houses connected with Main Sewer, 176.

VISITS TO VARIOUS PREMISES.		Notices Served.	Notices Complied with
Bakehouses	362	10	9
Pigsties	104	...	...
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	109	1	1
Houses let in Lodgings	4782	404	361
Offensive Trades	512	9	9
Mill Lodges	1081	1	1
Ice Cream Vendors	165	...	...
Milkshops	256	3	2
Factories and Workshops	800	536	523
Shop Hours Act	144	...	...

ABOLITION OF ASHPITS.

Notices served for the abolition of 1172 Ashpits...	...	...	...	766
Number of Ashpits abolished during the year	...	...	...	921
do.	do.	since November 18th, 1909	...	6186
Number of Dustbins provided during the Year	...	...	...	1878
do.	do.	since November 18th, 1909	...	15918

				£	s.	d.
Total Cost of 15702 Dustbins with Covers	...	...	...	5873	19	5
do.	216	do.	without Covers	...	64	5 6
Total Cost to date	...	...	...	5938	4	11

Inspections under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	...	...	...	39
Animals destroyed	...	...	...	8
Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	270
Informal Samples	...	...	...	18
Letters written to Property Owners or Agents, &c.	...	...	...	323
Miscellaneous Visits, &c.	...	...	...	5619
Privies inspected	...	...	...	11994
Samples taken under Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	2

Erections in Yards reported	...	...	...	6
Defective Urinals	...	...	...	1
Carcases of Animals in Water	...	...	...	—
Stagnant Water	...	...	...	—
Manure Pits built	...	...	...	2
Poultry in Houses	...	...	...	10
Dust and Fly from Mills	...	...	...	—
Low or Defective Chimneys	...	...	...	27
Dangerous Places reported	...	...	...	33
Coal Gas Nuisances and Escapes reported	...	...	...	3
Dead Bodies removed to Mortuary	...	...	...	27
Fire Escapes	...	...	...	7

Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	2927
Visits to Cases of Phthisis	...	...	...	168
Cases removed to Hospitals	...	...	...	937
Houses Stripped or Cleansed after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	—

HOUSES AND CLOTHING DISINFECTED.

Number of Houses Disinfected during the year	...	...	...	1516
Number of Rooms	do.	do.	...	3618
Number of lots of Clothing Disinfected during the year	...	...	...	1701
Number of Articles	do.	do.	...	13899
Number of Articles destroyed during the year	...	...	...	279

CLOTHING, &c., 1913-1914.

Articles.	Disinfected.		Destroyed.		Totals.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Blankets	1458	2653	18	1	1476	2654
Sheets	998	1713	19	2	1017	1715
Pillows	1283	2536	49	37	1332	2573
Bolsters	995	1569	26	15	1021	1584
Quilts	940	1557	18	2	958	1559
Mattresses .....	...	1	76	33	76	34
Beds	1064	1616	119	101	1183	1717
Carpets .....	...	...	7	...	7	...
Rugs .....	...	2	3	1	3	3
Curtains .....	...	3	...	...	...	3
Clothes	1638	2249	20	21	1658	2270
Sundry Articles ...	34	...	44	66	78	66
Total ...	8410	13899	399	279	8809	14178

SANITARY DEPARTMENT, 1914.

RHODES BANK.

Number of Sanitary Pans in the Borough	...	...	...	...	3581
Do. Water Closets	do.	...	...	...	6607
Do. Waste-water Closets	do.	...	...	...	23955
Do. Latrines	do.	...	...	...	2892
Do. Houses represented	...	...	...	...	36785
Do. Mills, Workshops, &c.	do.	...	...	...	579
Do. Churches, Schools, &c.	do.	...	...	...	230
Do. Tons of Manure sent out from Higginshaw	...	...	...	...	4357

DESTRUCTORS.

Quantity of Ashes, Fish Offal and Garbage consumed :—		Tons	Cwt.
Rhodes Bank Destructor	...	15371	1
Robin Hill	...	8032	9
Hollinwood	...	7877	2
Total	...	31280	12
Quantity of Mortar Sold :—		Tons	Cwt.
Rhodes Bank Destructor	...	1474	4
Robin Hill	...	668	8
Hollinwood	...	1018	7
Total	...	3160	19

FLAG MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Quantity of Flags made	...	Sq. Yds.
Do. sold	...	19500
	...	23020

CLEANSING (NIGHTSOIL) DEPARTMENT.

Number of Sanitary Pans Emptied during the night	...	184360
Do. Cesspools, &c., do.	...	...
Do. Collections of Butchers' Offal during the night	...	2930
Do. do. Fish Offal do.	...	14137
Do. Loads of Excreta collected	...	2142
Do. do. Butchers' Offal collected	...	539
Do. do. Fish Offal collected	...	881
Do. do. Shoddy Dirt collected	...	1379

CLEANSING (ASHES) DEPARTMENT.

Number of Ashpits in the Borough	...	1891
Do. Ash Cans, &c. do.	...	28138
Do. Ashpits Emptied during the day	...	8525
Do. Ash Cans do. do.	...	1405850
Do. Loads of Ashes taken to Destructors	...	23892
Do. do. do. Corporation Tips	...	2205
Do. do. do. Other Tips	...	1474
Do. do. Clinker removed	...	6540
Total No. of Loads removed	...	34111